

CHAPTER  
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## 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. inherited Spain + its Amer. colonies + parts of It, Austria + Netherlands
- b. Divided empire between brother Ferdinand + son Philip II

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

- a. Seized Portuguese Kingdom -
- b. Wealth from empire built strong standing army

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. Pope calls on Catholic Ruler to attack Ottomans - Spanish defeat Ottomans +
- b. Spanish Armada defeated in attack against England

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

- a. El Greco + Velazquez
- b. Cervantes book Don Quixote first modern European novel

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

- a. inflation as a result of population growth
- b. Never developed a middle class b/c of tax burden on lower class

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

- a. Spanish guild make products more expensive than imports
- b. Spain enemies

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

- a. Thriving middle class
- b. Crush Protestantism but northern provinces declare independence

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**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.

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

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## Section 3

## RETEACHING ACTIVITY

## Central European Monarchs Clash

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

<b>Thirty Years' War</b>	1. When did the war start? <i>1618</i>	2. What two religions were involved? <i>Catholic Protestant</i>
<b>Hapsburg triumphs</b>	3. Who led the Hapsburg armies in putting down the Czech uprising? <i>Ferdinand II</i>	4. How were Hapsburg soldiers paid? <i>Rob German villages</i>
<b>Hapsburg defeats</b>	5. Who drove the Hapsburg armies out of Germany? <i>Gustavus Adolphus</i>	6. Why did Cardinal Richelieu send French troops to join the German protestants? <i>Fearful Hapsburgs mean the Protestants</i>
<b>Maria Theresa</b>	7. What was Maria Theresa's affect on the nobility? <i>decreased power</i>	8. Which family did she belong to? Which country did she rule? <i>Hapsburg Austria</i>
<b>Frederick the Great</b>	9. Which country did he rule? <i>Prussia</i>	10. How did Frederick II feel a ruler should treat his people? <i>Like a Father</i>
<b>Seven Years' War</b>	11. How did France get involved in this war? <i>Britain Maria Theresa loses Allian</i>	12. Who was the real victor of the war? <i>Britain gained sole economic control over India</i>

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

- A 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.
- D 2. Ivan IV took the title of
- Caesar.
  - emperor.
  - king.
  - czar.
- C 3. Russia's landowning wealthy were known as
- serfs.
  - nobles.
  - boyars.
  - czars.
- A 4. A grandnephew of Ivan the Terrible's wife, Anastasia, started the
- Romanov dynasty.
  - Hapsburg dynasty.
  - Russian Revolution.
  - westernization of Russia.
- B 5. One of Russia's greatest reformers was
- Ivan III.
  - Peter the Great.
  - Anastasia.
  - Ivan the Terrible.
- B 6. Peter I believed that Russia's prosperity depended on its having
- a strong army.
  - a warm-water port.
  - a strong czar.
  - advanced technology.
- D 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.
- C 8. Which city gave Russia the "window on the sea" that Peter wanted?
- Kiev
  - Moscow
  - St. Petersburg
  - Novgorod

CHAPTER  
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Section 5

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Parliament Limits  
the English Monarchy*

**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		

James I  
Charles I → Cromwell  
Charles II  
James II

1. He became king of England upon Elizabeth I's death: James I
2. Main cause of conflict with English monarchs in the late 1600s: Par
3. Monarch who dissolved Parliament in 1629: Charles I
4. Struggle between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads in England: Eng Civ War
5. General who led the Puritan attack on Charles I: Cromwell
6. Name for the period of Charles II's reign after Cromwell died: Restoration
7. Law passed by Parliament that gave a prisoner the right to have a judge specify the charges against him or her: habeas corpus
8. Ancestors of England's first political parties: Whigs and Tories
9. English king overthrown in a bloodless revolution called the Glorious Revolution:  
James II
10. Under William and Mary, England became this kind of government, in which laws limited the ruler's power: const mon
11. A group of government ministers who acted in the ruler's name: cabinet
12. The leader of the majority party in Parliament who heads the cabinet: prime min