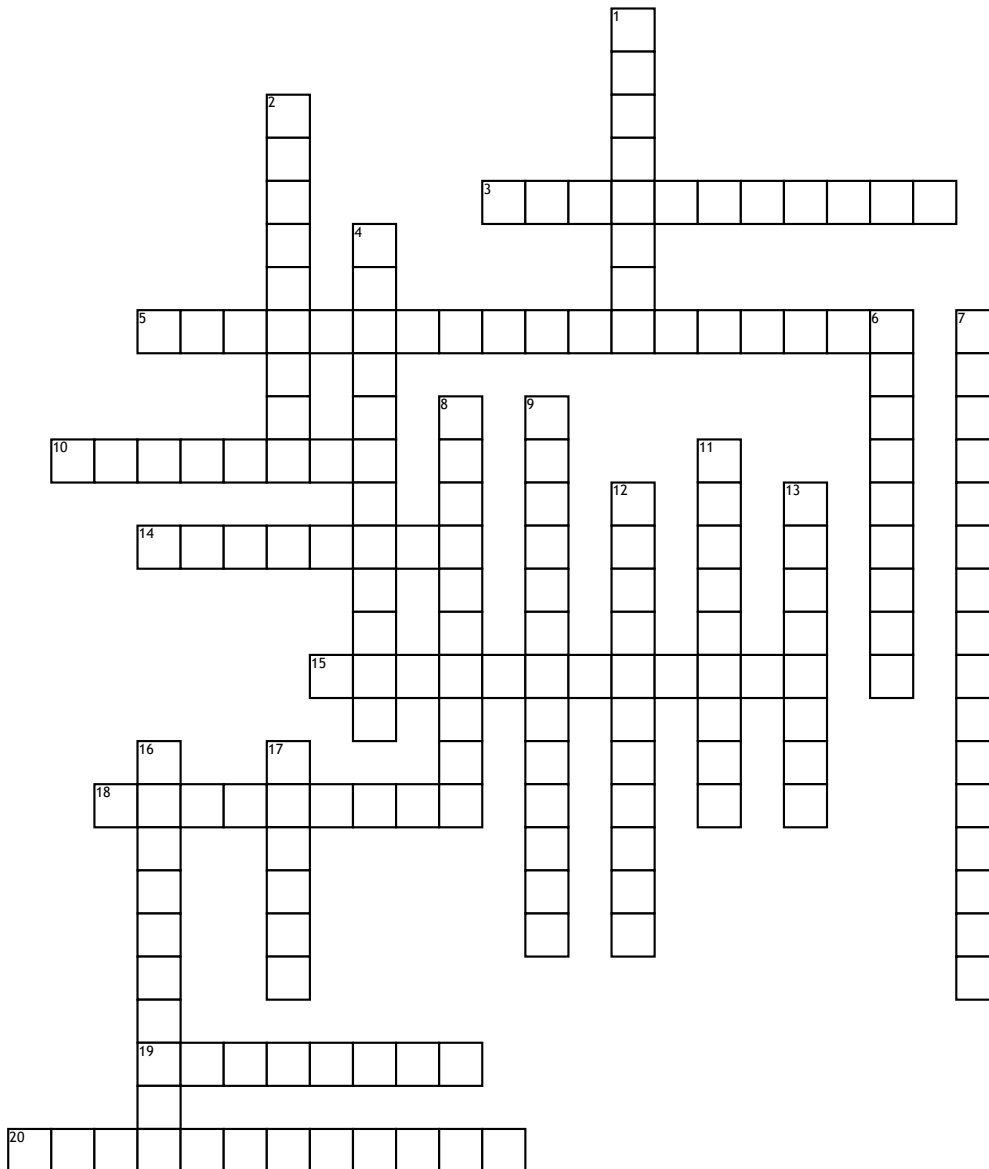


Name: _____

Europe



Across

3. the belief that the monarch's authority comes directly from God rather than from the people
5. where ultimate authority and power is derived from the citizens, and the government itself is run through elected officials.
10. a French military and political leader who rose to prominence during the French Revolution and led several successful campaigns during the Revolutionary Wars.
14. a French Enlightenment writer, historian, and philosopher famous for his wit, his attacks on the established Catholic Church, and his advocacy of freedom of religion, freedom of expression, and separation of church and state.
15. a policy of remaining apart from the affairs or interests of other groups, especially the political affairs of other countries.
18. the dominant social system in medieval Europe, in which the nobility held lands from the Crown in exchange for military service

19. Known as the Sun King.

20. an economic system in which transactions between private parties are free from government interference such as regulations, privileges, tariffs, and subsidies

Down

1. a fortress in Paris, known formally as the Bastille
2. was an English philosopher and physician, widely regarded as one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers
4. promoted governmental regulation of a nation's economy for the purpose of augmenting state power at the expense of rival national powers
6. a socioeconomic order structured upon the common ownership of the means of production and the absence of social classes, money, and the state.
7. despotic monarchy is a monarchical form of government in which the monarch has absolute power among his or her people.

8. a policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force.

9. a European intellectual movement of the late 17th and 18th centuries emphasizing reason and individualism rather than tradition.

11. married four times to Maria Manuela of Portugal, Mary Tudor of England, Elizabeth of Valois (in France) and, to Anne of Austria.

12. the belief that a people who share a common language, history, and culture should constitute an independent nation, free of foreign domination.

13. a philosopher, economist, sociologist, journalist, and revolutionary socialist. Born in Prussia to a middle-class family, he later studied political economy and Hegelian philosophy.

16. was built around a chateau belonging to Louis XIII, which was transformed by additions in the grand French classical style.

17. an authoritarian and nationalistic right-wing system of government and social organization.