

## Chapter 5 Quiz

### Multiple-Choice Answers

1. (D)  
Richelieu served as “prime minister” to (D) Louis XIII. For more than two decades during the turbulent Thirty Years’ War and the La Rochelle crisis with the Huguenots, Cardinal Richelieu administered France for Louis XIII. Henry IV (B) was Louis XIII’s father; Louis XIV (C) was his son. Louis XII (A) and Francis I (E) were earlier French monarchs.
2. (A)  
The *streletsi*, or Moscow guards, created and toppled tsars; the nobility sought their favor. Peter the Great destroyed the *streletsi* after a revolt in 1698. With some knowledge of Russian history, one or two of the other answers may be eliminated. Answer (C) is not likely, since the date of the Decembrist revolt places it much too late in Russian history.
3. (C)  
This question demands knowledge of terminology and careful reading. Answers (A) through (C) are so closely related that a second reading of the passage is recommended in order to find differences. Although the passage deals with sovereignty and may support absolute monarchy, the last part (“You see the image of God in the king . . .”) makes clear that the writer is using “divine right” to justify monarchies. “Divine right of kings” was the label for an argument that monarchs held their throne by divine authority: God had seen that they were born into the royal family, safeguarded them to adulthood, and preserved their health. Thus, revolution was contrary to God’s will. Answer (D) is an attempt to test those who see the word *God* in the passage but otherwise do not read it carefully.
4. (B)  
Beginning with terminology (“the *fronde*”), this question asks for an analysis of the purpose of these periodic revolts by the nobility of France. A phenomenon of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, they were regarded as threats to royal authority by monarchical ministers Mazarin and Richelieu, who suppressed them ruthlessly. Most ended when Louis XIV involved the most powerful members of the nobility in sterile and useless ceremonial lives at his Palace of Versailles.
5. (B)  
Peter the Great’s principal foreign policy achievement was (B) the acquisition of ports on the Baltic Sea. Peter’s victory over Sweden (E) in the Great Northern War—Peace of Nystadt, 1721—provided Russia with direct access to the Baltic and then to the Atlantic. His efforts to acquire ports on the Black Sea (A) were not realized; later Catherine the Great would expand in this area at the expense of the Ottoman Turks. The partitions of

Poland (C) occurred after Peter's death; Russia did not enter into any alliance with England (D) during this period.

6. (B)  
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7. (D)  
This question rewards secure knowledge: You should have studied the Pragmatic Sanction as a women's issue. Charles VI tried to secure the throne for his daughter, Maria Theresa, in spite of the Salic Law and other traditions that denied to princesses on the continent (Russia, an exception) the ability to inherit crown lands. The unwary student may be misled by the other enlightened despots presented as choices: Though Frederick (A) and Catherine (C) were similar to Maria Theresa, neither was Austrian; Joseph (B) was her son: and Franz Joseph (E), though an Austrian emperor, reigned later.
8. (B)  
Answer (A) may trip the unwary; read on. You should know that Joseph, Frederick, and Stein (C, D, E) were reformers, so do not balk at the unfamiliar name, Pombal. He was an enlightened minister associated with the expulsion of the Jesuits from Portugal. If you recall, Louis XV of France was not associated with any reform except at the end of his reign, when he banned the *parlements*, and that was NOT done for enlightened reasons.
9. (D)  
Defeating Sweden in this war, Peter gained control of extensive areas of the southern shore of the Baltic Sea and built the city of St. Petersburg. Peter's half-brother (A) was Alexis. Although he temporarily gained Azov on the Black Sea, Peter lost it later (B), and it was left to Catherine the Great to secure the northern shores of the Black Sea for Russia. The push across the vastness of Siberia (C) had been carried out earlier, while the defeat of the *streletsi* (palace guards) and Old Believers (E) was unrelated to the Great Northern War.
10. (D)  
Through her military activities, Catherine added extensively to Russian territory in the Crimean and Black Sea areas. While imposing ever greater restrictions on the serfs (A), she enhanced the privileges of the nobles (E). The Slavophile movement (B), like the expansion of Russia to Vladivostok (C), was a later development in Russian history.

11. (A)  
Charles II had no interest in being king, and let his responsibilities lapse throughout his 35-year rule; historians rank him as one of the nation's worst monarchs. In contrast, Charles III (B) and Philip V (D) oversaw periods of Spanish growth. The rule of Ferdinand VI (C), although uneventful, was not as negative for Spain as that of Charles II. Leopold I (E) was an Austrian, now Spanish, monarch.
12. (E)  
Frederick William was a strong ruler who helped make Prussia one of Europe's leading powers. He built the city of Potsdam (A), the Frederick William Canal in Berlin (D), and established a standing army (B); all of these advances were made possible by extremely high taxes (C) throughout Prussia. Although a Calvinist, Frederick William practiced religious toleration for those of other faiths, allowing not only Huguenots but also Catholics and Jews to settle in Prussian territory.
13. (D)  
At stake in the English Civil War was the question of whether the king had to obey Parliament's decrees or exercise absolute power as did monarchs in France and other European nations. The Archbishop of Canterbury oversaw the formal governance of the Church (A), and Catholicism exercised relatively little sway in the country at this time (C). Parliament had passed the Petition of Right in 1628, but no one questioned its legality (B). The question of Scotland (E) was not at stake.
14. (E)  
Generally speaking, the Whigs supported the interests of upper-level nobility and non-Anglican dissenters; in time, they attracted support from business leaders, merchants, and other reformers even as the Tories held the support of the monarch and landed gentry. The Tories did not support Catholics (A) or Presbyterians (C), and the Whigs did not generally support the monarch (B). Choice (D) reverses the two parties' positions.
15. (C)  
The power of the papacy reached new lows during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This stemmed from a combination of factors, such as Protestant religious agitation (E), the rise of interest in reason (A), and new restrictions on monarchs who had once closely worked with the Church (C). Additionally, the popes of the area worked on administered their own holdings rather intervening in outside political matters (B). Although some Italian city-states did decline in importance during this time, this was unrelated to the influence of the papacy.