

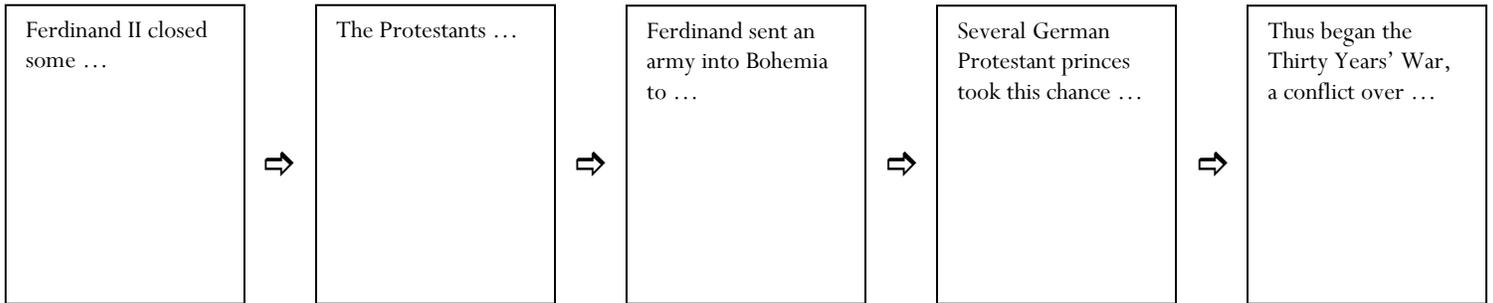
UNIT 5: EARLY MODERN EUROPE
Reading Guide 34: Absolute Monarchs in Central and Eastern Europe

Directions: Complete each question after reading.

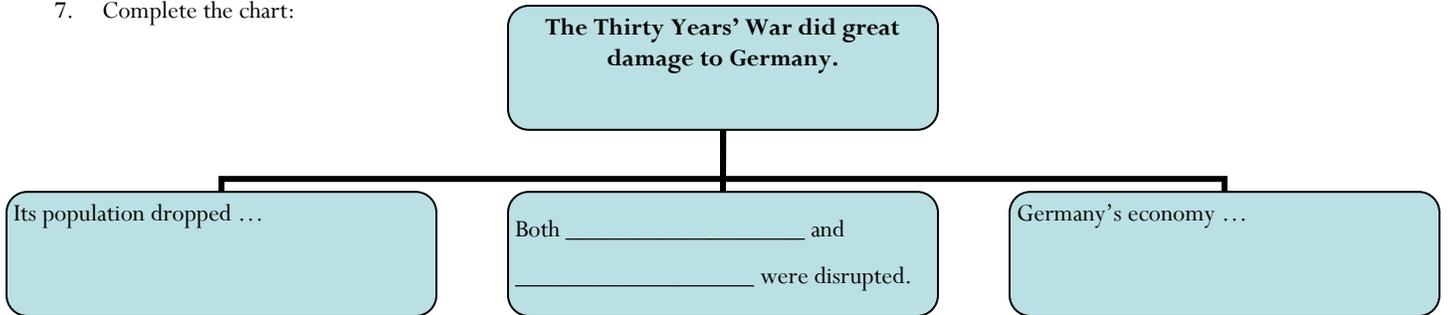
21.3: Central European Monarchs Clash

• **Objective A: Describe the Thirty Years' War.**

1. The Peace of Augsburg (1555) said that churches in Germany could be either _____ or _____ but not _____.
2. 1608: Lutherans formed the _____; 1609: Catholic princes formed the _____
3. Ferdinand II was head of the _____ family.
4. Complete the chain of events which began the Thirty Years' War:



5. The Thirty Years' War lasted from _____ to _____.
6. Why did Richelieu send Catholic French troops to join the German and Swedish Protestants against the Hapsburgs?
7. Complete the chart:



8. The _____ ended the war. Among its consequences it:
 - ended ...
 - introduced a new method of peace negotiations whereby all participants ...
 - recognized Europe as a group of _____, _____ states which marked the beginning of the _____.

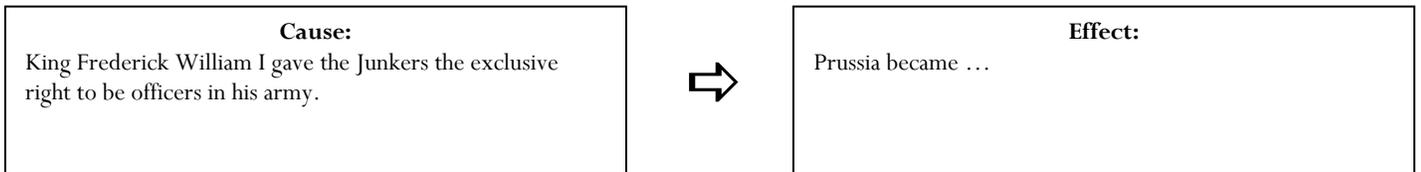
• **Objective B: Explain the growth of central European states.**

9. None of the major powers of central Europe was _____ in the mid-1600s. The powers were:
 -
 -
 -

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

10. The landowning nobles in central Europe not only _____ but also ...
11. These old, weakened empires and kingdoms left a _____ in central Europe which would be filled by two _____-speaking families.
12. One of these families was the _____ of _____. Their empire was a difficult one to rule; within its borders lived a diverse assortment of people:
- -
 -
 -
13. What did the Hapsburg ruler Charles VI persuade other leaders of Europe to agree to?
14. Like Austria, _____ rose to power in the 1600s. Its ruling family, the _____, also had ambitions.

15. Complete the chart:

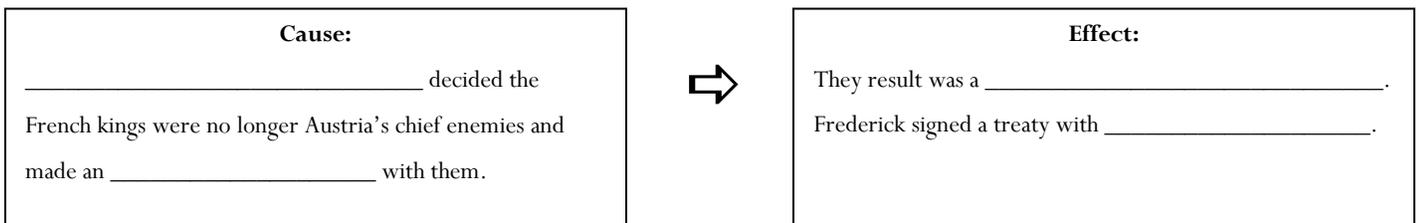


16. Frederick II, known as _____, loved _____, _____, and _____. He encouraged _____ and _____. He believed that a ruler should be like a _____ to his people.

• **Objective C: Identify conflicts between Prussia and Austria.**

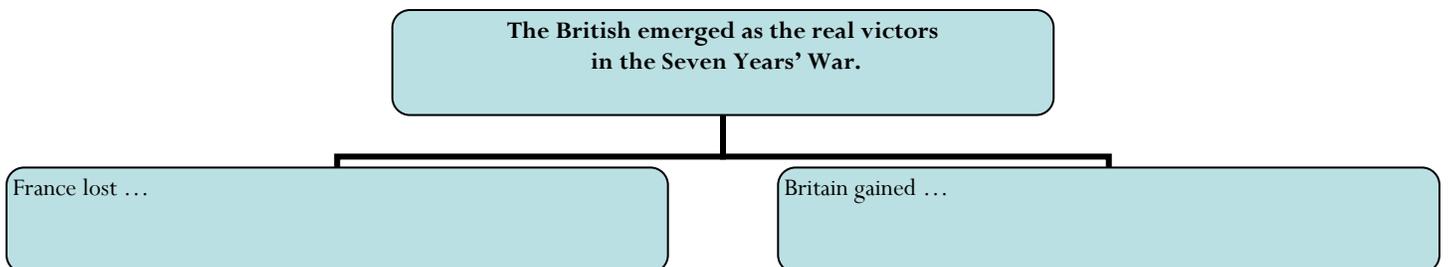
17. With the acquisition of Silesia, Prussia became ...

18. Complete the chart:



19. What was the result of Frederick's attack on Saxony, an Austrian ally?

20. Complete the chart:



21.4: Absolute Rulers of Russia

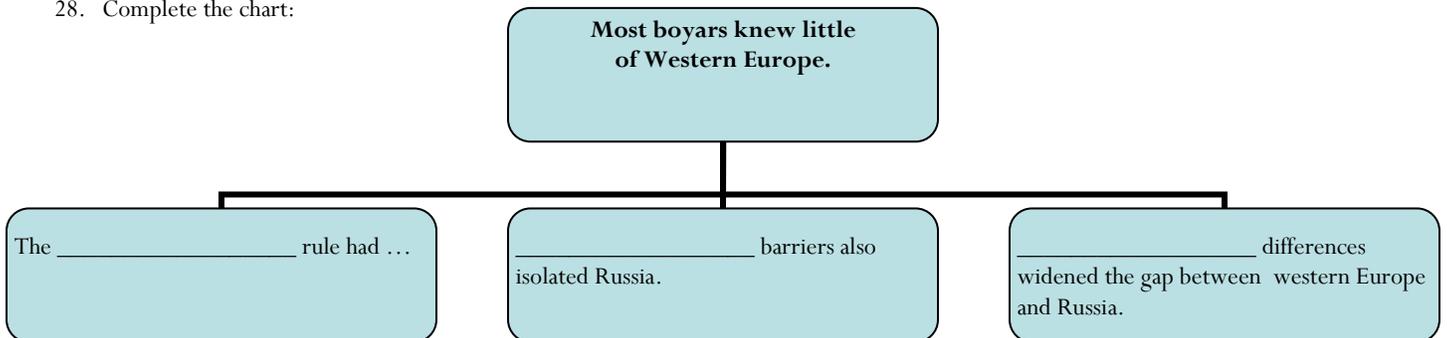
• **Objective A: Explain how Russian rulers began to build a strong Russian state.**

21. Ivan III, who ruled Russia from _____ to _____, accomplished several things.
- He conquered ...
 - He liberated ...
 - He began ...
22. Ivan IV, called _____, seized power at age _____ and had himself crowned _____, a title which means “_____.”
23. Define *boyars*:
24. How did Ivan react to his wife’s death? (Be detailed.)

25. In 1613 a new czar, _____, was chosen. Thus began the _____ dynasty, which ruled Russia for _____ years (_____ - _____).

• **Objective B: Characterize the differences between Russia and western Europe.**

26. In 1696, _____ became sole ruler of Russia. He became known to history as _____.
27. Russia was still a land of _____ and _____.
28. Complete the chart:



• **Objective C: Describe Peter the Great’s reforms and their impact on Russia.**

29. The young czar believed that Russia’s future depended on ...
30. 1697, Peter embarked on the “Grand Embassy,” a long visit to _____. One of his goal’s was ...
31. Peter’s goal of _____, of using western Europe as a _____, was not an end in itself. He saw it as a way to ...
32. Peter believed that _____ was a key to Russia’s progress.
33. Peter fought _____ to gain a piece of the _____ coast. (See map 610 – you will be expected to know where this is.)
34. In 1703, Peter began building a new city which he called _____. In time it became a _____.
35. By the time of Peter’s death in 1725, Russia was ...