

**Chapter 16A (pp. 531-548)**  
**Absolutism and Constitutionalism in Western Europe**  
**(ca. 1589-1715)**

**A. True or False**

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- \_\_\_ 1. Governments in the seventeenth century lost important powers to the reformed and energetic Catholic Church.
- \_\_\_ 2. During the seventeenth century, monarchs acquired sovereignty.
- \_\_\_ 3. The best example of absolute monarchy in the seventeenth century was in France.
- \_\_\_ 4. Henry IV of France was unwilling to convert to Catholicism.
- \_\_\_ 5. The basic foundation for French absolutism was laid by Cardinal Richelieu.
- \_\_\_ 6. The *fronde* was a revolt against the policies of Mazarin and the boy-king Louis XIV.
- \_\_\_ 7. The cultural center of Europe in the seventeenth century was England, especially London.
- \_\_\_ 8. Under Louis XIV the Edict of Nantes was extended to all of France.
- \_\_\_ 9. In 1596, 1607, 1627, 1647, and 1680, the Spanish crown declared bankruptcy.
- \_\_\_ 10. Charles I's attempt to rule without consulting Parliament led to the development of absolutism in England.
- \_\_\_ 11. During the age of economic growth in Spain, a vast number of Spaniards left religious orders.
- \_\_\_ 12. The Duke of Sully was Louis XIV's able minister of finance.
- \_\_\_ 13. For Louis XIV of France the War of Spanish Succession was a disaster.

**B. Multiple Choice**

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- \_\_\_ 1. Mercantilism
- was a military system.
  - insisted on a favorable balance of trade.
  - was adopted in England but not in France.
  - was the basis for the rise of capitalism.
- \_\_\_ 2. French Protestants tended to be
- poor peasants.
  - the power behind the throne of Louis XIV.
  - a financial burden for France.
  - clever business people.
- \_\_\_ 3. The War of Spanish Succession began when Charles II of Spain left his territories to
- a French heir.
  - the Spanish heir
  - Eugene of Savoy
  - the archduke of Austria
- \_\_\_ 4. Which of the following is a characteristic of an absolute state?
- Sovereignty embodied in the representative assembly
  - Bureaucracies solely accountable to the middle classes
  - A strong voice expressed by the nobility
  - Permanent standing armies
- \_\_\_ 5. Cardinal Richelieu's most notable accomplishment was
- the creation of a strong financial system for France.
  - the creation of a highly effective administrative system.
  - winning the total support of the Huguenots.
  - allying the Catholic church with the government.
- \_\_\_ 6. Absolute monarchs secured mastery over the nobility by all of the following EXCEPT
- the creation of a standing army.
  - the creation of a state bureaucracy.
  - refusing to sell noble titles.
  - regulating religious groups.
- \_\_\_ 7. Cardinal Richelieu consolidated the power of the French monarchy by doing all of the following EXCEPT
- destroying the castles of the nobility.
  - ruthlessly treating conspirators who threatened the monarchy.
  - keeping nobles from gaining high government offices.
  - eliminating the *intendant* system of local government.

- \_\_\_ 8. One way in which Louis XIV controlled the French nobility was by
- maintaining standing armies in the countryside to crush noble uprisings.
  - requiring the presence of the major noble families at Versailles for at least part of the year.
  - periodically visiting the nobility in order to check on their activities.
  - forcing them to participate in a parliamentary assembly.
- \_\_\_ 9. The French army under Louis XIV
- had no standardized uniforms and weapons.
  - lived off the countryside.
  - had an ambulance corps to care for the troops.
  - had no system for recruitment, training, or promotion.
- \_\_\_ 10. The Peace of Utrecht in 1713
- shrunk the size of the British Empire significantly..
  - represented the balance-of-power principle in action.
  - enhanced Spain's position as a major power in Europe.
  - marked the beginning of French expansionist policy.
- \_\_\_ 11. The downfall of Spain in the seventeenth century can be blamed on
- weak and ineffective monarchs.
  - an overexpansion of industry and trade.
  - the growth of slave labor in America.
  - the rise of a large middle class.
- \_\_\_ 12. Which of the following is a book by Cervantes that has as its hero an idealistic but impractical soldier?
- Don Quixote*
  - Tartuffe*
  - Te Deum*
  - Phèdre*

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Mid-sixteenth-century treaty that ended the French-Spanish wars and symbolized the end of Spain as a great power.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. French royal commissioners who were usually members of the upper middle class or minor nobility and who were solely responsible to the monarch.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. French Calvinists who became targets of Louis XIV's religious policies
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Civil wars between 1648-1653 where nobles sought to reduce the absolute power of the monarchy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Economic system further developed by Colbert whereby a country sought to achieve a favorable balance of trade with other countries.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. First minister under Louis XIII who was important in developing absolutism in France
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Edict revoked by Louis XIV that had given religious toleration to French Calvinists.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Art and literary style in France that dominated during the age of Louis XIV.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Treaty that ended the War of Spanish Succession and represented the balance-of-power principle at work.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. French monarch who initiated an economic recovery and gained Protestant confidence through the Edict of Nantes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Finance minister and economic genius under Louis XIV whose development of French mercantilism led to increased production and trade.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Most powerful political figure in the French government of Louis XIV during the early years of the “Sun King’s” reign.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. First minister under Henry IV who helped centralize power in the late-sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Two ethnic groups in Spain whose expulsion in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries led to a significant decline in the Spanish middle class.
- \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Map Mastery**

Use Map 16.2 in the textbook to answer the following questions.

- 1) Which political entity constituted the largest land area in the Holy Roman Empire?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 2) Which political entity was becoming the 2<sup>nd</sup> most powerful within the Holy Roman Empire?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3) Which dynastic family controlled the Austrian Netherlands?

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