Enlightened Despots of Europe

Matching:

1. _____ - the monarch had absolute power
2. _____ - France and Austria are now allies and Britian allied with Purssia which provided money but no troops; bloodies 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 official 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 love 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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Matching:

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

2. result of Maria Theresa's desire to regain Siselia and gain Russia and France as allies in the process

3. the largest superpower in Europe

4. Prussia invaded and annexed Silesia, part of Austrian-Hungarian empire; violated Pragmatic Sanction

5. France lost all American colonies, Prussia permanently retained Silesia, and Britain gained more French colonies in India

6. Silesia was established a Prussian territory

7. a political system headed by an absolute monarch that believe in Enlightenment philosophy

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

9. the poor worked for a local ward who got all of the profits of their labor

A. Treaty of Paris 1763

B. Seven Years' War

C. Prussia

D. Frederick II ("Frederick The Great")

E. Enlightened Absolutism

F. Catherine II ("Catherine the Great")

G. War of Austrian Succession

H. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle

I. Serfdom system

LIVEWORKSHEETS