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

Unit I: The Age of Absolutism – Study Guide

**Definitions**

Absolute Monarchs

KINGS OR QUEENS WHO BELIEVED THAT ALL POWER WITHIN THE STATE’S BOUNDARIES RESTED IN THEIR HANDS

Divine Right

IDEA THAT GOD CREATED THE MONARCHY AND THAT THE MONARCH IS GOD’S REPRESENTATIVE ON EARTH

Phillip II

KING OF SPAIN FROM 1556-1589

El Escorial

PHILLIP II’S PALACE – BUILT USING SPAIN’S VAST WEALTH

Edict of Nantes

ESTABLISHED RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE

Cardinal Richelieu

APPOINTED BY LOUIS XIII IN 1624 – BECAME THE EFFECTIVE RULER OF FRANCE AND STRENGTHENED THE MONARCHY BY MOVING AGAINST THE HUGUENOTS AND WEAKENING THE NOBLES

Cardinal Mazarin

EFFECTIVE RULER OF FRANCE FROM 1642 TO 1661

Louis XIV

ABSOLUTE RULER IN FRANCE FROM 1661 TO 1715

Jean Baptiste Colbert

MINSTER OF FINANCE – HE WANTED FRANCE TO BE SELF-SUFFICIENT

Mercantilism

ECONOMIC POLICY – BELIEF IN THE BENEFIT OF PROFITABLE TRADING

Versailles

LOUIS XIV’S PALACE – LUXURIOUS AND MASSIVE – NOBLES FORCED TO LIVE THERE

Thirty Years War

CONFLICT OVER RELIGION, TERRITORY AND POWER AMONG EUROPE’S RULING FAMILIES 1618-1648

Peace of Westphalia

TREATY THAT ENDED THE 30 YRS WAR

Consequences of the Peace of Westphalia

1 – WEAKENED SPAIN AND AUSTRIA

2 – STRENGTHENED FRANCE

3 – MADE GERMAN PRINCES INDEPENDENT

4 – ENDED RELIGIOUS WARS IN EUROPE

5 – INTRODUCED A NEW METHOD OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

6 – MARKED THE BEGINNING OF THE MODERN STATE SYSTEM

Frederick the Great

LEADER OF PRUSSIA AND KNOWN AS A FATHER TO HIS PEOPLE

Maria Theresa

LEADER OF AUSTRIA WHO ALLIED WITH FRANCE TO BEAT PRUSSIA IN THE WAR OF AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION

Seven Years War

STARTED BY FREDERICK THE GREAT IN 1756 AND INVOLVED EVERY GREAT EUROPEAN POWER IN CONFLICT – FOUGHT IN 3 PLACES: EUROPE, INDIA AND NORTH AMERICA

Ivan the Terrible

ABSOLUTE RULER IN RUSSIA FROM 1533 TO 1584 WHO CROWNED CZAR AT AGE 16

Boyars

LANDOWNING NOBLES

Time of Troubles

PERIOD OF CONFUSION IN RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT FROM 1598 TO 1613

Peter the Great

BECAME CZAR IN 1696 AND IS KNOWN AS ONE OF RUSSIA’S GREATEST REFORMERS

Westernization

USING WESTERN EUROPE AS A MODEL FOR CHANGE

St. Petersburg

PETER THE GREAT MOVED THE CAPITAL FROM MOSCOW TO ST PETERSBURG IN 1713

English Civil War

1642 TO 1649

STARTED WHEN CHARLES I TRIED TO FORCE PARLIAMENT TO FIGHT WITH SCOTLAND

Royalists

SUPPORTERS OF CHARLES I / MONARCHY IN THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

Puritans

SUPPORTERS OF PARLIAMENT IN THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

Oliver Cromwell

LEADER OF ENGLAND FROM 1649 TO 1658 WHO ABOLISHED THE MONARCHY AND ESTABLISHED A COMMONWEALTH

Restoration

CROMWELL DIED IN 1658 AND THE GOVERNMENT COLLAPSED – PARLIAMENT ASKED CHARLES II TO BECOME KING AND RESTORE THE MONARCHY

Glorious Revolution

WILLIAM OF ORANGE LED AN ARMY AGAINST JAMES II – JAMES FLEES

GLORIOUS BECAUSE THERE IS NO BLOODSHED

Constitutional Monarchy

FORM OF GOVERNMENT WHERE THE KING OR QUEEN ACTS AS THE HEAD OF STATE WITHIN THE LIMITS SET BY THE CONSTITUTION

Cabinet

GROUP OF GOVERNMENT MINISTERS WHO ACT AS THE LINK BETWEEN THE MONARCH AND PARLIAMENT

**Critical Thinking – Short Answer Questions**

What three issues led to the weakening of the Spanish Empire?

1 – INFLATION – CAUSED BY POPULATION GROWTH AND DROP IN THE VALUE OF THE SILVER COIN

2 – ENEMIES MADE RICH – EXPENSIVE SPANISH GOODS PUSHED SPANIARDS TO BUY GOODS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

3 – DUTCH REVOLT – DUTCH WERE PROTESTANT WITH A STRONG ECONOMY AND IN 1579, SEVEN PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS DECLARED INDEPENDENCE

Describe the differences between the Spanish and Dutch economies at the start of the 1600s.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SPANISH SOURCE OF WEALTH WAS GOLD MINES | DUTCH SOURCE OF WEALTH WAS TRADE |
| SPAIN HAD EXTREME TAXES | DUTCH HAD NO EXTREME TAXES |
| SPAIN HAD NO MIDDLE CLASS | DUTCH HAD A STRONG MIDDLE CLASS |
| PHILLIP II CONTROLLED THE SPANISH ECONOMY | MERCHANTS CONTROLLED THE DUTCH ECONOMY |

Describe a day in the life of Louis XIV. What does this tell you about his character?

HE WAS VAIN – MORE CONCERNED ABOUT HIS OWN LUXURY THAN HIS COUNTRY, LEFT RULING THE COUNTRY TO OTHER PEOPLE

How did Ivan the Terrible earn his nickname? Was he always terrible?

NOT ALWAYS TERRIBLE – AFTER HIS WIFE DIED, HE ACCUSED THE BOYARS OF POISONING HER – CREATED A SECRET POLICE WHO HUNTED DOWN PEOPLE HE CONSIDERED TO BE TRAITORS AND HE MURDED 20K PEOPLE, INCL. HIS OWN SON

How did the English Bill of Rights limit the power of the monarchy?

BY SAYING THAT THE MONARCH COULD NOT:

1 – SUSPEND PARLIAMENT’S LAWS

2 – LEVY TAXES WITHOUT PARLIAMENT’S APPROVAL

3 – INTERFERE WITH PARLIAMENT’S FREEDOM OF SPEECH

4 – PENALIZE CITIZENS WHO PETITIONED THE KING

A - ENGLAND

B - SPAIN

C - FRANCE

D - AUSTRIA

E - PRUSSIA

F - RUSSIA