**Standard 7.2 Review**

1. **Map questions** - Locate France, England and Russia.

a) England b) France c) Russia

1. **Vocabulary**
	1. **Absolute monarchy –**monarchs have full and total control
	2. **Constitutional monarchy-**the king’s power is limited by a constitution
	3. **Limited government –**power is restricted by people
	4. **Unlimited government –**the ruler has ALL of the power
	5. **Modernization –**to bring a country up to date with technology
	6. **Heliocentric theory –**the idea that the planets revolve around the sun
	7. **Westernization –**toinfluencewithideas & customs  of western Europe and the US
	8. **Restoration –**return of the monarchy
	9. **Glorious Revolution –**when William and Mary take over the throne peacefully
	10. **English Bill of Rights of 1689 –**limits the monarchy and states the people’s rights
	11. **Democracy –**ruled by the people (voting)
	12. **Anarchy –**a government without a ruler

**Constitution Notes:**

1. What are the first 10 amendments to the US constitution known as?
	1. Bill of Rights
2. What is the purpose of a constitution?
	1. A plan for the government – sets framework, assigns jobs
	2. To determine the power of government
3. Which five things are protected in the First Amendment?
	1. Freedom of speech
	2. Freedom of religion
	3. Freedom of assembly
	4. Freedom of the press
	5. Right to petition the government
4. Which amendment states that you do not have to testify against yourself in a court of law?
	1. Fifth Amendment
5. What are your Miranda rights?
	1. The right to remain silent
	2. The right to have a lawyer
6. What term describes a collection of tradition, precedents, legal rulings, and documents that a government and its people live by?
	1. Unwritten constitution
7. What is the difference between a positive and a negative constitution?
	1. Positive – tells you everything a government CAN do; a government’s responsibilities
	2. Negative – tells you everything a government CANNOT do; the limitations of the government

**Absolute Monarchies/Glorious Revolution Notes:**

1. How did the French and Russian absolute monarchs abuse their power?
	1. Raised taxes                 4. murdered innocent people
	2. Increased military
	3. Got rid of the legislature
2. What type of government is an example of unlimited government?
	1. Absolute monarchy, dictatorship, anarchy
3. What types of government are examples of limited government?
	1. Democracy, constitutional monarchy
4. The Russian title for king is:
	1. Czar
5. Ivan became “the Terrible” after he:
	1. killed thousands of nobles
6. Ivan’s second son inherited the Russian throne because:
	1. He killed his first son in an argument
7. What is the name for a system of government in which all the power rests in the hand of one person?
	1. Unlimited government
8. What three positive changes did Peter and Catherine make for Russia?
	1. Modernization
	2. Westernization
	3. Defeated foreign enemies
9. .After Louis XIV’s disastrous war with the Netherlands, which country became the most powerful naval country in the world?
	1. Great Britain
10. Who signed the English Bill of Rights?
	1. William and Mary

**Enlightenment Notes:**

1. What was another name for the Enlightenment?
	* The Age of Reason
2. Whose “balance of power” using separate branches of government was the framework for the US government?
	* Montesquieu
3. John Locke’s three natural rights are:
	* Life, liberty, and property
4. The belief that absolute monarchs were appointed by God was:
	* Divine right
5. John Locke believed that the purpose of government was to:
	* Protect the natural rights of the people

**Extended Response Paragraph Question:**

1. Describe the transition from absolute monarchy in England to constitutional monarchy.  Why was a change necessary?  What was the outcome?
* Absolute monarchy – can ruin the country, the ruler isn’t looking out for the good of the people
* Glorious Revolution – William and Mary signed the English Bill of Rights, giving the people power and limiting the government’s power
* Constitutional monarchy – was created in England; England now has a limited government