

Age of Absolutism STAD Terms

1. Armada – a fleet of warships

2. Huguenots – French Protestants influenced by John Calvin

3. Thirty Years War – a result of the spread of Calvinism into the Holy Roman Empire. Calvinism was not recognized by the Peace of Augsburg.

4. Inflation – Rising prices

5. Parliament – Representative assembly of England; Legislature. Limited govt.

6. Divine Right – The belief that kings receive their power from God and are responsible only to God

7. Absolutism – A system in which a ruler holds total power

8. Czar – the Russian word for *Caesar*

9. Yeoman – Farmers with small landholdings, and laborers

10. Commonwealth – A republic

11. Gentry – Lesser nobles, merchants, lawyers, and clergy

12. Versailles – palace court outside of Paris built by Louis XIV

13. Balance of Power- A political system in which allied nation helps to keep peace and order with rival nations by jointly challenging their power

14. Louis XIV – “I am the state!” Sun King

15. Pragmatic Sanction – Royal decree allowing Maria Theresa to inherit the Austrian throne

16. St. Petersburg – Russia’s “Window to the West.”

17. Time of Troubles- Period of Russian history characterized by nobles feuds over the throne, peasant revolts, and foreign invasion.

18. Boyars – Russian nobles

19. Estates General- Representative assembly of France. First was the clergy, second was the nobility, and the third was the rest of the townspeople 97%.

20. Edict of Nantes- issued by French King Henry IV in 1598. It recognized Catholicism as the official religion of France, but allowed Protestants to worship in areas where they were the majority.

**Age of Absolutism
Practice Quiz**

- ___ 1. A fleet of warships
- ___ 2. French Protestants influenced by John Calvin
- ___ 3. resulted from the spread of Calvinism into the Holy Roman Empire
- ___ 4. Rising prices
- ___ 5. Representative assembly of England
- ___ 6. The belief that the kings receive their power from God and are responsible only to God
- ___ 7. A system in which a ruler holds total power
- ___ 8. The Russian word for *Caesar*
- ___ 9. Farmers with small landholdings, and laborers
- ___ 10. A republic
- ___ 11. Lesser nobles, merchants, lawyers and clergy
- ___ 12. Louis XIV moved his court and government to this new palace
- ___ 13. A political system that attempts to keep rival nations from becoming too powerful
- ___ 14. "I am the state!" Sun King
- ___ 15. Allowed Maria Theresa to become Queen of Austria
- ___ 16. Russia's "Window to the West."
- ___ 17. Period of Russian history characterized by nobles feuds over the throne, peasant revolts, and foreign invasion.
- ___ 18. Russian nobles
- ___ 19. Representative assembly of France. First was the clergy, second was the nobility, and the third was the rest of the townspeople 97%
- ___ 20. allowed some Protestant worship in France

- A. Louis XIV
- B. Commonwealth
- C. Absolutism
- D. Czar
- E. Divine Rights of Kings
- F. Thirty Years' War
- G. Huguenots
- H. Armada
- I. Edict of Nantes
- J. Inflation
- K. Boyars
- L. St. Petersburg
- M. Balance of Power
- N. Yeomen
- O. Pragmatic sanction
- P. "Time of Trouble"
- Q. Versailles
- R. Parliament
- S. Estates General
- T. Gentry

Answers: HGFJ RECD NBTQ MAOL PKSI