

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 5 Review – Absolute Monarchs in Europe****TERMS TO KNOW:** Identify and explain the significance of each term below.**Key Concepts and Events:****Section 1**

- Phillip II
- Absolute Monarch
- Divine Right

**Section 2**

- Edict of Nantes
- Cardinal Richelieu
- skepticism
- Louis XIV
- intendant
- Jean Baptiste Colbert

- War of the Spanish Succession

**Section 3**

- Thirty's Year War
- Maria Theresa
- Frederick the Great
- Seven Years' War

**Section 4**

- Ivan the Terrible
- boyar
- Peter the Great

- westernization

**Section 5**

- Charles I
- English Civil War
- Oliver Cromwell
- Restoration
- habeas corpus
- Glorious Revolution
- constitutional monarchy
- cabinet

**Review Questions****Section One**

1. What non-religious factors might have provoked Philip II to send the Armada against England?
2. Why might an artist like El Greco distort human figures rather than paint them realistically?
3. What artistic limits might an artist such as Velazquez have faced?
4. Why might readers still an interest in the 400-year-old novel Don Quixote?
5. What measures might Spain have taken to restore it economy?
6. Could Philip II have pursued other policies in the Netherlands that would have resulted in a better outcome?
7. Do you think a wealthy society is necessary for the production of great art?
8. Do you think Dutch sales of Polish grain to southern Europe was an economic success?
9. Why might an absolute monarch view a republic, such as the Netherlands, as a political threat?
10. How might limitations demanded by parliaments and nobility have differed?
11. What is the significance of England's defeat of the Spanish Armada?
12. Why did the Dutch revolt against Spain?
13. Why did absolute monarchs believe that they were justified in exercising absolute power?

**(Sec. 2)**

14. How did the religious attitudes of Henry IV and Philip II differ?
15. How might political and religious leaders have reacted to the work of Montaigne?
16. What should a government consider in crafting policies toward different religious or ethnic groups?
17. What does Louis XIV's use of intendants suggest about his approach to controlling the nobility?
18. Name drawbacks to Colbert's mercantilism.
19. Why might nobles tolerate Louis XIV's high expectations?
20. How might different classes of French people have reacted to the opulence of Versailles?
21. How do you achieve a "balance of power"?
22. Why might Britain be considered the big winner during the War of the Spanish Succession?
23. What impact did the French religious wars have on French thinkers?
24. How did Jean Baptiste Colbert intend to stimulate economic growth in France?
25. What was the result of the War of the Spanish Succession?

**(Sec. 3)**

26. How might Catholic Church officials have reacted to Richelieu's and Mazarin's actions during the Thirty Year War?
27. Which steps taken by the Austrian Hapsburgs to become absolute rulers was most important?
28. What tactics might a ruler use to establish in a territory with extremely diverse population?

29. What precedent suggests that Frederick II's assumption about the weakness of women leaders was misguided?
30. Why would Frederick II's attack on Saxony result in conflicts in North American and India?
31. What were the major conflicts in the Thirty Years' War?
32. What steps did the Austrian Hapsburg take toward becoming absolute monarchs?
33. What countries were allies during the Seven Years' War?

**(Sec. 4)**

34. Why might boyars have wanted to elect another czar?
35. Why might travelers to Russia have had to stay in a separate part of the city?
36. Were geographical or cultural factors more important in isolating Russia from the rest of Europe?
37. Why did Peter want to bring the Orthodox Church under state control?
38. Why might Peter have believed that education was key to progress?
39. How did Ivan the Terrible deal with his enemies during his "bad period"?
40. Why did Peter the Great believe that Russia's future depended on having a warm-water port?
41. What were some of the ways Peter tried to westernize Russia?

**(Sec. 5)**

42. Why was the Petition of Right important even if Charles simply ignored it?
43. Why might Charles have had more loyalty from the north of England than from London?
44. Why might it be difficult to form a new government after overthrowing the previous regime - even if the population supported the overthrow?
45. How might the English have reacted to Cromwell's social reforms?
46. What factors might have contributed to the success of laws passed by Parliament during the Restoration?
47. Why would Parliament, after so many reforms, continue to support the monarchy?
48. Why might William and Mary have been willing to accept the limits placed on their power?
49. What factors might have determine whether a cabinet was loyal to the monarchy of the Parliament?
50. Why was the death of Charles I revolutionary?
51. What rights were guaranteed by the Habeas Corpus?
52. How does a constitutional monarchy differ from an absolute monarchy?

**Mapping Activity (p. 156)**

1. Off what English town did the first clash between the Spanish Armada and the English fleet take place?
2. Why do you think the Spanish captains chose to sail north around Scotland rather than take the more direct route home back through the English Channel?

**Interaction with History (p. 154)**

1. What might people gain from having a ruler whose power is total, or absolute?
2. What factors might weaken the power of an absolute monarch?

**History in Depth (p. 166)**

1. Why do you think Louis XIV believed he needed such a large and luxurious palace?
2. Explain what practical and symbolic purposes Versailles might have served?
3. Consider the amount of money and effort that went into the construction of this extravagant palace. What does this reveal about the way 17<sup>th</sup>-century French society viewed its kings?

**Social History (p. 178)**

1. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, how did Russians use their natural resources to help them cope with the climate?
2. How has coping with winter weather changed from 18<sup>th</sup>-century Russia to today's world? How has it stayed the same?

## Chapter Five - Outline

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### Absolute Monarchs in Europe

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Spain's Empire and European Absolutism             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A Powerful Spanish Empire                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Phillip II's Empire</li> <li>ii) Defender of Catholicism</li> </ol> </li> <li>b) Golden Age of Spanish Art and Literature                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) El Greco and Velazquez</li> <li>ii) Don Quixote</li> </ol> </li> <li>c) The Spanish Empire Weakens                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Inflation and Taxes</li> <li>ii) Making Spain's Enemies Rich</li> <li>iii) The Dutch Revolt</li> </ol> </li> <li>d) The Independent Dutch Prosper                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Dutch Art</li> <li>ii) Dutch Trading Empire</li> </ol> </li> <li>e) Absolutism in Europe                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The Theory of Absolutism</li> <li>ii) Growing Power of Europe's Monarchs</li> <li>iii) Crises Lead to Absolutism</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>2) The Reign of Louis XIV             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Religious Wars and Power Struggles                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Henry of Navarre</li> <li>ii) Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu</li> </ol> </li> <li>b) Writers Turn Toward Skepticism                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Montaigne and Descartes</li> </ol> </li> <li>c) Louis XIV Comes to Power                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Louis, the Boy King</li> <li>ii) Louis Weakens the Nobles' Authority</li> </ol> </li> <li>d) The Sun King's Grand Style                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Louis Controls the Nobility</li> <li>ii) Patronage of the Arts</li> </ol> </li> <li>e) Louis Fights Disastrous Wars                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Attempts to Expand France's Boundaries</li> <li>ii) War of the Spanish Succession</li> <li>iii) Louis's Death and Legacy</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>3) Central European Monarchs Clash             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The Thirty Year's War                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Bohemian Protestants Revolt</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii) Peach of Westphalia</li> <li>iii) Beginning of Modern States</li> </ol> </li> <li>b) States Form in Central Europe             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Economic Contrasts with this West</li> <li>ii) Several Weak Empires</li> <li>iii) Austria Grows Stronger</li> <li>iv) Maria Theresa Inherits the Austrian Throne</li> </ol> </li> <li>c) Prussia Challenges Austria             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The Rise of Prussia</li> <li>ii) Frederick the Great</li> <li>iii) War of the Austrian Succession</li> <li>iv) The Seven Years' War</li> </ol> </li> <li>4) Absolute Rulers of Russia             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The First Czar                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Rule by Terror</li> <li>ii) Rise of the Romanovs</li> </ol> </li> <li>b) Peter the Great Comes to Power                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Russia Contrast with Europe</li> <li>ii) Peter Visits the West</li> </ol> </li> <li>c) Peter Rules Absolutely                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Peter's Reforms</li> <li>ii) Westernizing Russia</li> <li>iii) Establishing St. Petersburg</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>5) Parliament Limits the English Monarchy             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Monarchs Defy Parliament                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) James's Problems</li> <li>ii) Charles I Fights Parliament</li> </ol> </li> <li>b) English Civil War                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) War Topples a King</li> <li>ii) Cromwell's Rule</li> <li>iii) Puritan Morality</li> </ol> </li> <li>c) Restoration and Revolution                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Charles II Reigns</li> <li>ii) James II and the Glorious Revolution</li> </ol> </li> <li>d) Limits on Monarch's Power                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Bill of Rights</li> <li>ii) Cabinet System Develops</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol> |
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### NOTES:

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Exploring Las Meninas (p. 157)

Over the years people have analyzed Velazquez's *Las Meninas*. Use the internet to explore these analyses. Now use the information to explain the painting. Use the margins about the painting to write short captions that explain the painting's features.

- What are the identities of the figures in the painting?
- What is the historical significance of the specific elements? (dwarves)
- How did Velazquez's use of color and texture?
- What does the red cross on the artist coat represent?
- Where do you think this was painted?

