BOOK WORK #2

PAGE 602: 3, 4, 5 AND 7

**DIRECTIONS:** In a different color pen – or in pencil – read the suggested responses to the questions you answered and edit them for clarity and accuracy.

3. Generations of religious wars, intolerance, and massacres, people looked toward a new intellectual movement known as *skepticism*. People began to listen to people like Montaigne and Descartes and doubt everything that had been taught as truth for centuries, questioning the church and government officials. Skeptics believed that to doubt is the first step to finding the truth.

4. Colbert believed that mercantilism was the best way to stimulate economic growth in France, thus enabling the country to become self-sufficient. He wanted to manufacture everything – not import goods. To spur on manufacturing, he gave tax benefits to French companies, saving them money so they could invest in their companies and hire people (create jobs) rather than spend that money on taxes. Hiring people helped build a middle class, too. He protected French industries by placing high tariffs on any imported goods which, in turn, cost other countries money. He also encouraged French citizens to migrate to their overseas colony in Canada where they could gather raw materials such as fur and sell their goods to foreign markets.

5. The results of The War of Spanish Succession were:

* The Treaty of Utrecht declared Louis XIV’s grandson could remain king of Spain as long as France and Spain never united
* Britain gained Gibraltar from Spain (allowing them to control trade through the Strait of Gibraltar and into the Mediterranean
* Spain granted a British company an asiento (permission) to send enslaved Africans to Spanish colonies in the Americas increasing Britain’s involvement in the slave trade
* France gave England North American territories (Nova Scotia and Newfoundland) and gave up their claims to the Hudson Bay region.
* Austrian-Hapsburgs took the Spanish Netherlands
* Austrian-Hapsburgs took Spanish Netherlands and Spanish lands in Italy
* Prussia (today parts of western Russian and eastern Poland) and Savoy (today south eastern France) were also recognized as kingdoms.

7. Positive:

* Built up and protected French industries

 Negative:

* Drove out Huguenots, which are French Protestants, and overspent on buildings and wars leading to debt, high taxes, and a lack of middle class.