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| 1. The formative group or force in most early modern European states was/were the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dynastic king and his court. | |  | b. | church. | |  | c. | rising class of lawyers. | |  | d. | mode of production of the time. | |  | e. | people. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "Chapter Introduction" p. 366 | |

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| 2. Which of the following are features of the national state that developed in the West from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The state had people who could imagine themselves as part of a community. | |  | b. | The state encouraged commerce and industry. | |  | c. | The state harnessed the power of its nobility. | |  | d. | The state became an entity inherited from generation to generation. | |  | e. | all of the above |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "Chapter Introduction" p. 366 | |

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| 3. The usual founder of a ruling dynasty was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | an appointee of the Roman Empire. | |  | b. | chosen by an assembly of all able-bodied men. | |  | c. | the most powerful noble who made his claim to kingship stick. | |  | d. | elected by the people. | |  | e. | selected by the Church. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "Chapter Introduction" p. 366 | |

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| 4. The two most common forms of government in early modern Europe were   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | absolute monarchy and republican states. | |  | b. | limited monarchy and autocracy. | |  | c. | republican states and limited monarchy. | |  | d. | absolute monarchy and autocracy. | |  | e. | autocracy and republican states. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "Chapter Introduction" p. 366 | |

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| 5. In the Middle Ages, the power of the king was restricted by all the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the nobility. | |  | b. | townspeople. | |  | c. | the peasantry. | |  | d. | the church. | |  | e. | representative institutions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "Chapter Introduction" p. 368 | |

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| 6. The crucial difference between a parliament and an estates general was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a parliament was English; an estates general was French. | |  | b. | a parliament was a representative institution; an estates general was a king's council. | |  | c. | a parliament could pass laws; an estates general could not. | |  | d. | each member in a parliament had one vote; in an estates general, each estate had one vote. | |  | e. | each member of a parliament was elected; only some members of an estates general were elected. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "Monarchs and Elites as State Builders" p. 368 | |

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| 7. The only state that broke with the pattern of king-army-taxes as the key to the creation of a centralized state was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Britain | |  | b. | the Dutch Republic | |  | c. | France | |  | d. | Prussia | |  | e. | Spain |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "Monarchs and Elites as State Builders" p. 368 | |

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| 8. The Reformation had a major political impact on the Holy Roman Empire, among other reasons, because   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the Protestant emphasis on obedience to secular authorities centralized the Empire into a unified German state. | |  | b. | the separation of church and state weakened both. | |  | c. | feudal princes and Protestant communities allied to keep the Emperor weak. | |  | d. | the resulting wars of religion enabled the Emperor to increase his power, finally breaking the power of feudalism. | |  | e. | Protestants effectively turned the Empire into a theocracy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "Monarchs and Elites as State Builders" p. 368 | |

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| 9. How did most monarchies use religion to strengthen their state?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Most confiscated Church property to finance their growing armies and administration. | |  | b. | Most attempted to make religion one of the forces uniting their subjects into a nation. | |  | c. | By separating church and state, monarchies enabled people of different religious beliefs to all pledge allegiance to the same king. | |  | d. | Through prayer, kings were able to overcome their enemies. | |  | e. | Most presented the state as an alternative to the divisiveness of religion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "Monarchs and Elites as State Builders" p. 369 | |

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| 10. Which of the following helped usher in the modern world, according to the text?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | early modern monarchs and the states they created | |  | b. | capitalism | |  | c. | science | |  | d. | commercial expansion | |  | e. | all of the above |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "Monarchs and Elites as State Builders" p. 369 | |

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| 11. The first intercontinental empire in the West since Roman times was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | England. | |  | b. | Portugal. | |  | c. | the Netherlands. | |  | d. | Spain. | |  | e. | France. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain" p. 369 | |

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| 12. The descendents of Ferdinand and Isabella married into which non-Spanish family to create an empire extending from Austria to the Pacific?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The Hohenzollerns | |  | b. | The Jagiellonians | |  | c. | The Stuarts | |  | d. | The Hapsburgs | |  | e. | The Bourbons |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain" p. 384 | |

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| 13. The development of Spain included all the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | continued regionalism even after the unification of Aragon and Castile. | |  | b. | the strategic use of marriage for state development. | |  | c. | an extremely powerful church that came to dominate the state. | |  | d. | the creation of a Spanish identity based on purity of blood and religion. | |  | e. | a centuries-long campaign to expel the Muslims for the Iberian Peninsula. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain" p. 369-370 | |

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| 14. Which of the following weakened the powerful monarchy of Charles V?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the conflict with Protestants. | |  | b. | the complexity of administering such a large empire. | |  | c. | constant warfare on the continent and in the Mediterranean. | |  | d. | lack of domestic industry, the lack of entrepreneurship, and a weak commercial class. | |  | e. | all of the above |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain" p. 371 | |

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| 15. The Spanish empire in the sixteenth century was funded largely by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | taxes and requisitions from the Netherlands. | |  | b. | gold and silver from the New World colonies. | |  | c. | the development of iron-working and coal mining in Spain. | |  | d. | taxes on the slave trade. | |  | e. | new wars of conquest. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain" p. 371 | |

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| 16. Which of the following statements concerning the reign of Philip II is NOT accurate?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Philip sent the largest land army ever assembled in Europe into the Netherlands to crush Protestant-inspired opposition. | |  | b. | Philip conducted a foreign policy shaped by religious zeal. | |  | c. | Philip successfully defeated Protestant England with the use of the Spanish Armada. | |  | d. | Spain faced bankruptcy in the 1590s. | |  | e. | Philip launched an offensive against the Turks. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain" p. 375-377 | |

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| 17. Which city replaced Antwerp as northern Europe's leasing commercial and banking city?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Amsterdam | |  | b. | Hamburg | |  | c. | London | |  | d. | Paris | |  | e. | Danzig |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain" p. 372 | |

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| 18. As Spain declined in the seventeenth century   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a social revolution threatened. | |  | b. | it was able to retain control over Portugal and Brazil. | |  | c. | the traditional aristocracy and the church retained power and perpetuated authoritarianism in Spain. | |  | d. | it formed closer ties with the Austrian Hapsburgs. | |  | e. | all of the above |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain" p. 373 | |

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| 19. With the Treaty of Westphalia, Spain officially recognized the independence of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | its Italian possessions. | |  | b. | Portugal. | |  | c. | its New World colonies. | |  | d. | the Netherlands. | |  | e. | all of the above |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain" p. 373 | |

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| 20. Medieval French kings did all of the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | establishing an efficient bureaucracy staffed by members of the bourgeoisie and lesser nobles, persons dependent on the king. | |  | b. | claiming to have been selected directly by God to rule. | |  | c. | exercising absolute power. | |  | d. | earning the allegiance of many of their subjects through their role in the Hundred Years' War. | |  | e. | unilaterally levying taxes and maintaining a standing army. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power" p. 374 | |

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| 21. Catherine de' Medici   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​encouraged religious toleration for the Huguenots in France. | |  | b. | ​was one of France's most popular queens. | |  | c. | ​was a member of a powerful Italian banking family. | |  | d. | ​exercised great influence during the reign of her husband but lacked any power during the reigns of her sons. | |  | e. | ​ordered the execution of five thousand Catholics in Paris. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power" p. 375 | |

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| 22. *Vindiciae contra Tyrannos* (1579) was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a French treatise justifying the overthrow and execution of an unjust king. | |  | b. | a Huguenot pamphlet protesting oppression by the Catholic church in France. | |  | c. | a treatise written in England to justify the execution of the king. | |  | d. | written by Bartolomé de Las Casas to protest brutality against the indigenous population in Spanish America. | |  | e. | a Dutch pamphlet justifying the revolt against Spain. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power" p. 375 | |

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| 23. The Valois failure to produce a male heir led in 1589 to the coming to power in France of the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Hapsburgs. | |  | b. | Bourbons. | |  | c. | Hohenzollerns. | |  | d. | Tudors. | |  | e. | Capetians. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power" p. 375 | |

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| 24. The phrase *raison d'état* was invented by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Henry VIII. | |  | b. | Niccoló Machiavelli. | |  | c. | Cardinal Richelieu. | |  | d. | Charles V. | |  | e. | Louis XIV. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power" p. 376 | |

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| 25. By the 1660s, France had   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | enjoyed a significant victory in the Thirty Years' War. | |  | b. | emerged as Europe's leading power. | |  | c. | weathered the Fronde*.* | |  | d. | achieved absolutism. | |  | e. | all of the above |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power" p. 376-377 | |

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| 26. The absolutist French monarchy did each of the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dispatch road engineers from Paris to the provinces. | |  | b. | require local officials to look to the central government for direction. | |  | c. | control coal manufacturing. | |  | d. | show particular concern for cultural development within France. | |  | e. | confiscate the wealth of the aristocracy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power" p. 377 | |

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| 27. The text refers to which of the following as the most brilliant of Louis XIV's policies?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | establishing good relations with the church | |  | b. | demonstrating the king's magnificence through ritual and architecture | |  | c. | dismissal of aristocrats as prominent advisors to the king | |  | d. | gaining the confidence and support of the French manufacturers | |  | e. | the intendant system |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power" p. 376 | |

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| 28. Louis XIV's government included all the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | regular consultations with the parlements. | |  | b. | Versailles as a palace of distractions for the aristocracy. | |  | c. | intendants as royal agents administrating the districts of France. | |  | d. | a very competent finance minister, Colbert. | |  | e. | a huge military machine with an army of 300,000. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power" p. 377 | |

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| 29. The French nobility accounted for 2 percent of the population but controlled approximately what percent of the total national income?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 75 to 85 percent | |  | b. | 60 to 70 percent | |  | c. | 50 percent | |  | d. | 20 to 30 percent | |  | e. | 15 percent |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power" p. 377 | |

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| 30. Which of the following drove Louis XIV to near-bankruptcy?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a weak, underdeveloped economy | |  | b. | war | |  | c. | governmental corruption | |  | d. | Versailles | |  | e. | patronage of science and the arts |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power" p. 377 | |

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| 31. In his *​Instructions for the Dauphin*​, Louis XIV claimed that successful kingship lies in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Christian piety. | |  | b. | being informed of everything. | |  | c. | the pursuit of peace. | |  | d. | ensuring a prosperous peasantry. | |  | e. | religious toleration. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "Primary Source" p. 378 | |

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| 32. By 1715, all of the following were true of France EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the treasury was bankrupt. | |  | b. | taxes were legally evaded by the aristocracy. | |  | c. | Protestants had been driving into exile or forced to convert. | |  | d. | the absence of censorship laws buoyed the book trade. | |  | e. | critics of state policy within the church had been marginalized. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of French Power" p. 379 | |

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| 33. As the English Parliament developed in the Middle Ages it offered all the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the king a means to exercise control and raise taxes. | |  | b. | a chance to question decisions of the king. | |  | c. | knights and burgesses a venue to voice their grievances. | |  | d. | peasants a means to limit exploitation by the nobility. | |  | e. | a complement to the king in the ruling of the country. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England" p. 380-382 | |

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| 34. Under the Tudors   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more commoners entered royal service. | |  | b. | the Reformation strengthened the Parliament. | |  | c. | the monarch showed absolutist tendencies similar to those on the continent. | |  | d. | the government gained in efficiency and strength. | |  | e. | all of the above |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England" p. 382-384 | |

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| 35. Elizabeth I of England married   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Philip II of Spain. | |  | b. | Henry III of France. | |  | c. | James VI of Scotland. | |  | d. | William of Orange. | |  | e. | none of the above |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "Profile" p. 385 | |

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| 36. In the "court and country" opposition that shaped seventeenth-century English politics *country* refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the peasants. | |  | b. | a loose group of merchants and rising entrepreneurs with roots in the gentry. | |  | c. | the most powerful landed aristocrats and their allies among the small gentry. | |  | d. | the most vocal patriots. | |  | e. | the bishops of the Church of England. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England" p. 383 | |

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| 37. When compared with their French counterparts, the main disadvantage the Stuarts had in their efforts to establish absolutism was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a lack of money. | |  | b. | a more powerful commercial class to contain. | |  | c. | the need for a navy. | |  | d. | a reformed church as opposed to the Catholic Church in France. | |  | e. | a much smaller population. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England" p. 386 | |

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| 38. What events were part of the constitutional crisis England faced in the seventeenth century?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the trial and execution of Charles I | |  | b. | a Puritan republic headed by Oliver Cromwell | |  | c. | the restoration of the Stuart dynasty | |  | d. | the final establishment of parliamentary government and the rule of law | |  | e. | all of the above |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England" p. 385-387 | |

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| 39. During the first English revolution, the radicals sought   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | redistribution of property. | |  | b. | voting rights for the majority of the male population. | |  | c. | abolition of religious and intellectual elites. | |  | d. | free lifestyles. | |  | e. | all of the above |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England" p. 386 | |

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| 40. In plotting against James II in 1688, England's elite attempted to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | secure their ancient feudal rights with respect to the king while avoiding Puritanism and social radicalism. | |  | b. | restore the Puritan Commonwealth. | |  | c. | increase political freedom not only in England but also in Ireland and Scotland. | |  | d. | establish a modern government along French lines. | |  | e. | place power in the hands of England common people. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England" p. 386-387 | |

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| 41. In the Glorious Revolution, William of Orange and the Dutch accepted the invitation of the English Parliament because it would secure their   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hopes to regain the lead in European commerce. | |  | b. | need for support against Louis XIV's France. | |  | c. | need for support against the renewal of Spanish attempts to recover the Netherlands. | |  | d. | hopes of acquiring large grants of land seized from Catholic nobles in Ireland. | |  | e. | expectation that some of England's New World colonies would eventually devolve to the Dutch. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England" p. 386-387 | |

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| 42. Over time, the constitutional system created by the Revolution of 1688-1689   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | reformed to reflect a more democratic social reality. | |  | b. | acquired a standing army. | |  | c. | yielded authority to parliamentary ministers and state officials. | |  | d. | became a viable alternative to absolutism. | |  | e. | all of the above |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England" p. 387-388 | |

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| 43. When Charles V ascended the Spanish throne, the manufacturing and banking center of the Spanish empire was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Madrid. | |  | b. | Lisbon. | |  | c. | Flanders. | |  | d. | Vienna. | |  | e. | Venice. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Netherlands: A Bourgeois Republic" p. 388 | |

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| 44. The Dutch state combined all the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the most innovative commercial and financial practices in Europe. | |  | b. | a unique urban and capitalist cultural milieu. | |  | c. | a well-defined republican government with the head of the House of Orange as limited monarch. | |  | d. | wide tolerance and the richest society in Europe. | |  | e. | a rich and politically engaged bourgeoisie. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Netherlands: A Bourgeois Republic" p. 388-389 | |

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| 45. In its early centuries, the Holy Roman Empire failed to develop a powerful centralized government because   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the Emperors were preoccupied with northern Italy and the Papacy. | |  | b. | the Emperors were elected. | |  | c. | the main princes were fiercely independent. | |  | d. | the nobility was able to consolidate its control over local populations. | |  | e. | all of the above |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Holy Roman Empire: The Failure to Unify Germany" p. 389 | |

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| 46. According to the text, the last chance to unify the Holy Roman Empire under the Hapsburgs ended with   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the loss of the Empire's northern Italian cities. | |  | b. | French victory in the Thirty Years' War. | |  | c. | the advent of the Protestant Reformation. | |  | d. | the second Turkish attack on Vienna in 1683. | |  | e. | the successful war of liberation in the Netherlands. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Holy Roman Empire: The Failure to Unify Germany" p. 389 | |

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| 47. The Thirty Years' War that devastated the Holy Roman Empire began when   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the Bohemians chose a Protestant as their king. | |  | b. | the Swedish king Gustavus Augustus attacked the Empire. | |  | c. | Charles V retired to a monastery. | |  | d. | Jan Hus challenged the authority of the Catholic church. | |  | e. | Savoy, the Palatine, and the United Provinces united against the House of Hapsburg. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Holy Roman Empire: The Failure to Unify Germany" p. 390 | |

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| 48. According to the text, the War of Spanish Succession   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | kept the Spanish crown in the House of Hapsburg. | |  | b. | was fought throughout the Spanish Empire. | |  | c. | ended with a clear French victory. | |  | d. | made Austria into a major force in Europe and started England's rise to world power status. | |  | e. | caused the English and the Dutch to end the alliance formed in the Glorious Revolution. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Emergence of Austria and Prussia" p. 391 | |

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| 49. Absolutism in Prussia was based on an alliance between the king and   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the nobility who were guaranteed that serfdom would be permanent. | |  | b. | immigrant Calvinists expelled from France after the revocation of the Treaty of Nantes. | |  | c. | the cities which benefitted from the Baltic trade. | |  | d. | the Lutheran church. | |  | e. | his fellow absolute monarchs in the Holy Roman Empire. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The Emergence of Austria and Prussia" p. 391 | |

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| 50. Although the differences between Russia and the West were immense, the political arrangement in Russia resembled somewhat that in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | France. | |  | b. | Austria. | |  | c. | United Provinces. | |  | d. | Prussia. | |  | e. | England. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "Russia: Great Nobles and Starving Peasants" p. 393 | |

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| 51. In the period roughly from 1500 to 1750   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the modern state was invented by the sovereign states of Europe that also developed the idea of human liberty. | |  | b. | both the modern state and the idea of human liberty were created by republican states such as the Dutch Republic. | |  | c. | the modern state was invented by absolute monarchies, whereas the modern idea of human liberty was developed in Renaissance Italy. | |  | d. | republican states such as the Dutch Republic and England invented the idea of human liberty. | |  | e. | none of the above |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | "The State and Modern Political Development" p. 393 | |

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| **Key Terms**  **Instructions:** Please define the following key terms. Show Who? What? Where? When? Why Important? |

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| 52. dynastic state   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 53. absolutism   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 54. New Christians   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 55. Spanish Armada   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 56. Treaty of Westphalia   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 57. sovereignty   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 58. Gallican church   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 59. *raison d'état*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 60. Versailles   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 61. intendants   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 62. constitutional monarchy   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 63. hegemony   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 64. stadholder   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 65. Hohenzollerns   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 66. Hapsburgs   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 67. Time of Troubles   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 68. Thirty Years' War   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 69. Junker   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| **Instructions:** Please use this outline map of Europe to answer the question(s) |

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| 70. Mark the border between Christian and Muslim lands on the Iberian peninsula in the ninth century and in 1200.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 71. Locate and label the place where the Thirty Years' War began. Mark the boundary of the Holy Roman Empire in 1648.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 72. Locate and label the lands belonging to the Austrian Hapsburgs, the Spanish Hapsburgs, and the Hohenzollerns.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 73. Locate and label the following: Amsterdam, Antwerp, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, Madrid, and Lisbon.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 74. Locate and label two states with absolute monarchies and two of the most important of the non-absolutist states as of 1700.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| **Instructions:** Please write a thorough, well-organized essay to answer each question. |

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| 75. The text states that "[f]rom the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, a new and unique form of political organization emerged in the West: the dynastic, or national, state." What is meant by the "dynastic state," how did it develop, and why was it so unique?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 76. How did the role of monarchs change during the transition to the modern state described in this chapter? Draw on two specific states to provide examples.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 77. Discuss the significance of dynasty in the period of monarchical sovereignty.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 78. What factors explain the dramatic increase of Spanish power in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and the dramatic decline in Spanish power in the seventeenth century?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 79. The engine that drove the development of the centralized European state was war. Make an argument to support or refute this statement, and defend it with specific evidence.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 80. Compare and contrast the ambitions of Philip II and Louis XIV. How successful was each in achieving his aims?  ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 81. The French monarchy of the seventeenth century became a model for absolutism. Explain this development.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 82. Explain how religion both aided and impeded the consolidation of the modern state.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 83. The text refers to the Netherlands as a bourgeois republic. What does that label mean, and what factors fostered that development.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 84. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 is often presented as a triumph of moderation and reason*—*a bloodless revolution. However, a look deeper into the past reveals the origins of English constitutionalism in fierce conflict and violence. Explain.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answer not provided. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |