

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

**Absolute Monarchs: The Holy Roman Empire, Austria, Prussia,
France, Britain, & Russia: The Seven Years War & Beyond: Extra Vocabulary Worksheet**

Instructions: For each item, write at least one sentence explaining the historical significance of the term in reference to the Age of Absolute Monarchs.

1. The Thirty Years War (1618-1648):
2. Protestants:
3. The Bourbon Dynasty of France:
4. The Holy Roman Empire's Hapsburg Dynasty:
5. Ferdinand the 2nd:
6. Cardinal Richelieu:
7. King Louis the 13th:
8. The United Netherlands:
9. The Ottoman Empire:
10. Serfs:
11. Maria Theresa of Austria:
12. Emperor Charles the 6th:
13. Frederick the 2nd King of Prussia:
14. Silesia:
15. The War of Austrian Succession:
16. The Seven Years War:
17. The French and Indian War:
18. The 13 British Colonies:
19. Ivan the 4th:
20. Tsar:

21. Ivan Ivanovich:
22. The Oprichnik:
23. Boyars:
24. The Time of Trouble:
25. Feodor the 1st:
26. The Rurik Dynasty:
27. The Zemsky Sobor:
28. Michael Romanov:
29. The Romanov Dynasty:
30. Peter the Great (1672-1725):
31. Westernization:
32. Catherine the Great:

Answers:

1. The Thirty Years War (1618-1648): Originally, the conflict started as Protestant and Catholic factions faced off. Eventually, the most powerful nations of Europe entered into war with each other over this religious divide. The conflict morphed into a political struggle too. The Bourbon Dynasty of France, though Catholic, saw the Catholic Holy Roman Empire's Hapsburg Dynasty as a threat to their power on the European continent.
2. Protestants: Those who resisted and protested the Catholic Church were Protestants.
3. The Bourbon Dynasty of France: This was a Catholic noble family that ruled in France.
4. The Holy Roman Empire's Hapsburg Dynasty: The Hapsburgs were Catholic noble families who ruled in var
5. Ferdinand the 2nd: The Holy Roman Catholic Emperor, Ferdinand the 2nd, a member of the Hapsburg Dynasty, tried to force everyone in his realm to be Catholic.
6. Cardinal Richelieu: Ironically, though Catholic, Cardinal Richelieu, the Chief Minister under King Louis the 13th, untied France with the Protestant factions to fight against the Hapsburg Dynasty
7. King Louis the 13th: When he took power, Cardinal Richelieu was actually running France.
8. The United Netherlands: Europe was now far removed from a unified, Catholic region. Individual nation states arose claiming ultimate control in their regions. In the West, England, France, and the United Netherlands, claimed sovereignty (control) in their regions.
9. The Ottoman Empire: Like other nations in Europe, this empire asserted absolute control in its territory.
10. Serfs: These farmers were virtually slaves in the areas they resided in.
11. Maria Theresa of Austria: Empress Maria Theresa of Austria (1717-1780) controlled Austria, Hungary, Croatia, Bohemia, Transylvania, and other areas. Yet, she faced opposition.
12. Emperor Charles the 6th: His heir was Maria Theresa of Austria.
13. Frederick the 2nd King of Prussia: Frederick the 2nd (1712-1786), King of Prussia, challenged Theresa's rule in an area called Silesia.
14. Silesia: This was a disputed area between Frederick the 2nd and Maria Theresa.
15. The War of Austrian Succession: Frederick the 2nd was able to take Silesia. Yet, Austria's harsh resistance halted any future expansion of Prussia beyond Silesia. This conflict became known as the War of Austrian Succession, since it tested the power of the new monarch of Austria, Theresa.
16. The Seven Years War: The Seven Years War lasted from 1756-1763. The team of Great Britain and Prussia had massive tension with the team of France, Austria, and Russia. Great Britain and France saw each other as competitors toward their various colonial pursuits in the Americas and other places.
17. The French and Indian War: This was a conflict between France and Britain that was also a part of the Seven Years war.
18. The 13 British Colonies: These were the areas Britain controlled as it colonized North America.
19. Ivan the 4th: Also called Ivan the Terrible, he ruled as monarch of Russia from 1547 to 1584.
20. Tsar: This was the title of the main monarch of Russia.

21. Ivan Ivanovich: Ivan was ruthless against opposition, even murdering his own son, Ivan Ivanovich (1554-1581), whom he believed stood against him, through hitting him in the head with his scepter.
22. The Oprichnik: These members served as secret police for Ivan the Terrible and terrorized Russian citizens.
23. Boyars: Some of the nobility of Russia, called boyars, rose up against Ivan to claim various lands.
24. The Time of Trouble: This era was defined by peasant revolts and feuds between various boyars.
25. Feodor the 1st: The son of Ivan the Terrible who died childless.
26. The Rurik Dynasty: This was the Russian royal line that extended from Ivan the Terrible.
27. The Zemsky Sobor: Eventually, after Feodr died Childless, the Zemsky Sobor, a parliament like meeting of several Russian leaders, appointed Feodor's nephew, Michael Romanov (1596-1645), as the new Tsar.
28. Michael Romanov: He became monarch of Russia after Feodor died.
29. The Romanov Dynasty: This was the Russian royal line that came after the Rurik dynasty died.
30. Peter the Great (1672-1725): One of the most powerful monarchs of the Romanov Dynasty was Peter the Great (1672-1725). Peter saw the West as growing in power and wanted to imitate the West's economic success, industrial like pursuits, and other features.
31. Westernization: This was the desire of Peter the Great for Russia to imitate the societies of Western Europe.
32. Catherine the Great: Catherine the Great (1729-1796) ruled Russia in a time when the Enlightenment was becoming very popular. She claimed to support the movement, but eventually put down the rise of various serf groups.

Answers:

Question #1: What caused the Thirty Years War? What impact did it have on the Hapsburg Dynasty and the Bourbon Dynasty?

The Thirty Years War originally started as a fight between Catholic and Protestant factions. Yet, it evolved to be a fight between the Bourbon Dynasty of France against the military might the Hapsburg Dynasty. Ironically, both dynasties were Catholic, but the Bourbon French Dynasty joined with the Protestant alliances to diminish the power of the rival Hapsburg Dynasty.

Question #2: How did the area of Silesia cause conflict between Prussia and Austria? Who were some significant nations and individuals involved in this conflict?

When Maria Theresa became the monarch of Austria, and consequently became in charge of Silesia, Frederick the 2nd invaded Silesia to absorb it into Prussia. Britain backed Austria and France backed Prussia in this move. While Prussia did gain Silesia, it did not take any more land from Austria beyond this region.

Question #3: What caused the Seven Years War? How did its conclusion impact France's influence in North America?

Great Britain and Prussia had massive tension with the team of France, Austria, and Russia. Great Britain and France saw each other as competitors toward their various colonial pursuits in the Americas and other places. France and Britain were fighting over colonial claims in North America and Austria tried to reclaim Silesia. This brought the alliances into military conflict. In the Americas, the conflict was called the French and Indian War. In this region, Britain was triumphant and gained much of the land claims of France.

Question #4: Describe the political and social impact of the following Russian Absolute monarchs: Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great, and Catherine the Great.

Ivan the Terrible created a fierce central government in Russia and enforced his rule through his secret police, the Oprichnik. Peter the Great implemented various programs to make Russia more culturally like the nations of western Europe. Catherine the Great seemed to view the Enlightenment favorably, but eventually endorse serfdom and expanded it in Russia.