

# UNIT 6 GUIDED NOTES (PART 1)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

## ABSOLUTE MONARCHS IN EUROPE 1500 C.E. – 1800 C.E.



### EUROPEAN ABSOLUTISM

Absolute Monarch – a king or queen who \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ within their states' boundaries, controlling every aspect of society

- Absolute monarchs believed in \_\_\_\_\_, the idea that God created the monarchy and that \_\_\_\_\_.
- An absolute monarch regulated everything from \_\_\_\_\_.

### THE REIGN OF LOUIS XIV

#### Louis XIV Comes to Power

- In 1643, with the death of his father, Louis XIV \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of four. During his youth, \_\_\_\_\_, including threatening the life of the king.
- Louis assumed total control at age 22, determined \_\_\_\_\_.
  - He \_\_\_\_\_ by excluding them from his councils.
  - He \_\_\_\_\_, driving many Protestants out of France, but gaining loyalty from Catholics.
  - He \_\_\_\_\_, building the \_\_\_\_\_ away from Paris.

#### The Sun King's Grand Style

- Louis spent \_\_\_\_\_ building the Palace at Versailles. Thousands of workers ran the palace.
- Nobles lived on the palace grounds, looking to court favor with Louis. Nobles spent vast sums trying to match Louis' fashion expectations.

#### Louis Fights Disastrous Wars

- In his later years, Louis involved France in several different wars. His \_\_\_\_\_ while his \_\_\_\_\_. At the time of his death, the people of France \_\_\_\_\_; they had had enough of the Sun King.

### ABSOLUTE RULERS OF RUSSIA

#### Peter the Great Comes to Power

- When Peter came to power, Russia was \_\_\_\_\_ (nobles) and serfs.
- Russia was isolated geographically from Europe. Russians were \_\_\_\_\_ and viewed Europeans as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Upon becoming czar, Peter embarked on a long tour of Western Europe to \_\_\_\_\_.

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## Peter Rules Absolutely

- Upon his return, Peter began to reform Russia and increase his power as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - He \_\_\_\_\_, appointing a group under his control as its head.
  - He \_\_\_\_\_, promoting lower-ranking families to positions of authority.
  - He modernized and increased the size of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - He \_\_\_\_\_ and ordered all nobles to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - He \_\_\_\_\_, opening schools of navigation, the arts, and sciences.
  - He \_\_\_\_\_ to increase travel and trade with the West.

## **PARLIAMENT LIMITS THE ENGLISH MONARCHY**

### Monarchs Defy Parliament

- James I and his son, Charles I, struggled with Parliament over \_\_\_\_\_. When Parliament refused, Charles would dissolve it. In 1628, Parliament agreed to provide money if he signed the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - No imprisonment without \_\_\_\_\_.
  - No housing of soldiers in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - No \_\_\_\_\_ without Parliament's consent.
  - No \_\_\_\_\_ in peacetime.
- Charles I signed the petition and then \_\_\_\_\_.

### English Civil War

- In 1637, Charles I needed \_\_\_\_\_ and only Parliament could give it to him. When he called Parliament into session, \_\_\_\_\_. In 1642, Charles' supporters began battle with his opponent, beginning the \_\_\_\_\_. Oliver Cromwell led the opposition to victory and in 1649, Charles I \_\_\_\_\_.
- Cromwell promised a republic, but \_\_\_\_\_ and ruled England for 9 years.

### Restoration and Revolution

- During the reign of Charles II, Parliament passed a law of Habeas Corpus. This is Latin for "\_\_\_\_\_" and allowed every prisoner to obtain an order that he be \_\_\_\_\_. The judge would then decide if the prisoner should be \_\_\_\_\_. This meant prisoners could not be held indefinitely without a trial.
- After Charles II, James II pushed England back towards \_\_\_\_\_, violating English law. Parliament forced him out in the \_\_\_\_\_ led by James' protestant daughter Mary and her husband William.

### Limits on Monarch's Power

- Under William and Mary, England became a \_\_\_\_\_. Parliament drafted a \_\_\_\_\_ that listed things a ruler could not do.
  - No \_\_\_\_\_ of Parliament's laws
  - No interfering with \_\_\_\_\_
  - No \_\_\_\_\_ without a grant from Parliament.
  - No penalty for citizens \_\_\_\_\_