

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Chapter 8 Reading Guide: The Age of Expansion and the Rise of Monarchical States

The Portuguese and Spanish Empires

1. What was the first European country to take to the sea in the 15th century?
2. Who sponsored a navigational school in Lisbon and a series of expeditions?
3. Who sailed around the Cape of Good Hope at the tip of Africa in 1487?
4. Which Portuguese explorer reached the coast of India in 1498?
5. What did the Portuguese mount to their ships to give them a tactical advantage against the Arab fleets?
6. What trade did the Portuguese control?
7. Who set sail on August 2, 1492, looking for an eastern route to India?
8. What did he call the territory that he discovered?
9. Who set out to circumnavigate the globe in 1519?
10. Who landed with a small force of 600 men on the coast of Mexico in 1519?
11. How did the Aztecs view the light-skinned Spaniards, who were wearing armor, and carrying guns?
12. What did Cortés establish in 1521?
13. Which Spanish soldier with a tiny force of 200 men conquered the Inca Empire in 1531?

The Development of Monarchical States

14. Who said, "It is the distinguishing mark of the sovereign that he cannot in any way be subject to the commands of another, for it is he who makes law for the subject, abrogates laws already made, and amends absolute law."?
15. What country, under Louis XIV, created a centralized monarchy in which the power of the king was absolute?
16. What stood in the way of the Stuart monarchs from adopting French-style royal absolutism?

List three important characteristics of the new nation-states:

17.

18.

19.

Italy

20. What territory remained divided thus becoming an easy target for France and Spain?
21. What treaty was established in 1454 and provided a balance of power among the major Italian city-states?
22. List three countries were either allied through or supportive of the Treaty of Lodi?
23. Which despot of Milan ended the Treaty of Lodi and later invited the French into Italy?
24. Which king of France immediately crossed the Alps with his troops?
25. Which Dominican preacher expelled the Medici rulers of Florence and established a puritanical state?
26. Which family burnt Savonarola at the stake with the support of the papacy?
27. In which century had Italy become a battlefield in which Spain and France fought for dominance?

28. What book by Niccoló Machiavelli is generally seen as the first work of modern political thought?
 29. Who believed that only a strong leader using potentially ruthless means could unify Italy and expel the foreigners?
- Spain**
30. What kingdom was divided by several Christian kingdoms in the north, while the south had been under Islamic control prior to the fifteenth century?
 31. Which two monarchs upon getting married laid the ground work for the eventual consolidation of the peninsula?
 32. What was the final stage of the unification of Spain that took place in 1492?
 33. What was used in Spain to root out suspected Protestants?
 34. Who controlled the Spanish empire in the first half of the sixteenth century?
 35. Who received the eastern lands of Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary and the title of Holy Roman Emperor?
 36. Who received Spain, parts of the New World, Southern Italy, and the Netherlands?
 37. What battle resulted in the Spanish supremacy of the Mediterranean and the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in 1571?
 38. Where did a revolt break out in 1568 when Philip II of Spain attempted to impose the doctrines of the Council of Trent and the Inquisition?
 39. Who oversaw the Council of Troubles in the Netherlands?
 40. What did the Dutch call this council?
 41. What did Philip II launch in 1588 as an attempt to conquer England?
 42. Who was the Queen of England during this attempted invasion?
 43. Which country conceded by 1609 virtual independence to the northern provinces of the Netherlands?
 44. Which part of the Netherlands formally gained its independence in 1648?
 45. What were the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?
 46. Who wrote *Don Quixote* and was arguable Spain's greatest writer?
 47. Who was the famous Greek-born Spanish painter?

List the three things that led to Spain's decline in power:

- 48.
- 49.
- 50.

The Holy Roman Empire

51. Which Saxon king was crowned emperor in Rome by the pope in 962?
52. What defined the practice of electing the emperor in 1356?
53. How many princes were granted the right to elect an emperor?
54. How many semi-autonomous entities comprised the Holy Roman Empire by 1500?
55. Which Holy Roman Emperor was elected in 1519 and attempted to establish genuine imperial control over the state?
56. What signified the end of the religious wars in 1555?
57. Who decided the religion of the territory under the Peace of Augsburg?

58. What religion was not recognized by the Peace of Augsburg?
59. Which ruler of the Palatinate converted to Calvinism in 1559?
60. Where did the Catholic Counter-Reformation see tremendous success?
61. What struggle combined political and religious issues in 17th century Germany?

The Thirty Years War (1618-1648)

62. Where did the Thirty Years War begin?
63. Who was crowned King of Bohemia in 1617 and was an avid Catholic?
64. What was the predominant religion in Bohemia?
65. What was the name of the event in May 1618 in which Bohemian Protestant nobles threw two of Ferdinand's Catholic advisors out the window?
66. Who became the Holy Roman Emperor upon the death of Matthias?
67. Who replaced Ferdinand, King of Bohemia after he was deposed by Bohemian rebels?
68. Who won a major victory at the Battle of White Mountain?
69. What did Frederick become known as for holding on to the Bohemian throne for a season?
70. Which Bohemian Noble controlled an army of 125,000 and had won a series of major victories in the north by 1628?
71. What edict outlawed Calvinism in the empire and required Lutherans to turn over all property seized since 1552?
72. Which king of Sweden entered the war thus triggering the third phase?
73. Which French minister supported the Swedish army for fear of Hapsburg strength in Germany?
74. Who feared that Wallenstein was negotiating with his opponents and had Wallenstein murdered?
75. Who was fighting against the Austrian Habsburgs and their Spanish allies at the beginning of the final phase of the war?
76. What marked the end of the Thirty Years War?

France

77. What wars took place in France from 1562-1598?
78. What were French Calvinists called?
79. Which French monarch was killed in a jousting accident in 1559?
80. Who succeeded Henry II as King of France at age 15?
81. Which brother succeeded Francis II as King of France in 1560?
82. Which brother succeeded Charles IX as King of France in 1574?
83. Who was the mother of these three brothers?
84. Which powerful family turned toward a militant, reactionary form of Catholicism?
85. Who was the leader of the Montmorency family?
86. Who was the leader of the Bourbon family?
87. What religion did these two leaders adopt?

88. Who started the French Wars of Religion when he attacked a group of Huguenots in 1562?
89. Which young Bourbon prince married the sister of King Charles IX?
90. Who constantly sought to balance out the power of the aristocratic families to protect the interest of her sons (and herself)?
91. What event was set in motion by Catherine de Medici and her son Charles IX in 1572 that resulted in the deaths of 3,000 Huguenots in Paris and 20,000 Huguenots throughout France?
92. Which Protestant leader was killed in this massacre?
93. Which Protestant leader was spared when he promised to return to Catholicism?
94. Which of the Valois kings turned to the Huguenots in 1574 to defeat the powerful Catholic League that the Guise family had formed?
95. What happened to Henry III that caused Henry of Navarre to become King Henry IV of France?
96. Which royal French dynasty ended with the death of Henry III?
97. What dynasty did Henry IV establish?
98. Who permanently converted to Catholicism in 1593 and remarked "Paris is worth a Mass"?
99. What term refers to a monarch who puts the interests of their state ahead of religious unity?
100. What did Henry IV issue in 1598 that granted Huguenots freedom of worship and assembly as well as the right to maintain fortified towns for their protection?

Royal Absolutism

101. What happened to Henry IV in 1610?
102. Which French finance minister established government monopolies over a number of commodities to restore the finances of the monarchy?
103. Who succeeded Henry IV as King of France at nine years of age?
104. Which French minister defeated the Huguenots and took away many of the military and political privileges granted them by the Edict of Nantes?
105. What war did Cardinal Richelieu involve France in on the side of the Protestants in order to counter the traditional enemy of France, the Spanish Habsburgs?
106. Who succeeded Louis XIII as King of France at five years of age in 1643?
107. Who was the wife of Louis XIII and mother of Louis XIV?
108. Who did she select to be Louis XIV's regent during his childhood?
109. What French rebellion broke out in the period between 1649 and 1652?
110. What political philosophy did Louis XIV adopt in regards to the power of the monarch?
111. Which chief political philosopher declared that since the king was chosen by God, only God was fit to judge the behavior of a king?
112. What statement asserts Louis's belief that no political or religious authority existed to encroach on his sovereignty?
113. What palace did Louis XIV build twelve miles outside of Paris?
114. Who did Louis XIV control and dominate at Versailles?
115. Which minister centralized the French economy by instituting a system known as mercantilism?
116. What is a central goal of mercantilism?
117. What is the name given to the large, custom-free regions created by Jean-Baptiste Colbert?

118. Under mercantilism, what did the mother country depend on to buy the mother country's exports?
119. List four colonial territories controlled by France by the 1680s:
120. What commercial company did Colbert create to compete with the Dutch?
121. What policy did Louis XIV adopt as a means of enhancing royal absolutism?
122. What did Louis XIV revoke in 1685 in order to eradicate Calvinism in France?
123. What group of people was an important part of the French economy and was forced to flee with the revocation of the Edict of Nantes?
124. Which leader of the Netherlands became the King of England after the Glorious Revolution and was committed to waging total war against Louis XIV?
125. What war took place between the French and the English and Dutch allies and lasted from 1702-1713?
126. What treaty ended this war and left Louis XIV's grandson (a Bourbon) on the throne of Spain but forbade the same monarch from ruling both Spain and France?
127. Who was left to pay the taxes to support Louis's constant desire for glory?

England: The Tudors

128. What did seventeenth-century France witness the rise of?
129. When was the last time the Estates General (the French national parliament) met together?
130. What governmental body dominated the political scene in England by 1700?
131. What series of civil wars determined which aristocratic faction, York or Lancaster, would dominate the monarchy?
132. Which member of the Lancaster family won central authority in England after the Wars of the Roses?
133. What dynasty did he establish?
134. What battle in 1485 resulted in the defeat of Richard III of the York family?
135. Who succeeded Henry VII as King of England in 1509?
136. What church was established by Henry VIII in 1534 as a result of a political decision to maintain his sovereignty?
137. Which two Tudor monarchs restored the prestige of the monarchy?
138. Who was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn and was the greatest of all the Tudor monarchs?
139. Who was the minister to Queen Elizabeth?
140. What did she use as a diplomatic tool to build alliances?
141. What was Elizabeth's nickname?
142. Who was the ruler of Scotland and heir to the English throne?
143. What treaty was agreed upon between England and Scotland in 1586 that created a defensive alliance and recognized James, the son of Mary Stuart, as the lawful king of Scotland?
144. Who ordered the execution of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots in 1587?
145. What was the greatest moment of Elizabeth's reign?
146. List four authors of the English (Elizabethan) Renaissance:

The Stuarts

147. Who succeeded Queen Elizabeth as king of England in 1603 and asserted his notion of divine kingship?

148. What are the two houses of the English Parliament?
 149. What group of Calvinist Protestants emerged during the Stuart Period?
 150. What church did these people want to see “purified” of all traces of Catholicism?
 151. Who declared, “I will have one doctrine, one discipline, one religion, both in substance and in ceremony”?
 152. What colony was founded by Puritans in 1620?
- List the three parts of James I’s program:
- 153.
 - 154.
 - 155.
 156. Who succeeded James I as king of England in 1625?
 157. Which Dutch theologian of the early seventeenth century argued in favor of free will over the Calvinist doctrine of predestination?
 158. Who became the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1633 and was an “Arminian”?
 159. Which faction of the Church of England focused on free will, refused to deny that Catholics were Christians, and advocated a more ornate church service?
 160. What did Parliament grant Charles I for a one-year period rather than for life?
 161. What document was Charles I forced to sign in 1628 that prohibited individuals from being imprisoned without published cause, quartering soldiers in private homes without the owner’s permission, using martial law against civilians, and forced loans?
 162. Who was the chief minister of Charles I and was murdered in August 1628?
 163. Who proposed the three resolutions in March 1629 that angered Charles I?
 164. What did the king do to Parliament after the passage of Eliot’s resolutions?
 165. What is the term given to the 11 years after the dissolution of Parliament by Charles I?
 166. What tax was levied on the people of England in order for the king to raise revenue without the calling of Parliament?
 167. Who insisted that Calvinist Scotland adopt the Episcopal structure of the Church of England?
 168. What book did he try to impose on Calvinist Scotland?
 169. What did the Scots sign that pledged their allegiance to the king but also vowed to resist all changes to the church?
 170. What was the name given to the Parliament that was called by Charles I in 1640?
 171. Who invaded northern England and refused to leave until Charles signed a settlement and gave them money?
 172. What was Charles I forced to call in order to pay these demands and ended up meeting for an unprecedented 20 years?
 173. Which two chief ministers of Charles I were impeached and later executed?
 174. What court system was a tool of royal absolutism and was abolished by the Long Parliament?
 175. What was the list of 204 parliamentary grievances from the last decade?
 176. Who demanded that the king name ministers whom Parliament could trust and that a synod of the Church of England be called to reform the Church of England?
 177. Who failed to arrest the five leaders of the House of Commons and left London in January 1642 to raise an army?

The English Revolution

178. What is another name for the English Civil War?
179. Who became the leader of the Parliamentarians and created the New Model Army, a regularly paid, disciplined force with extremely dedicated Puritan soldiers?
180. What happened to Charles I at the end of the English Civil War?
181. What was the name of the military dictatorship that was governed by Cromwell from 1649 to 1660?
182. What political faction wanted a state church and wanted to grant a measure of religious freedom for others?
183. What political faction wanted a state church that would not allow dissent?
184. Which radical factions called for a complete overhaul of English society?
185. Where did Oliver Cromwell brutally put down a resistance movement by supporters of the Stuarts?
186. What title was given to Oliver Cromwell during his dictatorship?
187. Which of Charles I's sons was asked to be the king of England after the death of Oliver Cromwell?
188. Who succeeded Charles II as king of England in 1685?
189. What act barred Catholics from serving as royal officials and was demanded to be repealed by James II?
190. What did James II issue to suspend all religious tests for office holders and allowed the freedom of worship?
191. Who was asked to invade England by a Protestant faction who feared a Catholic monarchy?
192. Who was the Protestant daughter of James II and wife of William, the Stadholder?
193. What event resulted in the bloodless overthrow of James II and the installation of William and Mary as joint monarchs of England?
194. What document was agreed to by William and Mary in 1689 that required the consent of Parliament to raise armies and introduce new taxation?
195. What act granted the right of public worship to Protestant nonconformists except for Catholics and Unitarians?
196. What act brought the army under effective Parliamentary control?
197. What act was passed in 1701 to prevent the Catholic Stuart line from occupying the English throne?
198. What act marked the political unification of England and Scotland in 1707, forming the entity known as Great Britain?

The Netherlands: A Center of Commerce and Trade

199. What country achieved a central role in inter-European trade due to its geographical position and large merchant marine fleet?
200. What city became the center of commerce in northern Europe and is also the capital of the Netherlands?
201. What city was sacked in 1576 during the Dutch War for Independence?
202. What was founded in the early part of the seventeenth century that issued its own currency and increased the amount of available capital, while also making Amsterdam the banking center of Europe?
203. What company was established in 1602 that operated under quasi-government control and was funded by both public and private investment?
204. What era in the Netherlands produced a high standard of living?
205. What country stood out from the rest of Europe for its tolerant attitude towards religious minorities?

Political Decentralization

206. Which noble family achieved prominence for leading the revolt against Spain?
207. What title was given to the male head of this family?

A Golden Age of Art

208. Who was the great portrait painter from Haarlem?
209. Who painted scenes of everyday life?
210. Who was the greatest genius of the Dutch Golden Age?
211. Which of his masterpieces transforms a standard group portrait of a military company into a revealing psychological study?

Economic and Social Life in Early Modern Europe: Economic Expansion and Population Growth

212. What happened to the French population of 10 million from 1450 to 1550?
213. According to some historians, what did the influx of precious metals from the New World and the debasement of their coinage by money-hungry monarchs do to the currency?
214. What is the name given to the rise in prices during the 150 year period from 1500 to 1600?
215. By what percentage did grain prices increase during this 150 year period?

Rural Life and the Emergence of Economic Classes

216. What class of individuals made their fortunes in towns and cities and would play a major role in future political struggles?
217. What term is used for the taking of open land and selling to those willing to purchase it?
218. What remained the major provider of social services?

Farm Life

219. How many households would make up a small village?
220. What farming system was developed in the High Middle Ages in which crops were rotated across three pieces of land?

Life in the Cities and Towns

221. What began to dominate the urban economy during the High Middle Ages and continued to play a role in production?
222. What individuals would provide the money and organizational skills, which they used to direct every stage of production?

Family Life and Family Structure/Hierarchy

223. What are the average marrying ages for women and men in the Early Modern period?

The Role of Men in the Family

224. What system was used to ensure that the family's wealth remained intact through bestowing this wealth to the oldest male child?

The Role of Women

225. What did a young couple receive from the parents of the daughter?
226. Who was apprenticed off to a trade at age seven?
227. Who worked in the field of domestic service?

The Family as Economic Unit

228. What was commonplace before the late Industrial Revolution?
229. Which family member was responsible for plowing, planting, or commerce?
230. Which family member was responsible for the home?

How the Protestant Reformation Changed Family Life

231. What became the center of Christian life in Protestant lands?
232. Who assumed a spiritual role as the chief intermediary between the family and God, while enforcing moral standards and the value of hard work?