

TEST A
CHAPTER
16

Name Key Date _____

The Age of Absolute Monarchs

Multiple Choice

Four choices are given for each of the following questions. Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- b 1. The Hapsburg Empire ruled by Charles V included Austria, the Netherlands, and
a. France. c. Russia.
b. Spain. d. Sweden.
- d 2. Philip II of Spain was an absolute monarch because he
a. trusted no one.
b. ruled a large empire.
c. was a hardworking king.
d. had complete authority.
- b 3. The Dutch revolt against Spanish rule was caused by
a. the defeat of the Armada.
b. economic and religious differences.
c. Philip II's persecution of Dutch Catholics.
d. Spain's decision to partition the Netherlands.
- d 4. By the mid-1600s, the Spanish economy was severely troubled because
a. Moriscos controlled the trade and commerce of Spain.
b. Spain exported more than it imported.
c. Spanish bankers had lent too much money to Germany and Italy.
d. the economy had become too dependent on New World gold.
- a 5. During the 1500s, France was weakened by
a. wars of religion.
b. an invasion of the Ottoman Turks.
c. the Spanish Armada.
d. struggles between the king and the Estates General.
- c 6. Which group welcomed the Edict of Nantes?
a. Catholics c. Huguenots
b. peasants d. Lutherans
- c 7. Louis XIV encouraged French nobles to live at Versailles so he could
a. train them to become army officers.
b. collect taxes from them.
c. keep an eye on them.
d. seize their lands.
- a 8. Colbert strengthened the French economy by
a. following mercantilist policies.
b. reducing government military spending.
c. cancelling the Edict of Nantes.
d. lowering taxes.
- d 9. The Thirty Years' War broke out when the Hapsburg emperor tried to
a. tax the nobles.
b. conquer France.
c. make an alliance with Sweden against Spain.
d. bring Protestant princes back into the Catholic Church.
- c 10. As a result of the Peace of Westphalia,
a. the Holy Roman emperor gained power.
b. the Netherlands was restored to Spanish control.
c. the independence of the German states was recognized.
d. Calvinism was made the official religion of the Holy Roman Empire.
- a 11. After the Thirty Years' War, the Hohenzollerns made Prussia into a powerful state by
a. building a strong army.
b. making an alliance with Austria.
c. ending the privileges of the Junkers.
d. converting the people to Catholicism.

- C 12. To Europeans in the 1700s, the balance of power meant that
- Britain and France should have equal power in Europe.
 - Prussia, Austria, and Russia should have armies of equal size.
 - no single nation should dominate Europe.
 - a European nation had to have at least one ally.

- C 13. Suleiman is best remembered for
- defeating the Spanish Armada.
 - appointing intendants to rule Austria.
 - ruling the Ottoman Empire at its height.
 - signing the Pragmatic Sanction.

- d 14. Peter the Great used all of the following means to westernize Russia EXCEPT
- inviting European engineers to Russia.
 - forcing Russian nobles to adopt western customs.
 - building a new capital at St. Petersburg.
 - ending Russian expansion in the west.

- b 15. One goal Catherine the Great, Frederick the Great, and Maria Theresa had in common was to
- conquer the Ottoman Empire.
 - divide up Poland.
 - be elected Holy Roman Emperor.
 - become ruler of Sweden.

Matching

Decide which description in the right column most closely matches each item in the left column. Write the appropriate letter in the space provided. (You will not use all the descriptions.)

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <u>e</u> 16. Richelieu | a. built the Escorial palace |
| <u>h</u> 17. El Greco | b. ruled Austria during the War of the Austrian Succession |
| <u>b</u> 18. Maria Theresa | c. became a Catholic in order to rule France |
| <u>a</u> 19. Philip II | d. issued the Pragmatic Sanction |
| <u>f</u> 20. Michael Romanov | e. increased the power and prestige of the French monarchy |
| | f. established a new dynasty in Russia |
| | g. won a warm-water port on the Black Sea |
| | h. painted religious portraits in Spain during the Century of Gold |

Chronology

Decide which event in each pair happened *first* and write its letter in the space provided.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <u>a</u> 21. a. The Battle of Lepanto is fought. | b. Spanish power declines. |
| <u>b</u> 22. a. Louis XIV becomes king of France. | b. Edict of Nantes is issued. |
| <u>a</u> 23. a. Peace of Westphalia is signed. | b. The Pragmatic Sanction is signed. |
| <u>b</u> 24. a. Prussia seizes Silesia. | b. The Thirty Years' War begins. |
| <u>a</u> 25. a. Peter westernizes Russia. | b. Catherine expands Russian borders. |

Essays

- ~~X~~ Choose three European rulers from 1500 to 1795 and describe how each exercised power as an absolute monarch.
- ~~X~~ Explain how rivalry between European nations led to each of the following events: (a) War of the Spanish Succession; (b) Seven Years' War; (c) partitions of Poland.

TEST B
CHAPTER
16

Name _____ Date _____

The Age of Absolute Monarchs

Multiple Choice

Four choices are given for each of the following questions. Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- d 1. All of the following were part of the Hapsburg Empire during the reign of Charles V EXCEPT
a. Austria. c. Spain.
b. the Netherlands. d. France.
- b 2. The Battle of Lepanto was fought between Spain and
a. Italy. c. France.
b. the Ottoman Turks. d. Portugal.
- c 3. War broke out between England and Spain in 1588 when
a. English sea dogs attacked Spanish ports in the Americas.
b. England sent troops to aid the Protestant rebels in the Netherlands.
c. Philip II sent the Spanish Armada to invade England.
d. the Dutch Netherlands declared their independence from Spain.
- b 4. All of the following were reasons for Spain's decline EXCEPT
a. overdependence on New World gold.
b. rebellions in the New World empire.
c. rivalry between different regions within Spain.
d. religious persecution of the Moriscoes.
- a 5. During the late 1500s, France was torn by civil war between
a. Catholics and Huguenots.
b. townspeople and nobles.
c. peasants and nobles.
d. supporters of rivals for the throne.
- b 6. "Paris is well worth a Mass." In this statement, Henry IV meant that
a. control of the city of Paris was the key to uniting France.
b. political power was more important than religion.
c. the city of Paris should be allowed to remain Catholic.
d. Paris was a center of Catholicism.
- c 7. Which of the following are true statements about Richelieu?
I. He was a mercantilist.
II. He served during the reign of Louis XIV.
III. The main goal of his policies was to strengthen the French monarchy.
IV. He was a high Church official.
a. I and II
b. II and III
c. III and IV
d. I, III, and IV
- a 8. The Edict of Nantes
a. gave the Huguenots the right to worship.
b. forbade Catholics to persecute Huguenots.
c. gave the king the right to tax the Church.
d. made Protestantism the state religion of France.
- c 9. Louis XIV did all of the following EXCEPT
a. build the palace of Versailles.
b. reorganize the French army.
c. invade England.
d. cancel the Edict of Nantes.
- b 10. The Thirty Years' War broke out when
a. Protestant princes tried to overthrow the Holy Roman Emperor.
b. the emperor tried to bring the Protestant princes back to the Catholic Church.
c. France supported the German Protestants.
d. the pope excommunicated the German princes.

- c 11. Which of the following was NOT provided by the Peace of Westphalia?
 a. The independence of the Dutch Netherlands was recognized.
 b. The independence of the small German states was guaranteed.
 c. The Hapsburgs were removed as rulers of Austria.
 d. Each German prince could choose the religion of his territory.
- a 12. Which of the following countries did NOT fight on the same side as the others in the War of the Austrian Succession?
 a. Austria c. France
 b. Prussia d. Spain
- b 13. The Romanov dynasty gained the support of Russia's nobles by
 a. letting them elect monarchs.
 b. giving them absolute control over their peasants.
 c. expanding the empire's borders.
 d. giving them high positions at court.
- b 14. Who forced the westernization of the Russian nobility?
 a. Michael Romanov
 b. Peter the Great
 c. Ivan IV
 d. Catherine the Great
- c 15. Poland was vulnerable to aggression by its neighbors during the 1700s because
 a. it was torn by civil war.
 b. its people were divided over religion.
 c. the power of the nobles prevented political unity.
 d. it had a legislature.

Matching

Decide which description in the right column most closely matches each item in the left column. Write the appropriate letter in the space provided. (You will not use all the descriptions.)

Group A

- f 16. Mazarin
a 17. Maria Theresa
e 18. Jean Baptiste Colbert
d 19. Diego Velázquez
g 20. Frederick William I
- a. ruled Austria during the War of the Austrian Succession
 b. won a warm-water port on the Black Sea
 c. moved the Russian capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg
 d. great portrait painter
 e. architect of France's economic policies in the late 1600s
 f. acted as regent for Louis XIV
 g. used the army to strengthen the Prussian monarchy
 h. established a new dynasty in Russia

Group B

- b 21. Philip II
d 22. Louis XIV
h 23. Catherine the Great
c 24. Henry IV
g 25. Suleiman
- a. divided the Hapsburg Empire in 1556
 b. built the Escorial
 c. issued the Edict of Nantes
 d. the Sun King
 e. the Great Elector
 f. drew up the Pragmatic Sanction
 g. the Ottoman Empire reached its height under his rule
 h. ruler of Russia

Essays

- X Describe how kings Louis XIII and XIV strengthened the French monarchy by their policies with respect to (a) the nobility; (b) the Huguenots; (c) the economy.
 X (a) What were the underlying causes of the Thirty Years' War? (b) What was the effect of the war on Germany? (c) What was the outcome of the war?