

Lesson Quiz 18-2

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