

Chapter 16B (pp. 548-559)

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. Charles I's attempt to rule without consulting Parliament led to the development of absolutism in England.
- ___ 2. The United Provinces of the Netherlands offered the greatest degree of religious toleration in the seventeenth century.
- ___ 3. The highest executive office of the Dutch republic was the stadholder.
- ___ 4. The Dutch East India Company sought only to enrich the highest ranking government officials in the Dutch Republic.
- ___ 5. Oliver Cromwell invaded Ireland in order to re-institute Catholicism in that country.
- ___ 6. Scotland revolted against England when Archbishop Laud sought to impose the rituals of the Anglican Church on Scottish Presbyterians.
- ___ 7. According to King James I, Anglican bishops were the largest threat to the king's power.
- ___ 8. The "Glorious Revolution" officially resulted in a constitutional monarchy in England.
- ___ 9. The Hanoverian kings of the 18th century turned out to be far more autocratic in their rule than the Stuarts in the 17th century.
- ___ 10. The Dutch Republic was successful in creating conditions through which diverse groups of peoples coexisted in the country's activities.

B. Multiple Choice

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

- ___ 1. Which of the following cities was the commercial and financial capital of Europe throughout most of the seventeenth century?
a. London b. Hamburg c. Paris d. Amsterdam
- ___ 2. Of the following, the country most centered on middle-class interests was
a. England. b. Spain c. France d. the Netherlands

- ___ 3. Which of the following Englishmen was a Catholic?
a. James II b. Oliver Cromwell c. Archbishop Laud d. William III
- ___ 4. The statement “There are no privileges and immunities which can stand against a divinely appointed king” forms the basis of the
a. Stuart notion of absolutism.
b. Stuart notion of constitutionalism.
c. English Parliament’s notion of democracy.
d. English Parliament’s notion of constitutionalism.
- ___ 5. The English Long Parliament
a. enacted legislation supporting absolutism.
b. supported the Catholic tendencies of Charles I.
c. supported Charles I as a military leader.
d. enacted legislation against absolutism.
- ___ 6. Cromwell’s government is best described as a
a. constitutional state. b. democratic state c. military dictatorship d. monarchy
- ___ 7. When Archbishop Laud tried to make the Presbyterian Scots accept the Anglican *Book of Common Prayer*, the Scots
a. revolted.
b. reluctantly accepted the archbishop’s directive.
c. ignored the directive.
d. heartily adopted the new prayer book.
- ___ 8. Who among the following was a proponent of the idea that the purpose of government is to protect life, liberty, and property?
a. Thomas Hobbes b. William of Orange c. John Locke d. Edmund Burke
- ___ 9. After the United Provinces of the Netherlands won independence from Spain, their government could best be described as
a. a strong monarchy.
b. a centralized parliamentary system.
c. a weak union of strong provinces.
d. a democracy.
- ___ 10. The Dutch economy was based on
a. fishing, world trade, and banking b. silver mining in Peru
c. export of textiles d. a moral and religious disdain of wealth
- ___ 11. Dutch economic decline began with
a. the end of the War of Spanish Succession.
b. the formation of the Dutch East India Company.
c. its practice of religious toleration.
d. the adoption of the ideas of John Calvin.

- ___ 12. During the administration of Robert Walpole in Britain, the idea developed that
- the monarch was absolute.
 - the cabinet should be replaced by a legislative parliament.
 - the king's chief minister be known as the *stadholder*.
 - the cabinet be responsible to the House of Commons.
- ___ 13. The Amstel River was the major link between which of the following cities and its world trading system?
- London
 - Amsterdam
 - Paris
 - Amiens

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. Religious reformer who stated, "From where do the merchant's profits come except from his own diligence and industry."
- _____ 2. Archbishop whose goal was to enforce Anglican unity in England and Scotland.
- _____ 3. Event in the late 17th century that led to a removal of a king leading to England's officially became a constitutional monarchy.
- _____ 4. Social class that dominated the House of Commons in the early seventeenth century.
- _____ 5. Highest executive in each of the seven provinces of the Netherlands who was responsible for defense and maintaining order.
- _____ 6. Religious conflict that pitted the Cavaliers against the Roundheads and resulted in the decapitation of Charles I.
- _____ 7. Specific tax levied by Charles I during the eleven years that he ruled without Parliament.
- _____ 8. Law passed under Oliver Cromwell that sought to enforce England's mercantilist system against Dutch competition
- _____ 9. Governmental body in England's Parliament that became the chief opposition to the Stuart kings in the seventeenth century.
- _____ 10. Term for the return of Charles II to the monarchy in England in 1660.
- _____ 11. English law that prohibited from voting and holding public office those who refused to receive the sacrament of the Church of England.

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ___ 1. Charles I | A. Stuart monarch who was restored to the English throne in 1660. |
| ___ 2. William III of Orange | B. Monarch who was forced to abdicate the throne during the “Glorious Revolution” |
| ___ 3. Robert Walpole | C. Scottish king who succeeded Elizabeth I and became the first of the Stuart line to rule in England. |
| ___ 4. Charles II | D. 16 th century English monarch whose remarkable success was due to political shrewdness and flexibility. |
| ___ 5. Puritans | E. English queen who assumed the throne as a result of the “Glorious Revolution” |
| ___ 6. Elizabeth I | F. First prime minister of Great Britain and leader of the cabinet. |
| ___ 7. James II | G. English philosopher whose political theories justified the “Glorious Revolution” |
| ___ 8. Thomas Hobbes | H. English religious sect that sought to rid the Anglican Church of its “Catholic” elements. |
| ___ 9. Mary II | I. Dutch prince who thwarted the expansionism of Louis XIV and later became king of England |
| ___ 10. Oliver Cromwell | J. Monarch who was beheaded after his defeat in the civil war |
| ___ 11. James I | K. Philosopher who wrote that the power of the monarchy should be absolute but does not emanate from divine right. |
| ___ 12. John Locke | L. English Puritan and leader of the “New Model Army” who ruled England during the interregnum |

E. Map Mastery

Use Map 16.1 in the textbook to answer the following questions.

- 1) From which state did Louis XIV gain the most territory north of France? _____

- 2) Which region represents the largest province gained by Louis XIV during his reign?

- 3) From which war did Louis XIV gain the two small territories in southeastern France?
