Europe After the Peace of Westphalia

Directions: Locate and label England, Spain, France, Austria, Poland, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, the Swiss Federation, and the Ottoman empire. Use shading to show the areas held by the Spanish Hapsburgs and the Austrian Hapsburgs. In the blank box, create a key for your map. You may use any map in the textbook chapter, unit opener, or Atlas for reference.
Eastern Europe in 1796

Directions: Locate and label Russia, Moscow, St. Petersburg, the Ottoman empire, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Sevastopol, the Black Sea, and the Baltic Sea. Use shading to show the land areas acquired by from 1689 to 1796. In the blank box, create a key for your map. You may use any map in the textbook chapter, unit opener, or Atlas for reference.
Europe Following the Thirty Years’ War

A. Location
Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following places.

_____  1. Poland
_____  2. Spain
_____  3. the Ottoman empire
_____  4. Russia
_____  5. Prussia

B. Geography and History
Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

_____  6. Austria, whose rulers kept the title Holy Roman Emperor
_____  7. Sweden, one of the Protestant powers of Europe
_____  8. France, which gained territory following the war
_____  9. the Swiss Federation, which won recognition as an independent state at the peace talks
_____  10. England, which avoided fighting in the Thirty Years’ War
A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (3 points each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. the belief that a monarch’s authority comes directly from God</td>
<td>a. Huguenots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. high-ranking government leaders who advise the head of state</td>
<td>b. cabinet</td>
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<td>3. landowning Russian nobles under Peter the Great</td>
<td>c. partition</td>
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<td>4. German princes who chose the Holy Roman emperor</td>
<td>d. divine right</td>
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<td>5. French Protestants whose freedoms were protected by Henry IV</td>
<td>e. mercenaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. the division of Poland among Russia, Prussia, and Austria</td>
<td>f. dissenters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. English Protestants who differed with the Church of England</td>
<td>g. boyars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. a Greek painter who was a master of the Spanish style</td>
<td>h. El Greco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. soldiers for hire</td>
<td>i. electors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. royal officials who carried out the policies of Louis XIV</td>
<td>j. intendants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Key Concepts

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

11. What was a major threat to the empire of Charles V?
   - a. Ottomans advancing across Europe
   - b. a Protestant rebellion in Spain
   - c. the War of the Spanish Succession
   - d. an English invasion of Europe
Test B (continued)

12. An important goal of Philip II of Spain was to
   a. defend the Catholic Reformation.
   b. make peace with England.
   c. end the Inquisition in the Netherlands.
   d. promote religious freedom.

13. In 1598, the Edict of Nantes helped to ensure that
   a. France and Spain would not unite.
   b. Germans could choose their own religion.
   c. French Catholics would not be persecuted.
   d. French Protestants would not be persecuted.

14. When the Huguenots left France in the 1680s, their departure
   a. weakened the army of Louis XIV.
   b. seriously hurt the French economy.
   c. destroyed the power base of Henry IV.
   d. damaged the French bureaucracy.

15. The Long Parliament met when Charles I requested funds to
   a. suppress a Catholic rebellion.
   b. suppress a Scottish rebellion.
   c. run the Commonwealth.
   d. build up his New Model Army.

16. What type of government was created in England by the Glorious Revolution?
   a. absolute monarchy
   b. republic
   c. limited monarchy
   d. democracy

17. What was a result of the treaty known as the Peace of Westphalia in 1648?
   a. France gained territory on its Spanish and German frontiers.
   b. Germany became united under a strong, central government.
   c. The Netherlands became part of the Hapsburg empire.
   d. Poland was divided among Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

18. What did Maria Theresa do to strengthen the Hapsburg empire?
   a. She drove the Prussians out of Silesia.
   b. She reorganized the Hapsburg bureaucracy.
   c. She established Austria’s overseas colonies.
   d. She negotiated the Peace of Westphalia.
19. Peter the Great waged war against the Ottoman empire to
   a. break the Ottoman siege of Vienna.
   b. gain a warm-water port on the Mediterranean Sea.
   c. capture the Ottoman port of Constantinople.
   d. gain a warm-water port on the Black Sea.

20. Under the rule of Catherine the Great,
   a. taxes increased for wealthy landowners.
   b. conditions improved for Russian peasants.
   c. Russia ended its cultural link with the West.
   d. Russia seized lands in eastern Poland.

C. Document-Based Assessment

Use the excerpt to answer this question on a separate sheet of paper. (5 points)

21. Recognize Ideologies What ideology is expressed in this excerpt? What became a popular argument against this idea after the Glorious Revolution in England?

   “The royal power is absolute. . . . [the king] need render account of his acts to no one. . . . Without this absolute authority the king could neither do good nor repress evil. It is necessary that his power be such that no one can hope to escape him. . . . The prince . . . is not regarded as a private person: he is a public personage, all the state is in him; the will of all the people is included in his. As all perfection and all strength are united in God, so all the power of individuals is united in the person of the prince.”

   —Bishop Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet, “Politics Drawn from the Very Words of Scripture,” 1679

D. Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (25 points)

22. Summarize Describe Peter the Great’s attempts to westernize Russia. In what ways did he fail? In what ways did he succeed?

23. Make Comparisons Compare the relationship of Parliament with the Tudors and the Stuarts. Why were the relationships different?

24. Draw Conclusions How did the Puritans’ actions during the Commonwealth period help lead to the Restoration in England?

25. Demonstrate Reasoned Judgment Which nation had become stronger by the mid-1700s, Austria or Prussia? Explain your answer.