Study Guide

Chapter 15: State Building and the Search for Order

For each of the statements below, write a short paragraph. Each paragraph should be 3-5 sentences long.

- a. Rewrite the statement in your own words, borrowing only key words or phrases
- b. Give at least one example (e.g., person, event) that supports the statement, providing specific detail about the example
- c. Explain how your example supports your statement.

Concept: In much	n of Europe, a	bsolute monarc	hy was establ	lished over	the course of t	the 17th	ո and
18th centuries.							

1. Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges.
2. Louis XIV and his finance minister Jean-Baptiste Colbert extended the administrative, financial, military, and religious control of the central state over the French population.

3. In the 18th century, a number of states in eastern and central Europe experimented with "enlightened absolutism."
4. The inability of the Polish monarchy to consolidate its authority over the nobility led to Poland's partition by Prussia, Russia, and Austria, and its disappearance from the map of Europe.
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	Peter the Great "westernized" the Russian state and society, transforming political, religious, and cultural institutions; Catherine the Great continued this process.
Co	ncept: Challenges to absolutism resulted in alternative political systems.
6.	The outcome of the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution protected the rights of gentry and aristocracy from absolutism through assertions of the rights of Parliament.
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7. The Dutch Republic developed an oligarchy of urban gentry and rural landholders to promote trade and protect traditional	al rights.
Concept: After 1648, dynastic and state interests, along with Europe's expanding colonia	I empires,
 influenced the diplomacy of European states and frequently led to war. 8. As a result of the Holy Roman Empire's limitation of sovereignty in the Peace of Westphalia, Prussia rose to power and the centered in Austria, shifted their empire eastward. 	
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9. After the Austrian defeat of the Turks in 1683 at the Battle of Vienna, the Ottomans ceased their westward expansion.
10. Louis XIV's nearly continuous wars, pursuing both dynastic and state interests, provoked a coalition of European powers opposing him.
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