

SHORT ANSWER

20 minutes for these questions (4 points each; 60 points total for this quiz)

- Name the three great absolutist rulers of the eighteenth century that we focused on this week, as well as which countries they ruled.
 - Frederick II of Prussia*
 - Maria Theresa of Austria*
 - Catherine II of Russia*
- Which of these rulers was known for piety and religious faith?
Maria Theresa
- Which of these rulers precipitated a major international war, and how did it start?
Frederick II began the war by seizing the region of Silesia from Maria Theresa upon her succession to the throne of the Austrian empire. (Students may also answer “Maria Theresa,” whose succession, as a woman, to the throne of one of the largest empires in Europe inspired the rest of Europe to prey on the territories of this new queen.)
- Which of these rulers was not expected to be a major governing force by the rest of Europe? Why?
Any of the three would be a correct answer.
 - Frederick was unprepossessing in his youth, more fond of intellectual pursuits than governing. However, with strict discipline, his father groomed him into a suitable heir.*
 - Maria Theresa, as a female heir to immense power, was expected to be a vulnerable ruler. Though she did have to fight many other European powers to keep her throne, she proved a capable ruler throughout her long reign.*
 - Catherine II was placed on her husband’s throne after his death as a political pawn. To everyone’s surprise, she seized real power and ruled in her own right for over thirty years.*
- What was Voltaire most known for?
His facility with language—his wit, humor and penetrating sarcasm—made him a sought-after member of high society wherever he went. Because of his brilliant ways of expressing himself, he became the icon of the Enlightenment.
- Who was Robert Walpole?
Prime minister of Britain under George II, Walpole set the pattern for chief ministers under constitutional monarchs.
- Who was James Oglethorpe?
James Oglethorpe was an Englishman and member of Parliament who, together with some wealthy friends, obtained a charter to found the colony of Georgia in 1730 as a charitable colony for people in debtor’s prison. Oglethorpe is a controversial character, and it is difficult to discern his motives for beginning this colony, but students may mention that Oglethorpe may have been a strong Christian or that he may have acted to create a buffer, military state to protect other English colonies from the Spanish in Florida.
- Name two ways in which the founding of Georgia was unique among the thirteen colonies.
Any two of these would be correct:
 - It was designed as a debtor’s colony, where people could get a fresh start.*
 - Its purpose was imperialistic, forming a strong buffer between the English colonies to the north and Spanish Florida to the south.*
 - Financially, it was supported primarily through Parliament and private donations.*
 - Slavery was to be excluded from Georgia, to avoid the need to keep a large slave population in subjection.*
 - Rum was also prohibited, as an unnecessary temptation to both the debtors and the Indians.*
 - No man was allowed to hold more than 500 acres of land, to discourage the plantation system.*
 - Colonists had no self-government at all.*
- Name the three international wars that we studied this week, giving the European and the American names for each of them.
 - King William’s War, known in Europe as the War of the Grand Alliance*
 - Queen Anne’s War, known in Europe as the War of the Spanish Succession*
 - King George’s War, known in Europe as the War of the Austrian Succession*

10. The affair of Jenkins's ear brought England and her colonies into which of these wars?
King George's War (the War of the Austrian Succession). A Spanish commander chopped off the ear of the English captain Robert Jenkins and told him to take that to his king, George II, which he did.
11. Which of these wars began in America in response to Indian raids?
King William's War (the War of the Grand Alliance) and Queen Anne's War (the War of the Spanish Succession)
12. Which of these wars was ended by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle?
King George's War (the War of the Austrian Succession)
13. In which of these wars did Britain make major territorial gains? Where were most of these gains located?
Britain made most gains during Queen Anne's War (the War of the Spanish Succession), in which Britain conquered much of French Canada. (Students might specify Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and/or the Hudson Bay area; they might also mention Louisbourg or the Caribbean island of St. Kitts. However, "Canada" is the main answer.)
14. Which of these wars ended with all colonial territories reverting to their previous holders?
Either of the following would be correct:
- *King William's War (the War of the Grand Alliance)*
 - *King George's War (the War of the Austrian Succession)*
15. What seeds of discontent among the colonists were sown by these wars?
These wars were primarily European wars, begun in Europe for the benefit of the mother countries, in which colonists were automatically involved as subjects of their overseas rulers. Treaties drawn up in foreign places, with no regard to the concerns of the colonies, re-allotted at will territories which colonists had fought and died to hold. The wars cost the colonies heavily in resources and lives, and they received no visible benefit from them. All these things left many English colonists feeling embittered towards their king.