

Chapter 18 Test, Form A

Conflict and Absolutism in Europe

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

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| _____ 1. a fleet of warships | A. armada |
| _____ 2. laid the foundation for a Prussian state | B. Frederick William the Great Elector |
| _____ 3. belief that a ruler gets his power from God | C. Roundheads |
| _____ 4. French Protestants influenced by John Calvin | D. divine right of kings |
| _____ 5. a great writer of the golden age of Spanish literature | E. Mannerism |
| _____ 6. style of art that rejected the Renaissance ideals of balance and proportion | F. Miguel de Cervantes |
| _____ 7. officially ended the Thirty Years' War | G. Peace of Westphalia |
| _____ 8. ended the French Wars of Religion | H. baroque |
| _____ 9. architectural style characterized by elaborate ornamentation | I. Edict of Nantes |
| _____ 10. supporters of Parliament in the English Civil War | J. Huguenots |

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

- _____ 11. By the end of King Philip II's reign, Spain had
- become the wealthiest empire in the world.
 - successfully invaded England.
 - become the most populous empire in the world.
 - successfully converted all Protestants.
- _____ 12. James I of England believed in the divine right of kings, which is the idea that kings
- were equal to God and therefore did not have to live by the laws of the Church.
 - were granted the wisdom of God upon assuming the throne and therefore was faultless.
 - could know the mind of God and therefore could determine the future through divination.
 - received their power from God and were responsible only to God.

Chapter 18 Test, Form A *cont.***Conflict and Absolutism in Europe**

- _____ 13. What did Peter the Great see as crucial to making Russia a great power?
- A. giving women a larger role in government
 - B. adopting a Western style of dress and etiquette
 - C. using Western technology to modernize the army
 - D. forming military alliances with powerful nations
- _____ 14. In the Thirty Years' War, France fought against both the Holy Roman Empire and Spain in order to
- A. gain political leadership in Europe.
 - B. win religious freedom for its citizens.
 - C. preserve the divine right of kings.
 - D. purge the Catholic Church of corruption.
- _____ 15. The foundation for a constitutional monarchy in England began with the
- A. Toleration Act of 1489.
 - B. Bill of Rights.
 - C. Glorious Revolution.
 - D. Edict of Nantes.
- _____ 16. Oliver Cromwell's defeat of the king of England's forces allowed him to
- A. restore the French monarchy to the throne.
 - B. take control of England and establish a military dictatorship.
 - C. execute members of Parliament who disagreed with his policies.
 - D. return England to Catholicism and establish a pro-Catholic Parliament.
- _____ 17. The mood of Mannerist art reflected the
- A. relentless search for power.
 - B. religious upheavals of the Reformation.
 - C. emphasis on individuality and self-expression.
 - D. principles of balance, harmony, and moderation.
- _____ 18. William Shakespeare is viewed as a genius because his works
- A. have endured for many centuries.
 - B. show keen insight into human nature.
 - C. emulate Greek and Roman classics.
 - D. appeal to only the upper class.

Chapter 18 Test, Form A *cont.***Conflict and Absolutism in Europe**

_____ 20. John Locke's arguments were used in the eighteenth century to

- A. support demands for constitutional government.
- B. restore papal influence within the government.
- C. justify absolutism and the divine right of kings.
- D. encourage people to live without government.

_____ 19. Thomas Hobbes believed that humans were guided by

- A. reason and intellect.
- B. religion and personal ethics.
- C. a desire to avoid conflict.
- D. basic survival instincts.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer the following questions on a separate piece of paper.

21. Compare how Queen Elizabeth I of England and King Philip II of Spain wielded their power in religious matters and foreign affairs. Was one approach ultimately more successful than the other?

"Rulers then act as ministers of god and as his lieutenants on earth. It is through them that God exercises his empire. . . . The royal power is absolute. . . . Without this absolute authority the king could neither do good nor repress evil. It is necessary that his power be such that no one can hope to escape him. . . ."

—Jacques-Benigne Bossuet, from *Political Treatise*

22. Why does the author believe that rulers should have absolute power? Counter Bossuet's argument with an example of a country that is governed effectively through a system of shared power, as in a democracy or a constitutional monarchy.