

1. In pre-Revolutionary Europe, the most important fact of life for most of the population, and the gravest concern for governments, was the quality and quantity of _____.
2. Pre-Revolutionary Europeans did not enjoy what Americans regard as "*individual rights*" - instead, a person enjoyed such rights and privileges as were guaranteed to the particular "_____."
3. In every European nation-state, the _____ was the single wealthiest sector of the population, had the widest degree of social, political, and economic power, and set the tone of polite society.
4. The smallest, wealthiest, best-defined, and most socially responsible aristocracy in Europe resided in _____.
5. The eldest male member of each British noble family sat in the House of _____ of Parliament?
6. In France, "*nobles of the* _____" derived their nobility from military service, while "*nobles of the* _____" were those who had either acquired their titles through service or purchase.
- _____ 7. The nobility of Eastern Europe...
 - A. usually possessed extensive judicial authority over their serfs.
 - B. often abandoned the old military traditions of the aristocracy.
 - C. were usually laden with significant tax burdens.
 - D. was usually less repressive than the nobility of Western Europe.
8. Peter the Great linked state service and noble social status through the _____ of _____.
9. In 1785, through the _____ of the _____, Catherine the Great legally defined noble rights and privileges in exchange for the assurance that the nobility would serve the state voluntarily.
- _____ 10. During the "*aristocratic resurgence*," the nobility did all of the following, **EXCEPT**?
 - A. tried to bring an end to their exclusiveness by making it less difficult to become a noble.
 - B. attempted to use the authority of existing institutions against the power of the monarchies.
 - C. sought to improve its financial position by gaining further exemptions from taxation.
 - D. pushed to reserve appointments to the officer corps of the army, the bureaucracies, the gov't ministries, and the church exclusively for themselves.
11. Landlord power increased as one moved across Europe from _____ to _____, with the worst off serfs in Europe living in _____.
12. Throughout Eastern Europe in the 18th century, the absolute authority of the nobility over their serfs sparked a series of peasant revolts - the largest and most significant of which was "_____ 's Rebellion" in _____ (country) - which was crushed by Catherine the Great.
- _____ 13. The English Game Laws can be described by all of the following **EXCEPT**?
 - A. represented a prime example of class legislation - laws directed against a specific social class.
 - B. gave English landowners the exclusive right to hunt game animals.
 - C. were the gentry's way of demonstrating the superiority of landed over commercial wealth.
 - D. led to the creation of a black market in game animals.
 - E. protected the rights of all classes to hunt to meet their basic need for food.
- _____ 14. Poaching in England...
 - A. was the exclusive right of the working class.
 - B. decreased as England's population increased.
 - C. increased when the economy fell into decline.
 - D. was legally practiced by all social groups.
 - E. ended with the onset of the Agricultural Revolution.
- _____ 15. In pre-industrial *northwestern* Europe, all of the following were true **EXCEPT**?
 - A. the household almost invariably consisted of a married couple, their children, and their servants.
 - B. illegitimate births were quite common.
 - C. households were predominantly nuclear rather than extended.
 - D. young people typically married in their mid to late twenties.
 - E. many young women of the lower classes became servants before marriage.

- _____ 16. In pre-industrial *eastern* Europe, all of the following were true **EXCEPT**?
- A. households were generally larger than those in the West.
 - B. the landholding structure had significant impact on patterns of marriage and family.
 - C. the typical household consisted of three to four generations living together.
 - D. young people typically married after the age of twenty.
 - E. households were predominantly extended rather than nuclear.
- _____ 17. In pre-industrial *western* Europe, all of the following were true **EXCEPT**?
- A. the household was the basic unit of production and consumption.
 - B. people living outside a household were viewed with great suspicion.
 - C. depending on age and skill, not everyone in the household worked.
 - D. the high mortality rate meant that many households were reconstituted second families.
 - E. the family economy was highly vulnerable.
- _____ 18. For pre-industrial European women, all of the following were true **EXCEPT**?
- A. women often found that opportunities for establishing an independent existence were limited.
 - B. wet nurses were often utilized so women could continue to make their economic contribution.
 - C. if economic disaster struck the family, it was usually the wife who organized the "economy of expediency."
 - D. bearing and rearing children were usually the primary responsibilities of a wife.
 - E. women often received lower wages than men for the same work.