CHAPTER 18 –
THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY:
EUROPEAN STATES
Across

3. The agreement whereby the monarchs of Europe would recognize the reign of Marie Theresa in Austria; it was immediately ignored by Frederick the Great, which precipitated the War of the Austrian Succession.

8. The practice of killing infants; some historians have viewed foundling homes, with their 50-90% mortality rate, as evidence of a legalized form of this.

12. The daughter of Maria Theresa of Austria, she married the future Louis XVI, becoming the Queen of France in 1774.

13. The Empress of Austria from 1740-1780, this woman made attempts to reform her empire to make it more able to compete against Prussia; one of her daughters was Marie Antoinette.

17. The leader of the army of the British East India Company, this man's leadership at the battle of Plassey in 1757 eventually led to the expulsion of the French from India, leaving Britain in control of the Indian sub-continent for the next 200 years.

18. The Prussian nobility.

20. An absolute monarchy where the ruler followed the principles of the Enlightenment by introducing reforms for the improvement of society was said to be "_____ absolutism."

23. A portion of a peasant's harvest or income (supposedly 1/10, but often as much as 1/3), paid to the church for the support of the local parish priest. This tax was widely hated because it was seen as unfair to the poorest people.

24. A policy of aggressive military preparedness; the extreme promotion of military virtues. The attitude that the military can and should be used to solve political problems; this attitude became closely associated with Prussia.

26. A disease that was common among sailors in the 18th century, it was caused by a lack of vitamin C, if left untreated it can result in death.

27. Certain inalienable rights to which all people are entitled; these are thought to include the right to life, liberty, and property, freedom of speech and religion, and equality before the law.

30. The widespread cultivation of this New World plant, along with corn, greatly increased the food supply in 18th century Europe, reducing famines and increasing the population.

31. This Prussian monarch enacted modest "enlightened" reforms, seized Silesia from the Austrians, enlarged the Prussian army to 200,000 soldiers, and by the end of his reign, had made Prussia into a formidable European power.

32. Invented by Richard Arkwright, this device greatly increased the production of yarn by powering the spinning wheels with water or animal power.

33. He invented a drill to plant seeds in rows instead of scattering them by hand, a method that had lost much seed to the birds.

34. The application of new techniques that allowed for a large increase in farm productivity in the 18th century.

Down

1. The awarding of titles, government posts, and positions in the church and household staff...one way the monarchs of Britain could gain support.

2. By the end of this war, which was ended with the Treaty of Paris, England had become the world's greatest colonial power.

3. The history of this country in the 18th century is an excellent example of why a strong monarchy could be beneficial in early modern Europe.

4. A family group consisting only of father, mother, and children...the type of family that was most common in 18th century Europe.

5. Even though she like to be cast as a disciple of the Enlightenment, her policies had the effect of strengthening the landholding classes at the expense of all others, especially the Russian serfs; during her reign, Russia gained nearly 50% of Poland's territory and finally acquired a warm water port on the Black Sea.

6. This peace treaty ended the War of the Austrian Succession, and promised the return of all occupied territories except Silesia to their original owners.

7. This part of the Austrian Empire, which contained many natural resources and was densely populated, was taken over by Prussia in the War of the Austrian Succession.

9. This mistress of Louis XV gained both wealth and power during his reign, often making important government decisions and giving advice on appointments and foreign policy.

10. This ruling family replaced the Stuart dynasty in 1714, and would rule England until 1901

11. The "big five" nations that came to dominate Europe from the 18th century through WWI were Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, and ____? ____.

14. French for "reason of state", this idea maintained that a nation should act on basis of its long-term interests and not merely to further the dynastic interests of its ruling family.
15. A system of textile (cloth) manufacturing in which spinners and weavers worked at home in their cottages using raw materials supplied to them by capitalist entrepreneurs; these entrepreneurs would then sell the finished products at a profit.

16. In 18th century Britain, the fencing in of the old open fields, combining many small holdings into larger units that could be farmed more efficiently.

19. The man generally credited with being the first Prime Minister of Britain, he worked with both George I and George II.

21. The central government bureaucracy created by Prussian king Frederick William I to supervise the military, police, economic, & financial affairs of Prussia.

22. This Austrian monarch is considered by most historians to be the best example of an "enlightened monarch" due to breadth of his reform program, although many of his changes were undone after his death.

25. In Britain, a Parliamentary district where a single wealthy landowner had the authority to personally choose a member of the House of Commons.

28. A kind of education for wealthy young British noblemen. It was a period of European travel which could last from a few months to a few years. While traveling, young men learned about the politics, culture, art and antiquities of neighboring countries.

29. A form of government where most political power effectively rests with a small segment of society, typically the most powerful, whether by wealth, military strength, ruthlessness, or political influence.