SOCIAL SCIENCE EXAM UNIT 6

Read the following sentences carefully and select True or False.

1. During the 17th century there was an economic recession because they had to maintain a lot of possessions, wars, etc. TRUE / FALSE
2. Monarchs during 17th century didn't need the help of validos. TRUE / FALSE
3. Nobles paid a lot of taxes. TRUE / FALSE
4. The majority of society was poor and taxes were heavy. TRUE / FALSE
5. Absolute monarchy is when the king hasn't got a lot of power. TRUE / FALSE

You have to drag the different sentences and drop them in the correct Hapsburg monarch.

6-After all, He was good for the economy, the peace and hunger of Spain.

7-Portugal became independent.

8-Peace with England and United Provinces.

FELIPE III

FELIPE IV

CARLOS II

Read the following sentences carefully and select True or False.

9. The Spanish Golden Age refers to a time of cultural achievement in the 17th century. TRUE / FALSE

10.It is a period of **flourishing in arts and literature** in Spain, coinciding with the rise of the Spanish Bourbon dynasty. TRUE / FALSE

Both are important painters of the Spanish Golden Age, but who is who?

Drag the painter and drop it in the correct picture.

11. Diego Velázquez
12. El Greco

Read the following sentences carefully and select True or False.

13. Lazarillo de Tormes is the first novel of picaresque: the protagonist tricked everyone. . TRUE / FALSE
14. Lope de Vega wrote Don Quijote de la Mancha. . TRUE / FALSE
15. The theatre was very popular only for rich people during the 17th century. . TRUE / FALSE
16. The enlightenment was a movement that place important on religion. . TRUE / FALSE
17. Jorge Juan Santacilia was a scientist naval engineer and humanist. . TRUE / FALSE
18. During the Enlightment absolute monarchies were accepted happily by people. TRUE / FALSE
19. Bourbon's style of government was absolute monarchy and enlightened despotism. TRUE / FALSE
20. The last Hapbsburg, Carlos II named his son Felipe V as heir of the throne (heredero). TRUE / FALSE

You have to drag the different sentences and drop them in the correct Bourbon monarch.

21. He delegated in his wife Maria L. de Parma and his valido Godoy.

22. He was very significant for Madrid because of famous buildings like Palacio Real or Cibeles.

23. Centralised the government and abolished traditional laws (fueros). They called them "El rey loco"

24. His position was neutral and wanted peace in external problems. They called them "El prudente".

Felipe V

Fernando VI

Carlos III

Carlos IV