



Guided Reading Activity 14-1

Europe in Crisis: The Wars of Religion

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions as you read Section 1.

1. Name the chief cause of religious wars that plagued Europe in the sixteenth century.

2. Who were the Huguenots?

3. What issues besides the religious played a role in the French civil wars?

4. What event brought the French Wars of Religion to an end?

5. How did Philip II strengthen his control over Spain?

6. How did Spain see itself, based on its Catholic heritage?

7. What happened when Philip tried to crush Calvinism in the Netherlands?

8. Why has the seventeenth century been called the golden age of the Dutch Republic?

9. What two notable things happened during the reign of Elizabeth Tudor?

10. What did Philip II believe would happen if Spanish forces invaded England?

**Guided Reading Activity 14-2****Social Crises, War, and Revolution****DIRECTIONS:** Fill in the blanks below as you read Section 2.

The great influx of gold and silver from the (1) _____ and a growing population demanding land and food led to (2) _____ in Europe from 1560 to 1650. Spain's economy was seriously falling by the 1640s due to (3) _____ producing less silver, fleets subject to (4) _____ attacks, and the loss of Muslim and Jewish (5) _____ and (6) _____.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries more than a hundred thousand people were charged with (7) _____. Under intense torture, accused witches usually (8) _____ to a number of practices. By 1650, people were finding it (9) _____ to believe in the old view of a world haunted by evil spirits.

(10) _____ played an important role in the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War, as well as (11) _____ and (12) _____ motives. The Peace of (13) _____ stated that all German states, including the Calvinist ones, could determine their own religion.

At the core of the English Revolution was the struggle between king and (14) _____ to determine what role each should play in governing England. James I of England believed kings receive their (15) _____ from God and are responsible only to him. Under the armies of (16) _____, Parliament finally proved victorious.

Dutch leader William of (17) _____ and his wife (18) _____ raised an army and invaded England in 1688 in an almost bloodless (19) _____. As William and Mary took the English throne, they accepted a Bill of Rights setting forth (20) _____ right to make laws and levy taxes.



Guided Reading Activity 14-3

Response to Crisis: Absolutism

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the blanks below as you read Section 3.

- I. _____ is a system in which a ruler holds total _____.
 - A. In seventeenth-century Europe, absolutism was tied to the divine _____.
 - B. The reign of _____ in France is the best example of absolutism.
 1. Cardinal Richelieu strengthened the _____ by limiting rights and spying on the nobles.
 2. Louis XIV called himself the _____.
 3. Louis had complete authority over _____, the _____ and _____.
- II. _____ and _____ emerged as European powers after the Thirty Years' War.
 - A. Prussia was a small territory with no natural _____ for defense.
 1. Frederick William built the _____ largest army in Europe.
 2. In 1701, Frederick William's son _____ officially became king.
 - B. The _____ had long served as emperors in the Holy Roman Empire.
 1. In the seventeenth century, they had lost the _____ Empire.
 2. After the defeat of the Turks in 1687, Austria took control of all of _____, _____, _____, and _____.
- III. Ivan IV became the first Russian ruler to take the title of _____, or caesar.
 - A. The most prominent member of the _____ dynasty was Peter the Great.
 - B. Peter was especially eager to borrow European _____ to modernize the army and navy.
 - C. A hard-fought war with _____ enabled the building of St. Petersburg.

SECTION 14-3



Guided Reading Activity 14-4

The World of European Culture

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the blanks below as you read Section 4.

1. _____ in art used elongated figures to show _____, heightened _____, and religious _____.
2. The mood depicted by El Greco reflected well the tensions created by the religious upheavals of the _____.
3. The _____ painting style was known for its use of dramatic effects to arouse the emotions and reflect a search for power.
4. Perhaps the greatest figure of the baroque period was the Italian architect and sculptor _____, who completed St. Peter's _____ in Rome.
5. Of all the Elizabethan _____, none is more famous than _____.
6. The Globe theatre's admission charge of one or two pennies enabled even the _____ to attend.
7. Beginning in the 1580s, the standard for playwrights was set by _____ who wrote perhaps 1,500 plays in all.
8. Miguel de Cervantes' novel _____ has been hailed as one of the greatest literary works of all time.
9. Hobbes called the state "that great _____ to which we owe our peace and defense."
10. Locke believed _____ should protect the rights of the people, and the people would act _____ toward government.
11. John Locke's ideas were used to support demands for _____ government, the rule of law and the protection of rights.