

1. Mercantilism
 - a. was a military system
 - b. **insisted on a favorable balance of trade**
 - c. was adopted in England but not in France
 - d. claimed that state power was based on land armies

2. French Protestants tended to be
 - a. poor peasants
 - b. the power behind the throne of Louis XIV
 - c. a financial burden for France
 - d. **clever business people**

3. Governments in the seventeenth century
 - a. **increased state spending, especially on armies**
 - b. lost important powers to the reformed and energetic Catholic Church
 - c. enjoyed the benefits of good harvests, the result of warmer, drier summers
 - d. all of the above

4. The War of the Spanish Succession began when Charles II of Spain left his territories to
 - a. **the French heir**
 - b. the Spanish heir
 - c. Eugene of Savoy
 - d. the archduke of Austria

5. During the seventeenth century, monarchs acquired
 - a. democracy
 - b. limitations through parliamentary checks on their power
 - c. **sovereignty**
 - d. so much power that peasant revolts almost completely ceased

6. Which of the following cities was the commercial and financial capital of Europe in the seventeenth century?
 - a. London
 - b. Hamburg
 - c. Paris
 - d. **Amsterdam**

7. Of the following, the country most centered on middle-class interests was
 - a. England
 - b. Spain
 - c. France
 - d. **the Netherlands**

8. The best example of absolute monarchy in this period is found in
 - a. **France**
 - b. Britain
 - c. the Netherlands
 - d. Italy

9. Which of the following Englishmen was Catholic?
 - a. **James II**
 - b. Oliver Cromwell
 - c. Archbishop Laud
 - d. William III

10. Which of the following is a characteristic of an absolute state?
 - a. sovereignty embodied in the representative assembly
 - b. bureaucracies solely accountable to the middle classes
 - c. a strong voice expressed by the nobility
 - d. **permanent standing armies**

11. Cardinal Richelieu's most notable accomplishment was
 - a. the creation of a strong financial system for France
 - b. **the creation of a highly effective administration system**
 - c. winning the total support of the Huguenots
 - d. allying the Catholic church with the government

12. Henry IV of France
 - a. was willing to convert to Catholicism
 - b. lowered the tax burden on peasants
 - c. restored, with his adviser Sully, peace and order in France
 - d. **all of the above**

13. The English Long Parliament
 - a. enacted legislation supporting absolutism
 - b. supported the Catholic tendencies of Charles I
 - c. supported Charles I as a military leader
 - d. **enacted legislation against absolutism**

14. Cromwell's government is best described as a
 - a. constitutional state
 - b. democratic state
 - c. **military dictatorship**
 - d. monarchy

15. The foundation for French absolutism was laid by
 - a. Henry IV
 - b. Sully
 - c. Louis XIV
 - d. **Richelieu**

16. Absolute monarchs secured mastery over the nobility by all of the following *except*
 - a. the creation of a standing army
 - b. the creation of a state bureaucracy
 - c. coercive actions
 - d. **regulating religious groups**

17. The Fronde was
 - a. a kind of cannon that revolutionized seventeenth century warfare
 - b. **a revolt against the policies of Mazarin and the boy-king Louis XIV**
 - c. Henry IV's proclamation of toleration for some Huguenots
 - d. a combined tax instituted by Sully

18. The cultural center of Europe in the seventeenth century was
 - a. England
 - b. **France, especially Versailles**
 - c. Amsterdam
 - d. Prussia, especially Berlin and Potsdam

19. Cardinal Richelieu consolidated the power of the French monarchy by doing all of the following *except*
- destroying the castles of the nobility
 - ruthlessly treating conspirators who threatened the monarchy
 - keeping nobles from gaining high government offices
 - eliminating the *intendant* system of local government**
20. One way in which Louis XIV controlled the French nobility was by
- maintaining standing armies in the countryside to crush noble uprisings
 - requiring the presence of the major noble families at Versailles for at least part of the year**
 - periodically visiting the nobility in order to check on their activities
 - forcing them to participate in parliamentary assembly
21. The French army under Louis XIV
- had no standardized uniforms and weapons
 - lived off the countryside
 - had an ambulance corps to care for the troops**
 - had no system for recruitment, training, or promotion
22. The Peace of Utrecht in 1713
- shrank the size of the British Empire significantly
 - represented the balance-of-power principle in action**
 - enhanced Spain's position as a major power in Europe
 - marked the beginning of French expansionist policy
23. Under Louis XIV, the Edict of Nantes
- was ignored
 - was extended to all of France
 - was seen as the cause of France's economic problems
 - was revoked**
24. The downfall of Spain in the seventeenth century can be blamed on
- weak and ineffective monarchs**
 - an overexpansion of industry and trade
 - the growth of slave labor in America
 - the rise of a large middle class
25. Charles I's attempt to rule without consulting Parliament led to
- distrust and civil war**
 - the development of absolutism in England
 - the mass emigration of Puritans to the New World
 - a close alliance with absolutist France
26. Dutch economic decline began with
- the end of the War of Spanish Succession**
 - the formation of the Dutch East India Company
 - its practice of religious toleration
 - the adoption of the ideas of John Calvin
27. The *corvee*
- was involuntary forced labor imposed on French peasants**
 - was a tax assigned exclusively to French nobles that required them to pay their serf's feudal dues
 - was a tool that improved the annual plowing of soil intended for agricultural use
 - was the annual tax increase levied against nobles in France

28. The guiding force behind Cardinal Richelieu's domestic policies was
- reform of the church
 - a belief in decentralization
 - the subordination of all groups and institutions to the monarchy**
 - the sovereignty of the people
29. Colbert's contributions to the economy of France included all of the following *except*
- creating a national bank**
 - improving the transportation and communication systems within France
 - setting up tariffs to protect French industry
 - creating a powerful merchant marine to transport French goods
30. The overall practical purpose of the court of Versailles was to
- serve as Louis XIV's residence from which to survey Paris
 - act as a reception hall for state affairs
 - exclude the high nobility and royal princes from real power**
 - act as an art museum for the people of Paris
31. Jacques Bossuet was the seventeenth century's most articulate
- Catholic theologian on matters of prayer and personal devotion
 - proponent of limited monarchy and constitutional government
 - financial adviser to Louis XIV
 - advocate of the absolute, divinely ordained right of kings**
32. An immediate effect of the Glorious Revolution in England was
- the return of the Tudors as rulers of England
 - the persecution of members of the Anglican Church
 - the decline of England as a colonial power
 - the supremacy of Parliament over the monarchy**
33. Which of the following is an important defense of the principle of absolute monarchy?
- John Locke's *Two Treatises of Government*
 - Thomas More's *Utopia*
 - William Shakespeare's *King Lear*
 - Thomas Hobbes's *Leviathan***
34. The two European powers that defied the pattern of absolute, centralized government by the end of the seventeenth century were
- Sicily and Portugal
 - England and the Dutch Republic**
 - France and Austria
 - Poland and Sweden
35. An important factor in establishing French absolutism was the
- creation of a central bank stationed in Paris
 - increased power of the nobility
 - royal appointment of *intendants* to supervise the affairs in the provinces**
 - royal ban on the sales of bureaucratic offices
36. Oliver Cromwell led an English invasion of Ireland primarily in order to
- gain manpower and resources for a war against France
 - defeat a royalist uprising against the Parliamentary government**
 - create a safe haven for Protestants outside England
 - support the Roman Catholic nobility

37. Mercantilism is a system of economic principles emphasizing
- noninterference by the government as the best way to prosper
 - the important role trade guilds play in the advantage of local interests
 - government ownership of the means of production
 - government intervention to secure a favorable balance of trade and the growth of national reserves**
38. Which ruler is credited with establishing a strengthened, consolidated monarchy, thus becoming the “founder of French absolutism”?
- Charles II
 - Louis XIV**
 - Louis XVI
 - Philip VI
39. Under Louis XIV, the Privy Council controlled
- religious matters
 - finance and war
 - legal cases**
 - international policy
40. Who is the lead singer of AC/DC?
- Kurt Cobain
 - Bryan Cranston
 - Brian Johnson**
 - Dave Grohl

Sources:

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