

- _____ 1. The chief difference between the Whig and Tory factions in the House of Commons was...
 A. one favored the interests of landowners, while one generally opposed such favoritism.
 B. the Whigs represented the views of the lower classes.
 C. one had access to public office and royal patronage while the other did not.
 D. one supported Anglican domination of religious affairs, the other supported Catholicism.
2. He is often regarded as the first prime minister of Great Britain? _____
- _____ 5. Which of the following best characterizes the House of Commons in the 18th century?
 A. a national legislature split between two parties of very different philosophies.
 B. an unrepresentative body dominated by property owners and wealthy men.
 C. a representative and democratic institution.
 D. a judicial body used to challenge the authority of the monarchy.
3. Members of the House of Commons were elected to represent _____, many of which were corrupt or "rotten."
4. In February, 1720, a financial scheme designed to create a monopoly on trading privileges in the French colony of Louisiana collapsed - ruining the French economy. This scheme was known as the _____.
- _____ 5. "A chief feature of eighteenth-century French political life was the attempt of the nobility to use its authority to limit the power of the monarchy. The most effective instrument in this process was the..."
 A. parlements
 B. Estates General
 C. regency during Louis XV's minority
 D. French Catholic Church
 E. National Assembly
- _____ 6. Cardinal Fleury...
 A. worked quietly to block the influence of the nobility.
 B. served as regent during the minority of Louis XV.
 C. trained Louis XV to be an effective monarch.
 D. successfully prevented France from participating in the War of the Austrian Succession.
 E. was successful in taxing the church and nobility to improve France's dire economic situation.
- _____ 7. The reign of Louis XV can best be described as...
 A. a wise and stable rule.
 B. scandalous and mediocre.
 C. an equitable one for the people of France, but not for the nobility.
 D. wise in his treatment of the nobility, but harsh for the people of France.
8. Which dynastical family retained firm hold on the title of Holy Roman Emperor after 1648? _____
- _____ 9. The government of the Post-Westphalian Holy Roman Empire most resembled the government of....?
 A. France
 B. England
 C. Russia
 D. Poland
 E. Sweden
10. _____ The Habsburgs faced immense problems in their hereditary territories for all of the following reasons **EXCEPT**?
 A. in each territory they ruled by virtue of a different title.
 B. unity of language, custom, and geography created a common basis for political unity.
 C. Habsburg attempts to unify the empire under Roman Catholicism were challenged by Protestant groups.
 D. the Magyar nobility of Hungary frequently resisted Habsburg domination.
11. Known as "the Great Elector," _____ began the process of uniting the smaller German states of the north into the modern nation-state of Prussia?
12. Prussian noble landlords were known as the _____.
13. At the start of the War of the Spanish Succession, Frederick - son of "the Great Elector" - put his army at the disposal of the Holy Roman Emperor, who, in exchange for Frederick's loyal service, permitted Frederick to assume what title?
 _____ in _____.
14. _____ During the reigns of Prussian kings such as Frederick William I, "Prussia" became synonymous with...
 A. decentralized bureaucratic administration.
 B. a geographically contiguous nation-state.
 C. a weak military, unable to influence politics.
 D. administrative rigor and fanatical military discipline.

- _____ 15. European wars of the mid-Eighteenth Century can be described by all of the following **EXCEPT**?
- the statesmen of the period generally assumed that warfare could be used to further national interests.
 - no powers saw it in their interests to prevent war or maintain peace.
 - civilian populations were often drawn deeply into the conflicts.
 - the fundamental areas of great power rivalry were the overseas empires and east-central Europe.
 - periods of peace were often viewed as times to become stronger before the next war.
16. The Treaty of Utrecht (1713) gave to Great Britain the special privilege of a thirty-year _____, or contract, to furnish slaves to the Spanish in America.
- _____ 17. The War of Jenkin's Ear occurred **primarily** because...
- Spaniards had cut off the ear of an English captain, Robert Jenkins, during a boarding operation.
 - British merchant interests put great pressure on Parliament to relieve Spanish intervention in their trade.
 - British ships had attempted to dock at the annual trading fair at Portobello, in Spanish-America.
 - British traders and smugglers had made significant inroads into the Spanish market in the Americas.
 - the War of Jenkin's Ear occurred because of none of the above.
18. In order to preserve the Habsburg empire during the War of the Austrian Succession, Maria Theresa granted considerable local autonomy to the _____ nobility within her realm.
19. Britain's primary concern in joining the War of the Austrian Succession was to assure that the Low Countries remained in the friendly hands of Austria, not _____.
20. In 1756, Prussia and Great Britain signed the Convention of _____, a defensive alliance aimed at preventing the entry of foreign troops into the German states.
21. Britain's 1756 alliance with Prussia forced Prussia's major eighteenth-century enemy, Austria, to enter into an alliance with _____.
22. This shake-up in the balance of power, caused by the events mentioned in #s 9 and 10, is often referred to as the "_____ Revolution" of 1756.
23. The architect of Britain's victories in the Seven Years' War was _____.
24. During the war in America, the British army would achieve its greatest victory "*on the Plains of Abraham overlooking the valley of the Saint Lawrence River*" at which city? _____
25. Which dynastical House held the position of Stadholder in all seven of the Dutch provinces? _____
- _____ 26. The United Provinces was a *confederation*. What does this mean?
- a strong union of weak provinces.
 - a strong union of strong provinces.
 - a weak union of weak provinces.
 - a weak union of strong provinces.
- _____ 27. The people of the United Provinces were unique in 17th century Europe in that they...
- practiced religious toleration.
 - were Calvinist in their beliefs.
 - maintained international banks.
 - choose not to engage in trade.
 - practiced democracy.
- _____ 28. The United Provinces were "*an island of plenty in a sea of want*" for all of the following reasons **EXCEPT**?
- they enjoyed the lowest standard of living in Europe.
 - women were among the highest paid women in Europe.
 - massive granaries ensured that food prices fluctuated very little.
 - salaries were relatively high.
 - all classes of society ate well.
29. The trading company established by the United Provinces to conduct trade with Asia was known as the _____
30. Unlike the trade economies of the nation-states of Western Europe, the economies of the nation-states of central and Eastern Europe were based primarily on _____.
31. Whatever trade was engaged in by the nation-states of central and Eastern Europe was conducted through port cities on the _____ Sea.
32. The economy of Sweden was based primarily on the export of _____.

33. ____ Which of the following statements best describes the government of 17th century Poland?
- A. a powerful nobility who willingly submitted themselves to the supreme central authority of their king.
 - B. a weak nobility who was forced to submit themselves to the supreme central authority of their king.
 - C. a weak nobility who openly challenged attempts by the king to rule as a supreme central authority.
 - D. a powerful nobility who refused to submit to the central authority of their king.
 - E. a powerful parliament, or diet, which struggled to reign in the supreme central authority of the king.
34. Poland's central legislative body was called (in Polish) the _____, or Diet.
35. ____ A major stumbling block to effective gov't in the Polish Diet was the *liberum veto*, whereby...
- A. the king had the authority to revoke any law passed by the Diet.
 - B. any single member of the Diet could require it to disband.
 - C. the king had the authority to close the Diet at any time.
 - D. the Diet had the authority to overturn any decree of the king.
36. When the *liberum veto* was used it was referred to as "_____ *the Diet*."
37. ____ Seventeenth century Poland could be described by all of the following **EXCEPT**?
- A. localism reminiscent of the Middle Ages continued to hold sway.
 - B. nobles used all their energy to maintain their traditional liberties.
 - C. the state was unable to collect enough taxes to build up an army.
 - D. the most efficient central administration in all of Europe.
38. The furthest extent of Ottoman expansion into Europe was reached in 1683, when the Turks unsuccessfully besieged the Austrian city of _____.
39. Which European peninsula fell under Ottoman control from the mid-15th - early 20th century? _____