**English Orals**

**Absolutism in Eastern Europe**

**Ch. 16**

**Due Date:**

**Thursday, December 13**

**You will be graded on: accuracy of information, whether you dress up, articulation, detail and confidence.**

**You will turn in your written answers to the questions in addition to answering them orally in front of the class on the due date listed above.**

**Seventeenth-Century Crisis and Rebuilding (page 480)**

1. Identify four reasons why the seventeenth century is called “the age of crisis.”
2. List three areas that witnessed spectacular growth in the 1600s.

**Peasant Life in the Midst of Economic Crisis (pages 480-482)**

1. Where did most people live in 17th Century Europe? Compare the role of peasants in western Europe with that of serfs in eastern Europe (answers to this can also be found in the “Return of Serfdom in the East” section on page 482).
2. Identify some of the effects of the “mini ice age” that Europe experienced in the 17th Century.
3. What happened to wages, unemployment, and food prices in the 1600s?
4. Which countries experienced economic difficulties in the 1600s vs. which country had its “Golden Age?”
5. What is meant by a “moral economy?
6. Provide specific examples of powers that Lords in eastern Europe had over their serfs/peasants.
7. How did Lords in eastern Europe undermine the role of towns and merchants?

**Achievements in State Building (pages 484-485)**

1. Although there were many differences between Absolutist and Constitutional governments in Europe during the 1600 and 1700s, identify three things that they had in common.
2. List three specific obstacles that European rulers faced in trying to increase their power in the 1600 and 1700s.
3. In which four areas did both absolutist and constitutional governments achieve new levels of control?

**Warfare and the Growth of the Army Size (pages 485-486)**

1. What was the driving force of 17th Century state building? Compare medieval armies with 17th-century armies in Europe.
2. Which country had the largest army in the 1600s? Which social class experienced a large death toll in 17th century wars? Until the late 1760s, who bore much of the cost associated with equipping troops, food, and weapons?
3. How did Britain’s approach to military buildup differ from other European countries?

**Popular Political Action (page 486)**

1. Over which issues did popular uprisings develop in the 17th Century?
2. Where were popular revolts common?
3. Identify three things that those who protested demanded from their governments.
4. What did governments do in the early eighteenth century to undermine the leverage that those who revolted once had?

**The Austrian Hapsburgs (pages 494-495)**

1. What state did the Hapsburgs find themselves in at the end of the Thirty Years’ War? Identify specific things that the Hapsburgs did to increase their power in Bohemia and Austria.
2. How did the Hungarian relationship with the Hapsburgs differ from some of the other territorial holdings of the Hapsburgs?
3. Who led patriotic Hungarian revolts against the Hapsburgs? How did they turn out? What concessions did the Hapsburgs give the Hungarians?
4. What are two things the Hapsburgs used to create a common identity among their diverse holdings?

**Prussia in the Seventeenth Century (pages 495-496)**

1. Which family ruled parts of Prussia and eastern Germany in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries?
2. Which methods did Frederick the “Great Elector” use to consolidate power?
3. Who were the Junkers, and what agreement did they make with Frederick the Great Elector?

**The Consolidation of Prussia Absolutism (pages 495-497)**

1. What was Frederick William I known as? Defend or refute whether this was an appropriate title for him.
2. How did Frederick William I transform Prussia into a truly absolutist state?
3. What evidence is there that the Prussian society of the 18th century was highly militaristic?

**The Mongol Yoke and the Rise of Moscow (pages 497-498)**

1. Who ruled Russia for 200 years? What were Slavic Russian princes required to give those who ruled?
2. What important move did Ivan III make to establish independence from those who ruled Russia for 200 years?
3. Identify two specific things that Muscovite Princes (princes from the Moscow area of Russia) did to establish their independence from Mongol Khans.
4. Where does the tile “Czar” or “Tsar” come from? What was known as “The Third Rome?”
5. Who was the first Czar of Russia and which religion did he see himself the heir of?

**The Tsar and His People (pages 498-499)**

1. Does “Ivan the Terrible” deserve his moniker? Defend your answer with specific examples.
2. In which areas was “Ivan the Terrible” successful?
3. Who were the Cossacks, and what did Russian Tsars do to undermine their power?
4. How did Ivan the Terrible control urban traders and artisans?
5. What was “The Time of Troubles?”
6. Who came into power at the end of the “Time of Troubles,” and which dynasty did he establish in Russia?
7. Identify three important achievements that the Romanovs made during the 1600s.

**The Reforms of Peter the Great (pages 499-503)**

1. Which countries did Peter want to emulate?
2. Why did Peter the Great attack Sweden?
3. How did Peter respond to his defeat at Narva (to the Swedes)—what did he do to improve?
4. Identify specific things that Peter the Great did to control the nobility.
5. How did Peter make the army and government more efficient? Identify three methods that Peter used to build his army.
6. What did Peter the Great’s defeat of Sweden in 1721 result in? Which lands did Russia acquire?
7. Provide three facts associated with the construction of St. Petersburg
8. Provide two specific examples of Peter the Great’s westernization efforts
9. Which of Peter the Great’s reforms were unpopular among nobles and peasants?

**The Growth of the Ottoman Empire (pages 503-505)**

1. How did most Christian Europeans view the Ottomans?
2. In what ways was the Ottoman Empire progressive?
3. Where did the Ottoman Empire extend (geographically)?
4. Describe the unique model that the Ottomans used to build their state and society
5. How did the role of the Sultan’s wives change over time?
6. What was the millet system?
7. What was the janissary corps?
8. Which religion dominated the Ottoman state?