

# EXAM: UNIT 3

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

SOCIAL SCIENCE

TOTAL SCORE: \_\_\_\_\_ / 40

## Select the correct answer – Only choice (40 points)

1. He died in 1700

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

4. He introduced the absolute monarchy.

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

2. He left his power in the hands of the Conde-Duque de Olivares.

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

5. The real power belonged to the Duque de Lerma...

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

3. He introduced a new sewage system and street lighting.

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

6. His royal court painter was Velazquez

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

7. His royal court painter was Goya....

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

8. Portugal became independent during his reign...

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

9. He died without descendants and this provoked the War of Succession...

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

10. He was Felipe II's son...

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

11. His valido was the Duque de Medinaceli.

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

12. He was the last Spanish Habsburg...

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

13. He was the first Bourbon king in Spain...

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

14. Who sent the Spanish mathematician Jorge Juan on an expedition...

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

15. He made cities safer and more hygienic ...

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

16. His brother ruled after him because he died without an heir.

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

17. He was Carlos III's son...

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

18. He expelled the Moriscos from Spain...

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

19. Who was the first king starting the tradition of the *Validos*...

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

20. He ruled from 1759 to 1788

- a) Felipe III
- b) Felipe IV
- c) Carlos II
- d) Felipe V
- e) Fernando VI
- f) Carlos III
- g) Carlos IV

21. Miguel de Cervantes was a ...

- a) Novelist
- b) Playwright
- c) Poet
- d) Painter

22. Luis de Góngora was a...

- a) Novelist
- b) Playwright
- c) Poet
- d) Painter

23. José de Ribera was a...

- a) Novelist
- b) Playwright
- c) Poet
- d) Painter

24. María de Zayas y Sotomayor was a...

- a) Novelist
- b) Playwright
- c) Poet
- d) Painter

25. Diego Rodríguez de Silva y Velázquez was a...

- a) Novelist
- b) Playwright
- c) Poet
- d) Painter

26. He was known for his religious scenes and portraits of women and children ..

- a) Velázquez
- b) José de Ribera
- c) Murillo

27. What's the meaning of "absolute monarchy"?

- a) A form of government in which there is a parliament and a king.
- b) A form of government in which the king has unlimited power.
- c) a form of government in which citizens can vote to choose their leaders.

28. Which was the main artistic style in the 17th century?

- a) Baroque
- b) Renaissance
- c) Romanticism

29. What do we call the period when the belief of human reasoning over religion became more important?

- a) The Enlightenment
- b) Absolute monarchy
- c) Tenebrism

30. What is the name of the document that was signed at the end of the War of Succession?

- a) Treaty of Versailles
- b) Treaty of Utrecht
- c) Treaty of Fontainebleau

31. What were the main causes of the economic crisis in the 17<sup>th</sup> century?

- a) Frequent wars in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and religious disputes.
- b) Frequent wars in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and the cost of maintaining a large empire.
- c) Pirates.

32. What was the invention which helped distribute literature to masses and popularize it in 1415?

- a) The telephone
- b) The printing press
- c) The newspaper

33. Which were the main countries which supported pirates who attacked Spanish ships on their way back to Spain from the Americas?

- a) Germany and The Netherlands.
- b) Spain and Portugal
- c) France and England

34. During the 17<sup>th</sup> century Spanish population

- a) Increased
- b) Decreased

35. Why were the Moriscos expelled?

- a) They were pirates.
- b) Because of their increasing power in society.
- c) Because of their lack of money.

36. The War of Succession took place in...

- a) 17th century
- b) 18th century

37. What European territories did Spain lose after the War of Succession?

- a) Portugal and some territories in Spain.
- b) Germany and some territories in Italy.
- c) Some territories in the Netherlands and Italy, Gibraltar, and Menorca.

38. Ministers called *validos* ruled the country...

- a) 17th century
- b) 18th century

39. The Treaty of Utrecht was signed...

- a) 17th century
- b) 18th century

40. Many Spaniards emigrated to the Americas

- a) 17th century
- b) 18th century