

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____ SCORE _____/100

CHAPTER 18

The 18th Century: European States, International Wars, and Social Change

Please staple the following items, IN THIS ORDER, behind this cover sheet:

1. * Lecture Notes
2. * Chapter Vocabulary
3. * Chapter Questions
4. * Chapter Review Packet

* = MANDATORY

-
5. Other Assignments = OPTIONAL - (essay questions, graded maps, charts, graphs, etc.)

Name _____

Date _____ Period _____

Chapter 18

.....

**The Eighteenth Century:
European States, International Wars,
and Social Change**

.....

Timeline



The European States

- Enlightened Absolutism?
 - Natural Rights
 - Characteristics
 - Declaration of Independence
 - Enlightened rulers
 - How they were to rule
- The Atlantic Seaboard States
 - France: Problems of the French monarchs
 - Louis XV (1715 – 1774)
 - Louis XVI (1774 – 1792)

Louis XVI & Marie Antoinette

Great Britain: King & Parliament

- United Kingdom of Great Britain, 1707
- The King's Ministers
 - Set policy and guided Parliament
- Parliament
 - Makeup
 - Parliamentary elections
- Hanoverians – George I (r. 1714 – 1727) and George II (r. 1727 – 1760)
 - Robert Walpole (prime minister, 1721 – 1742)
 - William Pitt, the Elder (prime minister, 1757 – 1761)
- George III, (1760 – 1820)
 - William Pitt, the Younger (prime minister, 1763 – 1801 and 1804 – 1806)




George I

George III

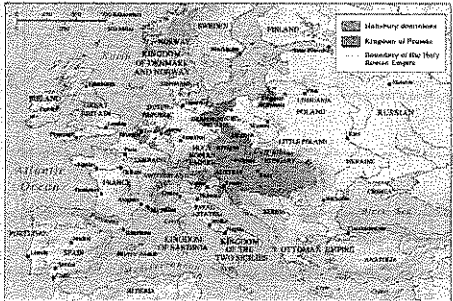
The Decline of the Dutch Republic

- Economic Decline
- Domination of the Oligarchies
- Patriots and Orangists



THE DUTCH REPUBLIC
by Jonathan Israel

Map 18.1: Europe in 1763



Map 18.1: Europe in 1763

Legend:
Historical divisions
Boundary of the Holy Roman Empire

The Destruction of Poland


- ✦ Elected King
- ✦ Weakness of Monarchy
- ✦ Destruction of the Polish State by Austria, Russia, and Prussia
- ✦ Three Partitions
 - 1 = 1772
 - 2 = 1793
 - 3 = 1794-1795




Map 18.2: The Partitioning of Poland

The Mediterranean World

- ✦ Spain
 - ◆ Philip V (1700 -1746)
 - ◆ Charles III (1759 – 1788)
- ✦ Portugal
 - ◆ The Marquis of Pombal (1699 – 1782)
- ✦ The Italian States
 - ◆ Austrian Domination




Philip V of Spain




Marquis of Pombal

The Scandinavian States

- ✦ Sweden
 - ◆ Swedish nobility grew in power after the death of Charles XII in 1718
 - ◆ Factionalism allowed Gustavus III (1771 – 1792) to reassert monarchical authority
 - Enlightened reforms
- ✦ Denmark
 - ◆ Reform efforts of Christian VII (1766 – 1808) and John Frederick Struensee



Christian VII of Denmark



Gustavus III of Sweden

Enlightened Absolutism Revisited

- ✧ Only Joseph II sought radical changes based on Enlightenment ideas
- ✧ Political and Social Limits on Reform



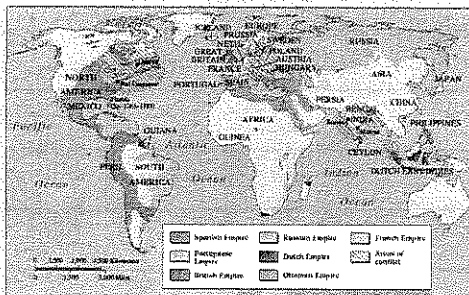
Joseph II

Wars and Diplomacy

- ✧ European Rivalries
- ✧ The War of the Austrian Succession (1740 – 1748)
 - A world war?
- ✧ Seven Years' War (1756 – 1763)
 - Diplomatic revolution
 - European war
 - Indian war
 - Robert Clive (1725 – 1774)
 - North American war
 - William Pitt the Elder
 - British victory




Map 18. 3: The Battlefields of the Seven Years' War



European Armies and Warfare


- Rise of the Professional Army
- Composition of Armies
 - Reflected social hierarchy
 - Rank-and-file soldiers came from lower classes
 - Armies partly composed of foreign troops
 - Britain had no standing army
 - Britain and the Dutch Republic emphasized naval power
- The Nature of Warfare
 - Larger armies did not lead to greater destruction
 - Emphasis on strategy and tactics



19th c. Prussian Army


Economic Expansion & Social Change

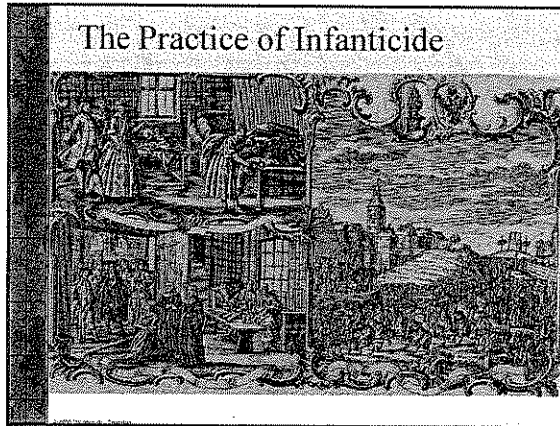
- Population and Food
 - ♦ Population Growth
 - Falling death rate
 - Improvements in diet
 - Ideal growing conditions
 - New crops
- Family, Marriage, and Birthrate Patterns
 - ♦ Nuclear family
 - Late marriages
 - Limits on the birthrate



An 18th Century Wedding

Children of the Upper Classes

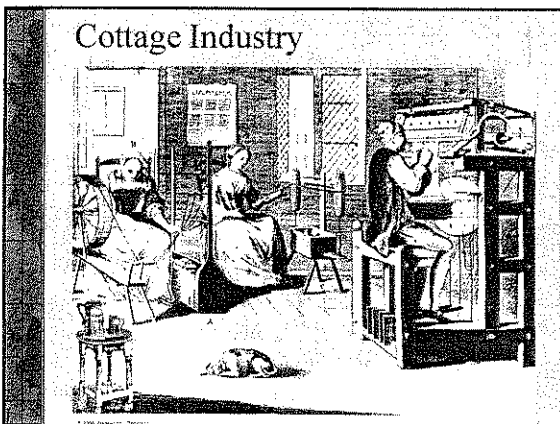




Economic Expansion & Social Conditions (cont)






- ❖ An Agricultural Revolution?
 - Debate
 - Increased food production
 - New methods and new crops
 - Enclosure
- ❖ New Methods of Finance
 - National debt
 - National Banks
- ❖ European Industry
 - Cottage industry
 - New methods and new machines

Illustration of Tull's Seed Drill



The Social Order of the Eighteenth Century



- ✦ Patterns of Society
- ✦ Forces of Change
- ✦ The Peasants
 - General situation
 - Compulsory services
 - Importance of the village
 - Domination by wealthy landowners
 - Diet




- ✦ The Nobility
 - Privileges of the nobility
 - Military service
 - Moving into the ranks of the nobility

The Aristocratic Way of Life

- ✦ The Country House
 - Purpose and style
 - Privacy
 - Influence of women
 - The estate
- ✦ The Grand Tour
 - Cosmopolitan nature of high culture
 - Travel as a manifestation of the Enlightenment
 - Difficulties of travel
 - Purpose of travel
 - Itinerary



Thomas Gainsborough, *Conversation*



Inhabitants of Towns and Cities

⌘ Townspeople still a minority of the population

⌘ Importance of towns

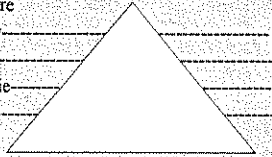
• Centers of culture

• Urban oligarchy

• Middle class

• Petty bourgeoisie

• Laborers



• Sanitation and poverty

A Market in Turin



Utilize the chapter readings, the textbook glossary, index, a dictionary, or any other helpful resource to help you identify, define, describe, or explain the following people, terms, words or phrases. When identifying people (1) include the dates of their life. e.g.: Charles VII (1422-1461) and (2) include a description of their importance (ideas, inventions, leadership/political qualities, famous artistic works, etc.).

- Section 1 pg. 503 (The European States)
- Section 2 pg. 514 (Wars and Diplomacy)
- Section 3 pg. 517 (Economic Expansion and Social Change)
- Section 4 pg. 524 (The Social Order of the Eighteenth Century)

Section 1

1. Natural Rights
2. Enlightened Absolutism
3. Louis XV
4. Madame de Pompadour
5. Louis XVI
6. Marie Antoinette
7. The United Kingdom
8. Pocket Boroughs
9. The Hanoverians/The Georges
10. Robert Walpole
11. Wilkes and Liberty
12. Patriots vs. The Orangists
13. Frederick William I
14. Junkers
15. Prussian Militarism
16. Frederick II the Great

17. Maria Theresa
18. Joseph II
19. Catherine II the Great
20. *Instruction*
21. Emelyn Pugachev/Pugachev's Rebellion
22. Treaty of Kuchuk-Kainarji

23. Polish Partition

24. Treaty of Utrecht

Section 2

25. Balance of Power

26. Reason of State

27. War of the Austrian Succession

28. Seven Years' War

29. Robert Clive

30. French-Indian War

31. Montcalm and Wolfe

32. Treaty of Paris

33. Scurvy and Yellow Fever

Section 3

34. Primogeniture

35. Infanticide

36. Jethro Tull

37. Potatoes and Maize
38. Agricultural Enclosures
39. Bank of England
40. Banknotes
41. John Law's "Bubble"
42. The "Putting-Out" or "Domestic System"
43. Richard Arkwright's "Water-Frame"

Section 4

44. Tithes
45. The Country House
46. Thomas Gainsborough
47. The Grand Tour
48. Herculaneum and Pompeii
49. London's One Million
50. Beggars and Prostitutes

Utilize the chapter readings and thoroughly answer the following questions. Although complete sentences are not necessary, thoughtful, intelligent, thorough answers are required.

- Section 1 pg. 503 (The European States)
- Section 2 pg. 514 (Wars and Diplomacy)
- Section 3 pg. 517 (Economic Expansion and Social Change)
- Section 4 pg. 524 (The Social Order of the Eighteenth Century)

Section 1

1. What were the main developments in France, Great Britain, the Dutch Republic, the Mediterranean states, and the Scandinavian monarchies in the 18th century?

<u>Country/Region</u>	<u>Important Developments</u>
<u>France</u>	
<u>Great Britain</u>	
<u>Dutch Republic</u>	
<u>Mediterranean States</u>	
<u>Scandinavian Monarchies</u>	

2. What do historians mean by the term enlightened absolutism, and to what degree did 18th-century Prussia, Austria, and Russia exhibit its characteristics?

3. What obstacles to reform faced enlightened monarchs in Eastern Europe?

4. Who held political power in 18th-century Britain? What limits were there on monarchical authority?

5. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “Frederick the Great And His Father” (pg. 508)

(1) Based on these documents, why was the relationship between Frederick the Great and his father such a difficult one? (2) What in particular did Frederick William I deplore in the behavior and attitude of his son? (3) What does this troubled relationship tell you about the affects of rulership on the great kings of Europe and their families? (4) What new duties and concerns of monarchs (like Frederick William) may have reshaped relations between kings and their sons?

1.

2.

3.

4.

6. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “The Childhood of Catherine The Great” (pg. 510)

(1) What challenges did Catherine face as a child? (2) Was her childhood more difficult because of her gender? (3) What does the excerpt suggest about what 18th century society believed to be important in a female? (4) Ultimately, was it to Catherine’s advantage that everyone, including herself, thought that she was ugly? If so, why?

1.

2.

3.

4.

Section 2

7. What were the causes and results of the Seven Years' War?

8. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “British Victory In India” (pg. 516)

(1) What differences, if any, would Clive have likely mentioned if the battle of Plassey had occurred in Europe? (2) According to the letter, what part did native Indians seemingly play in the battle? (3) Why such little mention? Who are the “blacks” referred to by Clive? (4) Does his use of that word suggest anything about European attitudes towards non-Europeans? If so, what? (5) Plassey was a crucial battle in the Seven Years' War. Why?

1.

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5.

9. Thoroughly describe both the composition of 18th-century European armies and the nature of warfare.

Section 3

10. What factors contributed to population growth in 18th-century Europe? How did population growth shape economic development?

11. What changes occurred in agriculture, finance, and industry during the 18th century?

12. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “Marital Arrangements” (pg. 518)

(1) What does Sheridan suggest about marriage among the upper classes in the eighteenth century? (2) What were the social, political, and economic considerations that were significant in eighteenth century marriages? (3) Could Sheridan be overstating the issue? Why or why not? (4) Was it likely that most upper-class parents would be quite so crass and cruel regarding the marriage of their children in the eighteenth century? If so, why? If not, why not?

1.

2.

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4.

13. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “Propaganda For the New Agriculture” (pg. 522)

(1) In Young's eyes, how did French agricultural practices compare to those in England? (2) How might the practices and problems of French agriculture that Young describes work to destabilize the French state and the French monarchy? (3) Why did England experience an Agricultural Revolution in the eighteenth century and France did not?

1.

2.

3.

Section 4

14. Who were the main groups making up the European social order in the 18th century, and how did the conditions in which they lived differ both between groups and between different parts of Europe?

15. In what ways did the country house embody the lifestyle and values of the 18th-century aristocracy?

16. Explain the problem of poverty that Europe had in both cities and the countryside during the 18th century.

17. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “Poverty in France” (pg. 529)

(1) What does this document reveal about the nature of poverty in France in the eighteenth century? (2) Was there anything new about the events of 1708 as described in the document? If so, what were they? If not, why not? (3) How would growing ranks of the poor in Europe further destabilize this society? (4) Would traditional European modes of poor relief be in any way up to the challenge posed by more and more poor? Why or why not?

1.

2.

3.

4.

Name:
Period:
Date:
Graded by:

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN
THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY: EUROPEAN STATES,
INTERNATIONAL WARS, AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Score: _____/50

Chapter Outline

- I. European States
 - A. Enlightened Absolutism (?)
 - 1. Concept of Natural Rights
 - 2. Call for Enlightened Rulers
 - B. Atlantic Seaboard States
 - 1. France: the Long Rule of Louis XV
 - 2. Great Britain: King and Parliament
 - a. Prime Ministers
 - b. John Wilkes
 - 3. Decline of the Dutch Republic
 - C. Absolutism in Central and Eastern Europe
 - 1. Prussia: Army and Bureaucracy
 - 2. Austrian Empire of the Habsburgs
 - 3. Russia under Catherine the Great
 - 4. Destruction of Poland
 - D. Mediterranean World
 - E. Scandinavian States
 - F. Enlightened Absolutism Revisited
 - 1. Rarity and Brevity
 - 2. Barriers of Reality
- II. Wars and Diplomacy
 - A. War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748)
 - 1. Vulnerability of Maria Theresa
 - 2. Weak Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle
 - B. Seven Years' War (1756-1763)
 - 1. European Theater
 - 2. Clive in India and Wolfe in Quebec
 - 3. British Victory
 - C. European Armies and Warfare
 - 1. Class Divisions of the Armies
 - 2. Dramatic Increases in Size of Armies
 - 3. Maneuvers over Confrontation
- III. Economic Expansion and Social Change
 - A. Growth of the European Population
 - 1. Falling Death Rate
 - 2. Improvements in Diet
 - 3. Lingering Outbreaks of Disease
 - B. Family, Marriage, and Birthrate Patterns
 - 1. Nuclear Family
 - 2. Treatment of Children of the Rich

- 3. Suffering of Poor Children
 - 4. Late Marriages
 - 5. Women, Children, and Family Income
 - C. Agricultural Revolution (?)
 - 1. Increase in Land under Cultivation
 - 2. Greater Supply of Meat
 - 3. Scientific Experiments in Agriculture
 - D. New Methods of Finance
 - E. European Industry
 - 1. Textiles and Cottage Industries
 - 2. New Methods and New Machines
- IV. Social Order of the Eighteenth Century
- A. Peasants
 - 1. Domination by Wealthy Landowners
 - 2. Village As Center of Culture
 - 3. Poor Diet
 - B. Nobility
 - 1. Military Service
 - 2. Country House
 - 3. Grand Tour
 - C. Inhabitants of Towns and Cities
 - 1. Urban Oligarchies
 - 2. Growing Middle Class
 - 3. Laborers
 - 4. Problem of Poverty

Chapter Summary

While Europe experienced the scientific and intellectual revolutions of the seventeenth and eighteenth Centuries, its various states moved from early modern absolutism to the verge of republican revolution. Across the continent the Old Regimes experienced a set of crises in what can now be seen as preparation for the convulsions that later ushered in the modern age.

It was a time of what has been called "enlightened absolutism," although how enlightened the rulers were depends on the nation being studied. In Britain and Holland kingship gave way to representative government, even if those being represented were primarily members of the upper classes, while in France and Eastern Europe various forms and degrees of absolutism continued. In Prussia, for example, the Hohenzollerns gave their people efficiency and military glory without granting them civil rights, while in Austria the Emperor Joseph II tried to make Philosophy his lawmaker—but in the end believed he had failed.

Warfare became ever more efficient and deadly during the eighteenth century; and wars defined the future even more than they had in the century before. Prussia earned the right to stand among the strong nation-states because of its performance in the War of the Austrian Succession. Britain won the war for overseas empire with its several victories over France in the Seven Years' War.

Meanwhile populations continued to grow, and most European nations prospered. Yet the gap between rich and poor grew ever more pronounced, and poverty virtually overwhelmed organizations and government agencies that tried to do something to remedy it. The stage was set for social revolution and the military strife.

Learning Objectives

1. Be able to compare and contrast the development of royal power in France and England during the eighteenth century and how this development affected each nation's future.
2. Explain the reasons for the War of the Austrian Succession and how it reflected international relations on the European continent in the eighteenth century.
3. Discuss trends in marriage, birthrates, and family life across the continent during the eighteenth century.
4. Examine the new developments in industry and trade during the century, and show how they prepared the way for the modern era.
5. Compare and contrast the lives of peasants, the nobility, and town and city dwellers during the century.

Glossary of Names and Terms

1. United Kingdom: the nation created by the union of England and Scotland in 1707 under the Stuart dynasty.
2. Pocket borough: an area of England where the local landlord had the only vote and usually elected himself to Parliament because he had the borough "in his pocket."
3. Robert Walpole: leader of the British Parliament who under the Hanoverian kings fashioned the modern office of prime minister.
4. Junkers: members of the Prussian landed nobility, used by Frederick William to staff his General Directory, his efficient bureaucracy.
5. Frederick the Great: one of the best educated and most cultured monarchs of the eighteenth century, a diligent ruler who made the Prussian government and military both efficient and honest.
6. Joseph II: ruler of Austria who abolished serfdom, freed up the economy, and gave religious toleration to all, explaining that he had made philosophy his lawgiver.
7. Emelyan Pugachev: leader of a mass revolt against the rule of Catherine the Great, leading her to repress the Russian peasantry even more than before the uprising.
8. Cottage industry: the small enterprise of the early industrial revolution in which spinners and weavers produced work in their own cottages.
9. Grand Tour: a tradition among the young British aristocrats of traveling across the continent of Europe in search of adventure, love, and art treasures before settling down to married life.
10. Order of St. Vincent de Paul: a Catholic example of the attempt by many churches to help the poor, like most of the others overwhelmed by the rapid increase in poverty.

Match These Words with Their Definitions:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Marie Antoinette | A. Austrian empress who led political and fiscal reforms |
| 2. Robert Walpole | B. Agriculture experimenter who advocated keeping soil loose for air and moisture |
| 3. John Wilkes | C. Architect whose classical style influenced country homes of aristocrats |
| 4. Junkers | D. Austrian wife of French King Louis XVI |
| 5. Maria Theresa | E. Loser of an empire on the Plains of Abraham |
| 6. Montcalm | F. Catholic organization dedicated to helping the poor |
| 7. Jethro Tull | G. Prussian ruling class who held most army offices |
| 8. Richard Arkwright | H. Inventor of the "water frame" powered spinning wheel |
| 9. Andrea Palladio | I. British Prime Minister George I and II permitted to run their governments |
| 10. Sisters of Charity | J. Journalist member of the British parliament whose quarrel with royalty led to reform |

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. France during the eighteenth century
 - a. prospered under the enlightened philosopher-king Louis XV.
 - b. suffered severe economic depression throughout the century.
 - c. was torn apart by civil wars.
 - d. lost an empire and acquired a huge public debt.
 - e. secured its North American holdings against the British.

2. Political developments in eighteenth-century Britain included
 - a. Parliament taking over the last remaining powers of the monarchy.
 - b. the abolition of pocket boroughs to make elections more fair.
 - c. calls for reform after the corrupt administration of Pitt the Younger.
 - d. increased calls for more autonomy for the American colonies.
 - e. the increased power of the king's ministers to make public policy.

3. The British aristocracy of the eighteenth century
 - a. was split into two clearly and sharply divided groups in the House of Commons.
 - b. allowed the monarchy to maintain some power because of its own factional struggles.
 - c. lost many seats in Parliament to the growing merchant class of politicians.
 - d. won seats in both houses through an equitable system of popular election.
 - e. gave up all claim to the House of Commons and concentrated on controlling the House of Lords.

4. In the eighteenth century, Prussia's
 - a. bureaucracy grew at an uncontrollable rate.
 - b. bureaucracy and military were dominated by Junkers.
 - c. reluctance to get involved in European wars cost her land.
 - d. peasants used the civil service to win advancement.
 - e. rulers initiated sweeping social reforms.

5. Prussia's Frederick the Great succeeded in
 - a. imposing his strict Protestantism on a Catholic populace.
 - b. crushing the power of the Prussian nobility.
 - c. carrying out reforms that pleased the philosophes.
 - d. making Prussia's scattered lands more unified and secure.
 - e. marrying his sons to the strongest Catholic royal families.

6. The War of the Austrian Succession was caused by the fact that in 1740 the heir to the Austrian throne was a
 - a. Woman, Maria Theresa.
 - b. child, Joseph II.
 - c. Catholic, Catherine of Germany.
 - d. Protestant, James Stuart.
 - e. Russian, Michael Romanov.

7. The Austrian emperor Joseph II
 - a. reversed the enlightened reforms of his mother Maria Theresa.
 - b. rescinded most of the privileges the Hungarians had enjoyed.
 - c. stripped the nobility of all its former powers.
 - d. was discouraged by the discontent that greeted his reforms.
 - e. abdicated his throne during a peasant uprising.

8. The reforms of Joseph II included all of the following *except*
 - a. complete religious toleration.
 - b. the abolition of serfdom.
 - c. construction of internal trade barriers.
 - d. establishment of the principle of equality of all before the law.
 - e. making German the language of the government.

9. Russia's Catherine the Great
 - a. followed successfully a policy of expansion against the Turks.
 - b. instigated enlightened reforms for the peasantry after the Pugachev revolt.
 - c. alienated the nobility with her extensive enlightened reforms.
 - d. had two of her sons assassinated to prevent further plotting against her.
 - e. made a series of lovers Grand Dukes.

10. The partition of Poland in the late eighteenth century
 - a. occurred after decades of warfare with and between its neighbors.
 - b. was prevented by the military intervention of Thaddeus Kosciuszko.
 - c. showed that a nation in those days needed a strong king to survive.
 - d. none of the above
 - e. all of the above

11. Enlightened absolutism in the eighteenth 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

12. During the European phase of the Seven Years' War
 - a. Prussia defeated a combined force of Austrian, Russian, and French troops.
 - b. Frederick the Great won a battle at Rossbach in Saxony.
 - c. the dream of an European balance of power finally came to an end.
 - d. Peter III won decisive victories over the Prussians.
 - e. Austria gained control of Silesia.

13. Warfare on the continent of Europe during the eighteenth century was characterized by
 - a. reliance on mercenary armies.
 - b. ideological fervor that led to bloody battles.
 - c. limited objectives and elaborate maneuvers.
 - d. massive direct confrontations and pitched battles.
 - e. diplomatic maneuvering that saved thousands of lives.

14. The "agricultural revolution" of the eighteenth century came
 - a. because of the open field system.
 - b. in spite of an absence of new kinds of crops.
 - c. through the work of large landholders with new agricultural techniques.
 - d. despite the resistance of conservative aristocrats like Jethro Tull.
 - e. at a time of great famine.

15. Which of the following statements applies to Europe's social order in the eighteenth century?
 - a. It differed from the Middle Ages in that wealth became the sole determinate of social standing.
 - b. The nobility was homogeneous and served the same social function in all European countries.
 - c. The progress of the peasants was still hindered by services and fees they had to pay to powerful lords.
 - d. Peasants and nobles grew closer socially in Eastern Europe, where serfdom was eradicated.
 - e. England led the way in abolishing class distinctions and became an example of democracy for the rest of the continent.

16. During the eighteenth century European society saw
- earlier marriages and less divorce.
 - newly married couples gaining independence from parents.
 - a decline in the importance of the woman in the family's economy.
 - laws that successfully ended infanticide.
 - a great increase in the number of illegitimate births.
17. Population growth in the eighteenth century was due in part to
- much better hygienic conditions in cities.
 - earlier marriages and longer periods of reproduction.
 - exiling diseased people to foreign colonies.
 - the end of the bubonic plague.
 - all of the above
18. The eighteenth century European nobility
- played a large role in administering the rising nation-states.
 - lost its old dominance in military affairs.
 - composed right at twenty percent of Europe's population.
 - differed little in wealth and power from state to state.
 - was the bulwark of Christian orthodoxy across the continent.
19. The English nobility's country houses
- were secondary in importance to London town houses.
 - architecturally reflected individualistic trends.
 - reflected a growing male dominance.
 - replaced the Grand Tour as a setting for the education of young male nobles.
 - were constructed by serf labor.
20. The problem of eighteenth century European poverty was
- most chronic in Britain, which had programs of public relief.
 - dramatically curtailed by the work of private religious organizations.
 - made worse by the common belief that the poor were criminals.
 - solved in France by public works projects.
 - rarely discussed and largely ignored by officials or the aristocracy.

Complete the Following Sentences:

- Because many seats in the British Parliament were controlled by one man—seats from what were called _____ boroughs—the House of Commons was dominated by the _____.
- William Pitt the Younger served King _____ through the times of the _____ Revolution and wars of _____.

3. Frederick the Great of Prussia loved learning so much that he invited the writer _____ to live in his court; and as an enlightened ruler he wanted to grant his subjects freedom of _____ and the _____ and religious _____.
4. When Joseph II succeeded his mother _____ as sole ruler of Austria, he announced that _____ would be the lawmaker of his empire.
5. The peasants' revolt against Catherine the Great of Russia was led by the Cossack _____, who was finally caught and _____, after which Catherine treated as treason any calls for _____.
6. In 1772 Poland was partitioned and lost _____% of its land and _____% of its people. _____ more such partitions followed within a quarter century.
7. Outside Europe the Seven Years' War was fought in _____ and in _____, all to determine whether Britain or France would have the greater world-wide _____.
8. Rousseau's theories about children may have influenced upper class women to abandon the use of _____ to feed their babies and to begin buying _____ and _____ designed for children.
9. Jethro Tull produced higher crop yields by using a _____ to keep soil _____ and a _____ for planting seed.
10. The young English aristocrat on his Grand Tour is said to have stopped in Paris to learn how to act _____, in Florence to learn about _____, and in Venice to meet _____.

Place the Following in Chronological Order and Give Dates:

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Joseph II begins sole rule in Austria | 1. |
| 2. Seven Years' War | 2. |
| 3. Hanoverian Succession in Britain | 3. |
| 4. Louis XVI begins reign in France | 4. |
| 5. First Partition of Poland | 5. |
| 6. Frederick the Great begins reign in Prussia | 6. |
| 7. William Pitt the Younger retires from office | 7. |

CHAPTER 18

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY: EUROPEAN STATES, INTERNATIONAL WARS, AND SOCIAL CHANGE

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Essays:

1. Imagine that you are a philosophe serving Joseph II or Catherine the Great. What advice would you give him or her on the best way to rule Austria or Russia?
2. Compare the development of the two Atlantic seaboard states, France and Great Britain? How were they alike? How were they different?
3. Compare the development of absolutism in Prussia, the Austrian Empire, and Russia. What are the similarities and differences? What did the rulers achieve? How did they fail? How important was the character of the ruler in each case? How did Poland fit in the system and what was its impact on the three?
4. What do we mean by the phrase "enlightened politics" and to what extent was politics "enlightened" in the European states of the eighteenth century?
5. What was the nature of war and diplomacy in the eighteenth century? How would you compare the nature of war and diplomacy in the eighteenth century with that of the seventeenth century? How can Balance of Power be seen as Balance of Terror?
6. How did the European social order change in the eighteenth century? Were the changes greater or lesser than in previous centuries?
7. How and why did the nobility play a dominating role in the European society of the eighteenth century?
8. How did life change, if it did, for the lower classes during the eighteenth century?
9. "The Seven Years War was the first world war." Discuss.
10. Given the numerous social and economic changes of the eighteenth century, those at the bottom of society often found themselves much worse off than in earlier centuries. Why?

Identifications:

1. enlightened absolutism
2. Louis XV
3. Cardinal Fleury
4. Madame de Pompadour
5. Louis XVI
6. Marie Antoinette
7. the United Kingdom
8. "pocket boroughs"
9. the Hanoverians/the Georges
10. Robert Walpole
11. "Wilkes and Liberty"

12. William Pitt the Elder
13. Patriots v. the Orangists
14. Frederick William I
15. Junkers
16. "Prussian militarism"
17. Frederick II the Great
18. "the first servant of the state"
19. Maria Theresa
20. Joseph II
21. Catherine II the Great
22. serfs
23. Emelyn Pugachev
24. Treaty of Kuchuk-Kainarji
25. partitions of Poland
26. War of the Austrian Succession
27. Silesia
28. Robert Clive
29. Seven Years' War
30. French-Indian War
31. Montcalm and Wolfe
32. Treaty of Paris
33. scurvy and yellow fever
34. press-ganged
35. coitus interruptus and infanticide
36. potatoes and maize
37. agricultural enclosures
38. Bank of England
39. "banknotes"
40. John Law's "bubble"
41. the "putting-out" or "domestic system"
42. Richard Arkwright's "water-frame"
43. the country house
44. Thomas Gainsborough
45. Grand Tour
46. Herculaneum and Pompeii
47. London's one million
48. beggars and prostitutes
49. "balance of power"
50. "reason of state"