

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 16—The Rise of Sovereignty: Transition to the Modern State

1. The formative group or force in most early modern European states was/were the
- dynastic king and his court.
 - church.
 - rising class of lawyers.
 - mode of production of the time.
 - people.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "Chapter Introduction"
p. 366

2. Which of the following are features of the national state that developed in the West from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century?
- The state had people who could imagine themselves as part of a community.
 - The state encouraged commerce and industry.
 - The state harnessed the power of its nobility.
 - The state became an entity inherited from generation to generation.
 - all of the above

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "Chapter Introduction"
p. 366

3. The usual founder of a ruling dynasty was
- an appointee of the Roman Empire.
 - chosen by an assembly of all able-bodied men.
 - the most powerful noble who made his claim to kingship stick.
 - elected by the people.
 - selected by the Church.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "Chapter Introduction"
p. 366

4. The two most common forms of government in early modern Europe were
- absolute monarchy and republican states.
 - limited monarchy and autocracy.
 - republican states and limited monarchy.
 - absolute monarchy and autocracy.
 - autocracy and republican states.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "Chapter Introduction"
p. 366

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5. In the Middle Ages, the power of the king was restricted by all the following EXCEPT
- the nobility.
 - townspeople.
 - the peasantry.
 - the church.
 - representative institutions.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "Chapter Introduction"
p. 368

6. The crucial difference between a parliament and an estates general was
- a parliament was English; an estates general was French.
 - a parliament was a representative institution; an estates general was a king's council.
 - a parliament could pass laws; an estates general could not.
 - each member in a parliament had one vote; in an estates general, each estate had one vote.
 - each member of a parliament was elected; only some members of an estates general were elected.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "Monarchs and Elites as State Builders"
p. 368

7. The only state that broke with the pattern of king-army-taxes as the key to the creation of a centralized state was
- Britain
 - the Dutch Republic
 - France
 - Prussia
 - Spain

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "Monarchs and Elites as State Builders"
p. 368

8. The Reformation had a major political impact on the Holy Roman Empire, among other reasons, because
- the Protestant emphasis on obedience to secular authorities centralized the Empire into a unified German state.
 - the separation of church and state weakened both.
 - feudal princes and Protestant communities allied to keep the Emperor weak.
 - the resulting wars of religion enabled the Emperor to increase his power, finally breaking the power of feudalism.
 - Protestants effectively turned the Empire into a theocracy.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: "Monarchs and Elites as State Builders"
p. 368

9. How did most monarchies use religion to strengthen their state?
- Most confiscated Church property to finance their growing armies and administration.
 - Most attempted to make religion one of the forces uniting their subjects into a nation.
 - By separating church and state, monarchies enabled people of different religious beliefs to all pledge allegiance to the same king.
 - Through prayer, kings were able to overcome their enemies.
 - Most presented the state as an alternative to the divisiveness of religion.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "Monarchs and Elites as State Builders"
p. 369

10. Which of the following helped usher in the modern world, according to the text?
- early modern monarchs and the states they created
 - capitalism
 - science
 - commercial expansion
 - all of the above

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "Monarchs and Elites as State Builders"
p. 369

11. The first intercontinental empire in the West since Roman times was
- England.
 - Portugal.
 - the Netherlands.
 - Spain.
 - France.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain"
p. 369

12. The descendents of Ferdinand and Isabella married into which non-Spanish family to create an empire extending from Austria to the Pacific?
- The Hohenzollerns
 - The Jagiellonians
 - The Stuarts
 - The Hapsburgs
 - The Bourbons

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ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain"
p. 384

13. The development of Spain included all the following EXCEPT
- continued regionalism even after the unification of Aragon and Castile.
 - the strategic use of marriage for state development.
 - an extremely powerful church that came to dominate the state.
 - the creation of a Spanish identity based on purity of blood and religion.
 - a centuries-long campaign to expel the Muslims from the Iberian Peninsula.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain"
p. 369-370

14. Which of the following weakened the powerful monarchy of Charles V?
- the conflict with Protestants.
 - the complexity of administering such a large empire.
 - constant warfare on the continent and in the Mediterranean.
 - lack of domestic industry, the lack of entrepreneurship, and a weak commercial class.
 - all of the above

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain"
p. 371

15. The Spanish empire in the sixteenth century was funded largely by
- taxes and requisitions from the Netherlands.
 - gold and silver from the New World colonies.
 - the development of iron-working and coal mining in Spain.
 - taxes on the slave trade.
 - new wars of conquest.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain"
p. 371

16. Which of the following statements concerning the reign of Philip II is NOT accurate?
- Philip sent the largest land army ever assembled in Europe into the Netherlands to crush Protestant-inspired opposition.
 - Philip conducted a foreign policy shaped by religious zeal.
 - Philip successfully defeated Protestant England with the use of the Spanish Armada.
 - Spain faced bankruptcy in the 1590s.

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- e. Philip launched an offensive against the Turks.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain"
p. 375-377

17. Which city replaced Antwerp as northern Europe's leading commercial and banking city?

- a. Amsterdam
- b. Hamburg
- c. London
- d. Paris
- e. Danzig

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain"
p. 372

18. As Spain declined in the seventeenth century

- a. a social revolution threatened.
- b. it was able to retain control over Portugal and Brazil.
- c. the traditional aristocracy and the church retained power and perpetuated authoritarianism in Spain.
- d. it formed closer ties with the Austrian Hapsburgs.
- e. all of the above

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain"
p. 373

19. With the Treaty of Westphalia, Spain officially recognized the independence of

- a. its Italian possessions.
- b. Portugal.
- c. its New World colonies.
- d. the Netherlands.
- e. all of the above

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Rise and Fall of Hapsburg Spain"
p. 373

20. Medieval French kings did all of the following EXCEPT

- a. establishing an efficient bureaucracy staffed by members of the bourgeoisie and lesser nobles, persons dependent on the king.
- b. claiming to have been selected directly by God to rule.
- c. exercising absolute power.

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- d. earning the allegiance of many of their subjects through their role in the Hundred Years' War.
- e. unilaterally levying taxes and maintaining a standing army.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of French Power"
p. 374

21. Catherine de' Medici

- a. encouraged religious toleration for the Huguenots in France.
- b. was one of France's most popular queens.
- c. was a member of a powerful Italian banking family.
- d. exercised great influence during the reign of her husband but lacked any power during the reigns of her sons.
- e. ordered the execution of five thousand Catholics in Paris.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of French Power"
p. 375

22. *Vindiciae contra Tyrannos* (1579) was

- a. a French treatise justifying the overthrow and execution of an unjust king.
- b. a Huguenot pamphlet protesting oppression by the Catholic church in France.
- c. a treatise written in England to justify the execution of the king.
- d. written by Bartolomé de Las Casas to protest brutality against the indigenous population in Spanish America.
- e. a Dutch pamphlet justifying the revolt against Spain.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of French Power"
p. 375

23. The Valois failure to produce a male heir led in 1589 to the coming to power in France of the

- a. Hapsburgs.
- b. Bourbons.
- c. Hohenzollerns.
- d. Tudors.
- e. Capetians.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of French Power"
p. 375

24. The phrase *raison d'état* was invented by

- a. Henry VIII.
- b. Niccoló Machiavelli.
- c. Cardinal Richelieu.

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d. Charles V.

e. Louis XIV.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of French Power"
p. 376

25. By the 1660s, France had

a. enjoyed a significant victory in the Thirty Years' War.

b. emerged as Europe's leading power.

c. weathered the Fronde.

d. achieved absolutism.

e. all of the above

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of French Power"
p. 376-377

26. The absolutist French monarchy did each of the following EXCEPT

a. dispatch road engineers from Paris to the provinces.

b. require local officials to look to the central government for direction.

c. control coal manufacturing.

d. show particular concern for cultural development within France.

e. confiscate the wealth of the aristocracy.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of French Power"
p. 377

27. The text refers to which of the following as the most brilliant of Louis XIV's policies?

a. establishing good relations with the church

b. demonstrating the king's magnificence through ritual and architecture

c. dismissal of aristocrats as prominent advisors to the king

d. gaining the confidence and support of the French manufacturers

e. the intendant system

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of French Power"
p. 376

28. Louis XIV's government included all the following EXCEPT

a. regular consultations with the parlements.

b. Versailles as a palace of distractions for the aristocracy.

c. intendants as royal agents administering the districts of France.

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- d. a very competent finance minister, Colbert.
- e. a huge military machine with an army of 300,000.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of French Power"
p. 377

29. The French nobility accounted for 2 percent of the population but controlled approximately what percent of the total national income?

- a. 75 to 85 percent
- b. 60 to 70 percent
- c. 50 percent
- d. 20 to 30 percent
- e. 15 percent

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of French Power"
p. 377

30. Which of the following drove Louis XIV to near-bankruptcy?

- a. a weak, underdeveloped economy
- b. war
- c. governmental corruption
- d. Versailles
- e. patronage of science and the arts

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of French Power"
p. 377

31. In his *Instructions for the Dauphin*, Louis XIV claimed that successful kingship lies in

- a. Christian piety.
- b. being informed of everything.
- c. the pursuit of peace.
- d. ensuring a prosperous peasantry.
- e. religious toleration.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "Primary Source"
p. 378

32. By 1715, all of the following were true of France EXCEPT

- a. the treasury was bankrupt.
- b. taxes were legally evaded by the aristocracy.

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- c. Protestants had been driving into exile or forced to convert.
- d. the absence of censorship laws buoyed the book trade.
- e. critics of state policy within the church had been marginalized.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of French Power"
p. 379

33. As the English Parliament developed in the Middle Ages it offered all the following EXCEPT
- a. the king a means to exercise control and raise taxes.
 - b. a chance to question decisions of the king.
 - c. knights and burgesses a venue to voice their grievances.
 - d. peasants a means to limit exploitation by the nobility.
 - e. a complement to the king in the ruling of the country.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England"
p. 380-382

34. Under the Tudors
- a. more commoners entered royal service.
 - b. the Reformation strengthened the Parliament.
 - c. the monarch showed absolutist tendencies similar to those on the continent.
 - d. the government gained in efficiency and strength.
 - e. all of the above

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England"
p. 382-384

35. Elizabeth I of England married
- a. Philip II of Spain.
 - b. Henry III of France.
 - c. James VI of Scotland.
 - d. William of Orange.
 - e. none of the above

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "Profile"
p. 385

36. In the "court and country" opposition that shaped seventeenth-century English politics *country* refers to
- a. the peasants.
 - b. a loose group of merchants and rising entrepreneurs with roots in the gentry.

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- c. the most powerful landed aristocrats and their allies among the small gentry.
- d. the most vocal patriots.
- e. the bishops of the Church of England.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England"
p. 383

37. When compared with their French counterparts, the main disadvantage the Stuarts had in their efforts to establish absolutism was

- a. a lack of money.
- b. a more powerful commercial class to contain.
- c. the need for a navy.
- d. a reformed church as opposed to the Catholic Church in France.
- e. a much smaller population.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England"
p. 386

38. What events were part of the constitutional crisis England faced in the seventeenth century?

- a. the trial and execution of Charles I
- b. a Puritan republic headed by Oliver Cromwell
- c. the restoration of the Stuart dynasty
- d. the final establishment of parliamentary government and the rule of law
- e. all of the above

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England"
p. 385-387

39. During the first English revolution, the radicals sought

- a. redistribution of property.
- b. voting rights for the majority of the male population.
- c. abolition of religious and intellectual elites.
- d. free lifestyles.
- e. all of the above

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England"
p. 386

40. In plotting against James II in 1688, England's elite attempted to

- a. secure their ancient feudal rights with respect to the king while avoiding Puritanism and social radicalism.

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- b. restore the Puritan Commonwealth.
- c. increase political freedom not only in England but also in Ireland and Scotland.
- d. establish a modern government along French lines.
- e. place power in the hands of England common people.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England"
p. 386-387

41. In the Glorious Revolution, William of Orange and the Dutch accepted the invitation of the English Parliament because it would secure their

- a. hopes to regain the lead in European commerce.
- b. need for support against Louis XIV's France.
- c. need for support against the renewal of Spanish attempts to recover the Netherlands.
- d. hopes of acquiring large grants of land seized from Catholic nobles in Ireland.
- e. expectation that some of England's New World colonies would eventually devolve to the Dutch.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England"
p. 386-387

42. Over time, the constitutional system created by the Revolution of 1688-1689

- a. reformed to reflect a more democratic social reality.
- b. acquired a standing army.
- c. yielded authority to parliamentary ministers and state officials.
- d. became a viable alternative to absolutism.
- e. all of the above

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Growth of Limited Monarchy and Constitutionalism in England"
p. 387-388

43. When Charles V ascended the Spanish throne, the manufacturing and banking center of the Spanish empire was

- a. Madrid.
- b. Lisbon.
- c. Flanders.
- d. Vienna.
- e. Venice.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Netherlands: A Bourgeois Republic"
p. 388

44. The Dutch state combined all the following EXCEPT

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- a. the most innovative commercial and financial practices in Europe.
- b. a unique urban and capitalist cultural milieu.
- c. a well-defined republican government with the head of the House of Orange as limited monarch.
- d. wide tolerance and the richest society in Europe.
- e. a rich and politically engaged bourgeoisie.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Netherlands: A Bourgeois Republic"
p. 388-389

45. In its early centuries, the Holy Roman Empire failed to develop a powerful centralized government because
- a. the Emperors were preoccupied with northern Italy and the Papacy.
 - b. the Emperors were elected.
 - c. the main princes were fiercely independent.
 - d. the nobility was able to consolidate its control over local populations.
 - e. all of the above

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Holy Roman Empire: The Failure to Unify Germany"
p. 389

46. According to the text, the last chance to unify the Holy Roman Empire under the Hapsburgs ended with
- a. the loss of the Empire's northern Italian cities.
 - b. French victory in the Thirty Years' War.
 - c. the advent of the Protestant Reformation.
 - d. the second Turkish attack on Vienna in 1683.
 - e. the successful war of liberation in the Netherlands.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Holy Roman Empire: The Failure to Unify Germany"
p. 389

47. The Thirty Years' War that devastated the Holy Roman Empire began when
- a. the Bohemians chose a Protestant as their king.
 - b. the Swedish king Gustavus Augustus attacked the Empire.
 - c. Charles V retired to a monastery.
 - d. Jan Hus challenged the authority of the Catholic church.
 - e. Savoy, the Palatine, and the United Provinces united against the House of Hapsburg.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Holy Roman Empire: The Failure to Unify Germany"
p. 390

48. According to the text, the War of Spanish Succession

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- a. kept the Spanish crown in the House of Hapsburg.
- b. was fought throughout the Spanish Empire.
- c. ended with a clear French victory.
- d. made Austria into a major force in Europe and started England's rise to world power status.
- e. caused the English and the Dutch to end the alliance formed in the Glorious Revolution.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Emergence of Austria and Prussia"
p. 391

49. Absolutism in Prussia was based on an alliance between the king and
- a. the nobility who were guaranteed that serfdom would be permanent.
 - b. immigrant Calvinists expelled from France after the revocation of the Treaty of Nantes.
 - c. the cities which benefitted from the Baltic trade.
 - d. the Lutheran church.
 - e. his fellow absolute monarchs in the Holy Roman Empire.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "The Emergence of Austria and Prussia"
p. 391

50. Although the differences between Russia and the West were immense, the political arrangement in Russia resembled somewhat that in
- a. France.
 - b. Austria.
 - c. United Provinces.
 - d. Prussia.
 - e. England.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "Russia: Great Nobles and Starving Peasants"
p. 393

51. In the period roughly from 1500 to 1750
- a. the modern state was invented by the sovereign states of Europe that also developed the idea of human liberty.
 - b. both the modern state and the idea of human liberty were created by republican states such as the Dutch Republic.
 - c. the modern state was invented by absolute monarchies, whereas the modern idea of human liberty was developed in Renaissance Italy.
 - d. republican states such as the Dutch Republic and England invented the idea of human liberty.
 - e. none of the above

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: "The State and Modern Political Development"
p. 393

Key Terms

Instructions: Please define the following key terms. Show Who? What? Where? When? Why Important?

52. dynastic state

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

53. absolutism

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

54. New Christians

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

55. Spanish Armada

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

56. Treaty of Westphalia

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

57. sovereignty

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

58. Gallican church

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

59. *raison d'état*

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

60. Versailles

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

61. intendants

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

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62. constitutional monarchy

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

63. hegemony

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

64. stadholder

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

65. Hohenzollerns

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

66. Hapsburgs

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

67. Time of Troubles

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

68. Thirty Years' War

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

69. Junker

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

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Instructions: Please use this outline map of Europe to answer the question(s)

EUROPE



70. Mark the border between Christian and Muslim lands on the Iberian peninsula in the ninth century and in 1200.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

71. Locate and label the place where the Thirty Years' War began. Mark the boundary of the Holy Roman Empire in 1648.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

72. Locate and label the lands belonging to the Austrian Hapsburgs, the Spanish Hapsburgs, and the Hohenzollerns.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

73. Locate and label the following: Amsterdam, Antwerp, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, Madrid, and Lisbon.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

74. Locate and label two states with absolute monarchies and two of the most important of the non-absolutist states as of 1700.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

Instructions: Please write a thorough, well-organized essay to answer each question.

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75. The text states that "[f]rom the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, a new and unique form of political organization emerged in the West: the dynastic, or national, state." What is meant by the "dynastic state," how did it develop, and why was it so unique?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

76. How did the role of monarchs change during the transition to the modern state described in this chapter? Draw on two specific states to provide examples.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

77. Discuss the significance of dynasty in the period of monarchical sovereignty.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

78. What factors explain the dramatic increase of Spanish power in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and the dramatic decline in Spanish power in the seventeenth century?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

79. The engine that drove the development of the centralized European state was war. Make an argument to support or refute this statement, and defend it with specific evidence.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

80. Compare and contrast the ambitions of Philip II and Louis XIV. How successful was each in achieving his aims?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

81. The French monarchy of the seventeenth century became a model for absolutism. Explain this development.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

82. Explain how religion both aided and impeded the consolidation of the modern state.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

83. The text refers to the Netherlands as a bourgeois republic. What does that label mean, and what factors fostered that development.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

84. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 is often presented as a triumph of moderation and reason—a bloodless revolution. However, a look deeper into the past reveals the origins of English constitutionalism in fierce conflict and violence. Explain.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

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