

1. Philip II was heir to which of the following Habsburg lands? (**Circle all that apply.**)

Austria Bohemia Hungary the Netherlands Spain

_____ 2. The combination of increased wealth and population caused all of the following problems for Spain and the rest of Europe during the second half of the sixteenth century, **EXCEPT?**

- A. less food and fewer jobs were available.
- B. the gap between "haves" and "have-nots" widened.
- C. the peasantry became the most heavily taxed in Europe.
- D. inflation rose at a steady 2% per year.
- E. less coinage was in circulation.

_____ 3. What was the *Escorial*?

- A. a temporary tax placed on Spanish peasants to pay for Spain's war in the Netherlands.
- B. a combination palace, church, tomb, and monastery built outside Madrid.
- C. the imperial Spanish navy, which engaged and defeated the Turks in a sea battle at Lepanto.
- D. a Spanish military force, under the Duke of Alba, sent to suppress the Dutch revolt.
- E. a Catholic controlled legislature which governed the Netherlands prior to its revolt.

4. By the second half of the sixteenth century, "*the richest area of Philip's Habsburg kingdom,*" and "*of Europe as well,*" was _____

_____ 5. Appointed by Philip II to assist Margaret of Parma's regency over the Netherlands, Cardinal Granvelle hoped to limit the power of the Dutch Protestants by...

- A. conducting internal church reforms.
- B. reestablishing the traditional local autonomy of the seventeen Netherlands provinces.
- C. establishing a centralized royal government directed from Rotterdam.

6. The leaders of the Dutch Revolt were the Count of Egmont and William of Nassau, the Prince of _____, who was also known as "William the _____."

_____ 7. The Compromise of 1564 was...

- A. a solemn pledge by the Dutch opposition to resist the decrees of Trent and the Inquisition.
- B. an agreement to allow the Dutch religious freedom, while maintaining Spanish political control.
- C. led to the execution of several thousand Dutch protestant leaders in exchange for peace.
- D. a 10 percent sales tax levied to force the Dutch to pay for the suppression of their own revolt.
- E. a attempt by Philip to enforce the decrees of the Council of Trent throughout the Netherlands.

8. The northern Dutch provinces of Holland, Zeeland, and Utrecht were inclined toward which version of Protestantism? _____

9. An international group of anti-Spanish exiles and criminals, the "_____" captured the Dutch port of Brill, mixed with the native population, and quickly sparked rebellions against the Duke of Alba.

10. In a defiant speech to the Estates General of Holland in December, 1580, William of Orange "publicly denounced Philip II as a heathen tyrant whom the Netherlands need no longer obey." This speech would be known as "*the* _____."

_____ 11. Which of the following best describes the religious policies of Mary I?

- A. She abandoned her Catholic faith in order to secure a stable religious settlement.
- B. She repealed the Protestant statutes of Edward and reverted to the Catholic practice of her father.
- C. She allowed most of Edward's Protestant statutes to remain in Protestant majority communities.
- D. She continued to assert the independence of the English monarchy from Roman domination.
- E. The religious policies of Mary I can be described by none of the above.

12. Elizabeth I, together with her advisor Sir William _____, guided a religious settlement through Parliament that prevented England from being torn asunder by religious differences.

_____ 13. The Anglican Church, created by Elizabeth I, included all of the following, **EXCEPT?**

- A. a centralized Episcopal system.
- B. broadly defined Protestant doctrine.
- C. extremist Protestant doctrines, such as Puritanism.
- D. traditional Catholic ritual.

- _____ 14. According to the Puritans, why did "*it appear to the casual observer that no Reformation had occurred*" in England?
- The English monarch had simply replaced the Pope as the leader of the English Church.
 - The English clergy was simply the old Catholic clergy wearing new robes.
 - English monarchs had failed to exile (or execute) all remaining Catholics.
 - Catholic ceremony and vestments had been retained within the Church of England.
 - It appeared that no Reformation had occurred in England for all of the above reasons.
- _____ 15. All of the following contributed to a deterioration of English-Spanish relations during the reigns of Philip II and Elizabeth I, **EXCEPT**?
- the execution of Mary Stuart.
 - English support for the Dutch rebels.
 - Elizabeth's refusal of his marriage proposal.
 - the Marian Exiles
 - Elizabeth's Protestant religious settlement.
16. After the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre, who was the only protector of Protestants in France and the Netherlands? _____
17. Though personally despised by Elizabeth I, he nevertheless was tolerated because he served the foreign policy of the crown as an ever-vigilant watchdog over Mary, Queen of Scots? _____
18. With the execution of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, _____ became heir to the throne of England?
- _____ 19. Which of the following was **NOT** a precondition for the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War?
- the political decentralization and fragmentation of the German states.
 - religious division in Europe.
 - religious strife between various Protestant groups.
 - the Anglican religious settlement of Elizabeth I.
 - the formation of an army by the Catholic League in Bavaria.
20. The first period of fighting in the Thirty Years' War broke out in the Habsburg territory of _____, after the king revoked the religious freedoms of Protestants living in the territory. This territory is today known as the nation-state of _____.
- _____ 21. Following the victories of the mercenary Albrecht von Wallenstein, the Holy Roman Emperor issued the 1629 Edict of Restitution. The most significant effect of this edict was...?
- the end of resistance against the emperor's plans to recreate a Catholic Europe.
 - the affirmation of the legality of Calvinism in the Holy Roman Empire.
 - the reassertion of the Lutheran safeguards of the Peace of Augsburg.
 - the return of all church lands acquired by the Lutherans since 1552.
 - the return of 16 bishoprics and 28 cities and towns to Catholic allegiance.
22. _____ & _____ Which two nation-states bankrolled the entry into the war of Sweden?
- England
 - France
 - the Netherlands
 - Portugal
 - Spain
23. _____ The Peace of Westphalia did all of the following, **EXCEPT**?
- it rescinded the Edict of Restitution.
 - it gave legal recognition to Anabaptists.
 - it reasserted the Peace of Augsburg.
 - it recognized Swiss independence.
 - it recognized the independence of the United Provinces.
 - it elevated Bavaria to the rank of an elector state.
 - it made the German princes supreme over their principalities.
24. After the Thirty Years' War, only two German states attained any international significance during the 17th century. These two states were: _____ and _____