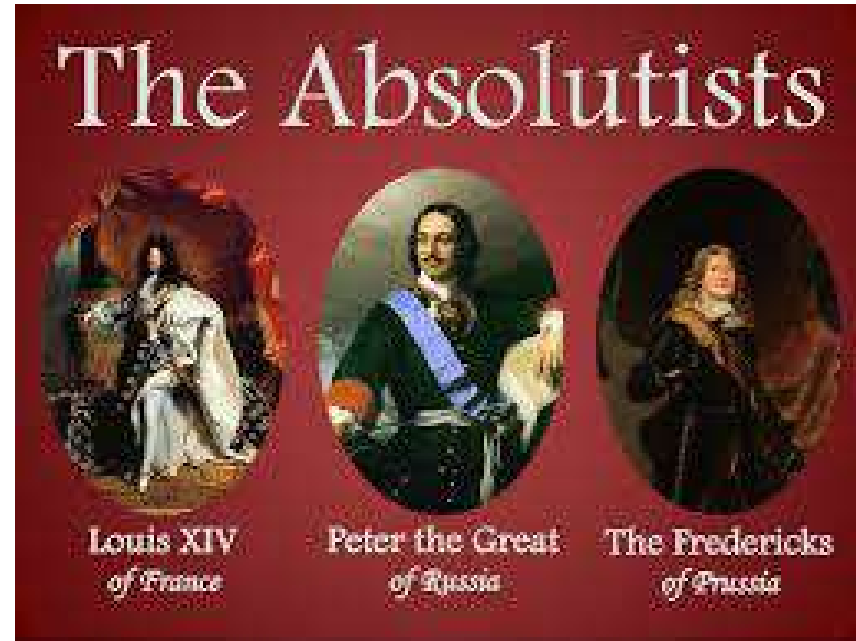


# Ch. 15 State Building and the Search for Order in the Seventeenth Century



KEY TERMS

# absolutism (p. 440)



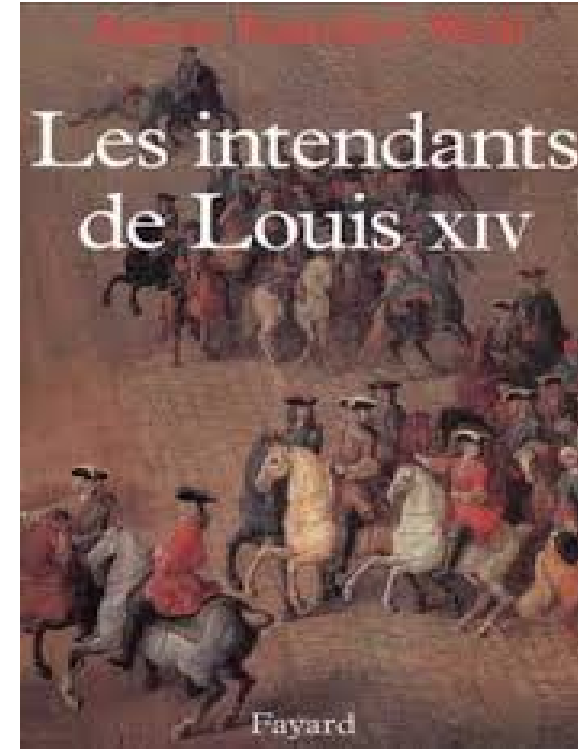
- Form of government in which the sovereign power or ultimate authority rested in the hands of a monarch who claimed to rule by divine right and was therefore responsible only to God.

# divine-right monarchy (p. 440)



- A monarchy based on the belief that monarchs receive their power directly from God and are responsible to no one except God.

# *intendants* (p. 441)



- Royal officials in the seventeenth-century France who were sent into the provinces to execute the orders of the central government.

parlements (p. 443)



- Provincial law courts in France.

# boyars (p. 450)



- The Russian nobility.

# procurator (p. 450)



- The head of the Holy Synod, the chief decision-making body for the Russian Orthodox Church.

# Janissaries (p. 454)



- An elite core of eight thousand troops personally loyal to the sultan of the Ottoman Empire.



# gentry (p. 458)



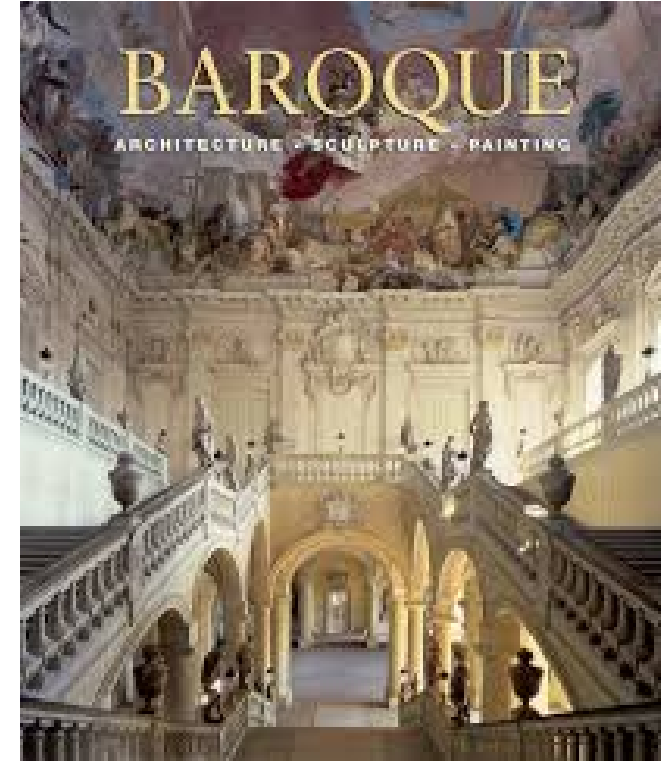
- Well-to-do English landowners below the level of the nobility. They played an important role in the English Civil War of the seventeenth century.

# Mannerism (p. 464)



- A sixteenth-century artistic movement in Europe that deliberately broke down the High Renaissance principles of balance, harmony, and moderation.

# Baroque (p. 464)



- An artistic movement of the seventeenth century in Europe that used dramatic effects to arouse the emotions and reflected the search for power that was a large part of the seventeenth-century ethos.