

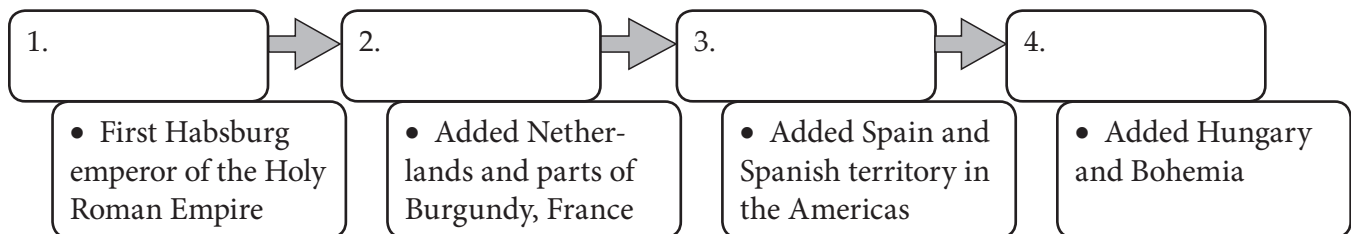
Strong Nations Develop Through Global Trade

A. Chart Exercise

Write the name of each Habsburg emperor in the box above his accomplishment on the chart.

Charles	Frederick III	Maximilian I	Philip
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The Rise of the Habsburgs



B. General Exercises

Complete the exercises.

5. Put a check mark beside the reasons that cogs improved shipping and trade.
 - a. ___ powered by steam
 - b. ___ could easily outrun pirates
 - c. ___ able to navigate rough seas
 - d. ___ carried cannons for defense
 - e. ___ could carry large loads of cargo

6. Explain how stock companies lowered the risks for individual investors.

7. Complete the characteristics of the Habsburg Empire.

- a. It became the _____ nation on earth at that time.
- b. In later years it was called the _____ Empire.
- c. It gained vast territories through _____.

Underline the correct words.

8. Cogs and stock companies helped **undermine, stabilize** Europe's economy.
9. After the Dutch Golden Age, **England, Spain** replaced the Netherlands as the leader in sea trade.
10. New inventions and an explosion of industry produced a **scientific, an industrial** revolution.
11. **Frederick III's, Charlemagne's** empire was considered the rebirth of the Roman Empire.

Answer the questions.

12. How did smaller nations protect and stabilize their countries? _____

13. Why were the great powers constantly at war with each other? _____

Match each country or region with its main export. Answers may be used more than once.

14. ____ England
15. ____ France
16. ____ Norway
17. ____ Sweden
18. ____ ____ Mediterranean

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. fish b. grain c. lumber d. wine e. wool |
|--|

Circle the letters of the answers to each question.

19. Which two natural factors helped Europe develop global trade?
 - a. diverse climates
 - b. large population
 - c. mountainous terrain
 - d. widespread natural transportation system
20. What were two results of competition in Europe's global trade?
 - a. increased trade
 - b. balance of wealth
 - c. improved relations
 - d. European colonies around the world

Catholic Rulers Face Protestants

A. Chart Exercise

Follow the directions to complete the chart about the Thirty Years' War.

- 1, 2. Write *Catholics* or *Protestants* in the box to show who was on the opposing sides of the war.
- 3-7. Write the name of each country from the word box in the correct column.

Austria Denmark England France Spain Sweden

Thirty Years' War

1. (Habsburgs)	2.
3.	4.
Hungary	5.
Holy Roman Empire	6.
7.	France
Parts of Germany	Parts of Germany

Complete the sentence.

8. After the Thirty Years' War, _____, Switzerland, and Portugal became independent.

B. General Exercises

Complete the sentences.

9. _____ established the Jesuit order in 1534.
10. Men following the Jesuit order vowed _____ to the church and committed to promoting _____ around the world.
11. _____ influenced monks and nuns and established convents.
12. _____ artists painted scenes from everyday life using subdued colors while _____-style artists used grand scenes and contrasting colors to evoke emotions.
13. The Thirty Years' War was the first real _____.

Circle the letters of the answers to each question.

14. What were two goals of the Counter Reformation?
 - a. to encourage scientific research
 - b. to stop the spread of Protestantism
 - c. to spread Catholicism in new areas
 - d. to reaffirm the principle of sola scriptura
15. What were two ways the Counter Reformation attempted to accomplish its goals?
 - a. strengthening the Inquisition
 - b. establishing new monastic orders
 - c. accepting the writings of Kepler and Galileo
 - d. providing vernacular translations of the Bible

Match each item with its description.

16. ____ began in 1618 and ended in 1648
17. ____ a series of treaties that ended the Thirty Years' War
18. ____ the doctrine that the Bible alone is the final authority
19. ____ a published list of writings considered heretical

- a. *Index of Forbidden Books*
- b. Peace of Westphalia
- c. *sola scriptura*
- d. Thirty Years' War

Answer the questions.

20. What was the main religious goal of King Charles and his son Philip? _____

21. What was the main purpose of the Council of Trent? _____

22. What were the goals of the two sides in the Thirty Years' War?
 - a. Catholics _____
 - b. Protestants _____
23. Which French Catholic cardinal influenced the king to send Catholic soldiers to help Protestants?

C. Interpretation Exercise

Read the Insight box on page 343 of the textbook; then answer the question.

24. What are some ways Christians might "war and fight" among themselves without being violent?

The Early Modern Period Changes Europe

A. Chart Exercise

Complete the chart to show how the Thirty Years' War affected Europe's land and people.

Affected area	Description
Population	1.
Farmland	2.
Diet and health	3.
Religion	4.

B. Map Exercise

Use the map on page 347 of the textbook to answer the questions.

- What city has been part of Russia the longest? _____
- Under which ruler did Russia expand the most? _____

C. General Exercises

Answer the questions.

- When did the North German Confederation form? _____
- What was the result of the North German Confederation? _____

- Under which leader did Russia gain easy access to Western European trade?

- What new Russian port city became the capital of Russia? _____
- What is the public sphere? _____

- What attitude did the public sphere feed? _____

Complete the sentences.

13. The real sufferers during the Thirty Years' War were _____.
14. Peter the Great attempted to Westernize Russia by forcing the people to accept Western _____, _____, and _____ practices.
15. Complete the methods Peter the Great used to Westernize Russia.
- He ordered nobles to replace _____.
 - He built _____.
 - He reorganized _____.
 - He ordered serfs to build Western-style _____.
16. The swords, spears, and shields of soldiers were replaced by guns and cannons during the _____.
17. Battles raged in _____ across four centuries.

D. Interpretation Exercise

Write *yes* beside each question that would probably be debated in the public sphere today.

Write *no* beside each question that would probably not be debated in the public sphere today.

- _____ How do we eliminate poverty?
- _____ Is it beneficial to have a state church?
- _____ What country is the leading producer of tulips?
- _____ Should the United States accept more immigrants?
- _____ Does Libya have the lowest divorce rate in the world?
- _____ Should France increase tariffs on imported Chinese wool?
- _____ How often does the Thames River in London freeze solid?

E. Going Global**Answer the questions.**

- Who established the Mali Empire? _____
- Under what ruler did the Mali Empire reach its height? _____
- How did Mansa Musa decrease the value of gold in Egypt? _____

- What religion did Mansa Musa promote? _____
- What was the capital city of the Mali Empire? _____

Thinking in Europe Changes

A. Map Exercise

Use the map on page 355 of the textbook to answer the questions.

1. Which religion dominated England? _____
2. Which religion dominated the countries around the Baltic Sea? _____
3. Which religion still dominated Western Europe? _____
4. Which was most dominant in the area that had the most Anabaptists? Circle the answer.
 Calvinist Lutheran mixture Roman Catholic

B. Chart Exercise

Complete the chart.

Early Philosophers and Astronomers

Name	Birthplace	Accomplishment or description
5. _____	Greece	6. believed in an earth-centered universe and promoted theories that became official _____ church doctrine
7. Nicholas _____	Poland	developed the theory of a sun-centered universe
8. _____ Galilei	Italy	wrote a book that put him under house arrest
9. _____	Germany	10. proved that planets follow _____ orbits

C. General Exercises

Complete the sentences.

11. One of the most important Greek philosophers of the ancient world was _____.
12. Europeans realized the size of their planet and the universe through the discovery of strange _____ and exotic species of animals and _____.

Answer the questions.

13. Why was Galileo's book easy for many people to understand?

14. How did Europe's rulers try to prevent rebellion and civil war?

Circle the letter(s) of the answer(s) to each question.

15. What method did Aristotle believe was important to test theories?

- a. using observation
- b. thinking carefully
- c. consulting the Bible
- d. calculating precisely

16. Which statement describes how scientists in the 1500s operated?

- a. They drew conclusions based on new observations.
- b. They proved Aristotle had found the best method of discovering truth.
- c. They realized that all previous methods were inaccurate and began making their own.
- d. They studied the writings of ancient philosophers to interpret the meaning of the universe.

17. What two feelings did the new discoveries cause for Europeans?

- a. annoyance
- b. fascination
- c. uncertainty
- d. insignificance

18. Despite the negatives, what were two positive effects of a close relationship between the church and the government?

- a. The nation's people were unified.
- b. It offered freedom for different beliefs.
- c. It promoted peace between people of different religions.
- d. People served the same king and believed the same things.

D. Interpretation Exercise**Answer the question.**

19. How did Copernicus avoid punishment for challenging Aristotle?
