

“Being convinced, on the one hand, that all violence to conscience is harmful, and, on the other, of the great benefit accruing to religion and to the State from a true Christian tolerance, We have found Ourselves moved to grant to the adherents of the Lutheran and Calvinist religions, and also to the non-Uniat Greek religion, everywhere, the appropriate private practice of their faith, regardless of whether it had been previously customary or introduced, or not.”

Joseph II, *Toleration Patent for the Lands of the Austrian Empire*, 1781

1. Use the passage above and your knowledge of European history to answer parts A, B, and C.

A) Explain this passage in the context of Enlightened Absolutism.

B) Briefly explain ONE way in which the influence of Enlightenment philosophers and writers can be seen in the policy presented in the passage.

C) Choose one of the writers below and briefly explain ONE way in which his works supported the concept in this passage.

- David Hume
- Voltaire
- Gotthold Lessing
- Moses Mendelssohn
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau

“And thereupon the said lords spiritual and temporal and commons . . . do . . . declare that the pretended power of suspending of laws or the execution of laws by regal authority without consent of parliament is illegal. That levying money for or to the use of the crown . . . without grant of parliament for longer time or in other manner than the same is or shall be granted is illegal. That it is the right of the subjects to petition the king and all commitments and protections for such petitioning are illegal. That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace unless it be with consent of parliament is against law. . . . That election of members of parliament ought to be free. . . .”

The English Bill of Rights

2. Use the passage above and your knowledge of European history to answer parts A, B, and C.

A) Explain the passage in the context of Absolutism.

B) Explain ONE way that the English Bill of Rights incorporates Enlightenment ideals.

C) Briefly explain ONE difference between the ideals of the English Bill of Rights and the ideals of one other revolutionary document of the 17th or 18th century.

Question 3 is based on the map below depicting Europe after the Congress of Vienna, 1814-1815.



3. Using the map above and your knowledge of European history, answer parts A, B, and C.

A) Briefly explain ONE goal of the Congress of Vienna.

B) Briefly explain ONE example of how the map above illustrates the attempts of the Congress of Vienna to achieve its goals.

C) Briefly explain ONE example of an event or development which illustrated the failure of the Congress of Vienna.