## Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

**2.1**

- that no single state should be strong enough to dominate the others, so states combine against whichever is strongest

**2.2**

- the target is relative strength, not a permanent enemy, so as strength shifts the alignment shifts with it

**2.3**

(a)

- to restore equilibrium by strengthening the weaker side

(b)

- territory was used as a counterweight, not only as a prize

**3.1 B**

- relative strength determines the target

**3.2 B**

- it is a principle about external distribution only

**3.3**

(a)

- that confession did not determine alignment

(b)

- the principle directs states against the strongest power, which overrides confessional sympathy when the two conflict

**3.4**

(a)

- for example: in the War of the Spanish Succession, Britain, the Dutch Republic and Austria allied to stop a Bourbon union of France and Spain; the Peace of Utrecht (1713) kept the two crowns separate

(b)

- the nobles elected the king and each could block the Sejm with the *liberum veto*, so the monarchy could not raise taxes or a strong army

(c)

- the Ottomans began a long retreat from central Europe; Austria gained Hungary (Treaty of Karlowitz, 1699) and turned into a great power in the east