

Chapter 5 Quiz

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Richelieu served as “Prime Minister” to
 - (A) Louis XII.
 - (B) Henry IV.
 - (C) Louis XIV.
 - (D) Louis XIII.
 - (E) Francis I.

2. Which one of the following statements best characterizes the Russian *streletsi*?
 - (A) They were a military corps with great influence in Russian politics.
 - (B) As intellectuals, they were an important group at court.
 - (C) They were the leaders of the Decembrist revolt of 1825.
 - (D) As church leaders, they contributed to the myth of Holy Russia.
 - (E) They were foreigners who chose to live in Russia.

3. “Behold, an immense people united in a single person; behold this holy power, paternal, and absolute; behold the secret cause which governs the whole body of the state, contained in a single head; you see the image of God in the king, and you have the idea of royal majesty . . . ”

This passage by the French bishop Bossuet illustrates the concept of

 - (A) sovereignty.
 - (B) absolutism.
 - (C) divine right.
 - (D) papal authority.
 - (E) parliamentary government.

4. The *fronde* was directed primarily against the
 - (A) power of French landlords.
 - (B) authority of the absolute monarchy.
 - (C) influence of the nobility.
 - (D) wealth of the church.
 - (E) poverty of the peasants.

5. Peter the Great’s principal foreign policy achievement was the
 - (A) acquisition of ports on the Black Sea.
 - (B) acquisition of ports on the Baltic Sea.
 - (C) Russian gains in the three partitions of Poland.
 - (D) defensive alliance with England.

- (E) defeat of France in the Great Northern War.
6. The Pragmatic Sanction was an attempt to secure the throne of Austria for
- (A) Frederick II. (D) Maria Theresa.
(B) Joseph II. (E) Franz Joseph.
(C) Catherine II.
7. For more than 250 years England had a special relationship, based on a royal marriage and a treaty guaranteeing fortified wines, with which country?
- (A) Spain (D) France
(B) Portugal (E) The Netherlands
(C) Germany
8. All of the following were enlightened “despots” or enlightened ministers between 1750 and 1815 EXCEPT
- (A) the Marques de Pombal of Portugal.
(B) Louis XV of France.
(C) Joseph II of Austria.
(D) Frederick II of Prussia.
(E) the Baron vom und zum Stein of Prussia.
9. As a consequence of the Great Northern War, Peter the Great
- (A) replaced his insane half-brother, Fyodor, as czar of Russia.
(B) drove the Turkish navy from the Black Sea.
(C) extended Russian holdings into central Siberia.
(D) gave Russia a “window to the West” on the Baltic Sea.
(E) destroyed the political influence of the *streitsi* and Old Believers.
10. Catherine the Great
- (A) introduced reforms easing the burden on the serfs.
(B) inaugurated the Slavophile movement.
(C) annexed the Maritime Provinces of Manchu China.
(D) extended Russia’s territorial holdings by ousting the Crimean Tatars.
(E) reduced the power of the nobility.
11. Which Spanish monarch LEAST contributed to Spanish growth and power during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?

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| (A) Charles II | (D) Philip V |
| (B) Charles III | (E) Leopold I |
| (C) Ferdinand VI | |

12. The "Great Elector" Frederick William oversaw all the following EXCEPT
- (A) the building of Potsdam.
 - (B) the creation of a Prussian standing army.
 - (C) the usage of heavy taxation.
 - (D) the expansion of the regional canal system.
 - (E) the expulsion of Huguenots and Catholics.
13. The English Civil War hinged primarily on the question of
- (A) which leader should formally govern the Anglican Church.
 - (B) the legality of the passage of the Petition of Right.
 - (C) the extent to which the Catholic Church should influence England.
 - (D) the constitutional extent of the monarch's power over Parliament.
 - (E) whether England and Scotland should join as one nation.
14. Which statement accurately contrasts the Whigs and the Tories?
- (A) The Whigs supported Presbyterians, and the Tories supported Catholics.
 - (B) The Whigs supported the lower classes, and the Tories supported the nobility.
 - (C) The Whigs supported non-Anglicans, and the Tories supported Presbyterians.
 - (D) The Whigs supported the country gentry, and the Tories supported the great nobles.
 - (E) The Whigs supported dissenters, and the Tories supported Anglicans.
15. All of the following contributed to the decline of the power of papacy in Europe during the seventeenth century EXCEPT
- (A) the spread of the Enlightenment.
 - (B) the limited focus of the sitting popes.
 - (C) the rise of the constitutional monarchy.
 - (D) the decline in importance of Italian city-states.
 - (E) the ideas of the Reformation.