Absolute Monarchs in Europe
Unit X: Chapter 21 (1500-1800)

Name______________________
___Hour____

1. 1500 - 1800
2. Louis XIV begins to rule France
3. Peter the Great becomes sole czar of Russia
4. Prussian king Frederick the Great begins Seven Years' War against Austria
5. British defeat Philip II's Spanish Armada

Name______________________ Hour___
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*Yellow font indicates assignment for Points. Total points for homework = 50 points + 10 points for filling out the rest of your packet with high quality notes and in-class work. 60 points are possible within this unit packet.*
Present day Europe
(not perfect...but a pretty good summary!)

Fill in the boxes below. If you know more, try to fill in the rest on the map.

Use the map to label each number

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 

7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 
12. 
13.
Europe during the era of Absolute Rulers
(not perfect...but a pretty good summary!)

Europe, 1650

Use the map to label each number

14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.

20.
21.
22.
ABSOLUTE MONARCHS/GUIDED NOTES

Phillip II of Spain Notes

Wise Guy # 1

Terms:
Absolute Monarchs

Divine Right:

Spain’s Royal Family Name:

Phillip II’s empire consisted of:

Seizing of Portuguese Kingdom:

1.
2.
3.

Spain gets rich. How?

Defender of Catholicism

Defeat of the Spanish Armada

Weakening/ Reasons of decline of Spanish Empire

1.
2.
3.

How Phillip was a typical absolute monarch?
Wise Guy #2: Louis XIV of France (The Sun King)

Louis’ rise to power

Cardinal Mazarin

Royal Family Name:

Le etat Cest Moi: ______________________

Edict of Nantes: GONE! Refresher: What was the Edict of Nantes?

Palace of Versailles

Intendants

- 

How did this weaken the nobles’ authority?

Economic Growth

- Colbert
  - Mercantalism

The Sun King’s Grand Style

1. Control of the Nobility
2. Patronage of the Arts

Disastrous Wars

Death and Legacy

Wise Guy # 3: Frederick the Great of Prussia

Where Prussia is geographically:

Hohenzollerns:

King Frederick William I goal to create a strong Prussia

Term: Junkers:

How does Frederick William I limits the power of the Junkers?
Why does Frederick William believe his son Frederick is not tough enough?

How does he punish his son?

How is Frederick II (Frederick the Great) like his dad and unlike his dad?

**Wise Guy # 4: Peter the Great of Russia**

Royal Family Name:____________

Two Reasons why Russia is not like Europe

1.

2.

Why do you believe Peter wants to “Westernize” Russia?

He comes back with the following people:

5 Ways Peter Westernizes Russia

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.
Wise Guy # 5: Oliver Cromwell of England

State of England
What happened when Queen Elizabeth I died?

King James’ issues with Parliament:

James’ son: ____________

Why Charles I and Parliament always fight

Petition of Right

Why is it still an important document even though Charles ignores it?

English Civil War:

Loyalists

Led by:

Roundheads

Led by:

Who wins? ______________

Why execution of Charles I is significant

Why Cromwell is an absolute Monarch

Slaughtering of Irish
Spain’s Empire and European Absolutism (Chapter 21.1)
p. 588-595

Read page 588 and then answer the following questions (Benefits and drawbacks of having an absolute ruler)
1. What might people gain from having a ruler whose power is total, or absolute?

2. What factors might weaken the power of an absolute monarch?

Now read page 589 (A Powerful Spanish Empire)
3. What are benefits and drawbacks for society when a ruler monopolizes important decision-making?

4. What non-religious factors might have provoked Phillip II to send the Armada against England?

Look at page 590 (Defeat of the Spanish Armada)
5. What advantages did the English navy have over the Spanish Armada?

6. Off what English town did the first clash between the Spanish Armada and the new English fleet take place?

7. Why do you think the Spanish captains chose to sail north around Scotland rather than take the more direct route home back through the English Channel?

Read “The Golden Age of Spanish Art and Literature” on 591-592
8. What is El Greco’s nationality? What’s his real name, and what do the Spanish call him?

9. Why might an artist like El Greco distort human figures rather than paint them realistically?

10. What limits might an artist such as Velasquez have faced?

Read the Spanish Empire Weakens on 592-593
12. What made Spain temporarily wealthy in the early 1500’s?
13. Why didn’t Spain’s economy benefit from the gold and silver from the Americas?

14. The first problem with the Spanish Empire was **Inflation**. What is inflation?

15. Spain also expelled Jews and Moors (Spanish Muslims) in 1500. What problem did this cause?

16. Why didn’t Spain develop a middle class?

17. How did Spain make their enemies rich and not themselves?

18. List and explain three reasons the Netherlands revolt against the Spanish and finally won their independence in 1579?

- 
- 
- 

Read the **Absolutism in Europe on 594-595**

19. What is an absolute monarch?

20. Why might an absolute monarch view a republic such as the Netherlands, as a political threat?

21. Absolute monarchs believed in divine right. What is divine right?

Fill out the chart “Causes and Effects of Absolutism” on the following page
CAUSES OF ABSOLUTISM

1.

2.

3.

EFFECTS

1.

2.

3.

22. Why do you think absolute rulers controlled social gatherings?

23. Today several nations of the world have absolute rulers. Judging from what you know of past causes of absolutism, why do you think absolute rulers still exist today?
Louis XIV: The Sun King Video

**Directions:** While watching the video answer the questions. The questions are in order.

1. After his father’s death, Louis XIV became the King of France. Obviously too young to rule, who was appointed the a) regent of France and b) who was really in charge of France?
   a. ______________  b. _______________________

2. When Louis was 13 the peasants were revolting against the King because of perceived unfair taxes. What did the French nobles do to the King and his men?

3. At age 16, what was King Louis XIV first act as the monarch of France?

4. Name two things that Louis participated in besides being the king?

5. In 1660, the King married who? From what country?

6. After Cardinal Mazarin died, what did Louis abolish to give himself more power as an “absolute monarch”?

7. Why did Louis have the minister of finance (Minister Fuq’ue) arrested after he had him over for dinner?

8. When did Louis XIV began building the Palace of Versailles? __________. This was an expansion on his hunting lodge, 17 miles outside of Paris.

9. Describe some of the extravagance of the Palace of Versailles by providing examples or detail you see in the film (3-5 examples in complete sentences)

10. Jean Baptiste Colbert, Louis XIV new minister of economics/finance, increased the army from 50,000 men to how many men? ______________.

11. Why was Louis XIV known as the Sun King? Describe how he “advertised” himself at the Palace of Versailles.

12. Why did Louis take his whole court to the battlefield?
13. In the 1660’s, the Palace of Versailles became home of the French government. Why did the nobles hate going to Versailles?

14. The Edict of Nantes, the offering of Henry IV, allowing Protestant to practice their faith was revoked by Louis XIV. Why did he revoke this offering?

15. Why was the above a horrible mistake?

16. After the war of Spanish Succession, what did France win?

17. How did Louis XIV die just short of his 74th birthday?

18. What did Louis XIV say on his deathbed?
Palace of Versailles WebQuest

Using the Versailles Website to explore an Absolute Monarch

Directions: In this exercise, you are asked to explore the palace at Versailles, to learn about the rule of Louis XIV of France. You will be asked some factual questions and will also be asked to draw some conclusions based on the information given.

Goal: The goal is for you to get a feel for what royal life was like for this “absolute monarch.”

When you log in, go to www.chateauversailles.fr/

Click on “English”

Take a moment to look over the opening page. This shows how the site is organized. Notice the categories: The Palace, The Garden, The Grand Trianon. These are the places we will explore.

Click on “The Palace”

1. What was Versailles originally used for? Who transformed and expanded it? What year did Versailles become the court and government of France?

Click “Discover the Palace” on the top right.

2. What was the Hall of Mirrors referred to earlier? What was it used for? What motivation do you think would a person have to build such a room?

3. Explain the difference between the War Salon and the Peace Salon?

Near the top, scroll over to “The King’s Grand Apartment.”

4. What was the purpose of the Parade Apartment?

5. In the King’s Grand Apartment, which two salons (Hercules, Abundance, Venus, Diana, Mars, Mercury or Apollo) would you hang out in the most and why?

Next, scroll over to “The Royal Chapel.”

6. What would happen each day at 10 AM? What does it mean to be “lieutenant on earth?”
Now click on “The Garden” on the left side.

7. How were the gardens completed? What type of work went into the development?

Click on “Discover the Gardens,” then scroll to “The Fountains.”

8. How many fountains are there? What do you think is the coolest fountain and why?

Now click on the link that says “History” at the top, then click on “A day in the life of Louis XIV.”

9. As you read through the King’s daily routine, what do you find interesting about it? What are some things you think are similar to the routines of leaders today? Which do you think is more work?

Scroll over to “Louis XIV, gardens of Versailles guide.”

10. Does this sound like anything familiar? Do you think it would be useful if you went to Versailles? Why or Why Not?

Scroll to the “Pleasures of the Enchanted Island.”

11. Explain what goes on here? Does this sound like anything you have been to? If so, what?

Finally, click on one of the slide shows from either “The Palace,” “The Garden,” or “The Grand Trianon.”

12. After watching one of the slide shows, pretend like you are a real-estate agent trying to sell this place. Give a description that will get someone to buy this property? Describe this in 5 or more sentences.
Directions: First read Setting the Stage and Religious Wars and Power Struggles to understand key vocabulary and the introduction to the section.

1. In France, there are Catholics and Huguenots. What are Huguenots? __________________.
2. Henry of Navarre created a religious declaration called the Edict of Nantes. What is this?

Religious Wars and Power Struggles
Wars between the Huguenots and Catholics create chaos in France

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTIONS</th>
<th>ANSWERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. How did Henry of Navarre end the crisis and restore order?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. How did Cardinal Richelieu strengthen the French monarchy?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. What effect did the religious wars have on French intellectuals?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Louis XIV Comes to Power
Louis XIV became the most powerful monarch of his time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTIONS</th>
<th>ANSWERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. What steps did Jean Baptiste Colbert take to turn France into an economic power?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 7. Having the nobles at the palace increased royal authority in what two ways? | 1.  
2. |
| 8. In what ways did Louis XIV support or become a patron of the arts? | |
| 9. Why did Louis fail in his attempts to expand the French empire? | |
| 10. Why do you think Louis believed he needed such a large and luxurious palace? What practical and symbolic purposes Versailles might have served. | |
| 11. What was the legacy of Louis XIV? | |

Summarizing:
Directions: Define the terms skepticism and intendant and use these two words in a sentence.
Skepticism
Intendant
**Synthesizing:** As you read about the absolute monarchs that ruled in Central Europe, condense the information into key and concise notes in the spaces provided.

### THIRTY YEARS WAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Two causes of the war</th>
<th>1.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why did 2 Roman Catholic Cardinals who led Catholic France support Protestants against the Catholic Hapsburg Empire?</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>List FOUR consequences/results of the 30 Years War</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4.</td>
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</table>

### CENTRAL EUROPE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Describe 2 economic differences between Central Europe and Eastern Europe</th>
<th>1.</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Describe 2 political reasons why central European empires were weak</th>
<th>1.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA

| Describe 3 ways the Hapsburgs of Austria became more powerful. | 1. |
|                                                              | 2. |
|                                                              | 3. |

| Describe 3 ways the Hohenzollerns of Prussia became more powerful | 1. |
|                                                                  | 2. |
|                                                                  | 3. |
Give an E-S-P (Economic, Social, and Political) result of the Seven Years War:

Economic:

Social:

Political:

Go to page 604 to answer the following:

1. Name two areas where the population was high due to the 30 Years War:

2. Name three countries united today that were not united after the 30 Years War:
   Name two land-locked countries:

3. List two disadvantages of a land-locked country:

4. What river flows through Paris? Vienna?

5. Approximately what is the distance in kilometers between:
   a. Paris and Berlin
   
   b. London and Paris
Directions: As your read this section, fill in this graphic organizer with SPECIFIC key actions between Parliament and the English ruler listed. The number in parentheses tells you how many items you should have in each box. Some are already done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JAMES I 1603-1625 (2)</th>
<th>1) Struggled with parliament over money</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARLES I 1625-1649 (5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Struggles over money led to forced signing of Petition of Rights which led to due cause, no taxation without representation, no soldiers quartered in houses an no martial law in peacetime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4)</td>
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<td>5)</td>
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<tr>
<th>OLIVER CROMWELL,1649-1658 (2)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1)</td>
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<td>2)</td>
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<tr>
<th>CHARLES II 1660-1685 (2)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
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</table>
Define each of the following terms using the GLOSSARY:

Restoration:  

Habeas Corpus:  

Glorious Revolution:  

Cabinet  

Constitutional Monarch

Page 616, Map Skills

1. The Battle of Marston Moor was the turning point of the English Civil War.
   a. Who won this battle?
   b. Using the map, specifically explain why this battle is viewed as the turning point of the ECW.

2. Who controlled London throughout the war and why would this be important?
Chapter 21: Absolute Monarchs in Europe

Crossword Puzzle

Across
7. Most powerful ruler in French history (2 wrds)
8. King executed after English Civil War (2 wrds)
9. Group of government ministers
10. Period of Charles II's rule
11. Idea that nothing can be known for certain
12. Immense French palace

Down
1. King overthrown in the Glorious Revolution (2 wrds)
2. Powerful Spanish ruler (2 wrds)
3. Declaration of religious tolerance (3 wrds)
4. Powerful cardinal who ruled France
5. Austrian empress (2 wrds)
6. Puritan general (2 wrds)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country/Fam. Name</th>
<th>What Made Them an Absolute Monarch/Ruler (E.S.P)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phillip II</td>
<td></td>
<td>E-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis XIV</td>
<td></td>
<td>E-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick II “The Great”</td>
<td></td>
<td>E-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter the Great</td>
<td></td>
<td>E-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Cromwell</td>
<td></td>
<td>E-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>