Quick Study Guide

Have students use the Quick Study Guide to prepare for this chapter’s tests. Students may wish to refer to the following pages as they review:

**Key Rulers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>pp.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>504–508</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>510–514</td>
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<td>516–521</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>525–529</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>530–535</td>
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**Key Events**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>525–529</td>
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<td>530–535</td>
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**Partition of Poland**

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<td>535</td>
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**For additional review, remind students to refer to the Reading and Note Taking Study Guide**

Note Taking Study Guide, pp. 148, 150, 152, 154, 156

Section Summaries, pp. 149, 151, 153, 155, 157

Have students access Web Code map-1651 for this chapter’s interactive timelines, which includes expanded entries and additional events.

If students need more instruction on analyzing timelines, have them read the Skills Handbook, p. SH32.

When students have completed their study of the chapter, distribute Chapter Tests A and B.

For Spanish-speaking students, refer students to the Self-test with vocabulary practice at Web Code naa-1652.

Quick Study Guide

**Key Rulers**

- **Spain**: Charles V (Charles I of Spain); Philip II
- **France**: Henry IV; Louis XIV
- **Britain**: Henry VIII; Elizabeth I; James I; Charles I; Oliver Cromwell; Charles & James II; William and Mary
- **Austria**: Ferdinand; Charles V; Maria Theresa
- **Prussia**: Frederick William; Frederick the Great
- **Russia**: Peter the Great; Catherine the Great

**Key Events**

- **Battle of Lepanto, 1571**
- **Spanish Armada attacks England, 1588**
- **St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre, 1572**
- **The Fronde, 1648–1653**
- **English Civil War, 1642–1646**
- **The French Revolution, 1789–1793**
- **Glorious Revolution, 1688—bloodless change of monarchs in England**
- **War of the Spanish Succession, 1701–1713**
- **Great Northern War, 1700–1721**
- **War of the Austrian Succession, 1740–1748**
- **Seven Years’ War, 1756–1763**
- **Russian–Turkish War, 1768–1774**
- **Partitions of Poland, 1772, 1793, 1795**

**Chapter Events**

### Global Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1556</td>
<td>Philip II becomes king of Spain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600</td>
<td>Akbar the Great becomes emperor of Mughal India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1607</td>
<td>British colonists found Jamestown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key Events in the Age of Absolutism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1556</td>
<td>Philip II becomes king of Spain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1618</td>
<td>The Thirty Years’ War begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1642</td>
<td>The English Civil War begins.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Progress Monitoring Online, refer students to the Self-test with vocabulary practice at Web Code naa-1652.
1. **Connector worksheets.**

Democracy

3. **Political Systems**

   - **The Great West Africa.** Organized in a kingdom is The Asante in 1680s. The Asante kingdom is the most powerful in West Africa. It is organized in a series of towns and villages governed by a central government. The king is the supreme ruler and is assisted by a council of elders.

   - **The Magna Carta.** The Magna Carta of 1215 was a landmark legal development because it limited the power of the English monarch and protected some civil rights. Read about the Magna Carta and its impact on democracy today.

   - **The English Bill of Rights.** The English Bill of Rights is one of the source documents for ideas included in the American Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution. Review the excerpt from the English Bill of Rights on page 524. Write a three-paragraph essay that summarizes how aspects of the English Bill of Rights are still present in American ideas of democracy today.

2. **Conflict**

   - **The Age of Absolutism.** The Age of Absolutism was also an “age of religious conflicts.” Many of these conflicts, primarily between Catholics and Protestants, were long-lasting and extremely violent. Several caused major wars. Find and read a newspaper or Internet article about a country or region where religious conflict is still a concern today—for example, Bosnia, India, Iraq, Israel, or Northern Ireland. Write a two- or three-paragraph summary of what you learn.

   - **Difficulties:**
     - The level of conflict related to each transfer of power
     - The fate of each ruler
     - The cause of each transfer of power
     - The nature of each ruler
     - The level of conflict related to each transfer of power

3. **Democracy**

   - **The Magna Carta of 1215** was a landmark legal development because it limited the power of the English monarch and protected some civil rights. Read about the Magna Carta and its impact on democracy today.

   - **The English Bill of Rights.** The English Bill of Rights is one of the source documents for ideas included in the American Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution. Review the excerpt from the English Bill of Rights on page 524. Write a three-paragraph essay that summarizes how aspects of the English Bill of Rights are still present in American ideas of democracy today.

**Concept Connector**

1. **Revolution.** In England, the Glorious Revolution of 1688 was celebrated as a bloodless transfer of power—ordained by the people embodied by the Parliament—from one ruler to another. This was a radical event for its time, because the transfer of power had never been accomplished by Parliament in this way before, nor with so little violence. Read about how power was transferred from one English ruler to another between 1377 and 1688 and create an annotated Timeline of these events. Think about the following:
   - The cause of each transfer of power
   - The fate of each ruler
   - The level of conflict related to each transfer of power

2. **Political Systems.** Compare the absolute monarchy in France under Louis XIV to imperial rule in ancient Rome. How were these two systems similar, and how were they different? Create a chart to compare and contrast the two systems in the following categories. Consider the following aspects:
   - Theoretical basis
   - Ruler’s level of power
   - Symbols
   - Status of democratic institutions

3. **Democracy.** The Magna Carta of 1215 was a landmark legal development because it limited the power of the English monarch and protected some civil rights. Read about the Magna Carta and its impact on democracy today.

**Cumulative Review**

1. **Timelines should include the cause of each transfer and any conflict related to the transfer (war, murder).** They should include: Richard II (1377), Henry IV (1399), Henry V (1413), Henry VI (1422, 1470), Edward IV (1465, 1471), Edward V (1483), Richard III (1485), Henry VII (1485), Henry VIII (1509), Edward VI (1547), Mary I (1553), and Elizabeth I (1558), as well as the rulers discussed in this chapter.

2. **The theoretical basis for power was divine right in France, while Roman emperors claimed to be actual gods.** Both rulers had absolute power. Symbols of both included magnificent palaces and cultural achievements. Both suppressed the democratic institutions.

3. **The Magna Carta granted rights mainly to nobles, gave the Great Council the right to tax, and protected citizens from arbitrary arrest. The Bill of Rights expanded these rights, limiting monarchs further.** It gave members of Parliament free speech and forbade cruel and unusual punishment.

**Connections to Today**

1. **Responses should describe the groups in conflict, give a brief history of the conflict, discuss the role of religion, and summarize the current situation.**

2. **Essays should mention at least a few of the following: the concept of a Bill of Rights, the idea that no one is above the law, the rights of due process, free elections, and free speech, and the ban on cruel or unusual punishment.**

For additional review of this chapter’s core concepts, remind students to refer to the Reading and Note Taking Study Guide.
Chapter Assessment

Terms, People, and Places
1. constitutional
2. divine right
3. habeas corpus
4. westernization
5. partition
6. absolute

Main Ideas
1. 7. Treasure from the Americas led to the neglect of farming and commerce and to soaring inflation.
8. A fleet sent by Spain in 1588 to invade England; it was defeated.
9. Sample: the sun and Versailles, both of which signified power and brilliance.
10. (a) Parliament executed the king's chief ministers and refused to be dissolved; Charles led troops into the House of Commons to arrest its radical leaders. (b) Charles I was executed, the monarchy was abolished, and Cromwell took power.
11. Parliament forced William and Mary to accept the English Bill of Rights, which ensured Parliament's supremacy over the monarchy.
12. King Ferdinand's suppression of Protestantism; the Defenestration of Prague; the rush to make alliances.
13. imposed requirements on nobles (or boyars); imported technology, improved education, simplified the alphabet, set up academies, improved waterways and canals, developed mining and textiles, and backed new trading companies.
14. To get a warm-water port; it was finally achieved by Catherine's successful war against the Ottomans.

Chapter Focus Question
15. Powerful rulers decreased the power of nobles and the church, centralized power, fought wars to increase territory, and used the doctrine of divine right to justify absolute power.
16. Sample: European powers succeeded in balancing power, but to do so they had to fight many costly wars.
17. Louis meant that he held absolute power over every aspect of government.
18. Sample: yes, because it was a bloodless turnover of power and a victory for democracy.

Critical Thinking
13. 15. Chapter Focus Question
14. Sample: yes, because it was a bloodless turnover of power and a victory for democracy.
15. What were two symbols of the reign of Louis XIV and what was their significance?
16. Louis meant that he held absolute power over every aspect of government.
17. Louis meant that he held absolute power over every aspect of government.
18. Sample: yes, because it was a bloodless turnover of power and a victory for democracy.

Writing About History
Writing a Persuasive Essay During the Age of Absolutism, strong monarchs created centralized nation-states whose governments they ruled with complete authority. Write a persuasive essay in which you argue a position on one aspect of this age. Consider topics such as: Was absolutism a monarch an effective way to rule? What was the divine right of kings a valid basis for rule? Consult page 516 of the Writing Handbook for additional help.

Writing a Persuasive Essay

19. Answers will vary, but all of these monarchs were absolute rulers who sought to expand their power and territory.
20. It was the first time a monarch had been buried and executed by his own people.
21. It destabilized the region and allowed for new power alliances.
Document-Based Assessment

The Rise of Parliament

The struggle between English monarchs and Parliament raged through the seventeenth century, and was fought on battlefield and legal fronts. The documents below illustrate the points of view of a monarch, Parliament, and a well-known philosopher.

Document A

"THE KINGS THEREAFTER in Scotland were before any estates or ranks of men within the same, before any Parliaments were held or laws made; and by them was the land distributed (which at first was wholly theirs), states erected and decreed, and forms of government devised and established. And it follows of necessity that the Kings were the authors and makers of the laws and not the laws of the Kings."  

—from The True Law of Free Monarchies, 1598

Document B

"The Petition exhibited to his Majesty by the lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, concerning divers Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, with the King’s Majesty’s royal answer thereunto in full Parliament. . . . Your subjects have inherited this freedom, that they should not be compelled to contribute to any tax, tallage, aid, or other like charge not set by common consent, in parliament. . . . No man, of what estate or condition that he be, should be put out of his land or tenements, nor taken, nor imprisoned, nor disinherited nor put to death without being brought to answer by due process of law."  

—from The Petition of Right, 1628

Analyzing Documents

Use your knowledge of the age of absolutism and Documents A, B, C, and D to answer questions 1-4.

1. What is the main point of Document A?
   A. Kings are subject only to laws of parliament.
   B. Kings make laws but are not subject to them.
   C. Kings no longer have the power of life and death over subjects.
   D. Parliament now has the power of life and death over subjects.

2. Document B is a declaration of whose rights?
   A. the king’s rights
   B. Parliament’s rights
   C. subjects’ rights
   D. the landed aristocracy’s rights

3. Document C
   A. supports Document A.
   B. supports Document B.
   C. supports both Document A and Document B.
   D. supports Document A and Document D.

4. Writing Task: Would you describe the rise of Parliament in England as an evolution or a revolution? Use documents and the chapter to support your response.

Answers

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. Students’ responses should show a clear understanding of the evolution of parliamentary government in England. They should use specific evidence from the documents and the chapter to support their arguments.