

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

- A. become the wealthiest empire in the world.
- 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.