SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS
SECTION 1: Philip II of Spain
1). Describe the events or developments that undermined Spain even at the height of its power. Which do you think was the most harmful (critical thinking)?

Identify: Absolute Monarch (p.374), Battle of Lepanto (p.375), Spanish Armada (p.376), Moriscoes (p.377).

SECTION 2: Louis XIV of France
1). Explain how Louis XIV ruled France with a "skill and power unmatched by any other ruler in Europe" (critical thinking)?

Identify: Edict of Nantes (p.380), Cardinal Richelieu (p.379).

SECTION 3: Frederick William I of Prussia
1). Describe the process King Frederick William established an absolute monarchy and transformed Prussia from a small kingdom into a major European power (critical thinking)?

Identify: Hohenzollerns (p.385), Junkers (p.386), Maria Theresa (p.387), Pragmatic Sanction (p.386).

SECTION 4: Peter the Great of Russia
1). Was Peter the Great ultimately successful or not in "westernizing" Russia (critical thinking)? Explain.

Identify: Suleiman (p.388-389), Peter the Great (p.390), Catherine the Great.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

1. **Under the rule of Philip II, Spain enjoyed a golden age.** Philip was a hardworking, absolute ruler. Treasure from the Americas helped make Spain strong and financed its many wars. However, Spanish power declined in the late 1600s.

2. **In the 1600s, France, under the leadership of Louis XIV, replaced Spain as the most powerful nation in Europe**. For 54 years, Louis XIV ruled with absolute power, keeping the nobles occupied at his glittering court and fighting many ways wars of expansion.

3. **In the Holy Roman Empire, conflicts between Protestants and Catholics led to the Thirty Years' War**. The years of fighting left Germany physically devastated and the Peace of Westphalia recognized the independence of hundreds of small German states. However, in the 1700s, Prussia and Austria emerged as the two leading German states.

4. **The Ottoman Empire and Poland were powerful nations in Eastern Europe in the 1500s, but by the 1700s Russia had become a major power**. Peter the Great strengthened Russia by introducing western ideas and technology. Both Peter and Catherine expanded Russia's borders and made Russia a major force in European affairs.