

Starter Activity for 1/7:

From your Introduction to Absolutism reading, answer the following:

1. Name 2 reasons European monarchs became wealthy.
2. Define: Divine Right
3. Identify 3 characteristics of an absolute monarch.
4. Why did some think it was necessary to have an absolute ruler?

The Age of Absolute Monarchs



How did European
kings gain so much

By the end of
the Renaissance,
new nations were
formed in Europe

Many of these
nations were
ruled by powerful
kings with
unlimited power
known as
absolute

The era from
1600 to mid-
1700s was
known as the

Age of

The Rise of Absolute Monarchs

During the Middle Ages, European kings were

not very powerful

Instead, feudal lords had real power because they controlled local manors & had the

loyalty of knights

The Catholic Church was the dominant religion

in Europe

The Pope had power over the peasants

European Feudalism



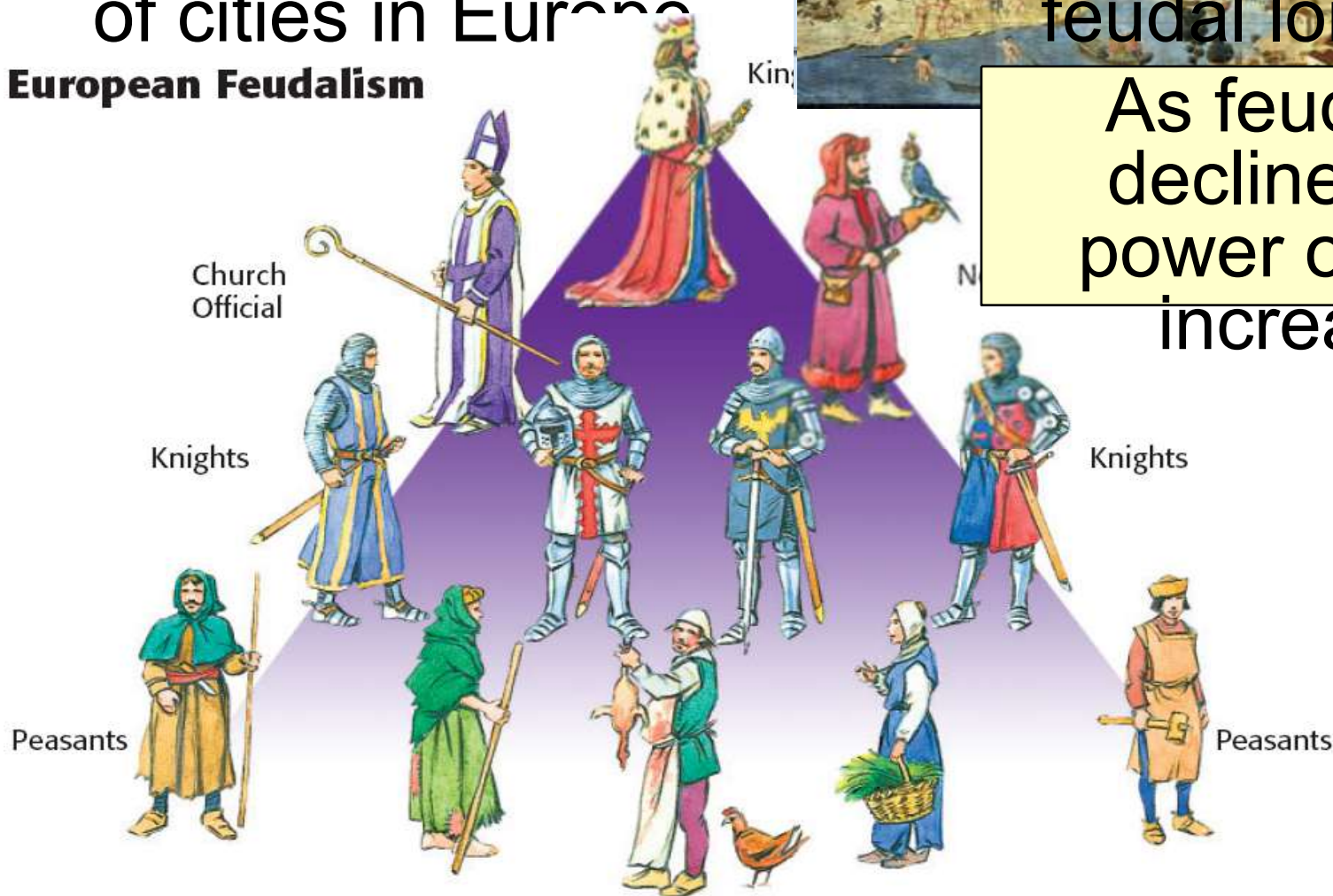
The Rise of Absolutism

The Crusades stimulated trade & led to the rise

of cities in Europe

This trade sparked the Renaissance & weakened the power of feudal lords

European Feudalism



As feudalism declined, the power of kings increased

During the Hundred Years War,
new weapons like the
cannon

& longbow weakened the
power of the nobles &
knights



As feudalism
declined, the
power of kings
increased

European Feudalism

SS 8

Nobl

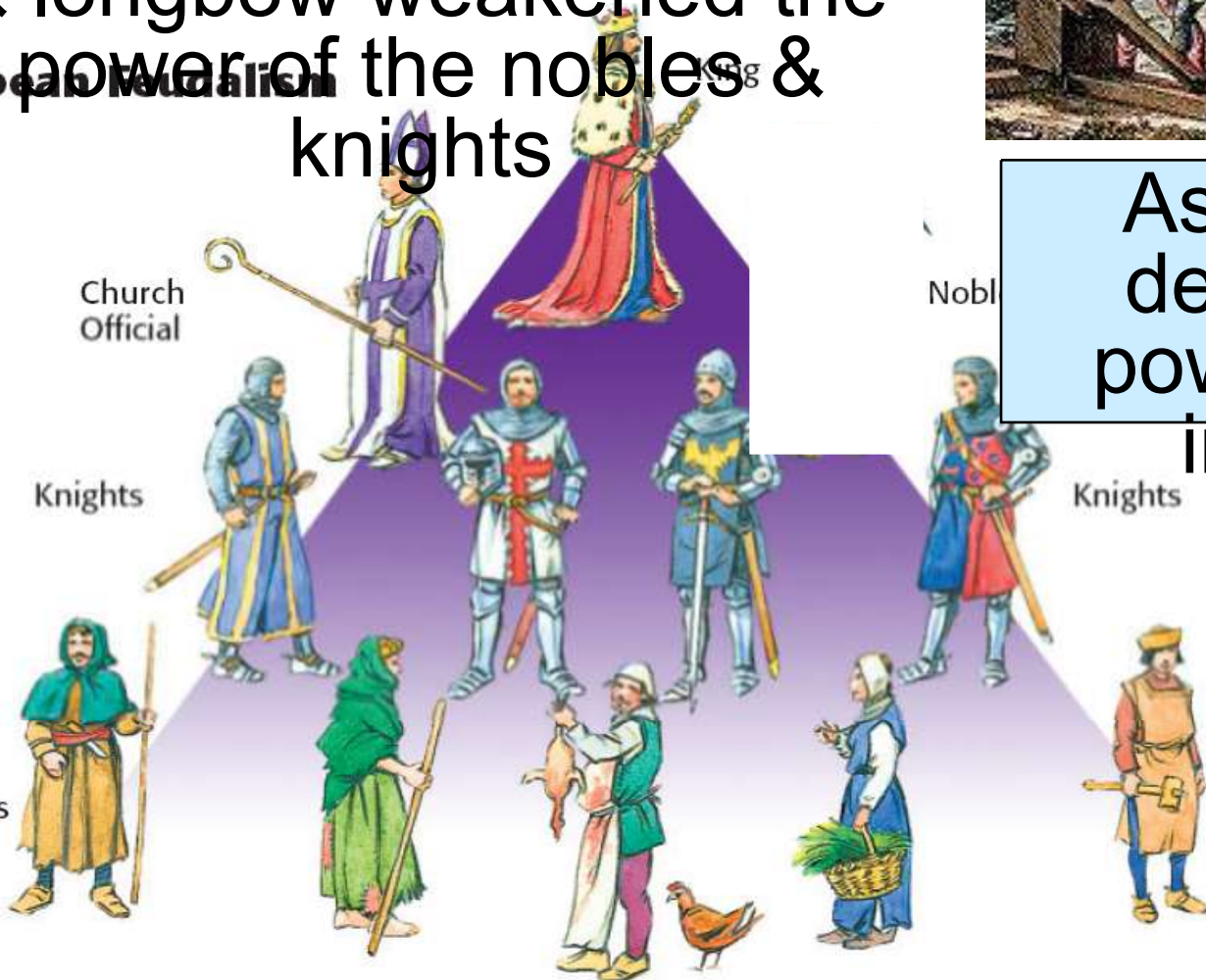
Church
Official

Knights

Knights

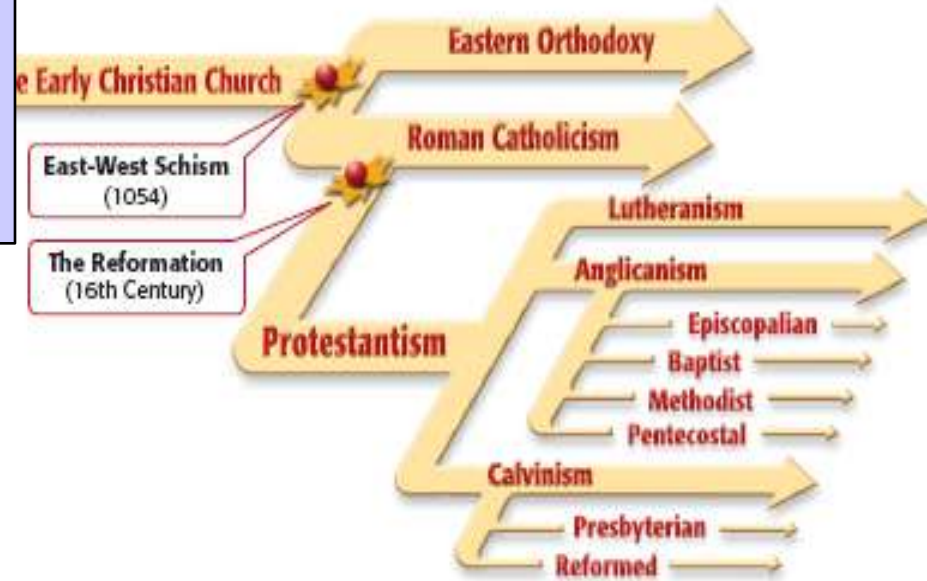
Peasants

Peasants



The power of the Catholic Church weakened as a result of the Crusades & the Protestant Reformation

Division of Christianity



As the power of the church declined, the power of kings increased

European Feudalism

Church Official



Knights



Peasants

The Rise of Absolute Monarchs



During the Renaissance, European kings taxed merchants & bankers and used the wealth to build powerful

Monarchs used their power build centralized governments to

Some monarchs used overseas exploration to gain colonies and to increase their



By 1600, some European kings had become absolute monarchs

Absolute monarchy is a government in which one king should hold all the power within a

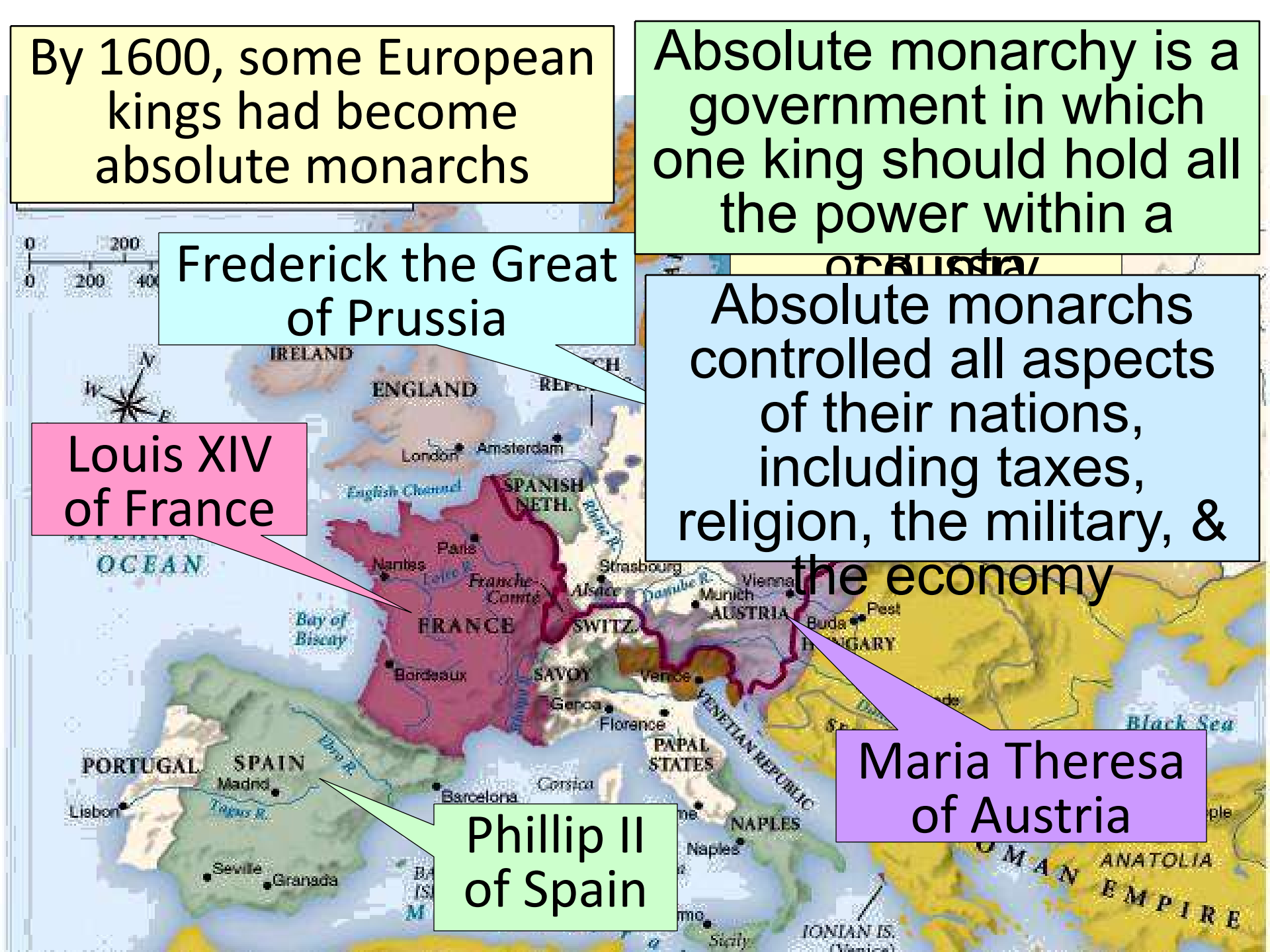
Frederick the Great
of Prussia

Louis XIV
of France

Absolute monarchs controlled all aspects of their nations, including taxes, religion, the military, & the economy

Maria Theresa
of Austria

Phillip II
of Spain



Absolute monarchs believed in divine right,
the idea that God created the monarchy
& kings answered only to God, not the people



Let's look @ an example of a country with an absolute monarch...

■ Summarize Spain in 1 paragraph.

■ Your summary must use the following words:

- Hapsburgs- Philip II
- Catholic- Armada
- Inquisition- Religion
- Wealth- Inflation

Philip's Accomplishments

- As king, Philip controlled Spain, the Netherlands, & colonies in America but Philip took Portugal & its colonies in Africa & India too
- This brought Spain great wealth, which Philip used to build a strong army & the Spanish armada
- Philip used his navy to defend Catholicism against English Protestants & Ottoman Muslims

Spanish Armada unsuccessfully attacked Protestant England



Philip's Palace: El Escorial



The Decline of Spain

- Despite its decline
 - The inflationary policy was massive
 - Spain lost all of its colonies
 - The Habsburgs were driven from the throne
 - In-br...burg
- The Habsburg Dynasty in 1700



How bad was the Hapsburg's inbreeding?



- Charles's mother was a niece of Charles's father.
- Maria Anna was his aunt and also his grandmother.
- Margaret of Austria was his grandmother and great-grandmother.
- The inbreeding was so bad his 8 great-grandparents were all descendants of the same couple, Joanne & Philip I of

Day 2



Louis XIV



Louis XIV of France

Examine the portrait of French king Louis XIV & find 3 things in the painting that help show Louis as an absolute monarch

France before Ki

Before Louis XIV came to power, France was a nation in conflict between Catholics & French Protestant (called Huguenots)



After Henry IV died, Catholic leaders took control of France, ended the Edict of Nantes, weakened the power of nobles, & increased the power of the monarchy

Louis XIV

By the time Louis XIV came to power, France was an absolute monarchy

Louis XIV ruled France for 72 years & became the classic example of an absolute monarchy

Louis XIV believed that he was the government, (*L'etat c'est moi*): He excluded nobles from gov't decisions & hired bureaucrats to collect taxes & enforce laws



Louis XIV



Louis XIV called himself the “Sun King” because he felt that French power emanated from him

Louis XIV had a positive impact on France:

His economic advisors used overseas colonies & mercantilism to generate new wealth

He encouraged manufacturing to make France self-sufficient

With this wealth, Louis built a powerful army & transformed France into the most powerful nation in Europe

Louis XIV

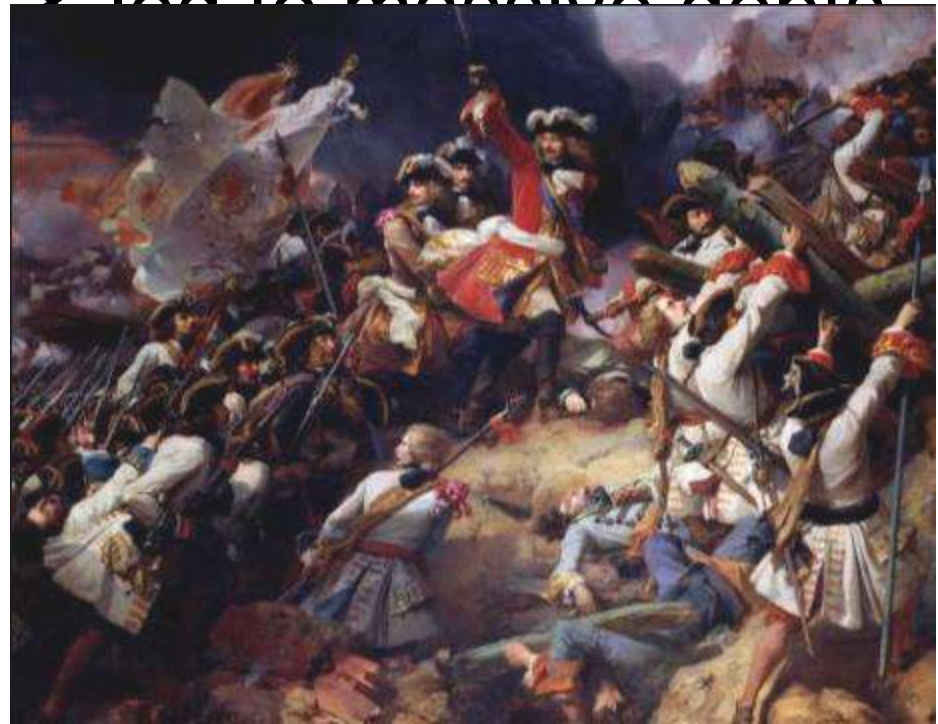
Louis XIV had a negative impact on France:

He involved France in expensive wars that failed to gain France new lands

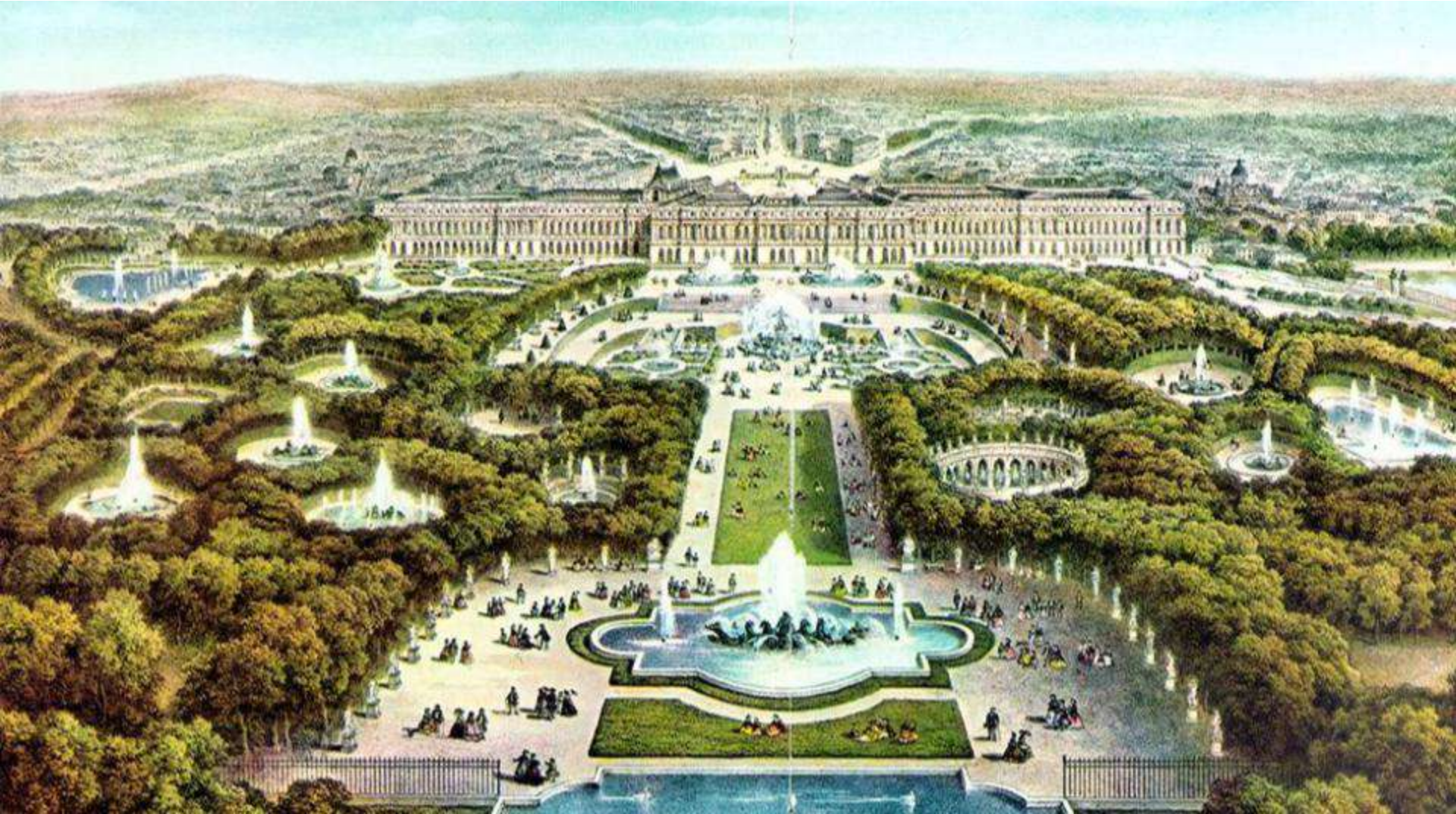
and led to massive debts



War of Spanish Succession



He used wealth & art to glorify himself,
including constructing a massive palace called
Versailles



The Palace at Versailles

Interactive Feature

Louis XIV's palace at Versailles was proof of his absolute power. Only a ruler with total control over his country's economy could afford such a lavish palace. It cost an estimated \$2.5 billion in 2003 dollars. Louis XIV was also able to force 36,000 laborers and 6,000 horses to work on the project.



The Legacy of Louis XIV

As a result of Louis XIV, France became the most powerful nation in Europe

But, decades of lavish spending by monarchs led to massive debts & heavy taxes

Eventually, the French people grew frustrated & overthrew the monarchy



Day 3

A decorative graphic consisting of a series of horizontal lines in blue, red, and black, stacked on top of each other. The lines vary in length and are positioned to the left of the text 'Peter the Great'.

Peter the Great



Peter the Great of Russia

Examine the
portrait of
Russian king
Peter the Great
& find things in
the painting that
help show his
accomplishments

Russia before Peter the Great

Russia's was influe

Ivan III successfully liberated Russia from the Mongols & ruled as the first czar ("caesar" or "king")

Over time, czars expanded Russia's borders, increased their power over the nobles, & created an absolute monarchy



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. **Region** What khanate controlled Russia? Persia? Korea?
2. **Region** What parts of Asia did the Mongols fail to control?



The Rise of Russia. Russia grew through the addition of large units of territory comprising millions of square acres.

By the time Peter the Great became czar in 1682, Russia was a large

But Russia was not as advanced as Western European nations



Russia was isolated from Western Europe & knew very little about the new ideas of the



...Russia had no advanced industry, no overseas colonies, & an economy of small-scale farmers. Most Russians were feudal peasants working for nobles.



Czar Peter the Great wanted to modernize & “Westernize” Russia to catch up with Europe

In disguise, Peter toured Europe to learn new ways to modernize Russia



While in Europe, Peter learned new ideas about shipbuilding, manufacturing, gov't organization, city planning, music, & fashion

When he returned from Europe, Peter imposed new reforms

to Westernize



Adopted European fashions by banning beards for men & veils for women

Adopted a European calendar

Improved farming techniques

Used mercantilism as an economic

policy

Created iron & lumber factories

Modernized the army & navy

Made himself head of the Orthodox Church (like Henry VIII in England)

Peter expanded Russia's borders & built a new "European-style" Russian capital at St. Petersburg



The Legacy of Peter the Great

As a result of Peter the Great, Russia became a more advanced, Western nation

But, modernization was a slow process & Russia had not fully industrialized by World War I

During World War I, revolutionaries overthrew the monarchy & created a radical new gov't based on socialism



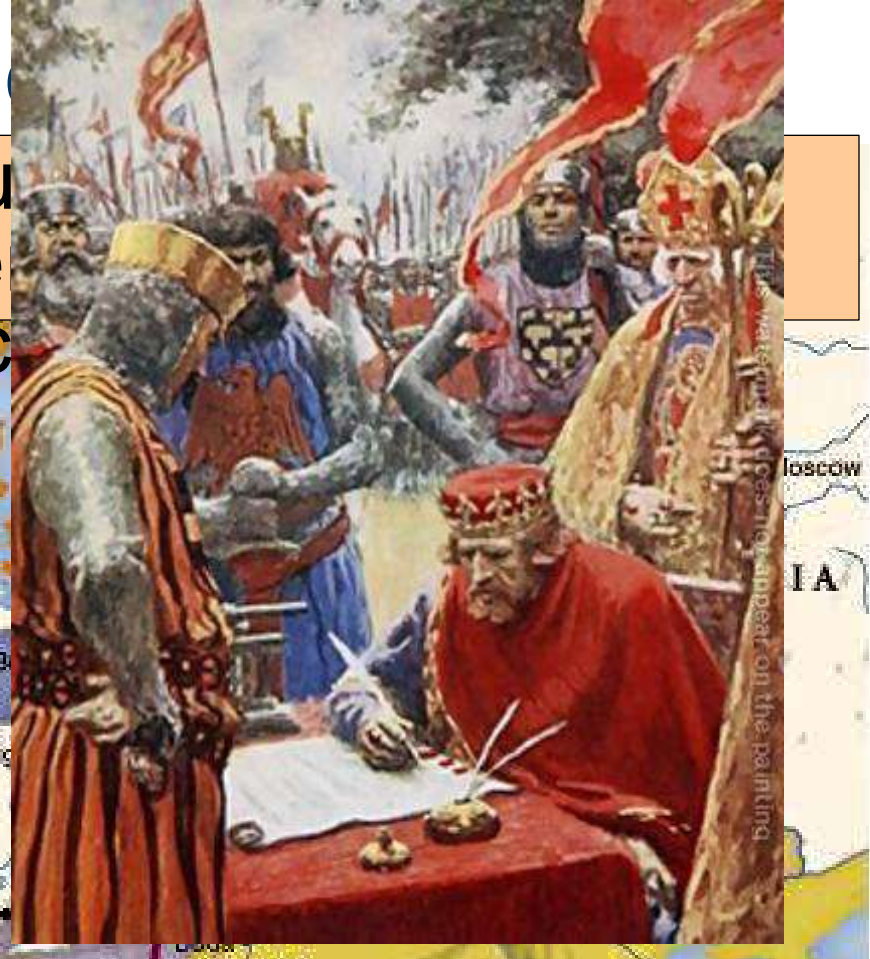
Elizabeth I of England

Examine the
image of
Elizabeth on her
throne & explain
how monarchs in
England might
have ruled
differently than
those in France
or Russia



England before Qu

Unlike other nations in Europe, England had a limited monarchy rather than an absolute monarchy.



During the Middle Ages, English nobles revolted against a cruel king who overtaxed them.

In 1215, nobles forced King John to sign the Magna Carta which limited the king's power & protected citizens' rights.



The Magna Carta created a “limited monarchy” & led to the formation Parliament in 1205

Parliament is a legislative group of commoners & lords who work with the king to pass laws & taxes

Henry VII

Arthur

Henry VIII

Margaret

Mary

Mary I
"Bloody Mary"

Elizabeth I

Edward VI

Elizabeth's father, Henry VIII, transformed England during the Protestant Reformation by creating the Anglican Church.

Elizabeth's sister Mary became queen & tried to convert England back to Catholicism; Protestants who ignored "Bloody Mary" were executed.



Charles II

James II

Henry VII

Arthur

Henry VIII

Margaret

Mary

Mary I
"Bloody Mary"

Elizabeth I

Edward VI

After Mary's death in
1558,

Elizabeth became queen

Elizabeth ruled for 45
years
& became the greatest
monarch in English

Elizabeth refused to
share power with a man
& never married (she
was known as

the "Virgin Queen")



Charles II

James II

During her reign, Elizabeth worked with Parliament to settle important issues

One of the most important issues was to determine what religion England would be: Anglican or Catholic?



During her reign, Elizabeth worked with Parliament to settle important issues

Mary



Henry's daughter (by Catherine of Aragon) -

strongly Catholic.

Pope made Head of the Church again,
Church **services** changed to **Latin**,
Priests **not allowed to marry**,
Protestants were **persecuted**.

During her reign, Elizabeth worked with Parliament to settle important issues

One of the most important issues was to determine what religion England would be: Anglican or Catholic?

Elizabeth & Parliament passed the Act of Uniformity which made Anglicanism the official religion of England

...but many Catholic traditions & rituals remained

This compromise settled the religious issue in England



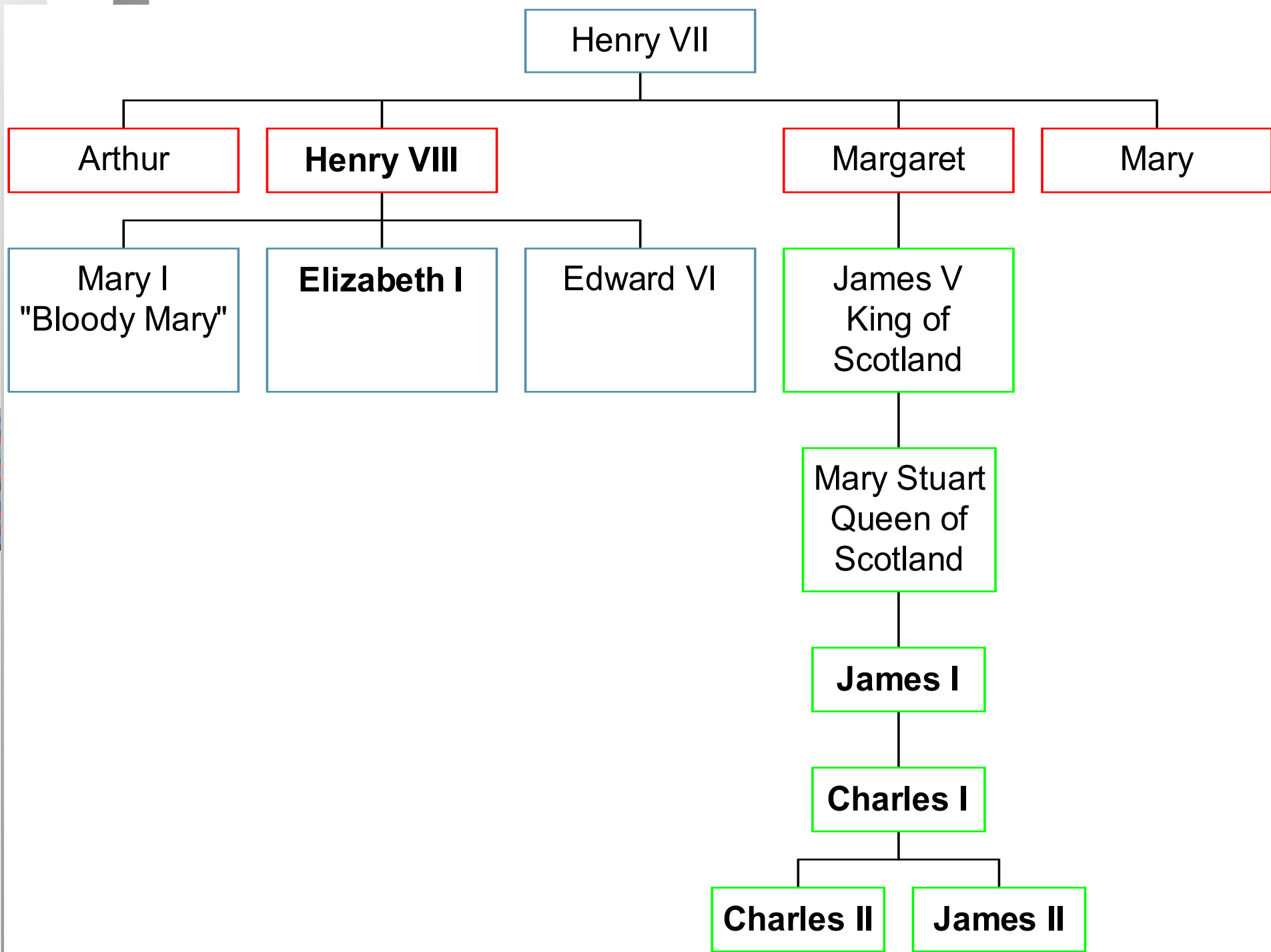
Mary's Rival – Mary Stewart Queen of Scotland



Elizabeth Faced Many Problems

■ Mary Stuart:

- Compromise didn't make all Catholics happy; wanted Elizabeth's cousin, Mary Stuart, to be queen
- Mary was Queen of Scotland & was overthrown by Presbyterians (Calvinists)
- Mary Stuart was caught in attempt to overthrow and execute Elizabeth
- What did Elizabeth do?





**Elizabeth
ordered
Mary
beheaded**



She promoted capitalism & mercantilism by encouraging joint-stock companies to invest in overseas exploration & colonization

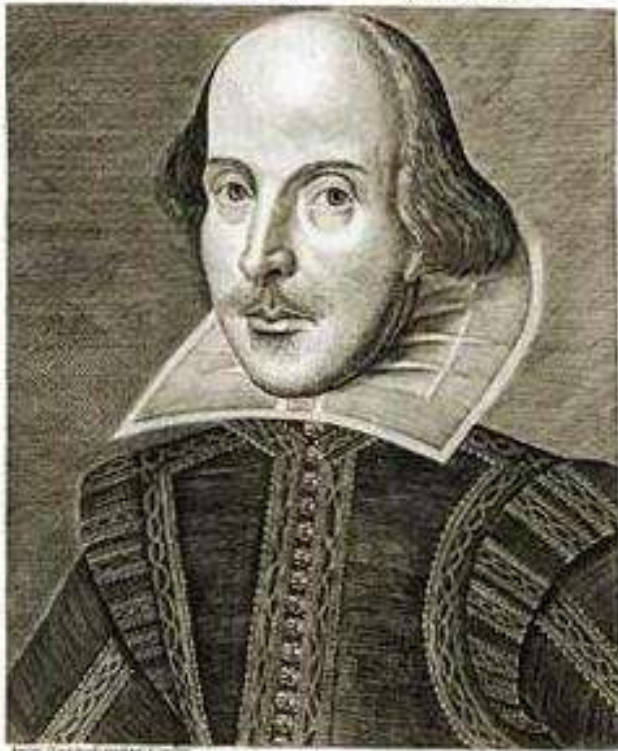


During Elizabeth's reign as queen, England experienced a golden age in culture, especially literature & theater

Mr. WILLIAM
SHAKESPEARES

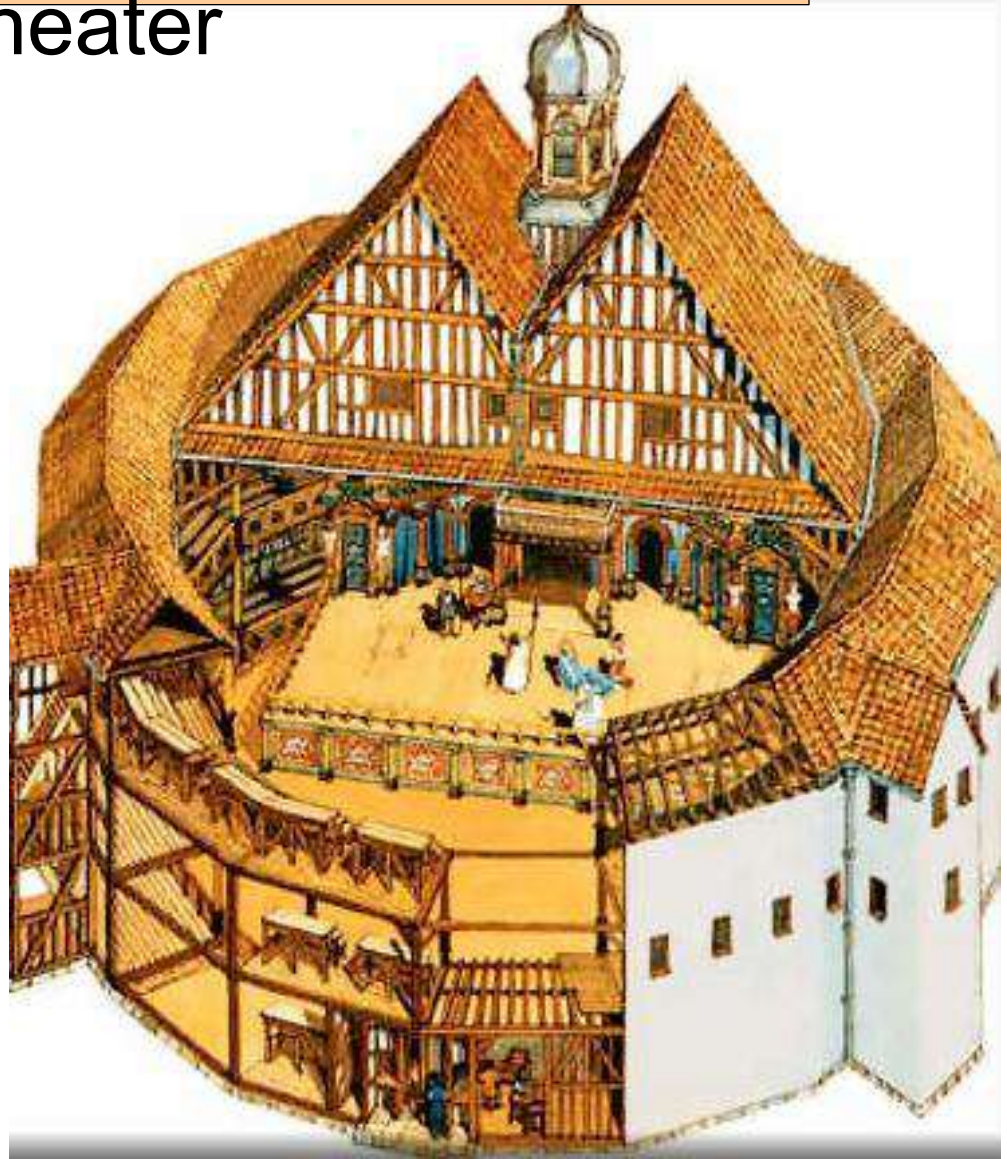
COMEDIES,
HISTORIES, &
TRAGEDIES.

Published according to the True Originall Copies.



LONDON

Printed by Isaac Iaggard, and Ed. Blount. 1613.



Henry VII

Arthur

Henry VIII

Margaret

Mary

Mary I
"Bloody Mary"

Elizabeth I

Edward VI

James V
King of
Scotland

After Elizabeth's death in
1603,
the Stuart family assumed
the monarchy.

Unlike Elizabeth, these
Stuart kings refused to work
with Parliament & tried to
create an absolute
monarchy in England

Mary Stuart
Queen of
Scotland

James I

Charles I

Charles II

James II



Henry VII

Arthur

Henry VIII

Margaret

Mary

Mary I
"Bloody Mary"

Elizabeth I

Edward VI

James V
King of
Scotland

Conflicts between
Parliament & the Stuart
kings led to a violent civil
war in 1640

Mary Stuart
Queen of
Scotland

James I

Charles I

Charles II

James II

...and a
near
civil war in
1688 called
the Glorious
Revolution



After the Glorious Revolution, Parliament required the new monarchs to sign a Bill of

Rights

The Bill of Rights protected citizens from their gov't:

- The king cannot tax or overturn Parliament's laws
- Protected freedom of speech
- The army cannot be used as a police force

• No excessive bail

Together, the Magna Carta & Bill of Rights created a “constitutional monarchy” in England by serving as written limits on the king's

power

Connect *to* Today

U.S. Democracy

Today, the United States still relies on many of the government reforms and institutions that the English developed during this period.

These include the following:

- the right to obtain *habeas corpus*, a document that prevents authorities from holding a person in jail without being charged
- a Bill of Rights, guaranteeing such rights as freedom of speech and freedom of worship
- a strong legislature and strong executive, which act as checks on each other