**State Building & the Search for Order in the 17th Century;**

**Chapter 15 (Spielvogel) pgs. 446-484**

**#1 Social Crisis, War, and Rebellion, 446-454**

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| 1. Why did the witchcraft craze become so widespread in the 16th century?
 |
| 1. Identify the four phases of the Thirty Years' War. When was each phase fought? Why is each phase important? *(4 pts)*

Phase 1: Phase 2:Phase 3:Phase 4:  |
|  3. Write a 4-6 sentence paragraph that summarizes the terms of the Treaty of Westphalia. *(5 pts)* |
|  4. How did the Thirty Years' War demonstrate that politics and religion were now separate? |

 **Score: \_\_\_\_/10**

**#2 The Practice of Absolutism: Western Europe, 454-462**

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| 1. Explain the theory of divine-right monarchy. *(absolutism, Jacques Boussuet)*
 |
| 1. Who was Cardinal Richelieu?
2. How did he strengthen the power of the monarchy? *(intendents, taille)*
 |
| 4. What was the Fronde? What were its goals? |
| 5. Why did Louis XIV refer to himself as the Sun King? |
| 6. How did Louis XIV remove the power threat of the nobility? |
| 7. How did Colbert increase the wealth & power of Louis XIV? Why were his policies self-defeating? |
| 8. What was the purpose of the palace of Versailes? What was daily life like at Versailles? |
| 9. What were the four wars of Louis XIV? What were the gains/losses for France in each war? *(League of Augsburg, War of Spanish Succession) (4pts)* |

**Score: \_\_\_\_/15**

**#3 Absolutism in Central, Eastern, and Northern Europe, 462-470**

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| 1. Why did the Austrian empire never become an absolutist state?
 |
| 1. Why is Michael Romanov important in Russian history?
 |
| 1. How did Peter the Great reorganize the Russian armed forces?
 |
| 1. In what ways did he reform the central government?
 |
| 1. Explain his merit system. *(Table of Ranks)*
 |
|  6. How did he alter Russian etiquette? |
|  7. Explain how St. Petersburg was a "window on the west." |

**Score: \_\_\_\_/7**

**#4 The Golden Age of the Dutch Republic (small section), 470-471**

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| * 1. Write a 4-6 sentence paragraph that explains what made the Dutch so commercially successful in the seventeenth century. (5pts)
 |

**Score: \_\_\_\_/5**

**#5 England & the Emergence of Constitutional Monarchy, 471-477**

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| 1. How did James I alienate himself from the Puritans?
 |
| 1. What was the Petition of Right?

How did it cause discord between Charles I and Parliament? |
| 1. What were some republican reforms Oliver Cromwell instituted?
 |
| 1. What were some authoritarian measures he took as Lord Protector?
 |
| 1. How did the attitude of Parliament toward Charles II change from the beginning of his reign to the end of his reign?
 |
| 1. Why was James II deposed?
 |
| 1. Who were William and Mary?

What did they have to agree to before becoming England's new monarchs? |

**Score: \_\_\_\_/9**

**#6 Responses to Revolution, (small section) 478-479**

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| 1. Complete the separate assignment on Hobbes & Locke
 |

**Score: \_\_\_\_/5**

**#7 The Flourishing of European Culture, 479-484**

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| --- |
| 1. What were the characteristics of the Baroque art period?
 |
| 1. Identify the following artists. What are the most prominent examples of their work? (5pts)
	1. El Greco
	2. Bernini
	3. Rubens
	4. Rembrandt

How did their art fit in with political and other events happening in that time period? |
| 1. What were the subjects of Dutch Realist art?
 |
| 1. When was the greatest age of English literature?

 Who is considered the greatest writer of this time? |
|  5. Who were the most important French dramatists?  What are examples of their works? |

**Score: \_\_\_\_/11**

**AP EUROPEAN HISTORY**

**CHAPTER 15 – Assignment #6**

**RESPONSES TO REVOLUTIONS (HOBBES AND LOCKE)**

**Part A:** Answer the questions below after reading pages 478-479 in your textbook.

1. What was the most important work Hobbes wrote?
2. Compare and contrast the divine right of kings with Hobbes's beliefs.

1. What was the most important work Locke wrote?

1. How did Locke's view of the social contract differ from Hobbes' view?

1. According to Locke, human's have what three inalienable natural rights?

1. According to Locke, why do men exit the state of nature and form a society with a government?

**Part B:** Identify each of the following quotes as "Hobbesian" or "Lockean."

1. "Every state is a community of some kind, and every community is established with a view to some good; for mankind always acts in order to obtain that which they think is good." – Aristotle
2. "The Consuls...remain in Rome and are the supreme masters of administration." - Polibus
3. "It is the people who bestow offices on the deserving... It has also the absolute power of passing or repealing laws; and most important of all, it is the people who deliberate on the question of peace or war." - Polibus
4. "A prince needs only to conquer. The means he has used...will be praised by everybody." – Machiavelli
5. "It certainly must be agreed that, however bad a prince may be, it is always a heinous crime for his subjects to rebel against him." - Louis XIV

1. "With those of your own station in life, be careful never to give way in matters of precedence and in all to which you are entitled; to the contrary, hold fast to the eminence of your superior position. Remember that one can lose one's superior position if one allows too great pomposity and too great a show upon the part of members of the court." - Frederick William, the Great Elector
2. "The glories of our blood and state/Are shadows, not substantial things;/There is no armour against fate;/Death lays his icy hands on kings." - James Shirley
3. "But it is more nearly impossible for a public to enlighten itself: this is even inescapable if only the public is given its freedom." - Immanuel Kant
4. "The civilized man is he whom experience and social life have enabled to draw from nature the means of his own happiness; because he has learned to oppose resistence to those impulses he receives from exterior beings, when experience has taught him they would be injurious to his welfare." - Baron d'Holbach
5. "In the end, you regret you have been so kind." - Adolf Hitler, shortly before his death

**Part C:** Identify each of the following aspects of MAST as "Hobbesian" or "Lockean."

1. hall passes
2. dress code
3. no uniforms