

## CE:5– Early Modern France— Q/A

*Recommended Reading: Story of Old France by Guerber, "A Young King" to "Age of Louis XIV" and A History of France by Marshall, "Riot of Amboise" to "War of Spanish Succession".*

- 1) In 1572, the Huguenot aristocracy throughout France was devastated by this purge of the royal family's political enemies.
- 2) This was the final phase of the 16th century civil war known as the "French Wars of Religion".
- 3) This noblewoman of Navarre, the mother of Henry IV of France, became leader of the Huguenot faction after the death of Louis, Prince of Conde.
- 4) This elegant young queen was the niece of the Duke of Guise, who was regent during the short reign of her husband, Francis II.
- 5) The Guise faction formed this military association when it became clear that the Protestant Henry Navarre, would inherit the throne of France.
- 6) This was an early Huguenot plot to kidnap the young king Francis II, and get him out from under the control of the Catholic Guise family.
- 7) This French scholar, who greatly influenced the Huguenots, wrote "Institutes of the Christian Religion", and founded a ministry in Geneva.
- 8) This well respected Protestant nobleman was a leader of the Huguenot party until he was killed at the St. Bartholomew Massacres.
- 9) The French Religious Wars were a power struggle between the Catholic Guise faction, allied with Spain, and the Conde-Bourbon faction, allied with . . .
- 10) This battle was one of the only victories of the Catholic League over Henry IV's (Navarre) Huguenots, but it prevented him from assuming the throne.
- 11) After annulling his childless first marriage, Henry IV married and had six children with this exceedingly wealthy noblewoman.

- 12) In 1609, this French king was assassinated by a Catholic fanatic who sought to prevent him from making war on the Spanish Netherlands.
- 13) Nine years after he came to the throne, Henry IV passed this decree which allowed Protestants to practice their religion freely.
- 14) This clergyman served as the chief minister of France during most of the reign of Louis XIII.
- 15) This port in Western France was a naval base for the Knights Templars in medieval times, and a center of Huguenot rebellion under Louis XIII.
- 16) Although they severely suppressed Protestants in France, both Richelieu and Mazarin generously supported the Protestant cause in this foreign war.
- 17) This French explorer made over 20 trips between to the New World, founded Quebec, and established New France as a permanent French colony.
- 18) This civil war, fought during the early reign of Louis XIV, was led by nobles who opposed Mazarin's centralization of powers in France.
- 19) This minister was selected and mentored by Cardinal Richelieu to carry on his work during the minority of Louis XIV.
- 20) In his later years this woman, who had long served as governess of his children, gained great influence of Louis XIV and became his unofficial wife.
- 21) These were French soldiers that were assigned to lodge in the homes of French Huguenots, intended to force them to convert or to leave the country.
- 22) This advisor to Louis XIV was hated and vilified by most of the citizenry of France because he was blamed for the wars and high taxes.
- 23) Once he became king of England, this old foe of Louis XIV joined forces with Holland, the Holy Roman Empire, and Sweden to declare war on France.
- 24) Louis XIV built this magnificent palace as his primary residence outside of the city to avoid the riots and unrest of the Paris mob.