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| 1. The formative group or force in most early modern European states was/were the

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|   | a.  | dynastic king and his court. |
|   | b.  | church. |
|   | c.  | rising class of lawyers. |
|   | d.  | mode of production of the time. |
|   | e.  | people. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "Chapter Introduction"p. 366 |

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| 2. Which of the following are features of the national state that developed in the West from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century?

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|   | a.  | The state had people who could imagine themselves as part of a community. |
|   | b.  | The state encouraged commerce and industry. |
|   | c.  | The state harnessed the power of its nobility. |
|   | d.  | The state became an entity inherited from generation to generation. |
|   | e.  | all of the above |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "Chapter Introduction"p. 366 |

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| 3. The usual founder of a ruling dynasty was

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|   | a.  | an appointee of the Roman Empire. |
|   | b.  | chosen by an assembly of all able-bodied men. |
|   | c.  | the most powerful noble who made his claim to kingship stick. |
|   | d.  | elected by the people. |
|   | e.  | selected by the Church. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "Chapter Introduction"p. 366 |

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| 4. The two most common forms of government in early modern Europe were

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|   | a.  | absolute monarchy and republican states. |
|   | b.  | limited monarchy and autocracy. |
|   | c.  | republican states and limited monarchy. |
|   | d.  | absolute monarchy and autocracy. |
|   | e.  | autocracy and republican states. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
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| *REFERENCES:* | "Chapter Introduction"p. 366 |

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| 5. In the Middle Ages, the power of the king was restricted by all the following EXCEPT

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|   | a.  | the nobility. |
|   | b.  | townspeople. |
|   | c.  | the peasantry. |
|   | d.  | the church. |
|   | e.  | representative institutions. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "Chapter Introduction"p. 368 |

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| 6. The crucial difference between a parliament and an estates general was

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|   | a.  | a parliament was English; an estates general was French. |
|   | b.  | a parliament was a representative institution; an estates general was a king's council. |
|   | c.  | a parliament could pass laws; an estates general could not. |
|   | d.  | each member in a parliament had one vote; in an estates general, each estate had one vote. |
|   | e.  | each member of a parliament was elected; only some members of an estates general were elected. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "Monarchs and Elites as State Builders"p. 368 |

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| 7. The only state that broke with the pattern of king-army-taxes as the key to the creation of a centralized state was

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|   | a.  | Britain |
|   | b.  | the Dutch Republic |
|   | c.  | France |
|   | d.  | Prussia |
|   | e.  | Spain |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "Monarchs and Elites as State Builders"p. 368 |

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| 8. The Reformation had a major political impact on the Holy Roman Empire, among other reasons, because

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|   | a.  | the Protestant emphasis on obedience to secular authorities centralized the Empire into a unified German state. |
|   | b.  | the separation of church and state weakened both. |
|   | c.  | feudal princes and Protestant communities allied to keep the Emperor weak. |
|   | d.  | the resulting wars of religion enabled the Emperor to increase his power, finally breaking the power of feudalism. |
|   | e.  | Protestants effectively turned the Empire into a theocracy. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "Monarchs and Elites as State Builders"p. 368 |

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| 9. How did most monarchies use religion to strengthen their state?

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|   | a.  | Most confiscated Church property to finance their growing armies and administration. |
|   | b.  | Most attempted to make religion one of the forces uniting their subjects into a nation. |
|   | c.  | By separating church and state, monarchies enabled people of different religious beliefs to all pledge allegiance to the same king. |
|   | d.  | Through prayer, kings were able to overcome their enemies. |
|   | e.  | Most presented the state as an alternative to the divisiveness of religion. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "Monarchs and Elites as State Builders"p. 369 |

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| 10. Which of the following helped usher in the modern world, according to the text?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | early modern monarchs and the states they created |
|   | b.  | capitalism |
|   | c.  | science |
|   | d.  | commercial expansion |
|   | e.  | all of the above |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "Monarchs and Elites as State Builders"p. 369 |

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| 11. The first intercontinental empire in the West since Roman times was

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | England. |
|   | b.  | Portugal. |
|   | c.  | the Netherlands. |
|   | d.  | Spain. |
|   | e.  | France. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain"p. 369 |

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| 12. The descendents of Ferdinand and Isabella married into which non-Spanish family to create an empire extending from Austria to the Pacific?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | The Hohenzollerns |
|   | b.  | The Jagiellonians |
|   | c.  | The Stuarts |
|   | d.  | The Hapsburgs |
|   | e.  | The Bourbons |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain"p. 384 |

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| 13. The development of Spain included all the following EXCEPT

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|   | a.  | continued regionalism even after the unification of Aragon and Castile. |
|   | b.  | the strategic use of marriage for state development. |
|   | c.  | an extremely powerful church that came to dominate the state. |
|   | d.  | the creation of a Spanish identity based on purity of blood and religion. |
|   | e.  | a centuries-long campaign to expel the Muslims for the Iberian Peninsula. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain"p. 369-370 |

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| 14. Which of the following weakened the powerful monarchy of Charles V?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the conflict with Protestants. |
|   | b.  | the complexity of administering such a large empire. |
|   | c.  | constant warfare on the continent and in the Mediterranean. |
|   | d.  | lack of domestic industry, the lack of entrepreneurship, and a weak commercial class. |
|   | e.  | all of the above |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain"p. 371 |

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| 15. The Spanish empire in the sixteenth century was funded largely by

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | taxes and requisitions from the Netherlands. |
|   | b.  | gold and silver from the New World colonies. |
|   | c.  | the development of iron-working and coal mining in Spain. |
|   | d.  | taxes on the slave trade. |
|   | e.  | new wars of conquest. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain"p. 371 |

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| 16. Which of the following statements concerning the reign of Philip II is NOT accurate?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Philip sent the largest land army ever assembled in Europe into the Netherlands to crush Protestant-inspired opposition. |
|   | b.  | Philip conducted a foreign policy shaped by religious zeal. |
|   | c.  | Philip successfully defeated Protestant England with the use of the Spanish Armada. |
|   | d.  | Spain faced bankruptcy in the 1590s.  |
|   | e.  | Philip launched an offensive against the Turks. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain"p. 375-377 |

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| 17. Which city replaced Antwerp as northern Europe's leasing commercial and banking city?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Amsterdam |
|   | b.  | Hamburg |
|   | c.  | London |
|   | d.  | Paris |
|   | e.  | Danzig |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain"p. 372 |

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| 18. As Spain declined in the seventeenth century

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|   | a.  | a social revolution threatened. |
|   | b.  | it was able to retain control over Portugal and Brazil. |
|   | c.  | the traditional aristocracy and the church retained power and perpetuated authoritarianism in Spain. |
|   | d.  | it formed closer ties with the Austrian Hapsburgs. |
|   | e.  | all of the above |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain"p. 373 |

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| 19. With the Treaty of Westphalia, Spain officially recognized the independence of

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | its Italian possessions. |
|   | b.  | Portugal. |
|   | c.  | its New World colonies. |
|   | d.  | the Netherlands. |
|   | e.  | all of the above |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain"p. 373 |

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| 20. Medieval French kings did all of the following EXCEPT

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|   | a.  | establishing an efficient bureaucracy staffed by members of the bourgeoisie and lesser nobles, persons dependent on the king. |
|   | b.  | claiming to have been selected directly by God to rule. |
|   | c.  | exercising absolute power. |
|   | d.  | earning the allegiance of many of their subjects through their role in the Hundred Years' War. |
|   | e.  | unilaterally levying taxes and maintaining a standing army. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power"p. 374 |

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| 21. Catherine de' Medici

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|   | a.  | ​encouraged religious toleration for the Huguenots in France. |
|   | b.  | ​was one of France's most popular queens. |
|   | c.  | ​was a member of a powerful Italian banking family. |
|   | d.  | ​exercised great influence during the reign of her husband but lacked any power during the reigns of her sons. |
|   | e.  | ​ordered the execution of five thousand Catholics in Paris. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power"p. 375 |

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| 22. *Vindiciae contra Tyrannos* (1579) was

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | a French treatise justifying the overthrow and execution of an unjust king. |
|   | b.  | a Huguenot pamphlet protesting oppression by the Catholic church in France. |
|   | c.  | a treatise written in England to justify the execution of the king. |
|   | d.  | written by Bartolomé de Las Casas to protest brutality against the indigenous population in Spanish America. |
|   | e.  | a Dutch pamphlet justifying the revolt against Spain. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power"p. 375 |

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| 23. The Valois failure to produce a male heir led in 1589 to the coming to power in France of the

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Hapsburgs. |
|   | b.  | Bourbons. |
|   | c.  | Hohenzollerns. |
|   | d.  | Tudors. |
|   | e.  | Capetians. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power"p. 375 |

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| 24. The phrase *raison d'état* was invented by

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Henry VIII. |
|   | b.  | Niccoló Machiavelli. |
|   | c.  | Cardinal Richelieu. |
|   | d.  | Charles V. |
|   | e.  | Louis XIV. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power"p. 376 |

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| 25. By the 1660s, France had

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | enjoyed a significant victory in the Thirty Years' War. |
|   | b.  | emerged as Europe's leading power. |
|   | c.  | weathered the Fronde*.* |
|   | d.  | achieved absolutism. |
|   | e.  | all of the above |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power"p. 376-377 |

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| 26. The absolutist French monarchy did each of the following EXCEPT

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | dispatch road engineers from Paris to the provinces. |
|   | b.  | require local officials to look to the central government for direction. |
|   | c.  | control coal manufacturing. |
|   | d.  | show particular concern for cultural development within France. |
|   | e.  | confiscate the wealth of the aristocracy. |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power"p. 377 |

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| 27. The text refers to which of the following as the most brilliant of Louis XIV's policies?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | establishing good relations with the church |
|   | b.  | demonstrating the king's magnificence through ritual and architecture |
|   | c.  | dismissal of aristocrats as prominent advisors to the king |
|   | d.  | gaining the confidence and support of the French manufacturers |
|   | e.  | the intendant system |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power"p. 376 |

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| 28. Louis XIV's government included all the following EXCEPT

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | regular consultations with the parlements. |
|   | b.  | Versailles as a palace of distractions for the aristocracy. |
|   | c.  | intendants as royal agents administrating the districts of France. |
|   | d.  | a very competent finance minister, Colbert. |
|   | e.  | a huge military machine with an army of 300,000. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power"p. 377 |

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| 29. The French nobility accounted for 2 percent of the population but controlled approximately what percent of the total national income?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | 75 to 85 percent |
|   | b.  | 60 to 70 percent |
|   | c.  | 50 percent |
|   | d.  | 20 to 30 percent |
|   | e.  | 15 percent |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power"p. 377 |

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| 30. Which of the following drove Louis XIV to near-bankruptcy?

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|   | a.  | a weak, underdeveloped economy |
|   | b.  | war |
|   | c.  | governmental corruption |
|   | d.  | Versailles |
|   | e.  | patronage of science and the arts |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power"p. 377 |

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| 31. In his *​Instructions for the Dauphin*​, Louis XIV claimed that successful kingship lies in

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|   | a.  | Christian piety. |
|   | b.  | being informed of everything. |
|   | c.  | the pursuit of peace. |
|   | d.  | ensuring a prosperous peasantry. |
|   | e.  | religious toleration. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "Primary Source"p. 378 |

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| 32. By 1715, all of the following were true of France EXCEPT

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|   | a.  | the treasury was bankrupt. |
|   | b.  | taxes were legally evaded by the aristocracy. |
|   | c.  | Protestants had been driving into exile or forced to convert. |
|   | d.  | the absence of censorship laws buoyed the book trade. |
|   | e.  | critics of state policy within the church had been marginalized. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power"p. 379 |

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| 33. As the English Parliament developed in the Middle Ages it offered all the following EXCEPT

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|   | a.  | the king a means to exercise control and raise taxes. |
|   | b.  | a chance to question decisions of the king. |
|   | c.  | knights and burgesses a venue to voice their grievances. |
|   | d.  | peasants a means to limit exploitation by the nobility. |
|   | e.  | a complement to the king in the ruling of the country. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England"p. 380-382 |

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| 34. Under the Tudors

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|   | a.  | more commoners entered royal service. |
|   | b.  | the Reformation strengthened the Parliament. |
|   | c.  | the monarch showed absolutist tendencies similar to those on the continent. |
|   | d.  | the government gained in efficiency and strength. |
|   | e.  | all of the above |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England"p. 382-384 |

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| 35. Elizabeth I of England married

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|   | a.  | Philip II of Spain. |
|   | b.  | Henry III of France. |
|   | c.  | James VI of Scotland. |
|   | d.  | William of Orange. |
|   | e.  | none of the above |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "Profile"p. 385 |

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| 36. In the "court and country" opposition that shaped seventeenth-century English politics *country* refers to

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|   | a.  | the peasants. |
|   | b.  | a loose group of merchants and rising entrepreneurs with roots in the gentry. |
|   | c.  | the most powerful landed aristocrats and their allies among the small gentry. |
|   | d.  | the most vocal patriots. |
|   | e.  | the bishops of the Church of England. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England"p. 383 |

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| 37. When compared with their French counterparts, the main disadvantage the Stuarts had in their efforts to establish absolutism was

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|   | a.  | a lack of money. |
|   | b.  | a more powerful commercial class to contain. |
|   | c.  | the need for a navy. |
|   | d.  | a reformed church as opposed to the Catholic Church in France. |
|   | e.  | a much smaller population. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England"p. 386 |

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| 38. What events were part of the constitutional crisis England faced in the seventeenth century?

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|   | a.  | the trial and execution of Charles I |
|   | b.  | a Puritan republic headed by Oliver Cromwell |
|   | c.  | the restoration of the Stuart dynasty |
|   | d.  | the final establishment of parliamentary government and the rule of law |
|   | e.  | all of the above |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England"p. 385-387 |

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| 39. During the first English revolution, the radicals sought

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|   | a.  | redistribution of property. |
|   | b.  | voting rights for the majority of the male population. |
|   | c.  | abolition of religious and intellectual elites. |
|   | d.  | free lifestyles. |
|   | e.  | all of the above |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England"p. 386 |

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| 40. In plotting against James II in 1688, England's elite attempted to

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|   | a.  | secure their ancient feudal rights with respect to the king while avoiding Puritanism and social radicalism. |
|   | b.  | restore the Puritan Commonwealth. |
|   | c.  | increase political freedom not only in England but also in Ireland and Scotland. |
|   | d.  | establish a modern government along French lines. |
|   | e.  | place power in the hands of England common people. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England"p. 386-387 |

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| 41. In the Glorious Revolution, William of Orange and the Dutch accepted the invitation of the English Parliament because it would secure their

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|   | a.  | hopes to regain the lead in European commerce. |
|   | b.  | need for support against Louis XIV's France. |
|   | c.  | need for support against the renewal of Spanish attempts to recover the Netherlands. |
|   | d.  | hopes of acquiring large grants of land seized from Catholic nobles in Ireland. |
|   | e.  | expectation that some of England's New World colonies would eventually devolve to the Dutch. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England"p. 386-387 |

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| 42. Over time, the constitutional system created by the Revolution of 1688-1689

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|   | a.  | reformed to reflect a more democratic social reality. |
|   | b.  | acquired a standing army. |
|   | c.  | yielded authority to parliamentary ministers and state officials. |
|   | d.  | became a viable alternative to absolutism. |
|   | e.  | all of the above |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England"p. 387-388 |

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| 43. When Charles V ascended the Spanish throne, the manufacturing and banking center of the Spanish empire was

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|   | a.  | Madrid. |
|   | b.  | Lisbon. |
|   | c.  | Flanders. |
|   | d.  | Vienna. |
|   | e.  | Venice. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Netherlands: A Bourgeois Republic"p. 388 |

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| 44. The Dutch state combined all the following EXCEPT

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|   | a.  | the most innovative commercial and financial practices in Europe. |
|   | b.  | a unique urban and capitalist cultural milieu. |
|   | c.  | a well-defined republican government with the head of the House of Orange as limited monarch. |
|   | d.  | wide tolerance and the richest society in Europe. |
|   | e.  | a rich and politically engaged bourgeoisie. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Netherlands: A Bourgeois Republic"p. 388-389 |

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| 45. In its early centuries, the Holy Roman Empire failed to develop a powerful centralized government because

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|   | a.  | the Emperors were preoccupied with northern Italy and the Papacy. |
|   | b.  | the Emperors were elected. |
|   | c.  | the main princes were fiercely independent. |
|   | d.  | the nobility was able to consolidate its control over local populations. |
|   | e.  | all of the above |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Holy Roman Empire: The Failure to Unify Germany"p. 389 |

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| 46. According to the text, the last chance to unify the Holy Roman Empire under the Hapsburgs ended with

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|   | a.  | the loss of the Empire's northern Italian cities. |
|   | b.  | French victory in the Thirty Years' War. |
|   | c.  | the advent of the Protestant Reformation. |
|   | d.  | the second Turkish attack on Vienna in 1683. |
|   | e.  | the successful war of liberation in the Netherlands. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Holy Roman Empire: The Failure to Unify Germany"p. 389 |

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| 47. The Thirty Years' War that devastated the Holy Roman Empire began when

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|   | a.  | the Bohemians chose a Protestant as their king. |
|   | b.  | the Swedish king Gustavus Augustus attacked the Empire. |
|   | c.  | Charles V retired to a monastery. |
|   | d.  | Jan Hus challenged the authority of the Catholic church. |
|   | e.  | Savoy, the Palatine, and the United Provinces united against the House of Hapsburg. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Holy Roman Empire: The Failure to Unify Germany"p. 390 |

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| 48. According to the text, the War of Spanish Succession

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|   | a.  | kept the Spanish crown in the House of Hapsburg. |
|   | b.  | was fought throughout the Spanish Empire. |
|   | c.  | ended with a clear French victory. |
|   | d.  | made Austria into a major force in Europe and started England's rise to world power status. |
|   | e.  | caused the English and the Dutch to end the alliance formed in the Glorious Revolution. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Emergence of Austria and Prussia"p. 391 |

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| 49. Absolutism in Prussia was based on an alliance between the king and

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|   | a.  | the nobility who were guaranteed that serfdom would be permanent. |
|   | b.  | immigrant Calvinists expelled from France after the revocation of the Treaty of Nantes. |
|   | c.  | the cities which benefitted from the Baltic trade. |
|   | d.  | the Lutheran church. |
|   | e.  | his fellow absolute monarchs in the Holy Roman Empire. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The Emergence of Austria and Prussia"p. 391 |

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| 50. Although the differences between Russia and the West were immense, the political arrangement in Russia resembled somewhat that in

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|   | a.  | France. |
|   | b.  | Austria. |
|   | c.  | United Provinces. |
|   | d.  | Prussia. |
|   | e.  | England. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "Russia: Great Nobles and Starving Peasants"p. 393 |

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| 51. In the period roughly from 1500 to 1750

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|   | a.  | the modern state was invented by the sovereign states of Europe that also developed the idea of human liberty. |
|   | b.  | both the modern state and the idea of human liberty were created by republican states such as the Dutch Republic. |
|   | c.  | the modern state was invented by absolute monarchies, whereas the modern idea of human liberty was developed in Renaissance Italy. |
|   | d.  | republican states such as the Dutch Republic and England invented the idea of human liberty. |
|   | e.  | none of the above |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | "The State and Modern Political Development"p. 393 |

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| **Key Terms****Instructions:** Please define the following key terms. Show Who? What? Where? When? Why Important? |

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| 52. dynastic state

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| *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. |
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| 53. absolutism

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| *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. |
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| 54. New Christians

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| 55. Spanish Armada

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| 56. Treaty of Westphalia

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| *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. |
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| 57. sovereignty

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| 58. Gallican church

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| *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. |
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| 59. *raison d'état*

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| 60. Versailles

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| 61. intendants

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| 62. constitutional monarchy

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| *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. |
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| 63. hegemony

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| 64. stadholder

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| 65. Hohenzollerns

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| 66. Hapsburgs

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| 67. Time of Troubles

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| 68. Thirty Years' War

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| 69. Junker

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| **Instructions:** Please use this outline map of Europe to answer the question(s) |

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| 70. Mark the border between Christian and Muslim lands on the Iberian peninsula in the ninth century and in 1200.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |

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| 71. Locate and label the place where the Thirty Years' War began. Mark the boundary of the Holy Roman Empire in 1648.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |

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| 72. Locate and label the lands belonging to the Austrian Hapsburgs, the Spanish Hapsburgs, and the Hohenzollerns.

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| 73. Locate and label the following: Amsterdam, Antwerp, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, Madrid, and Lisbon.

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| 74. Locate and label two states with absolute monarchies and two of the most important of the non-absolutist states as of 1700.

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| **Instructions:** Please write a thorough, well-organized essay to answer each question. |

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| 75. The text states that "[f]rom the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, a new and unique form of political organization emerged in the West: the dynastic, or national, state." What is meant by the "dynastic state," how did it develop, and why was it so unique?

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| 76. How did the role of monarchs change during the transition to the modern state described in this chapter? Draw on two specific states to provide examples.

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| 77. Discuss the significance of dynasty in the period of monarchical sovereignty.

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| 78. What factors explain the dramatic increase of Spanish power in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and the dramatic decline in Spanish power in the seventeenth century?

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| 79. The engine that drove the development of the centralized European state was war. Make an argument to support or refute this statement, and defend it with specific evidence.

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| 80. Compare and contrast the ambitions of Philip II and Louis XIV. How successful was each in achieving his aims?​

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| 81. The French monarchy of the seventeenth century became a model for absolutism. Explain this development.

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| 82. Explain how religion both aided and impeded the consolidation of the modern state.

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| 83. The text refers to the Netherlands as a bourgeois republic. What does that label mean, and what factors fostered that development.

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| 84. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 is often presented as a triumph of moderation and reason*—*a bloodless revolution. However, a look deeper into the past reveals the origins of English constitutionalism in fierce conflict and violence. Explain.

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