

1. During the reign of Henry IVth, the _____ was introduced - a labor tax that created a national force of drafted workers used to improve roads and the conditions of internal travel.

- _____ 2. The Fronde can be described by all of the following, **EXCEPT?**
 - A. They were the result of long-building resentment of the growing local authority of the nobility.
 - B. They taught Louis XIV that heavy-handed policies could endanger the monarchy.
 - C. They convinced the French people that the rule of one was preferable to the rule of many.
 - D. They caused Louis XIV to loathe "*kings of straw*," leading him to act so as not to become one.

- _____ 3. All of the following describe the reign of Louis XIVth, **EXCEPT?**
 - A. the king ruled as supreme, absolute ruler over national and local affairs.
 - B. the monarchy became the most important and powerful political institution in France.
 - C. political and social influence at the local level remained the domain of the nobility.
 - D. the nobility supported Louis' central authority in return for his support of their local authority.

4. Louis XIV frequently clashed with the most powerful of the local Parlements - the *Parlement of* _____ - before finally curtailing much of its power in 1673.

5. Louis XIV defended his absolute royal authority on the grounds of _____.

6. Established to maximize foreign exports and internal reserves of bullion, the system of close government control of the French economy - as established by Louis XIVth's minister of finance, Jean-Baptiste Colbert, came to be known as _____.

7. The first two offensive wars of Louis XIVth's reign - including the War of Devolution - were attempts to claim territory from which two countries? _____ & _____

8. In a move to assure religious conformity in France, Louis XIV revoked the _____ - a major blunder, for afterwards, Protestants viewed Louis as a new Philip II, intent on a Catholic reconquest of the whole of Europe, who must be resisted at all costs.

9. The League of Augsburg opposed Louis XIV during the _____ War.

10. War fought between France and the Grand Alliance over the right of Philip of Anjou, Louis XIVth's grandson, to inherit the Spanish throne: _____

11. The Treaty of Utrecht gave England control of the Iberian territory of _____.

12. _____ & _____ Prior to the 17th century, Russia's greatest advantages were...
 - A. a stable and secure year-round warm-water port.
 - B. vast undeveloped natural resources.
 - C. bureaucratic centralization.
 - D. a large and well organized military.
 - E. largely undeveloped human resources.

13. Which dynastical family came to power in Russia following the "*Time of Troubles*?" _____

14. The "old nobility" of Russia was known as the _____

15. _____ & _____ Czar Peter the Great was convinced of what two things by the dangers and turmoil of his youth?
 - A. the power of the czar must be made secure from the jealousy of the old nobility.
 - B. cottage industries must be developed in Russia.
 - C. the military power of Russia must be increased.
 - D. Russia should expand its border eastward to the Pacific.
 - E. that he should travel to the west to learn about western technologies.

16. _____ Peters drive toward westernization had 4 general goals. Which of the following was **NOT** one of these goals?
 - A. developing the Russian economy.
 - B. abolishing secular control of the church.
 - C. taming the "old nobility" and the streltsy.
 - D. reorganizing the internal administration of Russia.

17. _____ The Table of Ranks was all of the following **EXCEPT**?
- A. created as a part of the Czar's effort to tame the "old nobility."
 - B. created by Czar Peter the Great.
 - C. it intended to make individuals' social standing a function of their willingness to serve the state.
 - D. it equated a person's social position and privileges with his rank in the bureaucracy or the army.
 - E. it was imposed on Czar Peter the Great by the Streltsy.
18. _____ The "*Old Believers*" were those who...
- A. opposed the Czar's attempts to westernize Russia.
 - B. believed that the "old nobility" should have ultimate authority over the Czar.
 - C. rejected change and innovation in the Russian church.
 - D. committed suicide to protest the Table of Ranks.
 - E. supported scientific as well as theological thought from the West.
19. _____ Czar Peter I supported a policy of warfare for all of the following reasons **EXCEPT**?
- A. to secure a year-round warm-water port.
 - B. to secure the lands of Siberia in the east.
 - C. to allow Russia to have a greater impact on European affairs.
 - D. to allow Russia to trade with the West.
20. In support of his policy of warfare, Peter led Russia into wars with _____ and _____.
21. Peter the Great defeated Charles XII in which war? _____
22. On the land he conquered in the war mentioned in #21, this Czar built his new capital: _____.
23. _____ Which of the following best describes the Russian nation-state which Peter I left behind upon his death in 1725?
- A. military powerful.
 - B. modern and industrial.
 - C. absolutely centralized.
 - D. politically unstable.
 - E. none of the above