

Constructive Response Question

Describe what an absolute monarch was and provide at least two examples:



French Absolutism, Enlightenment, & Revolution!

Outcome: Absolutism & Absolute Monarchs

1. Absolutism in Europe

- Absolute Monarch: _____
- Their goal was to _____ every aspect of _____ including religion
- Most believed they had _____: belief that _____ created the monarchy and that the monarch acted as God's _____ on earth.
- An absolute monarch answered only to God, not to his or her _____
- Over the next few centuries, many absolute monarchs would appear in _____
- Decline of _____, rise of _____, growth of national kingdoms all helped to centralize _____
- Rising _____ class typically sided with the monarchs

Result: Absolute monarchs would alter Europe's future and eventually help bring about massive change such as _____ and _____ Revolution.

2. Religious Wars and Power Struggles in France

- King Henry II of France died in 1559 with four sons; real power behind the throne was their mother _____
- Religious wars between French _____ & _____ created chaos in France
- Huguenots were _____
- St. Bartholomew's Day _____ of 1572
 - Massacre of _____ to as high as _____ Huguenots
 - Occurred when Huguenot nobles were in Paris attending the marriage of Catherine de Medicis' daughter (Catholic) to _____ (Huguenot)
 - Henry of Navarre _____



3. Henry of Navarre

- Henry _____ the _____ when Catherine and her last son died
- Henry became the first ruler of the _____ in France
- Many Catholics opposed Henry so he abandoned Protestantism and _____
- Henry's explanation was "_____."
- Declared Huguenots could live in peace in France by created the _____; a declaration of _____
- He had _____ the French _____ to a position of strong power
- In 1610, a fanatic leaped into Henry's royal carriage and _____ him to death for his _____



Result: Henry had restored the French monarch to a strong position and created one of the most _____ in Europe. Even the _____ of _____ today is a member of the Bourbons.

4. The Bourbon Dynasty's Power

- _____ (13th) was a _____ king
- He appointed a strong minister to help: _____
- Cardinal Richelieu became, in effect, _____
- Richelieu moved against the Huguenots by _____ Huguenot cities to have _____
- He also _____ power by having them take down their fortified castles and used government agents instead of using nobles in bureaucracy
- Richelieu felt the only thing standing in France's way of becoming the most powerful country in Europe was the _____ (Spain, Austria, Netherlands, H.R.E.)



5. _____ (14th)

- Was _____ when he became king
- Richelieu's successor, Cardinal _____, had increased taxes and strengthened the central government which led to anti-Mazarin _____
- During the riots, Louis's life was _____; Louis vowed _____
- The noble's rebellion _____ for 3 reasons
 - They _____ each other
 - The government used _____
 - Peasants and townspeople grew _____ of _____



6. Louis's Power

- Louis took total control at _____
- He _____ the _____ from his councils to strengthen his own _____
- Increased the power of the _____, or government agents, who collected taxes and administered justice
- Louis made the nobles _____ by making them live with him in the palace
- Wanted to make France _____ - _____ (Mercantilism: wealth = power) to prevent wealth from leaving France so they manufactured everything needed in France
- Louis built _____, perhaps the biggest and most beautiful palace on earth
- France had _____ million people (more than England or the Dutch)
- The French _____ was far ahead of other states' in size, training, and weaponry



7. Louis' Legacy

- a. Louis invaded the _____ and gained 12 towns in 1667
- b. He tried to fight more wars but the rest of Europe _____ him to ensure France would not dominate all of Europe
- c. The King of Spain died after _____ to Louis's 16 year old grandson
- d. Led to the War of Spanish Success; fear the Bourbons would _____
- e. The Treaty of _____ terms stated that Louis' grandson could have Spain as long as France and Spain _____
- f. When Louis died in his bed in 1715, _____ in France
- g. He had left France a _____
- h. France ranked #1 in Europe in _____, literature, and _____
- i. France was the _____ of Europe
- j. Due to warfare and the palace at Versailles, France was _____
- k. _____ over the tax burden of the poor was plague his heirs and lead to _____



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