Multiple Choice Questions Organized by Freller

Chapter 06  Absolutism and the Balance of Power in West and East 1640-1740

Political Theories in Age of Crisis

1. Louis XI (1461-1583) is often credited with laying the foundations of French royal absolutism because of his
   A. Establishment of the French Academy to set standards for written French
   B. Creation of an autonomous French national church
   C. **Use of the royal decree to legislate administrative reforms**
   D. Suppression of the rights of French Huguenots
   E. Expeditions to gain territory in the Italian peninsula

2. Which of the following is true of Cardinal Richelieu (1585-1642)?
   F. He led the French church in opposition to the monarchy
   G. He expelled the Huguenots from France.
   H. **He strengthened the intendant method of local government.**
   I. He effectively abolished the sale of offices and tax farming in France.
   J. He supported the French nobility against the monarchy.

3. Cardinal Richelieu prefigured Louis XIV in all but which of the following?
   A. hostility to the French Protestants
   B. recognizing the need to check Austrian power
   C. attempting to restrain the nobility
   D. making alliances with Protestant powers
   E. controlling the parlements

4. Cardinal Richelieu extended the power of French royalty with the **intendant system:**
   A. a centralized administrative system
   B. a medal of honor for the musketeers
   C. a series of fortified cities in France
   D. a tax that local nobles could levy
   E. a standing army of 400,000 trained troops

5. The system of **intendants** was established in seventeenth century France primarily to
   A. Empower the French nobility
   B. **Implement royal policies locally**
   C. Make the peasantry return to the land
   D. Collect taxes from the towns
   E. Improve France’s ability to fight foreign wars.

6. The revolt against France’s increasingly centralized monarchy in 1648-1652 is generally known as
   F. The Mazarinade
   G. Colbertism
   H. **The Fronde**
   I. The siege of La Rochelle
J. The Pazzi Conspiracy.

7 Monarchial absolutism
A was absent from Eastern Europe during the 17th century
B lasted longer in Western than in Eastern Europe
C abolished serfdom in 16th century Eastern Europe
D **lasted longer in Eastern Europe than in Western Europe**
E ended in Prussia and Russia by the early 1700s

8 Which of the following possessed sovereignty in the absolutist states of the 17th century?
A Monarchs
B Parliaments
C Nobles
D The Church
E The wealthy

9 What is the most significant difference between absolutism and modern totalitarianism?
A Totalitarian dictators lacked the political power of the absolutist kings.
B Absolutism sought to subordinate only the nobility.
C **Absolutist states lacked the total control of their citizens "from cradle to grave."**
D State bureaucracies were absent in absolutist states.
E Standing armies are an invention of modern totalitarianism.

**Louis XIV**

10. Louis XIV of France used all of the following methods to assert his absolute power EXCEPT
A appointed intendants as provincial officials who owed loyalty to him
B made great nobles hold his nightshirt when he went to bed
C built the great palace of Versailles
D spent long hours examining official papers
E **supported the Jansenists of the Port Royal community**

11 Which of the following reforms of Louis XIV most helped him to take direct control of the local political and economic administration?
A **The intendant administrative system**
B The Palace at Versailles as a "gilded cage" for the nobility
C A policy of regional wars for state aggrandizement
D The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes to establish a state religion
E Creation of a powerful standing army

12 When Louis XIV said "l'état, c'est moi," he was referring to
A his role as an enlightened despot with the peoples' best interests in mind
B his assumption of the role of his own prime minister upon the death of Mazarin
C his title as French Sovereign
D his resistance to the Frondeurs
E **his belief in the divine right of kings**
13 “He showed a disinclination for Paris. The troubles that had taken place there during his minority made him regard the place as dangerous; he wished, too, to render himself venerable by hiding from the eyes of the multitude.”

The author of the above passage is describing
A Henry IV
B Charles V
C Philip II
D Cardinal Fleury
E Louis XIV

14 Louis XIV did which of the following to provide better protection for himself and to reduce the influence of the Paris mob?
A Built the Bastille
B Introduced religious instruction in the Parisian public schools
C Moved the government from Paris to Versailles
D Increased the number of soldiers stationed in Paris.
E Banned further internal migration from the countryside into Paris.

15 The French aristocracy was attracted to the Court of Versailles in the late seventeenth century for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
A the lavish entertainments
B to earn the King’s favor
C opportunity to win political power
D social rivalry with their peers
E the good hunting and shooting

16 The principal reason why Louis XIV (1643-1713) built his palace at Versailles was to
A Tighten his control over the nobility
B Strengthen ties with the Huguenots
C Move the king’s residence nearer to the center of the country
D Provide thousands of jobs
E Absorb the excess revenue produced by mercantilist tax policies.
17. The photo above is of a structure that has been called the greatest monument to absolutism and self-aggrandizement. It was
   A. the Hermitage of Catherine the Great
   B. the Schönbrunn Palace of the Hapsburgs
   C. the Palace at Versailles of Louis XIV
   D. Sans Souci of Frederick the Great
   E. The Blenheim Palace of the Duke of Marlborough

18. Who among the following was not an important advisor of Louis XIV?
   A. Bishop Jansen
   B. Marquis de Louvois
   C. Sebastian Vauban
   D. Jean-Baptiste Colbert
   E. Bishop Bossuet

19. Colbert’s economic polices ran into difficulties chiefly because of the
   A. Relative poverty of France
   B. Loss of France’s colonial empire
   C. Wars of Louis XIV
   D. Abandonment of the salt tax
   E. Reckless spending by the nobility

20. Which of the following was an economic policy of Louis XIV’s finance minister Jean-Baptiste Colbert?
   A. Raising money through internal tariffs
   B. Encouraging international competition through lower tariffs and free-trade policies
C. Establishing detailed manufacturing codes to improve the quality of French export goods
D. Opening France’s colonies to foreign merchants and trade
E. Reducing military spending

21 In the second half of the seventeenth century, which of the following countries dominated European culture, politics, and diplomacy?
A. England
B. The Netherlands
C. Russia
D. **France**
E. Prussia

22 Louis XIV of France revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685 in order to
A. enhance the French economy
B. improve his image in the rest of Europe
C. stop merchants from emigrating abroad
D. **win God’s favor**
E. please the nobility

23 The Edict of Nantes was in force for how many years?
A. three
B. fourteen
C. **eighty-seven**
D. one hundred and sixty-three
E. two hundred and thirty-four

**The Dutch Republic**

24 Constitutionalism in BOTH 17th century England and the Netherlands
A. was established with the formation of long-lasting republics in both states
B. was protected exclusively by unwritten constitutions
C. **limited the powers of the state by law**
D. came about as the result of bloody revolutions in both countries
E. lacked protection of the rights of individual citizens

25 The Dutch Republic rose to prominence in seventeenth-century Europe because of which of the following factors?
F. Its agricultural innovations
G. Its military strength
H. Its literary creativity
I. Its religious unity
J. **Its shipping and commerce.**

26 The new state of the United Provinces gained its independence after a civil war within the dominions of
A. Francis I of France
B. **Philip II of Spain**
27. The House of Orange was closely associated with
A  loyalty to the French monarchy
B  freedom of Protestant worship
C  colonial expansion in Africa
D  inept political leadership
E  royal absolutism

28. In the late seventeenth-century, which of the following countries led continental Europe in shipbuilding, navigation, and commerce and banking?
A. France
B. Russia
C. The Netherlands
D. Denmark
E. Spain

29. During the second half of the seventeenth century England and the United Provinces were locked in a conflict
A  over commercial supremacy
B  over religious conformity
C  for control of the Mediterranean
D  for control of the Baltic
E  of capitalism versus mercantilism

Britain: Civil War and Limited Monarchy

30. The traditional Marxist interpretation of the English Civil War of the 1640s is that it was a struggle between the feudal monarchy and aristocracy on the one side and the rising gentry and bourgeoisie on the other. This interpretation is fundamentally flawed because
A  there was no clear cut division between sides ~uased on landownership
B  no bourgeois class had yet emerged in Britain
C  the aristocracy sided exclusively with Parliament
D  the bourgeoisie sided exclusively with the King
E  the peasants composed the main body of opposition to the monarchy

31. In the debate over the causes of the English Civil War historians support all of the following as candidates for the most important EXCEPT
A  the role of King Charles I
B  the conflict between Ireland, Scotland and England
C  rising gentry and declining nobility
D  interference by France
32. Between 1629 and 1639, Charles I of England tried to obtain revenues by all of the following means EXCEPT
A. The levying of ship money
B. Income from crown lands
C. Forced loans
D. The sale of monopolies
E. **Grants from Parliament**

33. The term “English Civil War is a misnomer because
A. there was no actual fighting
B. the French and Dutch were involved
C. **the Scots and Irish were involved**
D. most of the conflict took place at sea
E. Cromwell was Welsh

34. Which of the following terms best describes the character of the English Parliament in the 1640s?
A. **Puritan**
B. democratic
C. socialist
D. royalist
E. Catholic

35. Probably the most significant long-term result of the Puritan Revolution (1643-1660) was
A. the restoration of the Stuarts to the throne
B. the issuance of the Petition of Right
C. the increased authority of Parliament
D. the vindication of the divine right of the monarchy
E. the recognition of Calvinism as England's official religion

36. “The state of monarchy is the supremest thing upon earth: for kings are not only God’s Lieutenants upon earth and sit upon God’s throne, but even by God himself they are called gods, and so their power after a certain relation compared to Divine power. Kings are also compared to fathers of families: for a king is truly the father of his country.”

The author of the above passage is?
A. Frederick the Great, Memoirs
B. Thomas Hobbes, The Leviathan
C. Oliver Cromwell, speech in Parliament
D. John Locke, Essay on Human Understanding
E. **James I, speech in Parliament**

37. Charles I of England was forced to call Parliament into session even though he did not
want to because only it could
A  grant new taxes
B  conduct foreign policy
C  free prisoners
D  change the religious settlement of Elizabeth I
E  appoint Cromwell Lord Protector

38 Which of the following royal families was most closely associated with devotion to the Roman Catholic faith?
A  Orange
B  Hohenzollem
C  Stuart
D  Hanover
E  Tudor

39 King Charles I of England lost his throne for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
A  he could not be trusted to abide by his agreements
B  he would not accept interference by Parliament with his prerogatives
C  his failure as a military commander
D  his loyalty to the Roman Catholic faith
E  his attempt to arrest members of Parliament

40 "How can any free-born subject of England call life or anything he possesseth his own, if power without legitimacy daily make new and abrogate the old fundamental laws of the land?
Sirs, it is for this principle, that I am come here to die. I tell you that I am the martyr of the people."

King Charles I made the above claim at the time of his execution in order to
A  delay his beheading
B  help establish a democracy for his son to inherit
C  prove that Cromwell was a homicidal maniac
D  claim that he was a victim of religious persecution
E  show that if the king was unsafe, all people would be

41 Oliver Cromwell’s rise to power was based on his
A  military prowess
B  Roman Catholic devoutness
C  diplomatic successes
D  vacillation at the right moment
E  Irish ancestry
42 Oliver Cromwell, revolutionary Lord Protector of England in the 1650s, came from which social background?
   A  nobility
   B  gentry
   C  merchants
   D  professionals
   E  peasants

43  The Long Parliament, which Oliver Cromwell is pictured dissolving
A  was dismissed because Cromwell believed they may not fund his army
B  sat from 1638-1658
C  was continually in power from 1640-1660
D  ordered Charles II beheaded for treason
E  was composed mostly of farmers

44  During the 16th and 17th centuries, while France developed absolutism, the English monarchy was checked by
A  a strong peasantry
B  a few powerful and independent noble families
C  a Bill of Rights guaranteeing individual freedoms
D  the Anglican Church
E  a strong Parliament

45. England and France differed in the later seventeenth century because England
A  had a strong monarchy and France had a weak one
B  was Catholic and France was Protestant
C  established democracy and France absolutism
D  had a strong aristocracy and France had a weakened one
46. That England developed a constitutional government can be explained by all of the following EXCEPT:
A. **The English kings rejected the divine right theory**
B. the Tudor monarchs, lacking a legitimate claim to the throne, had to cooperate with Parliament
C. the English gentry blurred the sharp class distinctions between the nobility and middle classes that existed elsewhere in Europe
D. revolution strengthened the role of Parliament
E. a tradition of individual rights served as a basis for constitutionalism

47. After the defeat of King Charles I in the English Civil War and his execution in 1649, England was governed for a decade by:
A. A democratic republic with universal suffrage
B. **A commonwealth led by Oliver Cromwell and his son**
C. A constitutional monarchy under King James II
D. The king of Scotland
E. A parliamentary council dominated by egalitarians.

48. The principal reason England reverted to a monarchical form of government following the Interregnum of Oliver Cromwell lay in Cromwell’s:
A. Ineffective mercantilist policy
B. **Inability to establish broad popular support for his government.**
C. Inability to impose religious uniformity
D. Ineffective foreign policy.
E. Inability to control dissidents in the army.

49. The Declaration of Breda:
A. concluded the wars of religion
B. gave Gibraltar back to the Spanish
C. resolved the religious conflicts in France
D. created the United Netherlands
E. **Reconciled Charles II and the English Parliament**

50. “Restoration” is a word most commonly used by historians to describe:
A. the shift to a more radical phase in a revolution
B. **The return of a deposed dynasty**
C. achievement of equilibrium among political parties
D. a shift in diplomatic alliances
E. the return of economic prosperity after a depression

51. The overthrow of James II of England was caused by all of the following EXCEPT:
A. his Roman Catholic faith
B the birth of a male heir
c. his political ineptitude
d. his preference for Scotland
e. his goal to be an absolute monarch

52 Which of the following was NOT a provision of the Declaration of Rights, 1689?
A Only Parliament can levy taxes.
B The king may maintain a standing army without the consent of Parliament.
C All laws must be made with the consent of Parliament.
D The right of trial by jury is guaranteed.
E Due process of law is guaranteed.

53 Which of the following is NOT true of the "Glorious Revolution" of 1689?
A It established, once and for all, the right of Parliament to levy taxes.
B It established that the monarchy and Parliament ruled England together.
C It reflected the theories of government of Thomas Hobbes.
D It was supported by the theories of John Locke.
E It marked the supremacy of constitutionalism in England.

54 The Glorious Revolution of 1688 was a turning point in British history because
A the Roundheads defeated the Cavaliers and executed the king, making Parliament the supreme power in the nation
B it marked Roman Catholicism's return to both England and Scotland as an official state religion
C the French vowed to stay out of British international affairs as a result of the Glorious Revolution of 1688
D Puritans gained supreme power throughout the country and they threatened another civil war if Oliver Cromwell's reforms were not reinstated
E it was accompanied by the English Bill of Rights that limited monarchical authority significantly

55 The most serious challenge to royal power in England in 1688 came from which social class?
A clergy
B middle class
C agricultural laborers
d. aristocracy
e. artisans

56 Which of the following was a primary result of the Glorious Revolution of 1688?
A The establishment of universal male suffrage
B The restoration of Roman Catholicism to both England and Scotland
C The limitation of monarchical power
D The execution of Charles I
E The triumph of Puritanism
57 Which of the following was an important consequence of the Glorious Revolution of 1688-1689?
A. **Limits were put on the power of the English monarchy**
B. The franchise was expanded to members of the lower classes
C. French influence in England was expanded
D. Roman Catholicism was reintroduced into England
E. England gained control of Spanish colonial possessions in the New World.

58 The Glorious Revolution of 1688-89 in England is called “Glorious” because it
A. **was bloodless and successful**
B. established democratic government
C. restored the Stuart dynasty
D. brought back Papal power
E. restrained aristocratic power

59 William and Mary's ascension to the English throne in 1689
A. restricted the right of Parliament to raise taxes
B. nullified the Declaration of Rights
C. was founded on the divine-right theory
D. **indicated the supremacy of Parliament**
E. restored the Tudor dynasty

60 Religious toleration by the English government from 1534, when the English Reformation began, to 1689, when the Toleration Act was passed
A. guaranteed the right to worship to all Christian sects
B. denied the right to worship to all except Anglicans
C. denied only the right to worship to atheists
D. periodically denied to Catholics the right to worship
E. **was varied, at times denying then guaranteeing freedom of worship to different sects**

61. The Elector of the German state of Hanover became prominent in 1714 because he
A. **ascended the British throne**
B. defeated Louis XIV in personal combat
C. converted to Catholicism
D. lost a war against Prussia
E. was elected Holy Roman Emperor
The painting shown above, “Judith and Holofernes” by Artemisia Gentileschi, is distinguished by its dramatic treatment of the subject, an oversized canvas, and intensified use of light and shadow. The art movement it represents is which of the following?

F. **Baroque**  
G. Realism  
H. Impressionism  
I. Surrealism  
J. Neoclassicism
62. The voluptuous grandeur, imposing dignity, and heavily elaborate design of this church makes its style
   A Greek revival
   B **Baroque**
   C Romantic
   D Gothic
   E Georgian

63. The great Spanish writer Miguel de Cervantes wrote *Don Quixote* (1605) to
   A theorize about military strategy
   B illustrate the strength of the Spanish monarchy
   C criticize scientific discoveries
   D **analyze the strengths and weaknesses of religious idealism**
   E promote further conquest in the Spanish empire in the new world
64  William Shakespeare wrote plays that focused on all of the following themes EXCEPT
A.  the nature of kingship
B.  support for Tudor legitimacy
C.  romantic love
D.  psychology of human motivation
E.  **the nature of Deism**

**Wars of Louis XIV**

65  The concept of the European balance of power, as it emerged by the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, had which of the following as its most fundamental aim?
A.  The elimination of war as an instrument of international relations.
B.  **The prevention of the preponderance of one power in Europe.**
C.  An approximate balance between the land and the sea powers.
D.  Isolation of conflict to certain contested land areas.
E.  The division of Europe into two groups of states, both approximately equal in potential military power.

66  Why, if during the reign of Louis French was the "universal language" and French styles were the measure of good taste, was the French army called the Huns of the 17th century?
A.  It relied primarily on cavalry tactics.
B.  It recruited troops from the Russian steppes.
C.  **Large, modern, and aggressive, it upset the continent's balance of power.**
D.  Its top commanders—Turenne, Vauban, and Conde—had trained under Attila.
E.  It was the first European army to include integral artillery.

67  The French monarchy in the seventeenth century sought to expand France’s borders to its “natural frontiers” by gaining control of
A.  Schleswig-Holstein
B.  Milan
C.  **Alsace**
D.  Spain
E.  Tuscany.
68 The shaded areas on the map of early eighteenth century France shown above represent
A. Lands controlled by peasants revolting against feudal obligations
B. **Territorial acquisitions during the reign of Louis XIV**
C. Land controlled by foreign rulers within the kingdom of France
D. Huguenot strongholds that still existed after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes
E. Former Spanish territories on the border of France.

69 The most serious challenge to Louis XIV’s territorial ambitions came from
A. Charles II of Spain
B. Philip of Anjou
C. Pope Innocent XI
D. John III Sobieski of Poland
E. **William of Orange**

70 The Peace of Utrecht (1713-1714) altered the balance of power in Europe by
A. **Checking French expansion.**
B. Decreasing Austrian territorial holdings.
C. Decreasing England’s colonial empire.
D. Granting sovereignty over Belgium to the Netherlands.
E. Granting sovereignty to Spain’s New World colonies.

71 An important accomplishment of the Treaty of Utrecht (1713-1714) was
A that it allowed a Bourbon monarch to rule both Spain and France
B it established a French empire in North America
C it set up an independent and unified Netherlands
D it ousted the Austrians from Italy
E it helped restore the balance of power on the continent

72 French rulers are traditionally most popular when they provide which of the following to their citizens?
A la gloire
B laissez faire
C coup d'états
D fait accompli
E entente cordial

73 Who confessed on his deathbed that he had “loved war too much”?
A Martin Luther
B Louis XIV of France
C Charles II of England
D Peter the Great of Russia
E Frederick the Great of Prussia

74 The above map represents
A the Grand Duchy of Lithuania
B the Baltic states annexed in 1939
C German states annexed to Prussia in 1866
D **the Kingdom of Poland**
E Bohemia, Moravia, and the Sudetenland

75 The French colonial empire in the eighteenth century consisted of significant amounts of territory in which of the following areas?
A West Indies, East Indies, Canada, Ohio river valley
B **West Indies, India, Canada, Ohio river valley**
C India, Canada, South America, Ohio river valley
D Indochina, West Indies, Canada, India
76. In the seventeenth century the largest central European state was
A. Austria
B. **Poland**
C. Prussia
D. Silesia
E. Hungary

77. Poland’s decline as a major political entity during the seventeenth-century can be attributed largely to
A. The failure of the papacy to recognize the legitimacy of the Polish kings.
B. A population decline resulting from the Thirty Years’ War.
C. The conquest of the kingdom by the Ottoman Turks.
D. Failure of the universities to create a literate aristocracy.
E. **The absence of a powerful central authority.**

78. The Polish Diet was ineffectual because
A. merchants and nobles were always deadlocked
B. the strong central monarchy
C. **one veto could end the session**
D. members were poorly educated
E. the nobility was not adequately represented

79. Which group of states was in serious decline during the eighteenth century?
A. Sweden, Austria, and Prussia
B. Poland, Britain, and the Ottoman Empire
C. **Sweden, Poland, and the Ottoman Empire**
D. Poland, the Ottoman Empire, and Prussia
E. Russia, the Ottoman Empire, and Poland

80. The last ruler of Sweden to play a major role in European affairs was
A. **Charles XII**
B. Gustavus Adolphus
C. Peter I
D. Haakon VII
E. Frederick I

81. Charles XII of Sweden lost most of his territory to the expanding forces of
A. the Ottoman Sultan
B. Louis XIV of France
C. the Great Elector of Brandenburg
D. **Peter the Great of Russia**
E. Maria Theresa of Austria

82. How deeply did the Ottoman armies penetrate into central Europe during the seventeenth century?
A. **Vienna**
83 In 1680 the Ottoman Empire ruled all of the following provinces EXCEPT
   A  Turkey
   B  **Sicily**
   C  Hungary
   D  Crimea
   E  Greece

**Austria Turns East**

84 Empress Maria Theresa of Austria had difficulty managing her domains because of all of the following EXCEPT
   A  because she was a woman her rule was not legal in Germany
   B  too many concessions had been made to local interests in the past
   C  the invasion of Silesia by Frederick the Great of Prussia
   D  rival national groups within the empire
   E  **she had no obvious successor**

**Rise of Prussia**

85 The geographical factor that has played the greatest rule in German history is
   A  the poor soil in Prussia
   B  **the North German Plain uninterrupted from the North Sea to the Ural mountains**
   C  no warm water ports
   D  lack of natural resources
   E  proximity to Italy

86 Which of the following was not a German principality?
   A  Hanover
   B  **Estonia**
   C  Bavaria
   D  Brandenburg
   E  Saxony

87 The most notable contribution to the rise of Prussia as a great power was
   A  **able rulers**
   B  rich natural resources
C weak aristocracy
D compact size
E strong established church

88 Prussia’s rulers founded their power on all of the following elements EXCEPT
A a strong army
B parliamentary independence
C religious toleration
D Junker loyalty
E talented kings

89 The 17th century witnessed the rise in Central and Eastern Europe of two states:
A Austria and Prussia
B Poland and Austria
C Prussia and Russia
D Poland and Prussia
E Russia and Poland

90 Which of the following is true about the rulers of both Austria and Prussia during the
seventeenth century?
A They patterned their society after that of the Ottoman Empire.
B They succeeded in avoiding war for most of the century.
C They created centralized, unified nation-states.
D They abolished serfdom
E They maintained permanent standing armies.
91 In the mid-seventeenth century, the area shaded black shown on the map above belonged to
F. Russia
G. Poland
H. Sweden
I. Austria
J. Brandenburg-Prussia

Prussia has been called "a state built around an army," meaning that
A. the kings were recruited from the High Command
B. in a nation of separate states, the army was a unifying force
C. the Junkers were militarists
D. the army ruled the monarchy
E. universal conscription was the rule

92 Which among the following was NOT a royal family?
A. Medici
B. Orange
C. Bourbon
D. Hohenzollem
E. Savanarola

93 In seventeenth and eighteenth century Prussia, the Junkers supported the monarchy and served in the army in return for
A. The right to sell their lands
B. Control of an independent national parliament
C. Toleration of their religious diversity
D. Exemption from all taxes
E. Virtually absolute power over their serfs.

94 Which of the following is true of Frederick William I, king of Prussia from 1713-1740?
A. He lived lavishly off of the taxes that his bureaucracy collected.
B. He built a first-rate army and infused Prussian society with military values.
C. He refused to employ commoners in the bureaucracy.
D. He recruited tall soldiers from all of Europe to fight in his frequent wars.
E. He encouraged the development of local self-government.

95. As a proportion of population and national wealth, which of the following states had the largest military establishment in the eighteenth century?
A. Russia
B. England
C. Prussia
D. France
E. Austria

Peter the Great

96 After Constantinople fell to the Turks in 1453, which of the following cities claimed to be the “third Rome”?
A. Moscow
B. Budapest
C. Madrid
D. Geneva
E. Warsaw

97 The Romanov dynasty gained power during which of the following events?
A. war with Sweden
B. civil conflict among the boyars
C. after the death of Peter the Great
D. war with Turkey
E. the uprising of the Old Believers
98 The above image of Peter I cutting off the beard of an old believer lampoons a beard tax that was meant to accomplish which of the following?
A. Bring western European culture to the Russian nobility
B. Collect funds to build St. Petersburg and support the army
C. Encourage the purchase of more scarves
D. Exert dominance over the nobility
E. Make the Russian people more sanitary

99 The reign of Peter the Great of Russia (1682-1725) resulted in which of the following?
A. The abolition of the Russian Orthodox Church
B. The territorial expansion of Russia
C. The weakening of serfdom
D. A decrease in the tax burden on poor peasants
E. The emergence of a wealthy middle class

100 The Russian nobility regained power lost under Peter the Great when Catherine the Great
was forced to turn to them for help during
A **Pugachev's rebellion**
B the Polish civil war
C the revolt of the True Believers
D the Prussian invasion
E the Orlov Conspiracy

101 The reforms of which Russian monarch helped to modernize many of Russia's institutions and made it a major European power?
A The first prince of Kiev
B The Mongol Khan
C Frederick the Great
D **Peter the Great**
E Ivan III
102 The Russian woodcut above (about 1698) symbolizes Peter the Great’s
A. Victory over the Swedes in the Great Northern War
B. Elimination of the Cossacks as a political force within Russia
C. **Imposition of Western values on the Russian nobility**
D. Initiation of the partition of Poland
E. Struggle with his son, Alexis, for control of Russia
103 Who is portrayed in the above illustration?
A  Louis XIV as a boy playing games with his courtiers
B  John Calvin instituting simpler forms of dress in Geneva
C  Pope Alexander VI exerting his power over the College of Cardinals
D  Oliver Cromwell and Charles I
E  Peter the Great and the Modernization of Russia

104 One policy Peter the Great used to make Russia a great power was to
A. Decrease the tax burden on his poorer subjects.
B. Build a new capital where his nobles and merchants were obliged to settle.
C. Abolish serfdom
D. Encourage national pride by urging his subjects to retain traditional dress and customs.
E. Introduce military conscription for all adult males.
The above map shows acquisitions of Peter the Great from 1682 to 1715.

105 The territories were gained from
A Poland, Sweden, and the Ottoman Empire
B Prussia, Austria, and Poland
C Poland, Prussia, and the Ottoman Empire
D Sweden, the Ottoman Empire, and Austria
E Prussia, Poland, Sweden

106 “He was, indeed, resolved to encourage learning and to polish his people by sending some of them to travel in other countries and to draw strangers to come and live among them. He was mechanically turned, and seemed designed by nature rather to be a ship carpenter than a great prince. This was his chief study and exercise while he stayed in England.”

The person described in the above passage was
A Charles XII of Sweden
B Peter the Great of Russia
C Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden
D Frederick William I of Prussia
E Augustus III of Poland

107 Which of the following was NOT an accomplishment carried out by Peter the Great of Russia?
A assertion of control over the boyars
B secular control of the church
C acquisition of Poland
D building St. Petersburg
E defeat of the Swedish and Ottomans

108. The decisive battle in the history of the rise of modern Russia was
A Blenheim
B Poltava
C Lutzen
D Lepanto
E Plasey
The Romanov crest of a Byzantine double-headed eagle as indicated above was chosen because it symbolized

A. Russia’s succession to the leadership of Orthodox religion and culture
B. the Catholic religious tradition derived from Rome
C. submission to the Eastern Emperor in Constantinople
D. political alignment with Prussia
E. the democratic associations of the eagle