

## 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 _____   | A. Edict of Nantes                     |
| 2. laid the foundation for a Prussian state _____                                    | B. Huguenots                           |
| 3. belief that a ruler gets his power from God _____                                 | C. Roundheads                          |
| 4. French Protestants influenced by John Calvin _____                                | D. Peace of Westphalia                 |
| 5. a great writer of the golden age of Spanish literature _____                      | E. baroque                             |
| 6. style of art that rejected the Renaissance ideals of balance and proportion _____ | F. F. Mannerism                        |
| 7. officially ended the Thirty Years' War _____                                      | G. divine right of kings               |
| 8. ended the French Wars of Religion _____   | H. Miguel de Cervantes                 |
| 9. architectural style characterized by elaborate ornamentation _____                | I. armada                              |
| 10. supporters of Parliament in the English Civil War                                | 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
- become the wealthiest empire in the world.
  - successfully invaded England.
  - become the most populous empire in the world.
  - successfully converted all Protestants.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. James I of England believed in the divine right of kings, which is the idea that kings
- were equal to God and therefore did not have to live by the laws of the Church.
  - were granted the wisdom of God upon assuming the throne and therefore was faultless.
  - could know the mind of God and therefore could determine the future through divination.
  - 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
- restore the French monarchy to the throne.
  - take control of England and establish a military dictatorship.
  - execute members of Parliament who disagreed with his policies.
  - return England to Catholicism and establish a pro-Catholic Parliament.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The foundation for a constitutional monarchy in England began with the
- Toleration Act of 1489.
  - Bill of Rights.
  - Glorious Revolution.
  - Edict of Nantes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. In the Thirty Years' War, France fought against both the Holy Roman Empire and Spain in order to
- gain political leadership in Europe.
  - win religious freedom for its citizens.
  - preserve the divine right of kings.
  - 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.