

Lesson Quiz 18-1



Conflict and Absolutism in Europe

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

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|---|--------------------------------|
| _____ 1. a rapid increase in prices | A. Edict of Nantes |
| _____ 2. French grant of rights to Huguenots | B. heretic |
| _____ 3. fleet of ships | C. the Act of Supremacy |
| _____ 4. named Elizabeth governor of state and church | D. armada |
| _____ 5. one who does not conform to established doctrine | E. inflation |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. When Henry IV of France became king, what did he do to resolve the French Wars of Religion?
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|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. invade England | C. convert to Catholicism |
| B. attack Spain | D. convert to Protestantism |
- _____ 7. Throughout his empire, King Phillip II of Spain was a great supporter of
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|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. new trade routes. | C. an excellent military. |
| B. militant Catholicism. | D. moderate Protestantism. |
- _____ 8. The population decline in Europe led to
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|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. social tensions. | C. famine. |
| B. plague. | D. witchcraft. |
- _____ 9. Which of the following statements about Elizabeth I of England is true?
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| A. She became the only supreme governor of the state. |
| B. She rejected Protestantism as the faith of England. |
| C. She enforced laws favoring Catholics. |
| D. She was extreme in her foreign policy. |
- _____ 10. What was one result of the Thirty Years' War?
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| A. The Holy Roman Empire was more powerful than ever. |
| B. France acquired the Baltic Sea. |
| C. All major powers except England participated in the plundering of Germany. |
| D. Philip II and Elizabeth I fought over religion. |

Lesson Quiz 18-2

networks

Conflict and Absolutism in Europe

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

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| _____ 1. Hobbes's name for the state, which he believed needed an absolute ruler with unlimited power | A. Roundheads |
| _____ 2. specific rights that cannot be taken away | B. divine right of kings |
| _____ 3. supporters of Parliament in the English Civil War | C. Puritans |
| _____ 4. English Protestants who felt that the Church of England needed further reform and sought to simplify and regulate forms of worship | D. natural rights |
| _____ 5. belief that the ruler gets his power from God and not from his subjects | E. Leviathan |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. James I of England struggled with Parliament because he believed in
- A.** sharing power and duties with Parliament.
 - B.** the divine right of kings.
 - C.** the Puritan religion.
 - D.** Catholicism.
- _____ 7. Which of the following is evidence that religion was an important element in the English Civil War, the formation of a commonwealth, and the Restoration?
- A.** Parliament kept much of its power after the civil war.
 - B.** Cavaliers and Roundheads supported opposite sides.
 - C.** King James II began to appoint Catholics to high public offices.
 - D.** Parliament passed a Petition of Right, limiting the king's rights to act.
- _____ 8. What led up to the Glorious Revolution?
- A.** a bloody war between William of Orange and his father-in-law, James
 - B.** the desertion of many of James II's soldiers as well as the defection of his daughter
 - C.** the passage of a Bill of Rights giving Parliament more power
 - D.** the formation of a limited, or constitutional, monarchy

Lesson Quiz 18-3



Conflict and Absolutism in Europe

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

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| _____ 1. idea that rulers hold total power | A. czar |
| _____ 2. location of Louis XIV's court | B. boyars |
| _____ 3. Russian word for <i>caesar</i> | C. Versailles |
| _____ 4. members of the Prussian landed aristocracy | D. absolutism |
| _____ 5. members of the Russian nobility | E. Junkers |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Peter the Great wanted to do which of the following?
- A. westernize, or Europeanize, Russia
 - B. remove European influence from Russia
 - C. reduce the size of Russia's army
 - D. share power with his nobles
- _____ 7. In the seventeenth century, the Hapsburg Empire
- A. lost control of Hungary, Croatia, and Slavonia to the Turks.
 - B. retained its Holy Roman Empire in Germany.
 - C. remained a collection of territories.
 - D. established a centralized, absolutist state.
- _____ 8. The Commissariat established by Frederick William in Prussia became
- A. the overseer of the army.
 - B. an agency of civil government.
 - C. both a military and a civil agency.
 - D. a court to persecute heretics.
- _____ 9. A contributing factor to Louis XIV's power was
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|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. creating a standing army. | C. creating peace. |
| B. granting power to the nobles. | D. loose control of policymaking. |
- _____ 10. Which of the following was true of Louis XIV's rule?
- A. French citizens thrived under Louis XIV's rule.
 - B. Louis XIV waged wars to achieve his goals.
 - C. Louis XIV lived a modest lifestyle.
 - D. Louis XIV ruled under a system of checks and balances.

Lesson Quiz 18-4

networks

Conflict and Absolutism in Europe

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

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| _____ 1. artistic movement that marked the end of the Renaissance | A. El Greco |
| _____ 2. greatest sculptor and architect of the baroque period | B. baroque |
| _____ 3. artistic style of the seventeenth century characterized by complex forms, bold ornamentation, and contrasting elements | C. Cervantes |
| _____ 4. wrote greatest literary work of the golden age of Spanish literature | D. Mannerism |
| _____ 5. artist whose paintings represented the high point of Mannerism, reflecting the religious upheavals of the Reformation | E. Bernini |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Mannerism ignored the Renaissance principles of balance, harmony, and moderation because
- A.** artists wanted to show emotion and suffering not balance and harmony.
 - B.** the Renaissance was over and people were bored with its principles.
 - C.** real people looked different during the period after the Renaissance.
 - D.** Mannerism did not take place in Italy where the Renaissance started.
- _____ 7. Which of the following describes the typical style of a church built during the baroque movement?
- A.** subtle and well-balanced
 - B.** realistic and modestly sized
 - C.** richly detailed and magnificent
 - D.** delicately built and airy
- _____ 8. The huge size of the Globe Theatre's audiences during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries shows that
- A.** the price of a ticket for the theater was very cheap.
 - B.** London had more people than Paris.
 - C.** people desperately needed entertainment.
 - D.** theater was an important form of entertainment during that era.
- _____ 9. William Shakespeare's plays showed his keen understanding of
- A.** punch lines.
 - B.** psychology.
 - C.** religion.
 - D.** science.