**CHAPTER 5**  
**CHAPTER TEST**  
**Absolute Monarchs in Europe**

Form A

**Part 1: Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

1. What concept was the belief in “divine right” used to support?
   a. absolute rule  
   b. freedom of religion  
   c. separation of church and state  
   d. waging war for religious purposes

2. Which war was sparked by religious conflict and resulted in the increased power of France, the weakening of Spain and Austria, and the devastation of Germany?
   a. the Seven Years’ War  
   b. the Thirty Years’ War  
   c. the War of the Spanish Succession  
   d. the War of the Austrian Succession

3. Who inherited the Austrian throne only after Charles VI had the other European powers sign an agreement declaring they would recognize the heir?
   a. Frederick the Great  
   b. Anastasia Romanov  
   c. William of Orange  
   d. Maria Theresa

4. Which of the following did the Glorious Revolution bring to England’s throne?
   a. James I  
   b. Charles I  
   c. James II  
   d. William and Mary

5. By the end of the 1600s, what had England’s system of government become?
   a. an absolute monarchy  
   b. a military dictatorship  
   c. a constitutional monarchy  
   d. a constitutional democracy

6. During the reign of Ivan the Terrible, which of the following groups suffered the greatest loss of power?
   a. the serfs  
   b. the boyars  
   c. the monarchy  
   d. the Russian Orthodox church

7. What were some of Philip II’s accomplishments as king of Spain?
   a. He built up the strongest army in the world with 80,000 men.  
   b. He won territory in the Seven Years’ War.  
   c. He reformed the culture and made Spain a power to be reckoned with.  
   d. He defended Roman Catholicism and helped stimulate the arts.
8. What was the main cause of the eight civil wars that were fought in France between 1562 and 1598?
   a. class differences
   b. economic hardship
   c. religious differences
   d. the lack of a clear heir to the throne

9. What king became France’s most powerful ruler and boasted “I am the state”?
   a. Henry II
   b. Henry IV
   c. Louis IX
   d. Louis XIV

10. Why did Peter the Great build the city of St. Petersburg?
    a. He wanted a city named after himself so that he would be remembered.
    b. He wanted a city on a seaport that would make it easier to travel to the West.
    c. He didn’t like Moscow, so he decided to build a new city.
    d. He wanted to build a city that was just like the European cities he visited.

Part 2: Map Skills

Use the maps to answer the questions. (4 points each)

11. In which year did the Royalists control the most land?
    a. 1642
    b. 1643
    c. 1644
    d. 1645
12. Which part of England did the Royalists control during all four years?
   a. the northern part
   b. the southwest peninsula
   c. the western shore
   d. the southeast part

13. During which years did the Puritans control the capital city of London?
   a. 1642–1643
   b. 1643–1644
   c. 1643–1645
   d. 1642–1645

14. Which battle was closest to the capital city of London?
   a. Adwalton Moor
   b. Marston Moor
   c. Naseby
   d. Edge Hill

15. In which year did the Puritans control most of England?
   a. 1642
   b. 1643
   c. 1644
   d. 1645

Part 3: Interpreting Charts
Use the chart to answer the questions. (4 points each)

16. How many descendants of Isabella and Ferdinand are shown?
   a. 5
   b. 2
   c. 11
   d. 8

17. What was the relationship between Joan and Philip?
   a. They were cousins.
   b. They were brother and sister.
   c. They were husband and wife.
   d. They were mother and son.

18. Who was the founder of the Spanish Hapsburgs and also was Holy Roman Emperor?
   a. Maximilian I
   b. Charles V
   c. Ferdinand I
   d. Ferdinand
19. How many grandchildren did Maximilian I and Mary have?
   a. 2  b. 5  c. 6  d. 0

20. How old was the king of Spain when he died?
   a. 64  b. 47  c. 60  d. 58

Part 4: Extended Response

Answer the following questions on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper.
(10 points each)

21. **Comparing and Contrasting** How were the central characteristics of the English and French governments of the late 1600s similar or different?

   **Think about:**
   - power of the ruler
   - organization of government
   - restraints on power

22. **Drawing Conclusions** What important changes took place in Russia in the late 1600s and early 1700s?

   **Think about:**
   - westernization and Europe
   - sea routes to Europe
   - styles and culture