

Vocabulary Activity

Conflict and Absolutism in Europe

Content Vocabulary

Directions: Read the following sentences. If the underlined term is used correctly in the sentence, write *C* in the first blank. If the term is used incorrectly, write *I*. Then, on the line provided, explain why the term is not used correctly. Include the vocabulary term in parentheses in your explanation.

_____ 1. Philip II was a well-known heretic who always supported Catholic causes.

(heretic)

_____ 2. Increased demand for consumer goods such as food and housing can quickly lead to inflation. **(inflation)**

_____ 3. A group of French Protestants tried to flee to England in an armada of three sailboats. **(armada)**

_____ 4. The most successful democracies are usually based on some form of absolutism.

(absolutism)

_____ 5. John Locke believed that all human beings had natural rights, or instincts for doing the right thing in any given situation. **(natural rights)**

_____ 6. Mannerism was a form of etiquette developed by the court of Louis XIV.

(Mannerism)

_____ 7. Baroque art energetically combined classical ideals of the Renaissance with the new spirituality of the sixteenth century religious revival. **(baroque)**

Vocabulary Activity *Cont.*

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- _____ 8. According to the divine right of kings, all monarchs received their power from God but were responsible to their subjects and elected officials. **(divine right of kings)**

Directions: For each word in the left column, write the letter of the correct definition in the right column. **(Puritans, czar, Roundheads, boyar, Cavaliers)**

_____ 9. Puritans	a. member of Russian nobility
_____ 10. czar	b. Royalists during the English Civil War
_____ 11. Roundheads	c. England's Calvinist Protestants
_____ 12. boyar	d. highest-ranking Russian ruler
_____ 13. Cavaliers	e. supporters of Parliament during the English Civil War

Academic Vocabulary

Directions: Include in your answers to the questions below the vocabulary words in parentheses.

14. What was the central conflict that set off all other conflicts in Europe during the sixteenth century? **(conflict)**

15. The word *commonwealth* comes from the Middle Ages term *common-weal*, or "the common wealth." *Wealth* in the Middle Ages did not refer to money but to well-being. In what sense is a commonwealth concerned with its citizens' well-being, or quality of life? **(commonwealth)**

Vocabulary Activity *Cont.*

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16. To convert is to change one's religious beliefs. *Convert* has other meanings as well: "to change from one thing into another," "to change the physical or chemical properties of something," "to exchange currencies," or "to change someone's ideas about something." What do all these definitions of *convert* have in common? **(convert)**

17. To restore something means to put it back the way it was. What was restored during the Restoration? What was not restored? **(restoration)**

Directions: If you place the prefix *in-* before a word, you can change its meaning to the opposite. For example, *sufficient* and *insufficient* are opposites. Use either the word *stability* or its opposite, *instability*, in each of these sentences. **(stability)**

18. The various crises in Europe throughout the seventeenth century led to _____.

19. One response to these crises was to seek _____ by increasing a monarch's power.

20. The system of absolutism was created to increase a kingdom's _____ through royal power.

21. _____ and order often resulted from absolutist rule, even when the destructive aspects of absolutism created hardship and _____ for the common people.

Directions: For each word in the left column, write the letter of the correct definition in the right column. **(policy, authority, decline, creative, emerge, drama)**

_____ 22. policy	a. to arise or come into being
_____ 23. authority	b. imaginative
_____ 24. decline	c. literature written for stage performance
_____ 25. creative	d. to weaken or lessen in importance
_____ 26. emerge	e. the power and right to make decisions
_____ 27. drama	f. a course of action taken by a government or ruler