Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit One: Age of Absolutism

The Age of Exploration brought new wealth and importance to the concept of the European state. These highly-centralized states desired to become as powerful as possible, while simultaneously making sure that other states did not gain power. The cyclical nature of this idea created a unique balance of power among the great powers in Europe that lasted for centuries. As we explore the Age of Absolutism, we will do so in 5 sections:

1. Spain’s Empire and European Absolutism
2. France’s Ultimate Monarch
3. Central European Monarchs Clash
4. Russian Czars Increase Power
5. Limits on the Monarchy

ABSOLUTE MONARCHS:

DIVINE RIGHT:

As Europe emerged from the Middle Ages, monarchs grew increasingly powerful. The 17th century saw upheaval in Europe and monarchs responded to crises by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Their goal was to free themselves from the limits imposed by nobility and other governing bodies.