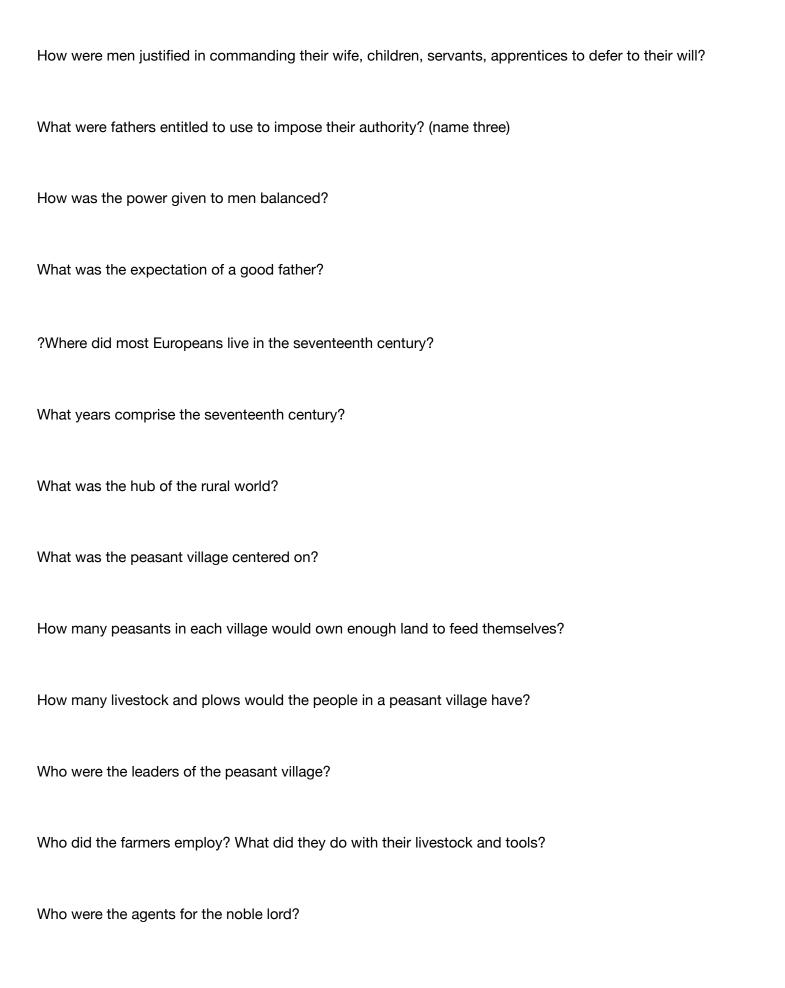
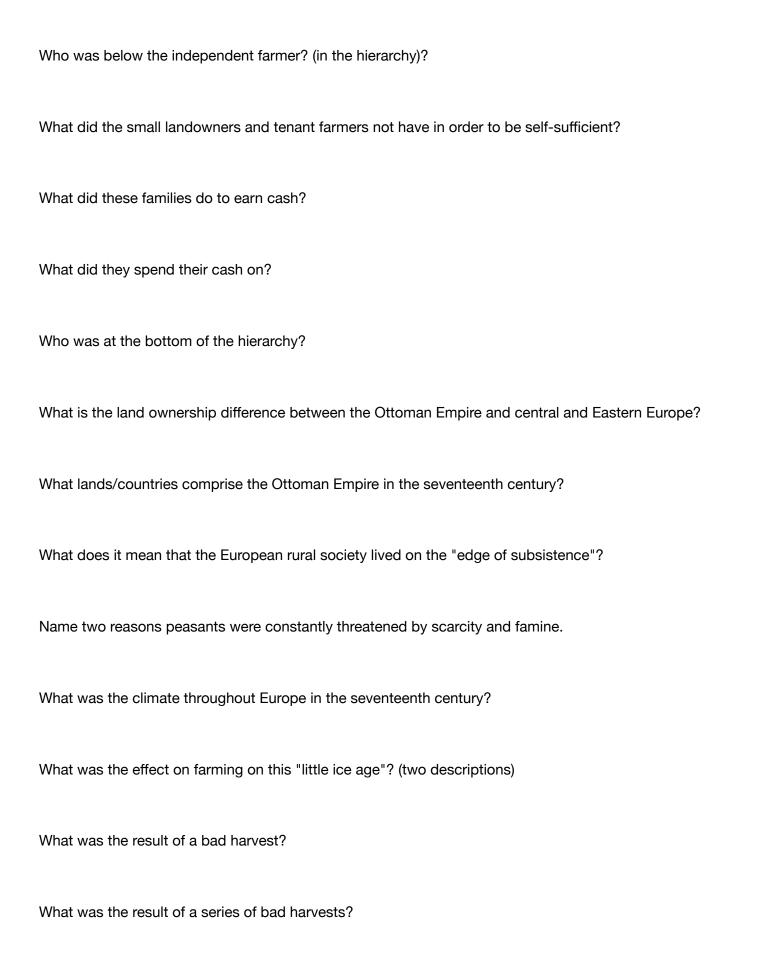


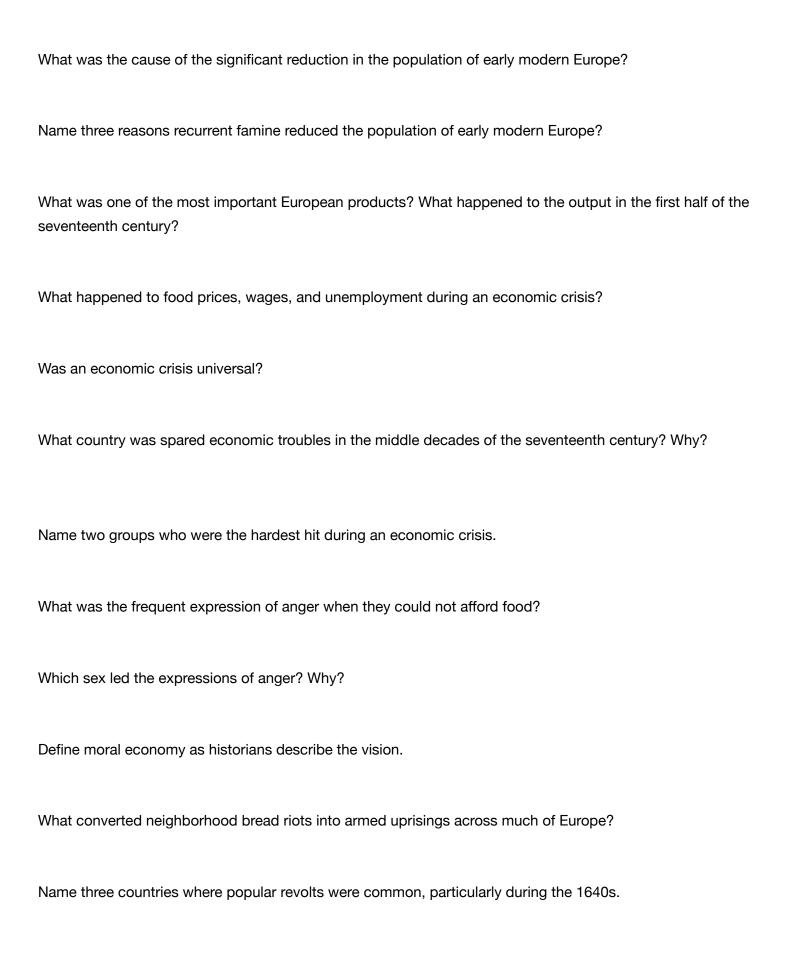
Page 1 of 39

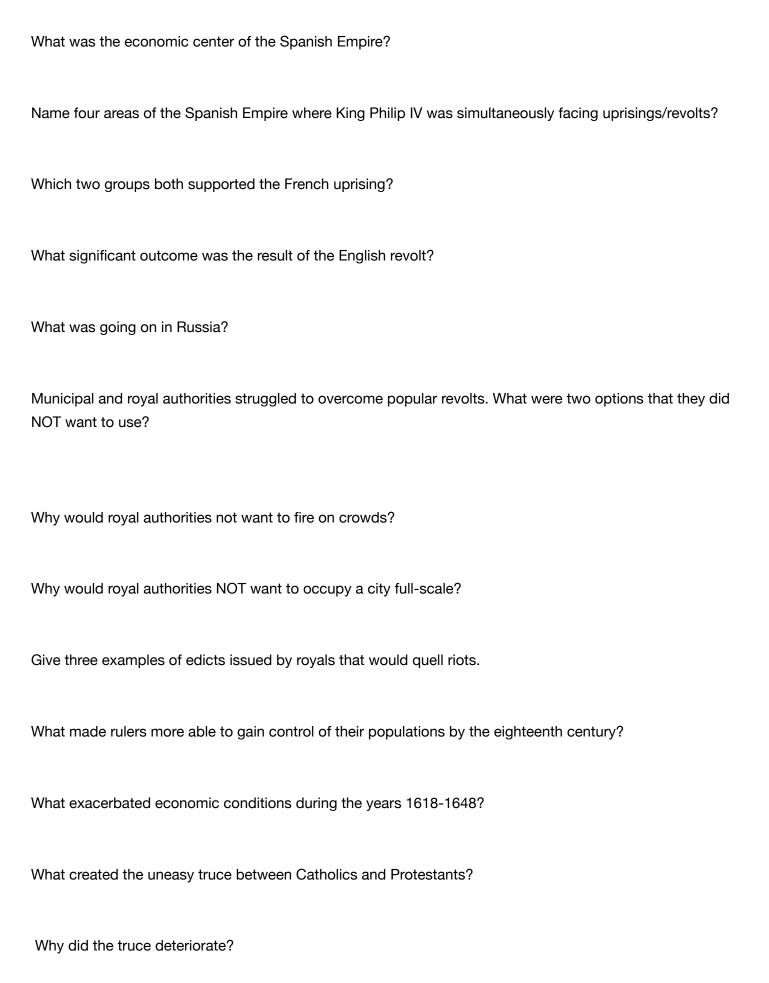
Who was at the top of the hierarchy?
How was the monarch celebrated? What type of being was s/he considered?
Who occupied the second level? Why were they second?
Who came third? From where did their privilege status derive (two sources)?
How many tiers of nobles were there? Who comprised this second 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?

Chapter 15 Page 2 of 39



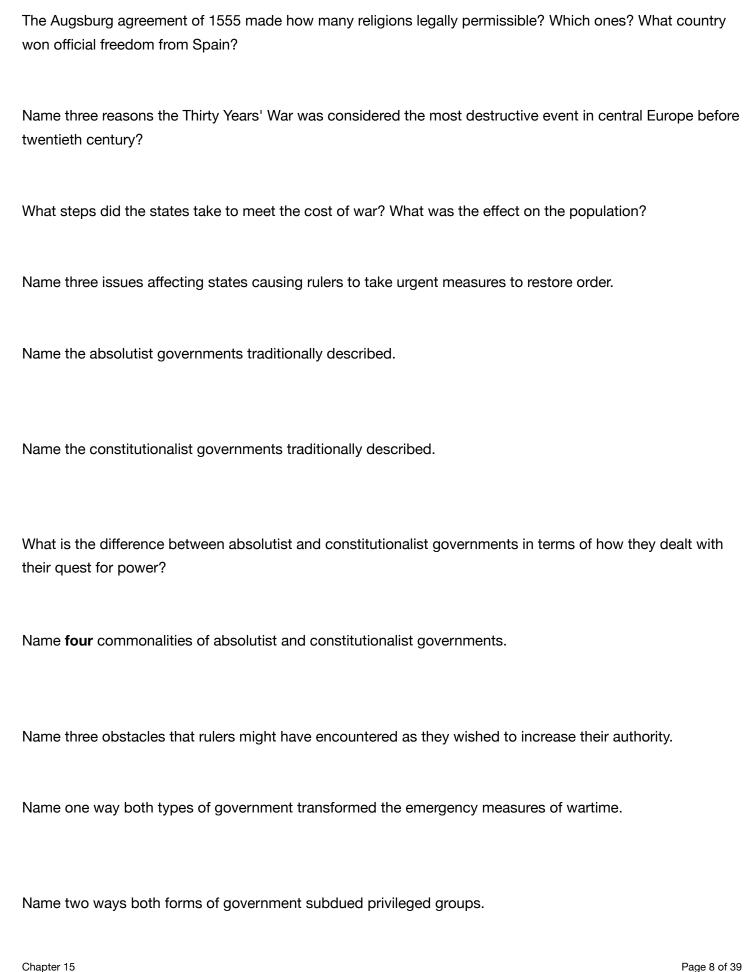


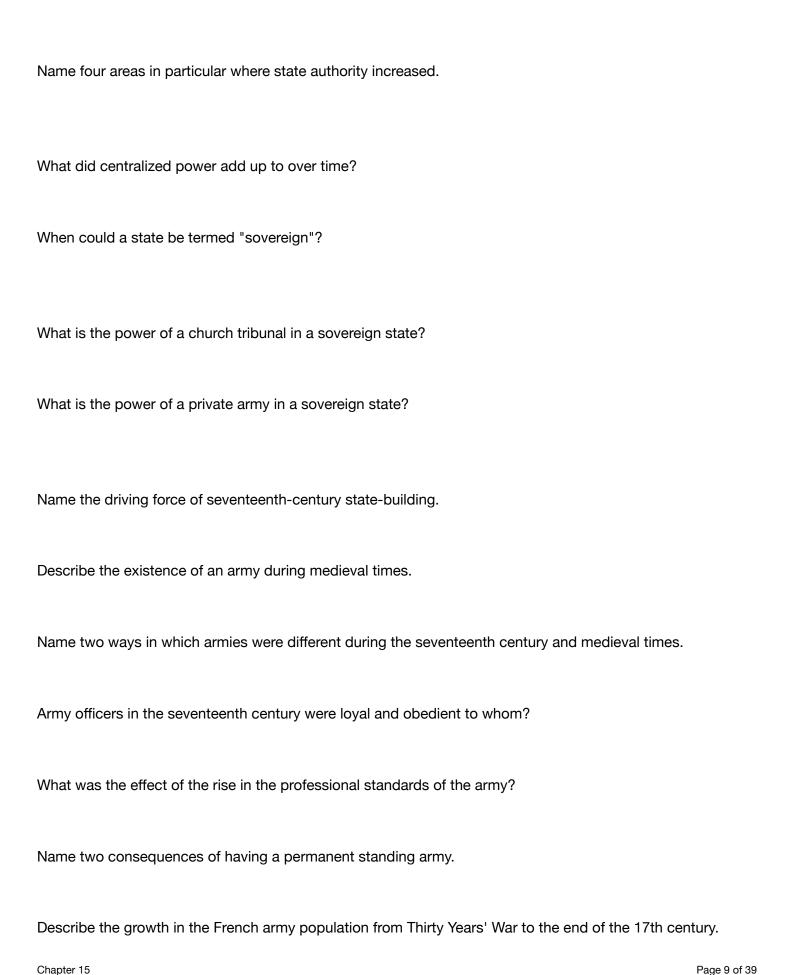


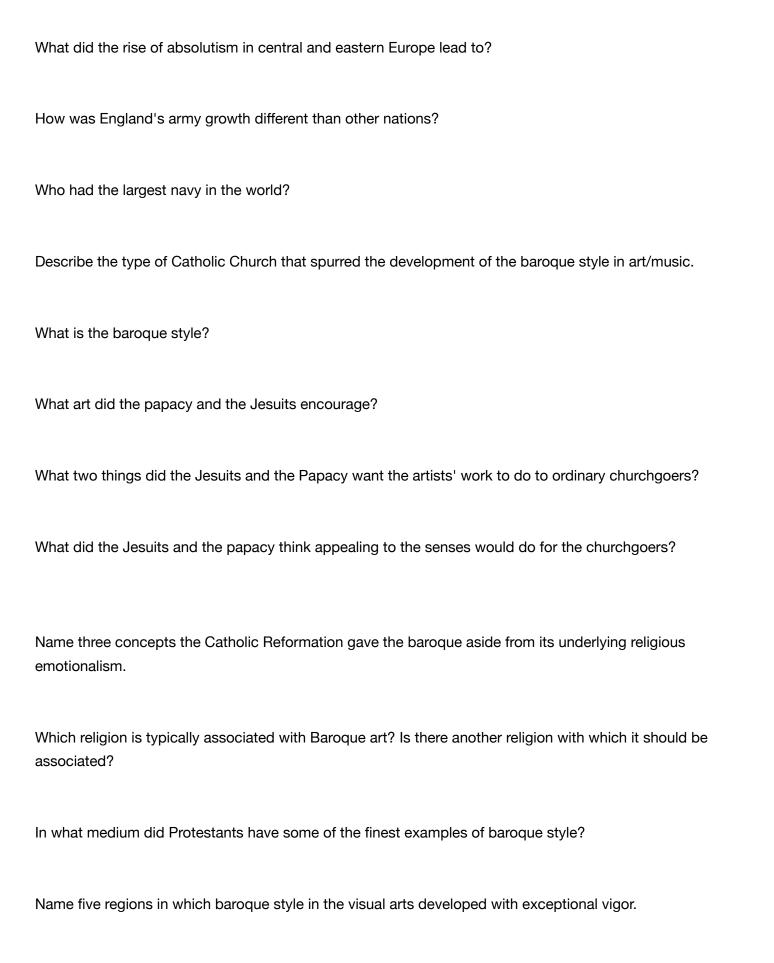


Chapter 15 Page 6 of 39

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?



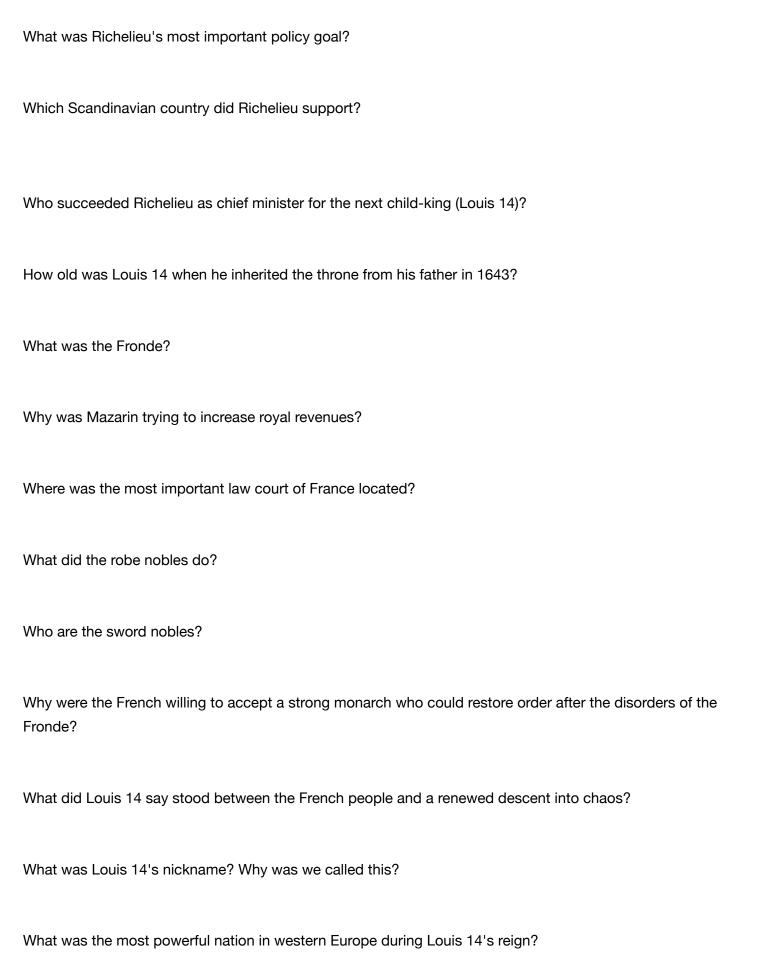




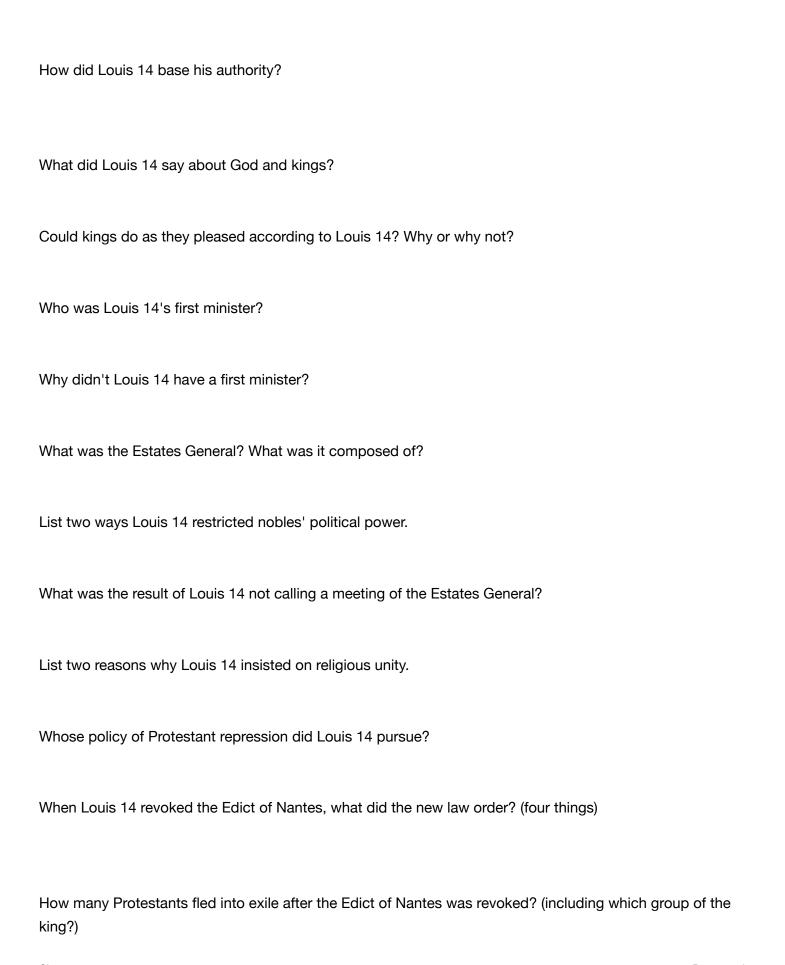
Name two features of baroque style that led to its spread.
Why did baroque style appeal to an agitated age?
Name the most outstanding and most representative of baroque painters.
Where was Rubens from?
Name three characteristics of Rubens' rich, sensuous, and colorful style.
Name the musician most associated 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.

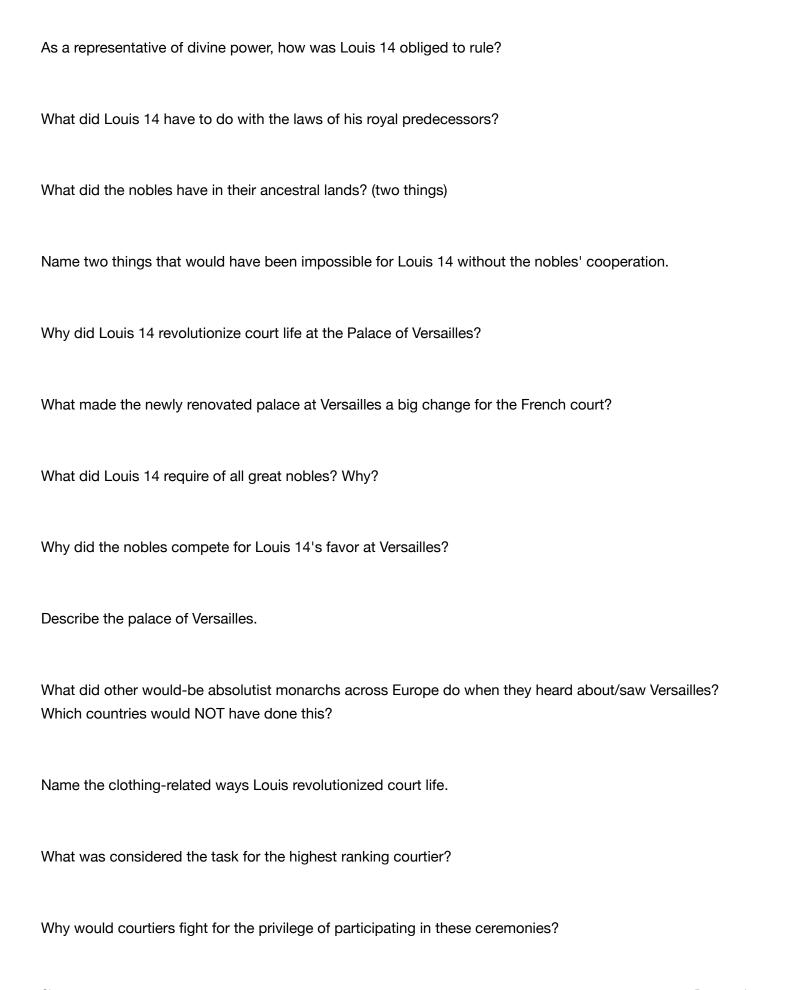
Would an absolutist king allow another institution or group the authority to check their power?
Who was the founder of the Bourbon monarchy?
What work did he do to allow Louis 13 and Louis 14 to build a stronger, more centralized French state?
Who is often seen as the epitome of an "absolute" monarch?
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?

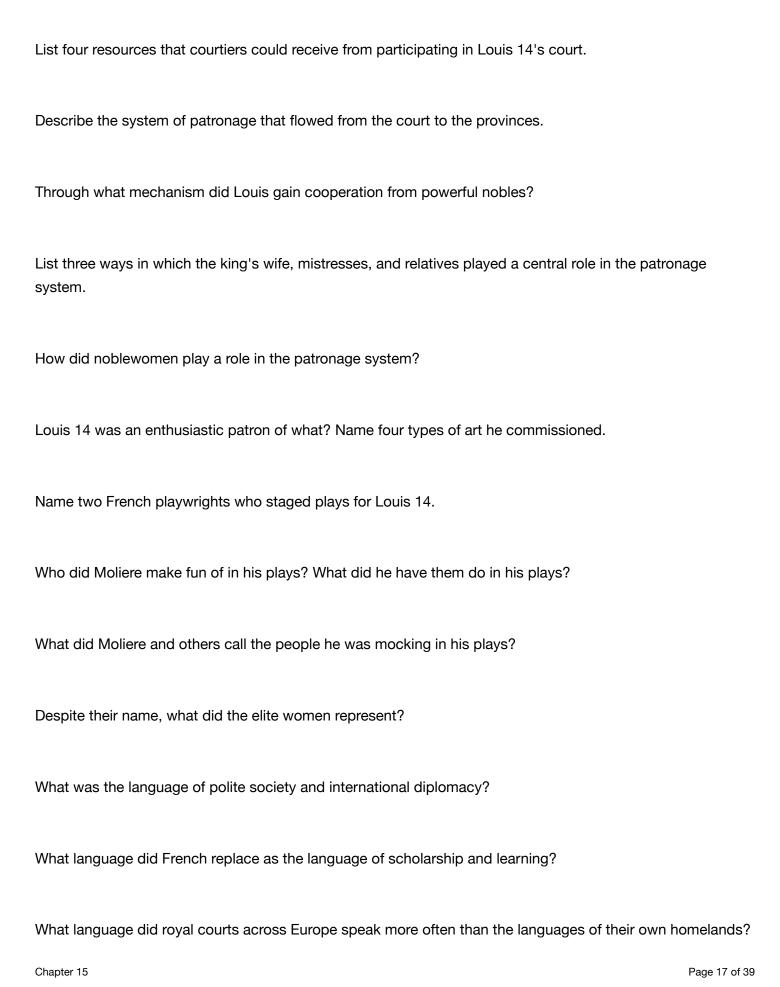
What was the effect of the Edict of Nantes (two things) that inaugurated a remarkable recovery?
What did Henry 4 do to taxes? What did he start charging as well?
How did Henry 4 deal with the infrastructure?
How did Henry 4 die?
Who was the first minister of the French crown on behalf of Henry's young 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?



Chapter 15 Page 14 of 39

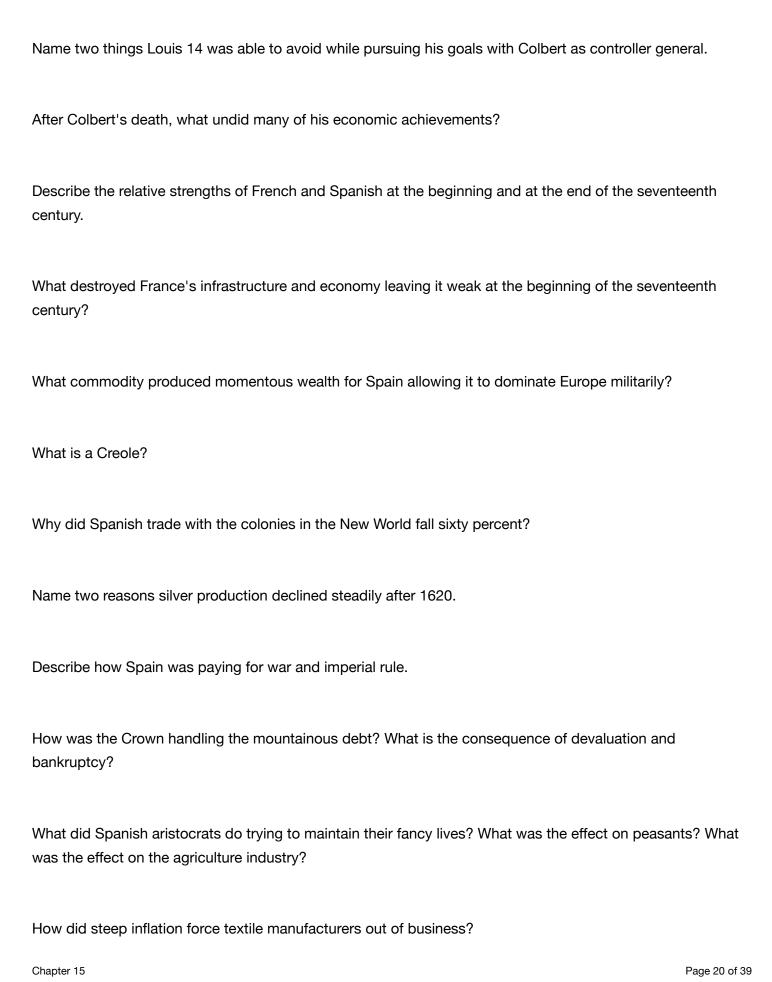




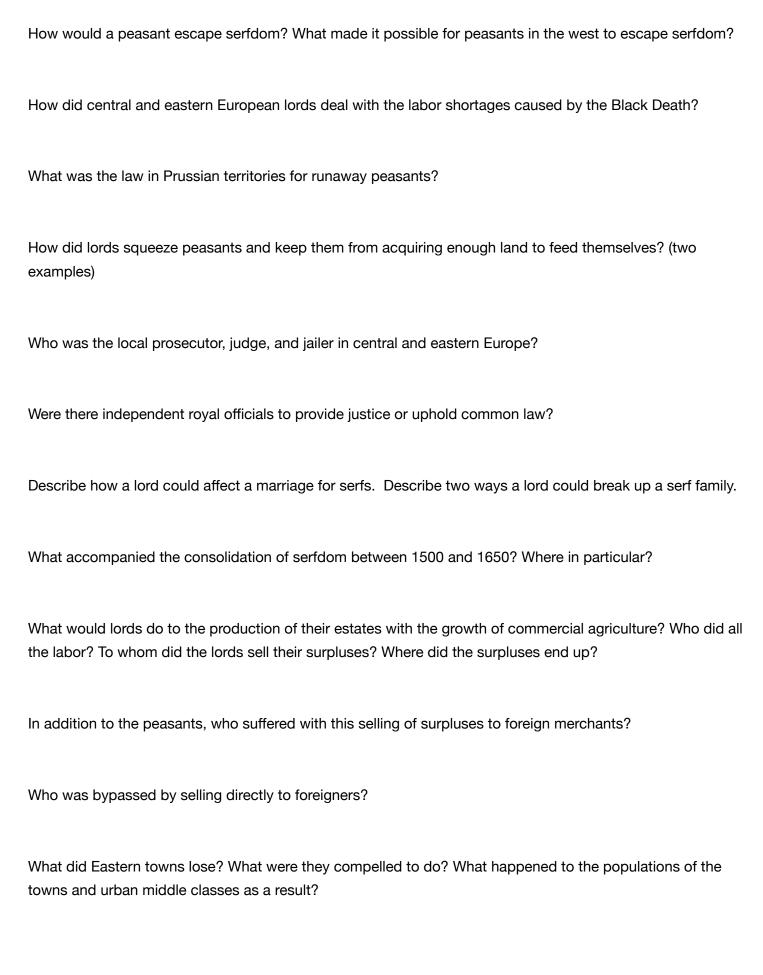


France inspired a cosmopolitan European culture with what as its center?
How many years did Louis 14 rule? How many of those years was France at war?
Who was Louis' secretary of state for war?
Name three differences in Louis 14's army from previous monarchs. These changes also influenced the rest of 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?

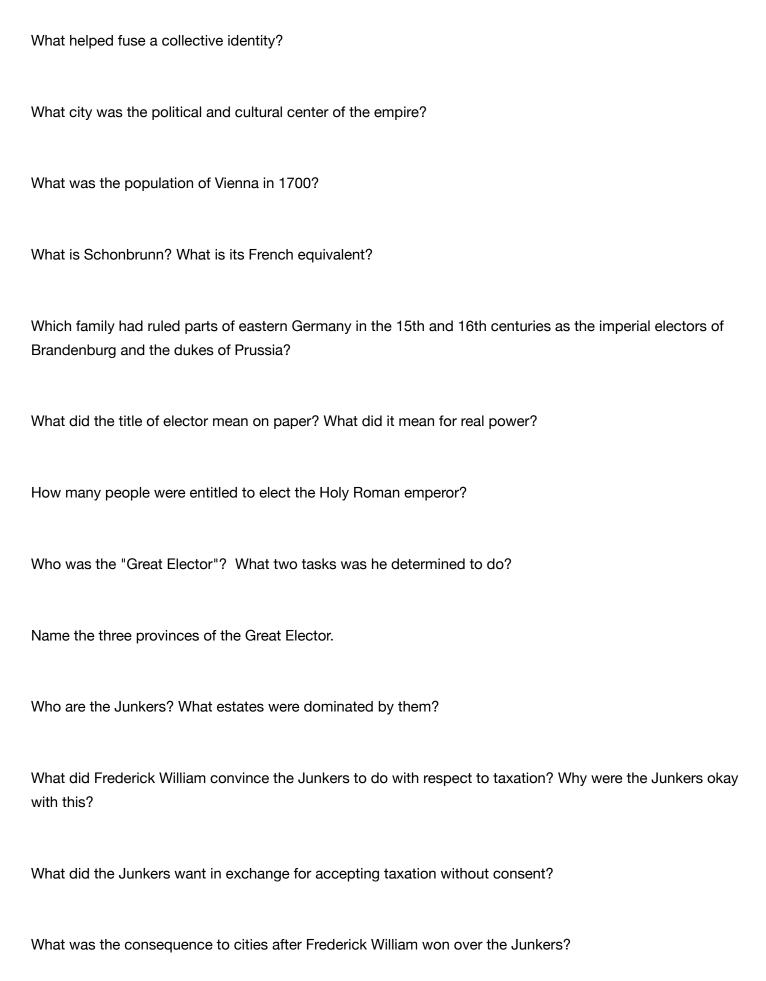


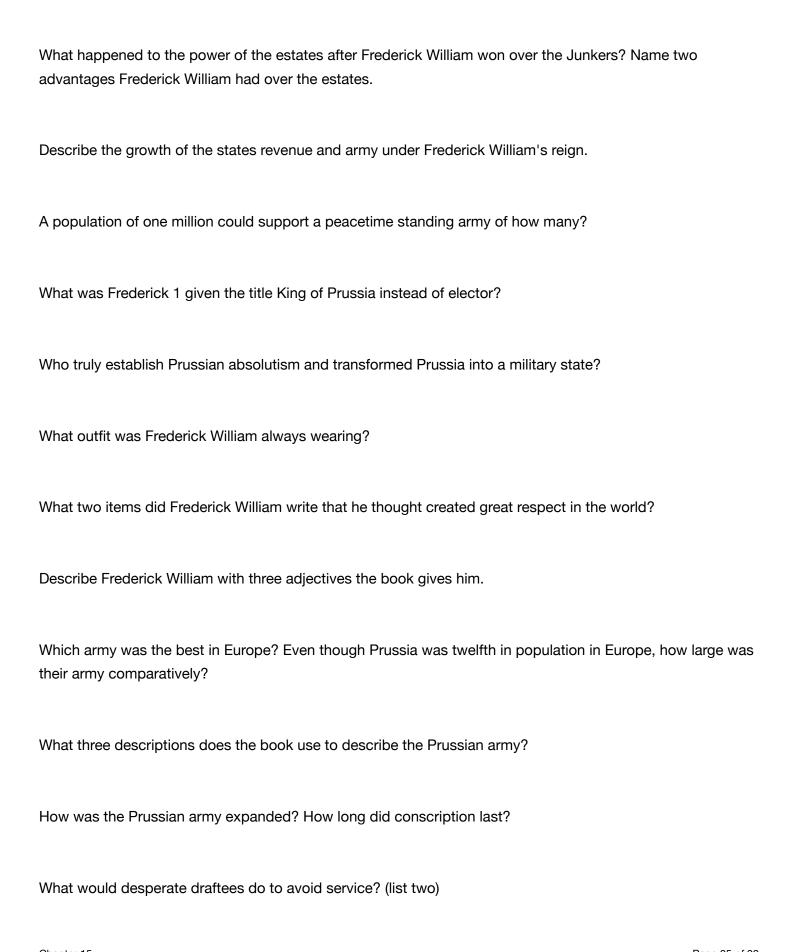


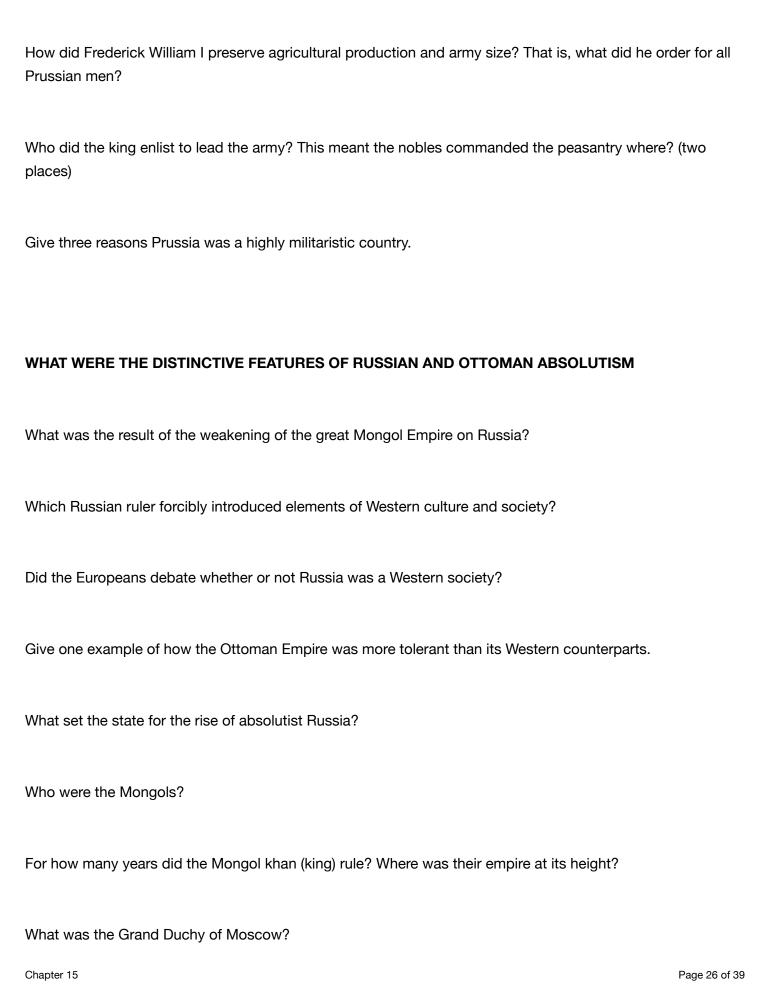
Which two countries had improved business techniques that the Spanish ignored? Why?
During the seventeenth century, there were at least two serious revolts in which areas of the Spanish Empire?
The French crushed the Spanish where in 1643?
The Peace of Westphalia (ended the Thirty Years' War) compelled 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?



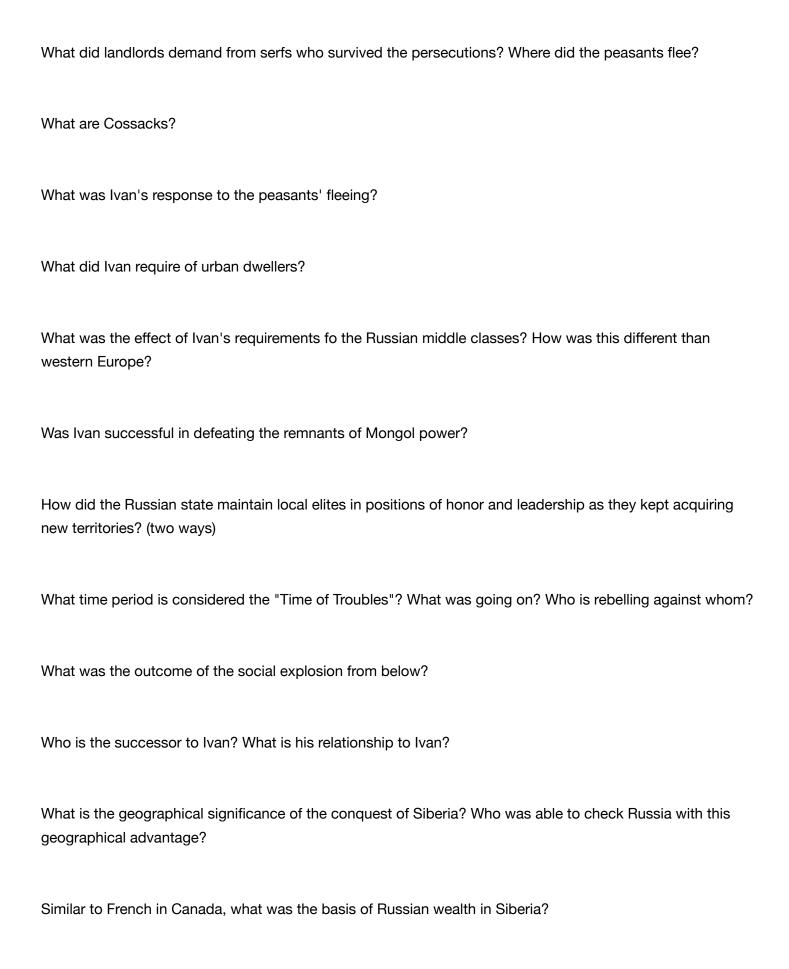
The Habsburgs tried to destroy what religion in the German lands? Were they succession?
The Habsburgs tried to convert a weak HRE in a real state was successful or no? Where the Habsburgs decide to turn their focus? What was their goal by turning their focus this way?
Bohemian nobility owed its success 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?

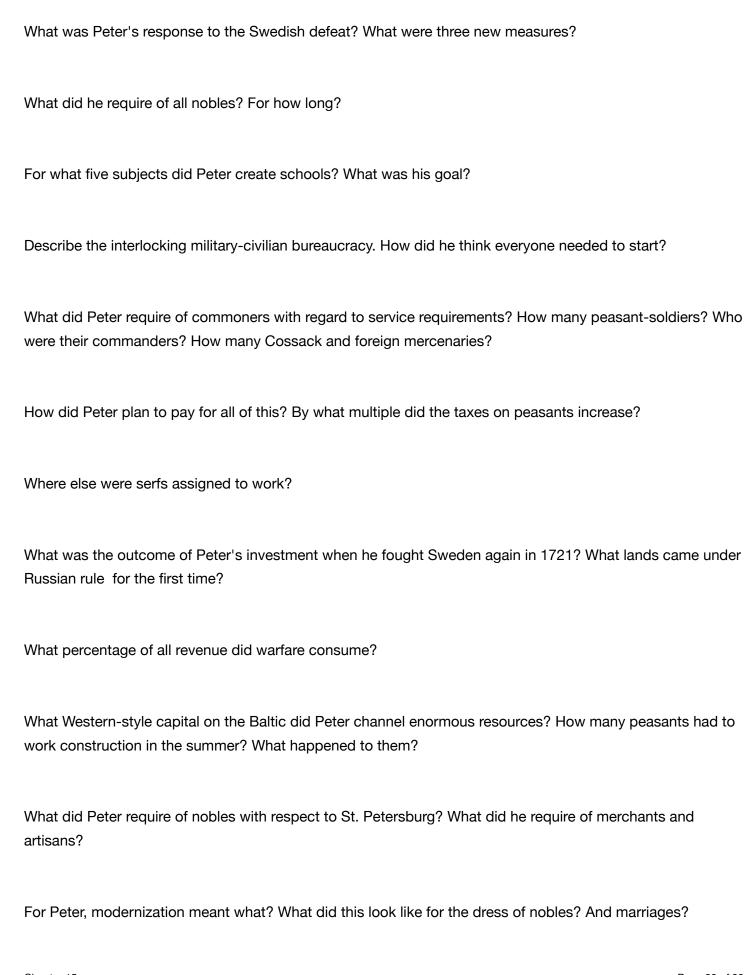






What did Ivan 3 declare in 1480?
What did Ivan and his successors force weaker Slavic principalities to do?
Name three Mongol institutions Ivan borrowed.
Who are boyars?
What did loyalty from boyars help the Muscovite princes do?
What did the princes of Moscow claim to be after the fall of Constantinople 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?



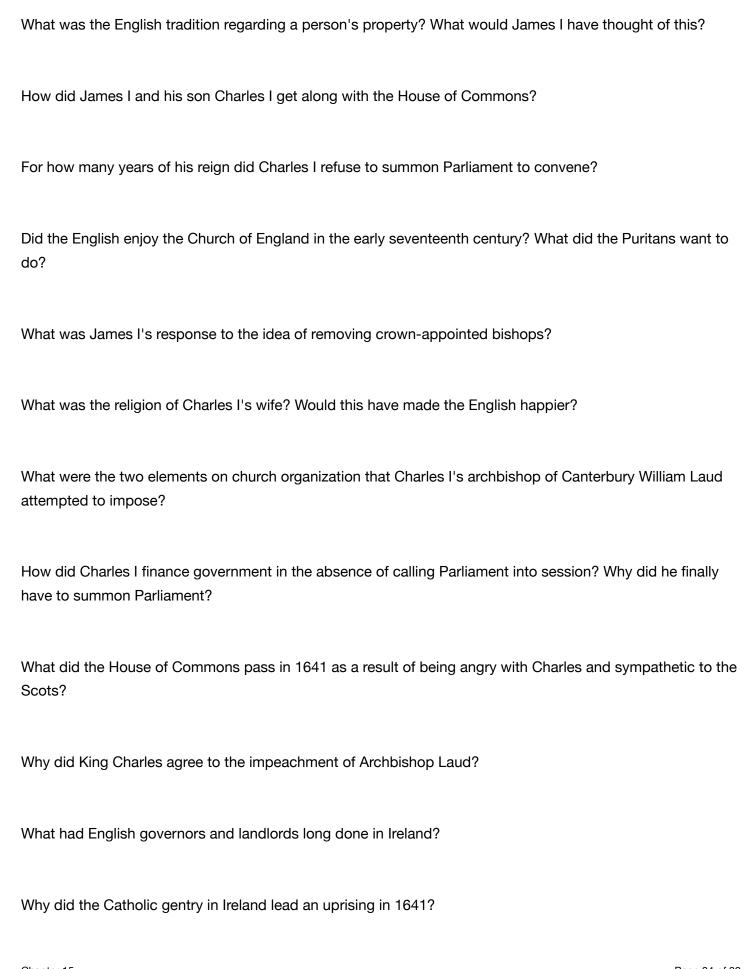


Were Peter's reforms popular with many Russians?
What is unigeniture? Why was this one of Peter's most detested reforms?
What did the peasants see as a result of Peter's reign? What about the distance between enserfed peasantry and the educated nobility?
Even though Peter's reforms were unpopular, what 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?

Chapter 15 Page 31 of 39

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 polices? 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 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?

Chapter 15 Page 38 of 39

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)

Chapter 15