

Lesson 18-1: Europe in Crisis

Name _____

✓ CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

1. Drawing Conclusions Why might the overthrow of Protestantism in England have been important to Philip II?	
2. Identifying What was the purpose of the Edict of Nantes?	
3. Identifying What sources of social tension existed in Europe during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?	
4. Stating Was the original motivation for the Thirty Years' War political or religious?	

LESSON 1 REVIEW

1. Identifying Explain why King Philip II viewed Protestants as heretics and why that view may have met with conflict.	
2. Comparing and Contrasting Compare how the government, religion, or conflicts affected each power.	Spain
	England
	France
3. Applying What roles did England and Spain play in religious conflicts?	
4. Exploring Issues What fueled the French civil wars of the sixteenth century?	
5. Examining How was Europe affected by social and economic crises in the seventeenth century?	
6. Identifying Cause and Effect What were the causes and effects of the Thirty Years' War?	
7. Informative/Explanatory In two or three paragraphs, compare Elizabeth I of England and King Philip II of Spain in terms of their personalities as rulers, their relationship to religion, and their foreign policy.	

VOCABULARY

Be able to identify or explain the significance of all of the following:

heretic	armada	inflation	sovereignty	Huguenot	Holy Roman Empire
Philip II	Elizabeth I	Henry IV	Edict of Nantes	Charles V	Thirty Years' War

Lesson 18-2: War and Revolution in England

Use the following chart to compare and contrast the characteristics of the Reformation in Switzerland and England.

✓ CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

<p>1. Identifying Central Ideas In what important way was the monarchy of William and Mary different from the previous Stuart monarchy?</p>	
<p>2. Drawing Inferences Did Hobbes or Locke have more trust in self-governance? Why?</p>	

LESSON 2 REVIEW

<p>1. Defining Outline the differences between the Roundheads and the Cavaliers.</p>	
<p>2. Discussing Describe the conflicts that occurred in England.</p>	
<p>3. Evaluating How did disagreements over rule between the Stuarts and Parliament lead to the English Civil War?</p>	
<p>4. Identifying Cause and Effect What were the causes and effects of the Glorious Revolution?</p>	
<p>5. Synthesizing How did the English Revolution influence political thought?</p>	
<p>6. Argument Take a stand! Argue either Locke's or Hobbes's position. Be sure to include specific ideas.</p>	

VOCABULARY

Be able to identify or explain the significance of all of the following:

divine right of kings Puritans Cavaliers Roundheads natural rights commonwealth
 restoration Charles I James II William and Mary

Lesson 18-3: Absolutism in Europe

✓ CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

1. Classifying How was the monarchy of Louis XIV characteristic of absolutism??	
2. Applying What role did the Catholic Church play in the colonization of Latin America?	
3. Comparing How was the role of the military significant in Prussia and Austria?	
4. Stating In what ways did Peter the Great modernize both the culture and the military of Russia?	

LESSON 3 REVIEW

1. Defining Relate the term <i>czar</i> to the term <i>absolutism</i> by giving two examples of czars and telling how they ruled absolutely.	
2. Identifying Summarize the reforms of absolutist rulers.	
3. Constructing Arguments Why is the reign of Louis XIV regarded as the best example of absolutism in the seventeenth century?	
4. Comparing How did Prussia and Austria emerge as great powers in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Europe?	
5. Identifying Cause and Effect How did Russia emerge as a powerful state under Peter the Great?	
6. Argument Prove or disprove this thesis: Although absolutism was destructive in France, it had some positive effects in Russia.	

VOCABULARY

Be able to identify or explain the significance of all of the following:

absolutism boyar czar
 Louis XIII Cardinal Richelieu Louis XIV Versailles Jean-Baptiste Colbert Peter the Great

Lesson 18-4: European Culture After the Renaissance

✓ CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

<p>1. Identifying Cause and Effect How did the Mannerist and baroque styles in art reflect the religious conflicts and revivals of their time?</p>	
<p>2. Explaining Why was the theater so popular in England, Spain, and the Spanish Empire between 1580 and 1640?</p>	

LESSON 4 REVIEW

<p>1. Defining Define Mannerism and the baroque in art. Be sure to describe the characteristics of each style.</p>	Mannerism
	Baroque Art
<p>2. Comparing Defines the term <i>drama</i> and compares the qualities of drama to those of a novel, such as Cervantes' <i>Don Quixote</i>.</p>	
<p>3. Identifying Identify one major figure in each of the following areas of cultural expression: painting, architecture, music, and literature. Briefly describe each figure's work.</p>	painting
	architecture
	music
	literature
<p>4. Identifying Central Issues How did art movements change in Europe after the Renaissance?</p>	
<p>5. Drawing Conclusions What characterized the Golden Age of literature in England and Spain?</p>	
<p>6. Informative/Explanatory Evaluate the effects of religious and political turmoil on sixteenth and seventeenth-century art. Be sure to discuss specific artists.</p>	

VOCABULARY

Be able to identify or explain the significance of all of the following:

Mannerism

baroque art

Johann Sebastian Bach

William Shakespeare

Miguel de Cervantes