

Chapter 18 Test, Form B

Conflict and Absolutism in Europe

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

	France	Spain	England
Government	monarchy	monarchy	monarchy
Religion	Catholic	Catholic	Protestant
Politics	French civil wars; Armada attacked	Battle of Lepanto; revolt in Netherlands	defeated Spanish Armada

1. Based on the table above, in what way was England different from France and Spain?
2. Based on the table above, what did France, Spain, and England have in common?

“Hence it is evident, that absolute monarchy, which by some men is counted the only government in the world, is indeed inconsistent with civil society, and so can be no form of civil government at all: for the end of civil society, being to avoid, and remedy those inconveniencies of the state of nature, which necessarily follow from every man’s being judge in his own case, by setting up a known authority, to which every one of that society may appeal upon any injury received, or controversy that may arise, and which every one of the society ought to obey. . . .”

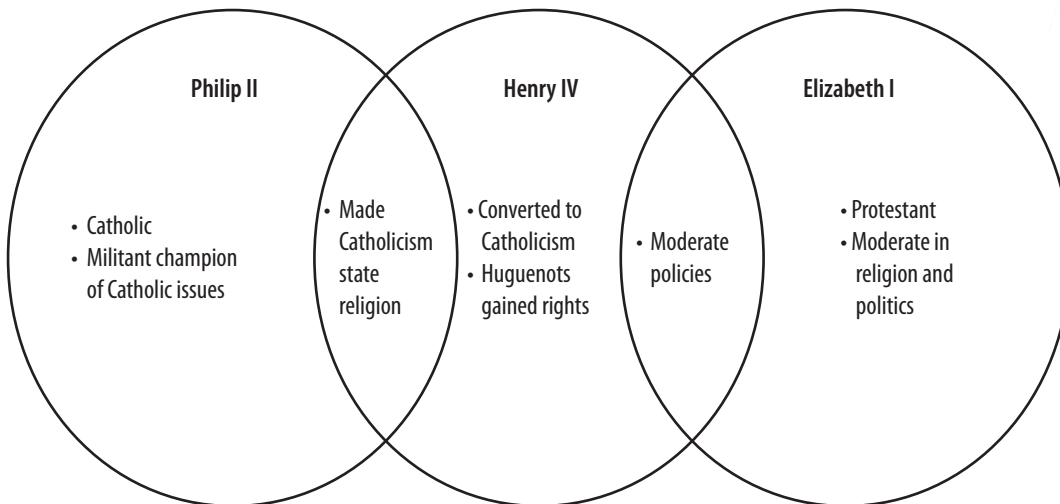
—John Locke, *Two Treatises of Government*, 1690

3. According to the excerpt, some people believed that “absolute monarchy . . . counted [as] the only government in the world.” Did John Locke agree? Use the text to support your answer.
4. Locke argued that the “state of nature,” a state in which everyone makes his or her own judgments without reference to a higher authority, was unsatisfactory. What did Locke propose as an alternative?

Chapter 18 Test, Form B *cont.*



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- Look at the graphic organizer. How were the reigns of Henry IV and Philip II similar?
- According to the graphic organizer, how was the reign of Elizabeth I different from Henry IV and Philip II?

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

- How did absolutist forms of government in Austria, Prussia, France, and Russia enable those countries to emerge as great powers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? Would those rulers have been able to build their empires if their power to govern had been restricted? Cite specific accomplishments of the rulers of each country to support your ideas. Use as your thesis the chapter's Enduring Understanding statement: *The struggle for power during times of conflict, and the resulting search for stability, can lead to the absolute power of a single ruler.*

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