Chapter 5 Conflict and Absolutism in Europe (1550-1715)

Name:_____Date:_____Group:_____

DIRECTIONS: Match each item with the correct statement below.

1. a fleet of warships _____
2. laid the foundation for a Prussian state _____
3. belief that a ruler gets his power from God _____
4. French Protestants influenced by John Calvin _____
5. a great writer of the golden age of Spanish literature _____
6. style of art that rejected the Renaissance ideals of balance and proportion _____
7. officially ended the Thirty Years' War _____
8. ended the French Wars of Religion _____
9. architectural style characterized by elaborate ornamentation _____
10. supporters of Parliament in the English Civil War

A. *Edict of Nantes*
B. *Huguenots*
C. *Roundheads*
D. *Peace of Westphalia*
E. *baroque*
F. *F. Mannerism*
G. *divine right of kings*
H. *Miguel de Cervantes*
I. *armada*
J. *Frederick William the Great Elector*

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
A. become the wealthiest empire in the world.
B. B. successfully invaded England.
C. become the most populous empire in the world.
D. successfully converted all Protestants.

_____ 12. James I of England believed in the divine right of kings, which is the idea that kings
A. were equal to God and therefore did not have to live by the laws of the Church.
B. were granted the wisdom of God upon assuming the throne and therefore was faultless.
C. could know the mind of God and therefore could determine the future through divination.
D. received their power from God and were responsible only to God

_____ 13. 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.

_____ 14. 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.

_____ 15. 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.

_____ 16. 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

_____ 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.

_____ 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.

_____ 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.