

CHAPTER
21

BUILDING VOCABULARY

Absolute Monarchs in Europe

A. Multiple Choice Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

1. The Catholic king of Spain who launched the Spanish Armada in an attempt to punish Protestants in England was (a) Louis XIV (b) Philip II (c) Charles I.
2. The idea that nothing can ever be known for certain is called (a) skepticism (b) *habeas corpus* (c) westernization.
3. The real ruler of France during the reign of Louis XIII was (a) Jean Baptiste Colbert (b) Maria Teresa (c) Cardinal Richelieu.
4. The most powerful ruler in French history was (a) Frederick the Great (b) Louis XIV (c) Peter the Great.
5. The czar who promoted the westernization of Russia was (a) Ivan the Terrible (b) Frederick the Great (c) Peter the Great.
6. The conflict over religion, territory, and power among Europe's ruling families that resulted in the modern state system was the (a) War of the Spanish Succession (b) Thirty Years' War (c) Seven Years' War.

B. Evaluating Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below.

- _____ 1. Maria Teresa was the ruler of France and Frederick the Great was the ruler of Austria during the Seven Years' War, in which the great European powers fought one another on three continents.
- _____

- _____ 2. In the English Civil War, Charles I of England was defeated by a Puritan general named Oliver Cromwell.
- _____

- _____ 3. The rule of Charles II in England is known as the Glorious Revolution because the monarchy was brought back.
- _____

C. Writing Write a paragraph explaining how England's form of government changed after 1688 using the following terms.

absolute monarch

divine right

constitutional monarchy