

CHAPTER
21

Section 1

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Spain's Empire and European Absolutism*

Making Inferences Below are some general statements about Philip II's rule in Spain. Read each statement. Then supply details from the section to support it.

1. Charles V, the Hapsburg king, was the first ruler after Charlemagne to control so much territory and hold so much power.

- a. _____
- b. _____

2. Philip II was an aggressive ruler for the Spanish empire.

- a. _____
- b. _____

3. Philip believed it was his duty to defend the Catholicism of the Spanish empire against the Muslims of the Ottoman Empire and the Protestants of Europe.

- a. _____
- b. _____

4. Spain experienced a golden age in the arts during the 16th and 17th centuries.

- a. _____
- b. _____

5. The materialism of the age brought Spain economic problems.

- a. _____
- b. _____

6. Spain's guilds played a role in its economic problems.

- a. _____
- b. _____

7. The Dutch part of the Spanish empire experienced prosperity while Spain struggled.

- a. _____
- b. _____

CHAPTER
21

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The Reign of Louis XIV*

Section 2

Reading Comprehension Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| ___ 1. First king of the Bourbon dynasty in France | A. Louis XIV |
| ___ 2. Declaration of religious toleration that allowed Huguenots to live in peace in France | B. skepticism |
| ___ 3. Minister under Louis XIII who got France involved in the Thirty Years' War | C. Molière |
| ___ 4. Belief that nothing can be known for certain that caused some French thinkers to question the Church | D. <i>asiento</i> |
| ___ 5. Most powerful ruler in French history who weakened the power of the nobility | E. Edict of Nantes |
| ___ 6. Government agents who collected taxes and administered justice under Louis XIV | F. France |
| ___ 7. Minister of finance under Louis XIV who strengthened French commerce | G. Jean Baptiste Colbert |
| ___ 8. Splendid palace in which Louis XIV reigned | H. Britain |
| ___ 9. Writer of French comedies, one of which mocked religious hypocrisy | I. Versailles |
| ___ 10. Struggle that ensued when England, Austria, the Dutch republic, Portugal, and others joined together to prevent the union of the French and Spanish thrones | J. Cardinal Richelieu |
| ___ 11. Agreement giving Britain permission to send enslaved Africans to Spain's American colonies | K. War of the Spanish Succession |
| ___ 12. Country considered the military leader of France in the early 1700s | L. intendants |
| | M. Henry of Navarre |

CHAPTER
21

Section 3

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Central European Monarchs Clash*

Determining Main Ideas Complete the chart below by answering the questions about each topic.

Thirty Years' War	1. When did the war start?	2. What two religions were involved?
Hapsburg triumphs	3. Who led the Hapsburg armies in putting down the Czech uprising?	4. How were Hapsburg soldiers paid?
Hapsburg defeats	5. Who drove the Hapsburg armies out of Germany?	6. Why did Cardinal Richelieu send French troops to join the German protestants?
Maria Theresa	7. What was Maria Theresa's affect on the nobility?	8. Which family did she belong to? Which country did she rule?
Frederick the Great	9. Which country did he rule?	10. How did Frederick II feel a ruler should treat his people?
Seven Years' War	11. How did France get involved in this war?	12. Who was the real victor of the war?

CHAPTER
21**Section 4****RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *Absolute Rulers of Russia*

Multiple Choice Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. Ivan III of Russia accomplished all of the following *except*
- establishing a policy of Russian isolationism.
 - centralizing the Russia government.
 - liberating Russia from the Mongols.
 - conquering much of the territory around Moscow.
- _____ 2. Ivan IV took the title of
- Caesar.
 - emperor.
 - king.
 - czar.
- _____ 3. Russia's landowning wealthy were known as
- serfs.
 - nobles.
 - boyars.
 - czars.
- _____ 4. A grandnephew of Ivan the Terrible's wife, Anastasia, started the
- Romanov dynasty.
 - Hapsburg dynasty.
 - Russian Revolution.
 - westernization of Russia.
- _____ 5. One of Russia's greatest reformers was
- Ivan III.
 - Peter the Great.
 - Anastasia.
 - Ivan the Terrible.
- _____ 6. Peter I believed that Russia's prosperity depended on its having
- a strong army.
 - a warm-water port.
 - a strong czar.
 - advanced technology.
- _____ 7. Peter increased his power as an absolute ruler by all of the following methods *except*
- abolishing the office of patriarch.
 - reducing the power of the landowners.
 - modernizing the army.
 - banning people from leaving the country.
- _____ 8. Which city gave Russia the "window on the sea" that Peter wanted?
- Kiev
 - Moscow
 - St. Petersburg
 - Novgorod



RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Parliament Limits
the English Monarchy*

Section 5

Determining Main Ideas Choose the word that most accurately completes each sentence below. Write that word in the blank provided.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| <i>habeas corpus</i> | Charles I | cabinet |
| English Civil War | constitutional monarchy | Tories |
| prime minister | Parliament | Restoration |
| James II | Oliver Cromwell | Whigs |
| James I | | |

1. He became king of England upon Elizabeth I's death: _____
2. Main cause of conflict with English monarchs in the late 1600s: _____
3. Monarch who dissolved Parliament in 1629: _____
4. Struggle between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads in England: _____
5. General who led the Puritan attack on Charles I: _____
6. Name for the period of Charles II's reign after Cromwell died: _____
7. Law passed by Parliament that gave a prisoner the right to have a judge specify the charges against him or her: _____
8. Ancestors of England's first political parties: _____ and _____
9. English king overthrown in a bloodless revolution called the Glorious Revolution:

10. Under William and Mary, England became this kind of government, in which laws limited the ruler's power: _____
11. A group of government ministers who acted in the ruler's name: _____
12. The leader of the majority party in Parliament who heads the cabinet: _____