1. Louis XIV’s absolutist government was built on the changes made by

 \*a. Cardinal de Richelieu c. Louis XIII

 b. the theories of Bossuet d. the French civil war

 [54]

1. Louis XIV was pushed to rule the nobility closely because of

 a. the wisdom of his mother c. the example of his father

 \*b. the Fronde d. the desire of the people

 [56]

1. Absolute monarchs based their power on

 a. election \*c. divine right

 b. appointment d. military might

 [56]

1. The weakness of absolute monarchies was

 a. the power of their nobles c. the power of the people

 \*b. their lack of money d. they didn’t control the army

 [58]

1. To make up for financial weakness, Louis XIV

 a. borrowed money c. sold government offices

 \*b. both a and c d. taxed the nobility heavily

 [58]

1. The French nobles of the robe were

 a. the traditional landed nobility c. a hereditary class

 b. the leaders of the military \*d. a new class of bureaucrats

 [59]

1. Spain’s importation of massive amounts of precious metals from the New World led to

 \*a. Europe-wide inflation c. a budget surplus

 b. improved infrastructure d. a focus on expanding manufacturing

 [64]

1. The kings of Prussia focused on creating

 a. a strong middle class c. absolute rule

 \*b. a strong military d. a free, empowered peasant population

 [69]

1. Peter I of Russia attempted to make Russia a great power by

 \*a. attacking Sweden c. learning to speak French

 b. allying with the Ottoman Empire d. promoting multiculturalism

 [71]

1. Ottoman sultans developed a government served primarily by which class?

 a. a feudal nobility c. a professional bureaucracy

 \*b. slaves d. an appointed aristocracy

 [72]

1. Poland eventually lost their independence because

 a. they tried absolute rule c. they tried democracy

 b. they elected strong kings \*d. they elected weak kings

 [76]

1. Relations between the English parliament and king deteriorated under the Stuart monarchs because the Stuarts

 a. were weak kings \*c. believed in absolute rule

 b. believed in parliamentary rule d. didn’t speak English

 [78]

1. The two sides in the English civil war were

 a. the Hatfields and the McCoys c. the Yorks and the Lancasters

 \*b. the royalists and the parliamentarians d. the Scots and the English

 [79]

1. Unlike the Spanish and Portuguese, the English and Dutch built empires based on

 \*a. private enterprise c. royal power

 b. democracy d. anarchy

 [91]

1. The economic development of the New World was only possible because of

 a. heavy investment from Europe c. the popularity of immigration

 \*b. the slave trade d. rivalry between European states

 [94]

**Essay Questions**

1. What factors led Louis XIV to try to create absolutism in France? How did he build on the work of his predecessors, especially Cardinal de Richelieu, and what were the weaknesses of the system he created?
2. Why was England the exception to the development of absolutism in the 17th century? What factors allowed constitutional monarchy to develop in England?
3. How did empires develop in the 17th century? What different types of empires were there? Why did African slavery and the slave trade become an indispensable part of the success of New World empires?