

Enlightened Despots of Europe

Matching:

1. _____ - the monarch had absolute power
2. _____ - France and Austria are now allies and Britain allied with Prussia which provided money but no troops; bloodiest war since Thirty Years' War
3. _____ - the power of the monarch is restricted by a constitution
4. _____ - French Enlightenment philosopher who proposed that the absolute monarchs surround themselves with philosophers to help make reasonable decisions
5. _____ - tried to institute enlightenment reforms but kept all of the political power without creating a constitution; allowed freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of religion, and the right for individuals to own private property
6. _____ - Holy Roman Emperor who instituted reforms to make education more accessible, a policy of tolerance for religion, and promotion of the German language to promote unity
7. _____ - led by Eugene Pugachev who demanded an end to serfdom, taxes, and army service; landlords and officials were murdered
8. _____ - intellectual movement in Europe that promoted reason, analysis, and individual rights

Enlightened Monarch (Enlightened Despot) Absolute Monarchies

Joseph II

Diplomatic Revolution of 1756

Pugachev Rebellion

Constitutional Monarchy

Enlightenment

Voltaire

Fill-in-the-Blank:

1. Catherine the Great loved the _____ culture.
2. Frederick II allowed religious freedom for everyone except for _____.
3. Frederick II also promoted _____ but only among the nobles.
4. Catherine the Great welcomed an influx of _____ Culture (architecture, art, and musicians).
5. Catherine the Great also advocated for increase of _____, eventually establishing her own private _____ and a school for noble girls.
6. Frederick II also streamlined laws, creating a clear national _____ and establishing direct
7. _____ system that was more just and impartial.

Matching:

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| 1. Prussian King who modernized the Prussian government making it possible for non-noble men to become judges and other government officials; encouraged the spread of Enlightenment in Prussia | A. Treaty of Paris 1763 |
| 2. result of Maria Theresa's desire to regain Silesia and gain Russia and France as allies in the process | B. Seven Years' War |
| 3. the largest superpower in Europe | C. Prussia |
| 4. Prussia invaded and annexed Silesia, part of Austrian-Hungarian empire; violated Pragmatic Sanction | D. Frederick II ("Frederick The Great") |
| 5. France lost all American colonies, Prussia permanently retained Silesia, and Britain gained more French colonies in India | E. Enlightened Absolutism |
| 6. Silesia was established a Prussian territory | F. Catherine II ("Catherine the Great") |
| 7. a political system headed by an absolute monarch that believe in Enlightenment philosophy | G. War of Austrian Succession |
| 8. Empress of Russia; reigned during "Russia's Golden Age"; modernized Russia along European models, founding several important cities that were filled with marvelous Russian art, architecture and music; founded the Smolny Institute | H. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle |
| 9. the poor worked for a local ward who got all of the profits of their labor | I. Serfdom system |