

Chapter 17

Absolutism in Eastern Europe to 1740

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. The founder of the new Russian city on the coast of the Baltic Sea was Peter the Great.
- ___ 2. In the struggle between the Hungarian aristocrats and the Austrian Habsburgs, the Hungarian aristocrats maintained their traditional privileges.
- ___ 3. The monarchs of eastern Europe were generally stronger than the kings of western Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
- ___ 4. With the Pragmatic Sanction, Charles VI proclaimed that the Habsburg lands were not to be divided.
- ___ 5. Ivan III and Ivan IV (the “Terrible”) transformed the Russian nobility in a service nobility.
- ___ 6. An excellent, early eighteenth-century example of ties among politics, architecture and urban development is St. Petersburg.
- ___ 7. The dominant artistic style of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries was Gothic.
- ___ 8. Peter the Great was responsible for turning Russia inward and away from western influence.
- ___ 9. Political, rather than economic, factors were the most important reason for the rise of serfdom in eastern Europe and the decline of serfdom in western Europe.
- ___ 10. The Ottoman empire successfully conquered Vienna before it was later removed due to economic difficulties.
- ___ 11. Most of the royal revenues collected by the government of Peter the Great went towards warfare.
- ___ 12. “Old Believers” who left the Russian Orthodox church were allowed to form religious communities so long as they did not interfere with Russian politics.
- ___ 13. Frederick William I was perhaps the most important ruler in establishing Prussian absolutism and giving it a unique character.

- ___ 14. In contrast to Russia and Prussia, Austria's empire was more vulnerable to civil unrest due to large ethnic minorities that lived within the Habsburg empire.

B. Multiple Choice

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

- ___ 1. The unifiers and first rulers of the Russians were the
a. Mongols b. Turks c. Romanovs d. Vikings
- ___ 2. By the seventeenth century, commercial activity, manufacturing, and mining in Russia were owned or controlled by the
a. rising urban capitalists. b. Cossacks c. tsar d. Russian church
- ___ 3. In eastern Europe the courts prior to 1650 were largely controlled by
a. the peasants b. the monarchs c. the church d. the landlords
- ___ 4. The principality called the "sandbox of the Holy Roman Empire" was
a. Brandenburg-Prussia b. Hungary c. Sweden d. Austria
- ___ 5. Ivan the Terrible
a. failed to conquer the khan.
b. was afraid to call himself tsar.
c. monopolized most mining and business activity.
d. abolished the system of compulsory service for noble landlords.
- ___ 6. Peter the Great's reforms included
a. compulsory education away from home for the higher classes.
b. a lessening of the burdens of serfdom for Russian peasants.
c. an elimination of the merit-system bureaucracy.
d. the creation of an independent parliament.
- ___ 7. The dominant artistic style of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries was
a. Gothic b. romantic c. impressionistic d. baroque
- ___ 8. The noble landowners of Prussia were known as
a. boyars b. Junkers c. Vikings d. Electors
- ___ 9. Between about 1500 and 1650, most peasants in eastern Europe
a. lost status and became serfs.
b. led the way to mercantilism with their entrepreneurial spirit.
c. migrated west in search of economic opportunity.
d. owned their own land and farmed collectively.
- ___ 10. The Russian Cossacks were
a. nobles created by Peter the Great. b. free groups and outlaw armies
c. private armies of the landlords. d. Turkish troops who settled the Black Sea area

- ___ 11. After the disastrous defeat of the Czech nobility by the Habsburgs at the battle of White Mountain in 1618, the
- old Czech nobility accepted Catholicism in great numbers.
 - majority of the Czech nobles' land was given to soldiers who had fought for the Habsburgs.
 - conditions of the enserfed peasantry improved.
 - Czech nobles continued their struggle effectively for many years.
- ___ 12. After the Thirty Years' War and the creation of a large standing army, Austria turned its attention to control of
- northern Italy
 - Prussia
 - Hungary
 - Poland
- ___ 13. The result of the struggle of the Hungarian nobles against Habsburg oppression was that
- they suffered a fate similar to the Czech nobility.
 - they gained a great deal of autonomy compared with the Austrian and Bohemian nobility.
 - they won their independence.
 - their efforts were inconclusive.
- ___ 14. The monarch who established Prussian absolutism and who was named "the Soldiers' King" was
- Peter the Great
 - Frederick William I
 - Ivan IV
 - Elector Frederick III
- ___ 15. The Muscovite princes gained their initial power through
- services rendered to the Vikings.
 - strategic marriages.
 - services rendered to the Mongols.
 - defeat of the rival branches of the house of Rurik.
- ___ 16. The rise of the Russian monarchy was largely a response to the external threat of the
- French monarchy.
 - Asiatic Mongols.
 - Prussian monarchy.
 - English monarchy.
- ___ 17. The Time of Troubles was caused by
- a dispute in the line of succession.
 - Turkish invasions.
 - Mongol invasions.
 - severe crop failures resulting in starvation and disease.
- ___ 18. In order to strengthen the Russian military, Peter the Great
- made the nobility serve in the civil administration or army for life.
 - established a navy in the Atlantic.
 - excluded foreigners from his service.
 - turned over political power to the military.

- ___ 19. The real losers in the growth of eastern Europe absolutism were the
- peasants.
 - peasants and middle classes.
 - nobility.
 - nobility and the clergy.
- ___ 20. The Siege of Vienna of 1683 was undertaken by
- the Hungarians under Prince Rákóczy.
 - the Russians.
 - the Turks.
 - Frederick William of Prussia.
- ___ 21. The Battle of Poltava marks a Russian victory over
- Sweden
 - Turkey
 - Prussia
 - Austria
- ___ 22. All of the following reflected the power and magnificence of royal absolutism EXCEPT
- soaring Gothic cathedrals.
 - baroque palaces.
 - royal cities.
 - broad, urban avenues.
- ___ 23. The result of the Czech noble revolt of 1618 was
- their replacement by Habsburg loyalists.
 - Czech independence.
 - Czech autonomy within the Habsburg state.
 - the rise of Protestantism in Bohemia.
- ___ 24. The Hapsburg state was made up of
- Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary.
 - Austria, Prussia, and Hungary.
 - Hungary, Brandenburg, and Silesia.
 - Silesia, Bohemia, and Austria.
- ___ 25. Absolutism in eastern Europe emerged in all of the following countries EXCEPT
- Prussia
 - Russia
 - Austria
 - Poland

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. Ottoman Turkish leader who almost captured Vienna in 1529.
- _____ 2. Royal family who ruled Prussia from the seventeenth century until the early twentieth century.
- _____ 3. Russian ruler who restored order after the Time of Troubles and who became the first ruler of the Romanov line.

- _____ 4. Institution where serfs in eastern Europe were required to perform three days of unpaid labor for their lords.
- _____ 5. Present-day country that formed the heart of the Ottoman Empire.
- _____ 6. Christians who were taken from their families as children in the Balkans who became slaves and later, the core of the Ottoman army.
- _____ 7. Prussian ruler of the mid-seventeenth century who began centralizing power in that state and created a permanent standing army.
- _____ 8. Enormous palace built in Vienna by Leopold I that was modeled after the Versailles Palace in France.
- _____ 9. Grand royal residence in St. Petersburg that was rebuilt at the request of Peter the Great's daughter, Elizabeth.
- _____ 10. Period of political upheaval after the death of Ivan the Terrible.

D. Geography

Using Map 17.1 as a reference:

1. Around which four bodies of water did the Ottoman Empire either dominate or influence significantly?

2. Which modern-day northeastern African country did the Ottoman Empire dominate? _____

Using Map 17.2 as a reference:

3. Identify the river that ran through the entire length of the Austrian empire. _____

4. Which two new territories were acquired during the rule of Frederick William, the "Great Elector?"

Using Map 17.3 as a reference:

5. Which Russian ruler gained the largest amount of land west of the Ural Mountains?

6. Which Russian ruler gained the least territory? _____