

I have...

the two sides of the Thirty Years' War

Who has...

**the Protestant Union &
the Catholic League**

I have...

**the spark that began the Thirty
Years' War**

Who has...

**the Catholic Holy Roman emperor
Ferdinand II closed some Protestant
churches in Bohemia; a revolt
began, supported by several German
Protestant princes**

I have...

the Thirty Years' War

Who has...

**a 1618-1648 conflict over religion,
territory, and power among
European ruling families**

I have...

**how Ferdinand II paid his army of
125,000 men fighting the Thirty
Years' War**

Who has...

**allowed them to plunder German
villages**

I have...

Gustavus Adolphus

Who has...

**Protestant ruler of Sweden whose
disciplined army of 23,000 drove the
Hapsburg armies out of northern
Germany**

I have...

**Cardinal Richelieu and Cardinal
Mazarin**

Who has...

**two Frenchmen who did not want
Hapsburg rulers to have as much
power as the French king; they
joined forces with the German and
Swedish Protestants to fight the
Hapsburg armies**

I have...

effects of the Thirty Years' War

Who has...

Germany's population dropped from 20 million to about 16 million; trade and agriculture were disrupted; Germany's economy was ruined; Germany did not become a unified state until the 1800s.

I have...

the Treaty of Westphalia (1648)

Who has...

ended the Thirty Years' War; strengthened France by awarding it German territory; made German princes independent of the Holy Roman emperor; put an official end to the idea that a Catholic empire would rule most of Europe; recognized Europe as a group of equal, independent states; introduced a new method of peace negotiation: all participants meet to settle the problems of a war and decide the terms of peace

I have...

**reasons why strong states formed
more slowly in central Europe than
in western Europe**

Who has...

**landowning aristocracy kept serfs on the land
to produce large harvests the nobles could sell
for profit; nobles elected kings and sharply
limited their power, allowing them little
income, no law courts, and no standing army;
these conditions created no middle class
looking to share power and no strong ruler to
keep a country together**

I have...

**steps taken by Austrian Hapsburgs
to become absolute monarchs**

Who has...

**reconquered Bohemia during the Thirty
Years' War; wiped out Protestantism in
Bohemia and created a new Czech
nobility that pledged loyalty to them;
after the war, they centralized the
government and created a standing
army; retook Hungary from the Ottoman
Empire**

I have...

Frederick William

Who has...

also known as the Great Elector; member of the Hohenzollern family who inherited the title of elector of Brandenburg; created the best standing army in Europe financed with new permanent taxation laws; weakened the representative assemblies of their territories and called himself king

I have...

the Junkers

Who has...

**Prussia's landowning nobility;
resisted the king's growing power
until he gave them the exclusive
right to be officers in his army**

I have...

Frederick the Great (Frederick II)

Who has...

Frederick William's son; loved music, philosophy, and poetry; after trying to run away, he was ordered by his father to witness a friend's beheading; as ruler he encouraged religious toleration and legal reform, believing a ruler should be like a father to his people; was practical and atheistic and died without a son to succeed him

I have...

Silesia

Who has...

Austrian land that produced iron ore, textiles, and food products; desired by Frederick II became king of Prussia; its occupation by Prussia was a trigger for the War of Austrian Succession

I have...

Maria Theresa

Who has...

married at the age of 19; gave birth to sixteen children over the course of 20 years; ascended to the Austrian throne in 1745 at the age of 28; ruled until she died at the age of 63 in 1780; able ruler who decreased the power of the nobility and limited the amount of labor nobles could force peasants to do; devoted to her children; mother of Marie Antoinette

I have...

The Seven Years' War

Who has...

Austria, France, Russia, and others were allied against Britain and Prussia; fought from 1754-1763 in Europe, India, and North America; did not change the territorial situation in Europe but France lost its colonies in North America and Britain gained sole economic domination of India

I have...

absolutism

Who has...

**the political belief that one ruler
should hold all the power within the
boundaries of a country**

I have...

divine right

Who has...

the idea that God created the monarchy and the monarch acted as God's representative on earth; an absolute monarch answered only to God, not to his or her subjects

I have...

Peace of Augsburg (1555)

Who has...

**agreed that the faith of each
German prince would determine the
religion of his subjects; maintained
religious peace throughout Germany
(for a while)**

I have...

**the supporters and opponents of
King Charles in the English Civil
War**

Who has...

Royalists (or Cavaliers)

I have...

**the Puritan supporters of
Parliament in the English Civil War**

Who has...

Cavaliers (or Roundheads)
(called this because they wore their hair short over their ears)

I have...

the Restoration

Who has...

**the period during which Charles II
returned to London and the
monarchy of England**

I have...

constitutional monarchy

Who has...

**type of government in which laws
limit a ruler or government's power**

I have...

the English Bill of Rights of 1689

Who has...

made clear limits on royal power, listing many things a ruler could not do:

No suspending of Parliament's laws

No levying taxes without a permission from Parliament

No interfering with freedom of speech in Parliament

No penalty for a citizen who petitions the king about grievances