

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



Score:

## #1 European States, 542-554

1. What makes a ruler "enlightened"?

Who were the enlightened absolutists of the 18<sup>th</sup> century?

2. Make two time lines, one for France and one for England (pg 504-506). If a particular event is a "high point," put it above the line. "Low points" should be below the line. Give reasons for why you are placing each where you are. Include the following information: (5pts)
  - A. France: duke of Orléans, Cardinal Fleury, Madame de Pompadour
  - B. Britain: George I, George II, Robert Walpole, George III, John Wilkes, Robert Clive, William Pitt the Elder, William Pitt the Younger

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3. What made Frederick II and Enlightened monarch?

What were some of the limits of his "enlightened" ruling?

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4. Why is Joseph II considered the most enlightened monarch of his time?

Why was he ultimately unsuccessful at reforming Austria?

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5. What reforms did Catherine II make in Russia?

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How did her reforms lead to mass discontent? (*Pugachev's Rebellion*)

6. Identify the international motives and internal factors which contributed to the disintegration and portioning of Poland.

A. International Motives-

B. Internal Factors-

7. Summarize "The Scandanavian State" on page 554

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Enlightened absolutism in the 18<sup>th</sup> century

- A. Never completely overcame the political and social realities of the day
- B. Was most successful in strengthening administrative systems in the nation-states
- C. Was limited to policies that did not undermine the interests of the nobility
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the Above