

What led to food shortages and shrinking population rates?

What led to almost constant war? Name two mentioned consequences.

What did European rulers do to consolidate their authority and expand their territories (three things)

Name two states that placed sovereignty in the hands of privileged groups rather than the Crown.

WHAT MADE THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY AN "AGE OF CRISIS" AND ACHIEVEMENT?

Name three reasons historians refer to the seventeenth century as an "age of crisis."

Why was agricultural productivity reduced?

Who was hit especially hard by the economic problems? What did they do as a result?

What did the atmosphere of crisis encourage governments to do?

What was the result of their long-term reforms that emerged from their emergency measures?

What were their European states able to prove in the long run as a result of their strengthened powers?

What made the Baroque style unique (in art and music)?

How was society organized in the seventeenth century?

Who was at the top of the hierarchy?

How was the monarch celebrated? What type of being was s/he considered?

Who occupied the second level? Why were they second?

Who came third? From where did their privilege status derive (two sources)?

How many tiers of nobles were there? Who comprised this second tier? How were they able to achieve nobility status?

Who was lowest on the scale? What proportion of the population were they? What were they expected to show?

What is the "Great Chain of Being"?

In addition to being rigidly hierarchical, how else were European societies organized?

How was the authority of men assuming authority over women considered?

What is a microcosm?

The family was a microcosm of what?

How was the father like a king?

How were men justified in commanding their wife, children, servants, apprentices to defer to their will?

What were fathers entitled to use to impose their authority? (name three)

How was the power given to men balanced?

What was the expectation of a good father?

?Where did most Europeans live in the seventeenth century?

What years comprise the seventeenth century?

What was the hub of the rural world?

What was the peasant village centered on?

How many peasants in each village would own enough land to feed themselves?

How many livestock and plows would the people in a peasant village have?

Who were the leaders of the peasant village?

Who did the farmers employ? What did they do with their livestock and tools?

Who were the agents for the noble lord?

Who was below the independent farmer? (in the hierarchy)?

What did the small landowners and tenant farmers not have in order to be self-sufficient?

What did these families do to earn cash?

What did they spend their cash on?

Who was at the bottom of the hierarchy?

What is the land ownership difference between the Ottoman Empire and central and Eastern Europe?

What lands/countries comprise the Ottoman Empire in the seventeenth century?

What does it mean that the European rural society lived on the "edge of subsistence"?

Name two reasons peasants were constantly threatened by scarcity and famine.

What was the climate throughout Europe in the seventeenth century?

What was the effect on farming on this "little ice age"? (two descriptions)

What was the result of a bad harvest?

What was the result of a series of bad harvests?

What was the cause of the significant reduction in the population of early modern Europe?

Name three reasons recurrent famine reduced the population of early modern Europe?

What was one of the most important European products? What happened to the output in the first half of the seventeenth century?

What happened to food prices, wages, and unemployment during an economic crisis?

Was an economic crisis universal?

What country was spared economic troubles in the middle decades of the seventeenth century? Why?

Name two groups who were the hardest hit during an economic crisis.

What was the frequent expression of anger when they could not afford food?

Which sex led the expressions of anger? Why?

Define moral economy as historians describe the vision.

What converted neighborhood bread riots into armed uprisings across much of Europe?

Name three countries where popular revolts were common, particularly during the 1640s.

What was the economic center of the Spanish Empire?

Name four areas of the Spanish Empire where King Philip IV was simultaneously facing uprisings/revolts?

Which two groups both supported the French uprising?

What significant outcome was the result of the English revolt?

What was going on in Russia?

Municipal and royal authorities struggled to overcome popular revolts. What were two options that they did NOT want to use?

Why would royal authorities not want to fire on crowds?

Why would royal authorities NOT want to occupy a city full-scale?

Give three examples of edicts issued by royals that would quell riots.

What made rulers more able to gain control of their populations by the eighteenth century?

What exacerbated economic conditions during the years 1618-1648?

What created the uneasy truce between Catholics and Protestants?

Why did the truce deteriorate?

Who formed the Protestant Union?

Who formed the Catholic League?

Which was formed first - the Protestant Union or the Catholic League?

What position did each alliance take with respect to territorial or religious advances?

Who did the Spanish Hapsburgs support? Which Europeans were their relatives?

Where did the Thirty Years' War begin? What is that region part of presently?

Who was initially victorious during the Thirty Years' War? Why did the tide of conflict turn?

Who was the king of Sweden at the time?

Who intervened on the side of the Protestants? What country was he from?

What ended the Thirty Years' War in 1648?

Name one consequence of the end of the Thirty Years' War that marked a turning point in European history.

Why was the recognition of three hundred German princes significant?

The Augsburg agreement of 1555 made how many religions legally permissible? Which ones? What country won official freedom from Spain?

Name three reasons the Thirty Years' War was considered the most destructive event in central Europe before twentieth century?

What steps did the states take to meet the cost of war? What was the effect on the population?

Name three issues affecting states causing rulers to take urgent measures to restore order.

Name the absolutist governments traditionally described.

Name the constitutionalist governments traditionally described.

What is the difference between absolutist and constitutionalist governments in terms of how they dealt with their quest for power?

Name **four** commonalities of absolutist and constitutionalist governments.

Name three obstacles that rulers might have encountered as they wished to increase their authority.

Name one way both types of government transformed the emergency measures of wartime.

Name two ways both forms of government subdued privileged groups.

Name four areas in particular where state authority increased.

What did centralized power add up to over time?

When could a state be termed "sovereign"?

What is the power of a church tribunal in a sovereign state?

What is the power of a private army in a sovereign state?

Name the driving force of seventeenth-century state-building.

Describe the existence of an army during medieval times.

Name two ways in which armies were different during the seventeenth century and medieval times.

Army officers in the seventeenth century were loyal and obedient to whom?

What was the effect of the rise in the professional standards of the army?

Name two consequences of having a permanent standing army.

Describe the growth in the French army population from Thirty Years' War to the end of the 17th century.

What did the rise of absolutism in central and eastern Europe lead to?

How was England's army growth different than other nations?

Who had the largest navy in the world?

Describe the type of Catholic Church that spurred the development of the baroque style in art/music.

What is the baroque style?

What art did the papacy and the Jesuits encourage?

What two things did the Jesuits and the Papacy want the artists' work to do to ordinary churchgoers?

What did the Jesuits and the papacy think appealing to the senses would do for the churchgoers?

Name three concepts the Catholic Reformation gave the baroque aside from its underlying religious emotionalism.

Which religion is typically associated with Baroque art? Is there another religion with which it should be associated?

In what medium did Protestants have some of the finest examples of baroque style?

Name five regions in which baroque style in the visual arts developed with exceptional vigor.

Name two features of baroque style that led to its spread.

Why did baroque style appeal to an agitated age?

Name the most outstanding and most representative of baroque painters.

Where was Rubens from?

Name three characteristics of Rubens' rich, sensuous, and colorful style.

Name the musician most associated with the baroque style.

Describe the two occupations of Bach. Where was he from.

Name three features of Bach's organ music that captured an unforgettable striving toward the infinite.

Which artist, Rubens or Bach, was fully appreciated in his lifetime?

WHY DID FRANCE RISE AND SPAIN FALL DURING THE LATE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY?

What was the justification kings in absolutist states gave to explain why they were responsible to God alone?

Describe the power kings in absolutist states claimed to make an enforce laws.

Would an absolutist king allow another institution or group the authority to check their power?

Who was the founder of the Bourbon monarchy?

What work did he do to allow Louis 13 and Louis 14 to build a stronger, more centralized French state?

Who is often seen as the epitome of an "absolute" monarch?

Give three examples of Louis 13's absolute monarchy.

How was Louis 13 actually able to have success as a monarch?

Describe the difference in French and Spanish power in the seventeenth century.

What led to the discovery of Spain's economic stagnation?

Why did Spain falter?

Describe the France Henry 4 acquired. What was the cause of its situation?

Give two reasons the situation in France was dire in 1589.

What was the other name of Henry 4?

What did Henry 4 issue in 1598? What did it allow?

What was the effect of the Edict of Nantes (two things) that inaugurated a remarkable recovery?

What did Henry 4 do to taxes? What did he start charging as well?

How did Henry 4 deal with the infrastructure?

How did Henry 4 die?

Who was the first minister of the French crown on behalf of Henry's young son, Louis 13?

Why did Louis 13 need Richelieu?

What did Richelieu design his domestic policies to do?

What were intendants?

Who appointed the intendants?

Name three responsibilities of the intendants.

What was the effect of the increased power of the intendants?

Who did Richelieu view as potential rebels?

Name a Protestant stronghold. What did Richelieu do?

What was Richelieu's most important policy goal?

Which Scandinavian country did Richelieu support?

Who succeeded Richelieu as chief minister for the next child-king (Louis 14)?

How old was Louis 14 when he inherited the throne from his father in 1643?

What was the Fronde?

Why was Mazarin trying to increase royal revenues?

Where was the most important law court of France located?

What did the robe nobles do?

Who are the sword nobles?

Why were the French willing to accept a strong monarch who could restore order after the disorders of the Fronde?

What did Louis 14 say stood between the French people and a renewed descent into chaos?

What was Louis 14's nickname? Why was we called this?

What was the most powerful nation in western Europe during Louis 14's reign?

How did Louis 14 base his authority?

What did Louis 14 say about God and kings?

Could kings do as they pleased according to Louis 14? Why or why not?

Who was Louis 14's first minister?

Why didn't Louis 14 have a first minister?

What was the Estates General? What was it composed of?

List two ways Louis 14 restricted nobles' political power.

What was the result of Louis 14 not calling a meeting of the Estates General?

List two reasons why Louis 14 insisted on religious unity.

Whose policy of Protestant repression did Louis 14 pursue?

When Louis 14 revoked the Edict of Nantes, what did the new law order? (four things)

How many Protestants fled into exile after the Edict of Nantes was revoked? (including which group of the king?)

As a representative of divine power, how was Louis 14 obliged to rule?

What did Louis 14 have to do with the laws of his royal predecessors?

What did the nobles have in their ancestral lands? (two things)

Name two things that would have been impossible for Louis 14 without the nobles' cooperation.

Why did Louis 14 revolutionize court life at the Palace of Versailles?

What made the newly renovated palace at Versailles a big change for the French court?

What did Louis 14 require of all great nobles? Why?

Why did the nobles compete for Louis 14's favor at Versailles?

Describe the palace of Versailles.

What did other would-be absolutist monarchs across Europe do when they heard about/saw Versailles?

Which countries would NOT have done this?

Name the clothing-related ways Louis revolutionized court life.

What was considered the task for the highest ranking courtier?

Why would courtiers fight for the privilege of participating in these ceremonies?

List four resources that courtiers could receive from participating in Louis 14's court.

Describe the system of patronage that flowed from the court to the provinces.

Through what mechanism did Louis gain cooperation from powerful nobles?

List three ways in which the king's wife, mistresses, and relatives played a central role in the patronage system.

How did noblewomen play a role in the patronage system?

Louis 14 was an enthusiastic patron of what? Name four types of art he commissioned.

Name two French playwrights who staged plays for Louis 14.

Who did Moliere make fun of in his plays? What did he have them do in his plays?

What did Moliere and others call the people he was mocking in his plays?

Despite their name, what did the elite women represent?

What was the language of polite society and international diplomacy?

What language did French replace as the language of scholarship and learning?

What language did royal courts across Europe speak more often than the languages of their own homelands?

France inspired a cosmopolitan European culture with what as its center?

How many years did Louis 14 rule? How many of those years was France at war?

Who was Louis' secretary of state for war?

Name three differences in Louis 14's army from previous monarchs. These changes also influenced the rest of Europe.

Name two goals of Louis during the long period of warfare.

Was Louis successful at either of these goals?

What happened to the French during Louis' last war - the War of the Spanish Succession?

Why was the last war happening? What was supposed to happen upon the death of the childless Spanish king Charles 2?

Who did Louis appoint to the Spanish throne? What was the response of the English, Dutch, Austrians, and Prussians?

What was the Peace of Utrecht? What did it allow Louis 14's grandson (Philip) to do in 1713? On what condition?

What lands did France surrender to England as a result of the Peace of Utrecht?

What lands/control did Spain surrender to England as a result of the Peace of Utrecht?

What marked the end of French expansion?

France was in what financial state at the time of Louis' death in 1715?

Who was Louis 14's controller general? What was his central principle?

Define mercantilism.

Where did the idea of mercantilism come from?

What does a country need to do to accumulate wealth?

What did Colbert do in order to increase exports? What sector of manufacturing did he focus on and why?

What is the purpose of a guild?

How did Colbert encourage the purchase of French goods?

Why did Colbert found the Company of the East Indies? Did it work?

What were Colbert's goals for Canada? How many colonists did he send to Quebec?

What was the original name of the Mississippi? Who named it? Where did these French explorers end up?
What did they name the mouth of the Mississippi?

Name two things Louis 14 was able to avoid while pursuing his goals with Colbert as controller general.

After Colbert's death, what undid many of his economic achievements?

Describe the relative strengths of French and Spanish at the beginning and at the end of the seventeenth century.

What destroyed France's infrastructure and economy leaving it weak at the beginning of the seventeenth century?

What commodity produced momentous wealth for Spain allowing it to dominate Europe militarily?

What is a Creole?

Why did Spanish trade with the colonies in the New World fall sixty percent?

Name two reasons silver production declined steadily after 1620.

Describe how Spain was paying for war and imperial rule.

How was the Crown handling the mountainous debt? What is the consequence of devaluation and bankruptcy?

What did Spanish aristocrats do trying to maintain their fancy lives? What was the effect on peasants? What was the effect on the agriculture industry?

How did steep inflation force textile manufacturers out of business?

Which two countries had improved business techniques that the Spanish ignored? Why?

During the seventeenth century, there were at least two serious revolts in which areas of the Spanish Empire?

The French crushed the Spanish where in 1643?

The Peace of Westphalia (ended the Thirty Years' War) compelled Spain to recognize what country?

A treaty in 1659 gave what lands from Spain to what country?

And in 1688, what country was reluctantly recognized as independent of Spain?

With all of those losses above, what era ended?

WHAT EXPLAINS THE RISE OF ABSOLUTISM IN PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA?

On what social and economic foundations did the rulers of central and eastern Europe build their strong absolutist states?

Name three ways constant warfare of the seventeenth century allowed monarchs to increase their power.

How were serfs left at the mercy of the lords in the deal between monarchs and nobles?

Who were the most successful states in central and eastern Europe?

How would a peasant escape serfdom? What made it possible for peasants in the west to escape serfdom?

How did central and eastern European lords deal with the labor shortages caused by the Black Death?

What was the law in Prussian territories for runaway peasants?

How did lords squeeze peasants and keep them from acquiring enough land to feed themselves? (two examples)

Who was the local prosecutor, judge, and jailer in central and eastern Europe?

Were there independent royal officials to provide justice or uphold common law?

Describe how a lord could affect a marriage for serfs. Describe two ways a lord could break up a serf family.

What accompanied the consolidation of serfdom between 1500 and 1650? Where in particular?

What would lords do to the production of their estates with the growth of commercial agriculture? Who did all the labor? To whom did the lords sell their surpluses? Where did the surpluses end up?

In addition to the peasants, who suffered with this selling of surpluses to foreign merchants?

Who was bypassed by selling directly to foreigners?

What did Eastern towns lose? What were they compelled to do? What happened to the populations of the towns and urban middle classes as a result?

The Habsburgs tried to destroy what religion in the German lands? Were they successful?

The Habsburgs tried to convert a weak HRE in a real state was successful or no? Where the Habsburgs decide to turn their focus? What was their goal by turning their focus this way?

Bohemian nobility owed its success to whom?

Describe two changes that were significant advances in creating absolutist rule in Bohemia. Changes the Habsburgs made with their direct rule.

What was the core of the Habsburg holdings?

What did the Habsburgs have for the first time enabling them to put down any internal opposition?

What portion of Hungary did the Habsburgs not have? Who had it? When did the Habsburgs recover all of former Hungary?

How did the Hungarian nobility react to the Habsburg attempts to impose absolute rule?

What were the Hungarians able to get from the Habsburgs in 1703? What did the Habsburgs want in return?

With whom did the Habsburgs forge consensus leading to significant achievements in state-building?

What two things developed among elites in Habsburg lands (even to a certain extent in Germany)?

What was the language of the state?

What helped fuse a collective identity?

What city was the political and cultural center of the empire?

What was the population of Vienna in 1700?

What is Schonbrunn? What is its French equivalent?

Which family had ruled parts of eastern Germany in the 15th and 16th centuries as the imperial electors of Brandenburg and the dukes of Prussia?

What did the title of elector mean on paper? What did it mean for real power?

How many people were entitled to elect the Holy Roman emperor?

Who was the "Great Elector"? What two tasks was he determined to do?

Name the three provinces of the Great Elector.

Who are the Junkers? What estates were dominated by them?

What did Frederick William convince the Junkers to do with respect to taxation? Why were the Junkers okay with this?

What did the Junkers want in exchange for accepting taxation without consent?

What was the consequence to cities after Frederick William won over the Junkers?

What happened to the power of the estates after Frederick William won over the Junkers? Name two advantages Frederick William had over the estates.

Describe the growth of the states revenue and army under Frederick William's reign.

A population of one million could support a peacetime standing army of how many?

What was Frederick 1 given the title King of Prussia instead of elector?

Who truly establish Prussian absolutism and transformed Prussia into a military state?

What outfit was Frederick William always wearing?

What two items did Frederick William write that he thought created great respect in the world?

Describe Frederick William with three adjectives the book gives him.

Which army was the best in Europe? Even though Prussia was twelfth in population in Europe, how large was their army comparatively?

What three descriptions does the book use to describe the Prussian army?

How was the Prussian army expanded? How long did conscription last?

What would desperate draftees do to avoid service? (list two)

How did Frederick William I preserve agricultural production and army size? That is, what did he order for all Prussian men?

Who did the king enlist to lead the army? This meant the nobles commanded the peasantry where? (two places)

Give three reasons Prussia was a highly militaristic country.

WHAT WERE THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF RUSSIAN AND OTTOMAN ABSOLUTISM

What was the result of the weakening of the great Mongol Empire on Russia?

Which Russian ruler forcibly introduced elements of Western culture and society?

Did the Europeans debate whether or not Russia was a Western society?

Give one example of how the Ottoman Empire was more tolerant than its Western counterparts.

What set the state for the rise of absolutist Russia?

Who were the Mongols?

For how many years did the Mongol khan (king) rule? Where was their empire at its height?

What was the Grand Duchy of Moscow?

What did Ivan 3 declare in 1480?

What did Ivan and his successors force weaker Slavic principalities to do?

Name three Mongol institutions Ivan borrowed.

Who are boyars?

What did loyalty from boyars help the Muscovite princes do?

What did the princes of Moscow claim to be after the fall of Constantinople to the Turks in 1453?

What relationship further enhanced Moscow's assertion of imperial authority?

Building the Russian empire

How old was Ivan the Terrible when he ascended the throne? What death early in his life led him to suffer and be neglected?

How old was Ivan when he pushed aside his advisers and declared himself tsar?

What death after he became tsar led him to persecute those he suspected of opposing him?

Whom did he execute? Who else related to them?

What did Ivan create to replace the boyars he had killed?

What did landlords demand from serfs who survived the persecutions? Where did the peasants flee?

What are Cossacks?

What was Ivan's response to the peasants' fleeing?

What did Ivan require of urban dwellers?

What was the effect of Ivan's requirements for the Russian middle classes? How was this different than western Europe?

Was Ivan successful in defeating the remnants of Mongol power?

How did the Russian state maintain local elites in positions of honor and leadership as they kept acquiring new territories? (two ways)

What time period is considered the "Time of Troubles"? What was going on? Who is rebelling against whom?

What was the outcome of the social explosion from below?

Who is the successor to Ivan? What is his relationship to Ivan?

What is the geographical significance of the conquest of Siberia? Who was able to check Russia with this geographical advantage?

Similar to French in Canada, what was the basis of Russian wealth in Siberia?

What funded expansion of the Russian imperial bureaucracy and the army?

Did the growth of state power help the common people?

What law was passed in 1649? What did it mean for peasants?

What did this new law mean for non-Russian elites? What were they required to do?

Give an example from 1670 of how the Russian state was amazing in unifying and consolidating its empire.

Peter the Great

Peter the Great was an heir to whom?

To which two bodies of water was Peter the Great determined to gain access to? Who dominated each of these?

What research did Peter embark on? What was he fascinated by? What alliance was he hoping to forge? Did he?

From which two countries did Peter learn lessons? How many foreign experts did he bring back to help him build Russia's first navy and improve Russian infrastructure?

With whom did Peter form an alliance to gain access to the Baltic Sea? What did he want to wage?

What was the surprise waiting for Peter?

What was Peter's response to the Swedish defeat? What were three new measures?

What did he require of all nobles? For how long?

For what five subjects did Peter create schools? What was his goal?

Describe the interlocking military-civilian bureaucracy. How did he think everyone needed to start?

What did Peter require of commoners with regard to service requirements? How many peasant-soldiers? Who were their commanders? How many Cossack and foreign mercenaries?

How did Peter plan to pay for all of this? By what multiple did the taxes on peasants increase?

Where else were serfs assigned to work?

What was the outcome of Peter's investment when he fought Sweden again in 1721? What lands came under Russian rule for the first time?

What percentage of all revenue did warfare consume?

What Western-style capital on the Baltic did Peter channel enormous resources? How many peasants had to work construction in the summer? What happened to them?

What did Peter require of nobles with respect to St. Petersburg? What did he require of merchants and artisans?

For Peter, modernization meant what? What did this look like for the dress of nobles? And marriages?

Were Peter's reforms popular with many Russians?

What is unigeniture? Why was this one of Peter's most detested reforms?

What did the peasants see as a result of Peter's reign? What about the distance between enserfed peasantry and the educated nobility?

Even though Peter's reforms were unpopular, what did they allow Russia to do (especially under Catherine the Great)?

Ottoman empire

Where did the Ottomans settle?

Describe the unique model of state and society that the Ottoman Empire was built on. Who owned the land? What did the peasants pay to use the land?

What is a sultan?

Was there private landed property in the Ottoman Empire? What about hereditary nobility?

Who staffed the top ranks of the bureaucracy in the Ottoman Empire?

What did the Muslim law say about enslaving other Muslims?

Where did the sultan's agents purchase slaves?

Describe the arrangement whereby the sultan acquired new slaves in the Balkans. What religion were they? Who raised them?

What could happen to the most talented Ottoman slaves?

What is the janissary corps? Why did it become a voluntary army? Which religious groups were allowed to join?

How did the Ottomans divide their subjects? What is a millet?

Name four distinct millets.

What did the millet system's existence do for the Ottoman ruling class and religious leaders?

Name at least five functions each millet did for its people.

What was the capital of the Ottoman Empire? Who lived in the "old palace"? Who took care of them? What was special about the caretakers?

Who would sultans marry? Who would they also keep? How would the sultans prevent their in-laws from acquiring influence over the government?

How many male heirs was each concubine allowed to produce? Where would he go at a young age? With whom?

Why did the sultans have these rules about marriage and reproduction? What were the sultans attempting to avoid?

Which sultan undid these policies? How did this happen?

Describe the arrangements of marriages after Sultan Suleiman.

Why were the sultans who followed Suleiman inexperienced and faced numerous political revolts?

What happened to the financial strength of the Ottoman Empire?

In what ways does the book describe the Ottoman Empire as being like Spain?

Which lands did the Ottoman Empire give to the Austrian Habsburgs in 1699?

WHY AND HOW DID THE CONSTITUTIONAL STATE TRIUMPH IN THE DUTCH REPUBLIC AND ENGLAND?

Define constitutionalism. Do all constitutionalist governments have a constitution?

Constitutionalism implies a balance between what?

Define republicanism.

Describe the English's constitutional monarchy.

Religious divides and civil war

How was Queen Elizabeth I able to maintain control for so long? (two reasons) What was the downside to this approach? Who succeeded her?

To whom did James I believe a monarch was responsible?

What was the English tradition regarding a person's property? What would James I have thought of this?

How did James I and his son Charles I get along with the House of Commons?

For how many years of his reign did Charles I refuse to summon Parliament to convene?

Did the English enjoy the Church of England in the early seventeenth century? What did the Puritans want to do?

What was James I's response to the idea of removing crown-appointed bishops?

What was the religion of Charles I's wife? Would this have made the English happier?

What were the two elements on church organization that Charles I's archbishop of Canterbury William Laud attempted to impose?

How did Charles I finance government in the absence of calling Parliament into session? Why did he finally have to summon Parliament?

What did the House of Commons pass in 1641 as a result of being angry with Charles and sympathetic to the Scots?

Why did King Charles agree to the impeachment of Archbishop Laud?

What had English governors and landlords long done in Ireland?

Why did the Catholic gentry in Ireland lead an uprising in 1641?

What was the New Model Army? Who formed it? What was it composed of?

How long did the English Civil War last? Who defeated whom and where?

Who was Oliver Cromwell? What was his religion? What did his forces do?

Who comprised the "Rump Parliament"? Who did they put on trial for high treason? What was the punishment?

Puritan protectorate

Who was Thomas Hobbes? Describe his view of human nature.

What was Hobbes' solution as he wrote in *Leviathan*?

How did Hobbes imagine society as a human body?

Describe the type of monarch Hobbes was longing for? Was this a popular view?

What type of government did Oliver Cromwell and his supporters create? Who theoretically held legislative power? Who had the executive power. What was this called?

Who in fact controlled the government? Who controlled the army? What was the Protectorate really?

How long was the Protectorate maintained? What followed after Parliament was dismissed?

Which religious groups were allowed to practice their faiths under Cromwell?

What did Cromwell associate Catholicism in Ireland with?

Describe the Navigation Act of 1651. Who benefited? Which English suffered?

Why did Cromwell welcome the immigration of Jews? For how many centuries had they been expelled?

Why did the Protectorate fall?

Restoration of the english monarchy

Who was Charles II? Where had he been?

What was restored? (three institutions)

Name two serious problems the Restoration of 1660 failed to resolve.

What was the Test Act of 1673? What did it prevent people outside the Church of England from doing?

Was the Test Act enforced when a Quaker was arrested?

Why did Charles enter into a secret agreement with his French cousin Louis 14 in 1679? What were the terms?

When the terms of the secret treaty between Louis 14 and Charles 2 was leaked, what was the result across England?

After Charles 2 died and his Catholic brother James 2 became king, who did James appoint to government positions?

What did James 2 support opening?

To whom did James's opponents offer the English throne? Where did James 2, his wife, and his infant son go?

Name the school in Virginia named after the king and queen crowned in 1689. It is the second-oldest college in the US.

Why were the events of 1688 and 1689 called the "Glorious Revolution"? Why is this wrong? Name three sites where revolutionary riots and violence erupted as a result.

What is the name given to supporters of James 2? Where did they lose against William?

Constitutional monarchy

What represented the final destruction of the idea of the divine-right monarchy?

The Bill of Rights were formulated in response to what? Once laws were made in Parliament, could they be suspended by the Crown?

How often did Parliament have to be called?

Did the judiciary depend on anyone? Was there a standing army in peacetime? Who could possess arms?

Could a Catholic inherit the throne? Was freedom of worship given to Protestant dissenters? What about Catholics?

When was the Bill of Rights passed by Parliament?

Who was John Locke? What did he write?

What did Locke maintain about a government that overstepped its proper function? What was the proper function of a government?

According to Locke, what did people have the right to do in a tyrannical government?

Two whom did the "Glorious Revolution" place sovereignty? And whom did Parliament represent?

Dutch republic in the seventeenth century

When did the seven northern provinces of the Netherlands win their independence from Spain?

Where did the Dutch place power when they established a republic? How was this power exercised?

Name three other examples of republics in early modern Europe.

Who handled domestic affairs in each of the Dutch province's Estates (assemblies)? What was their typical occupation?

Who held virtually all of the power in the Netherlands?

Who handled foreign affairs and war but did not possess sovereign authority? What could any one of the seven provinces do to any proposed legislation?

Which province had the largest navy, the most wealth, and usually dominated the republic and the States General?

Who was the stadholder? What were his responsibilities?

Who usually held the office of the stadholder in several of the seven provinces of the republic?

Why did the supporters of the House of Orange and the supporters of the staunchly republican Estates have tension between them?

What was the reason for the political success of the Dutch?

How did the Dutch dominate shipping from their original industry of herring fishing?

What did the Dutch boast about their shipping rates and size of their merchant marine?

What country had the highest standard of living in Europe in the seventeenth century?

What has one scholar described the Netherlands as? What does this mean?

Because of the high standard of living, what did the Netherlands not experience much of compared with the rest of Europe?

Name the three moral and ethical bases of Dutch commercial wealth.

Name two religious groups that enjoyed a level of acceptance and tolerance in the Netherlands.

Even though there were Anti-Catholic laws in the Netherlands through the eighteenth century, why were Catholics generally accepted?

What did many Huguenots bring to the Netherlands after fleeing France when Louis 14 revoked the Edict of Nantes? (the book mentions three)