

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.*

Conflict and Absolutism in Europe

_____ 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)**
