

Name: _____

Pg: _____

Learning Target:

Daily 10:

Absolute Monarchs

I. Overview of the Age of Absolute Monarchs

A. By the end of the _____, new _____ were formed in Europe

1. Many of these nations were ruled by powerful _____ with _____ power known as absolute monarchs
2. The era from 1600 to mid-1700s was known as the _____

II. The Rise of Absolute Monarchs

A. During the _____, European kings were _____ very powerful

1. Instead, _____ had real power because they controlled local manors & had the loyalty of _____
2. The _____ was the dominant religion in Europe; The _____ had power over the peasants

B. The _____ stimulated _____ & led to the rise of _____ in Europe

1. This trade sparked the _____ & weakened the power of _____
2. As feudalism declined, the power of kings _____

C. During the _____ War, new weapons like the cannon & _____ weakened the power of the nobles & knights

1. As feudalism declined, the power of kings _____

D. The power of the Catholic Church _____ as a result of the Crusades & the _____

1. As the power of the church declined, the power of kings _____

E. During the Renaissance, European kings _____ merchants & bankers and used the _____ to build powerful armies

1. Monarchs used their _____ to build centralized _____ to control their nations
2. Some monarchs used _____ to gain _____ and to increase their wealth & power

What factors led to the creation of absolute monarchs in Europe?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

F. By 1600, some European kings had become _____

1. Absolute monarchy is a government in which _____ should hold _____ the _____ within a country
2. Absolute monarchs controlled all aspects of their nations, including taxes, _____, the _____, & the economy
3. Absolute monarchs believed in _____, the idea that _____ created the monarchy & kings answered only to God, not the _____

Stop and define:

1. absolute monarch:

2. divine right:

Louis XIV- King of France

A. Treatment of Nobility



When Louis was younger, nobles led riots that threatened the young king's life. After the violence was over, Louis never forgot his fear or his anger at the nobility. When he was 22, he weakened the power of the nobles by excluding them from his councils. He also made sure that local officials, called intendants, communicated regularly with him. Louis also required hundreds of nobles to live with him at the splendid palace he built at Versailles. Having the nobles at the palace increased royal authority by making the nobility totally dependent on Louis.

B. Personal Life

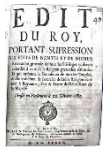


Louis used wealth to glorify himself, including constructing the palace of Versailles. Louis XIV believed that the chief purpose of art was no longer to glorify God, as it had been in the Middle Ages. Nor was it suppose to glorify human potential, as it had been in the Renaissance. Now the purpose of art was to glorify the king and promote values that supported Louis's absolute rule. Louis will call himself "Sun King" because he felt the French power emanated from him.



C. Control over Society

In France, religious conflicts between Catholics and French Protestants (Huguenots) caused much turmoil and fighting. In 1598, Louis' grandfather declared religious tolerance in the document known as the "Edict of Nantes." In 1685, Louis cancelled the Edict of Nantes because of his Catholic background. Thousands of Huguenot artisans and business people fled the country.



How did Louis XIV increase his power?

Peter the Great-Czar of Russia

A. Treatment of Nobility



A few years after becoming czar, Peter made a trip to Western Europe. "For you know yourself that, though a thing be good and necessary, our people will not do it unless forced to." –Peter the Great to an official. Peter liked the things he saw occurring in the west and wanted to modernize Russia. He knew that in order to modernize Russia, he would need to increase his powers. Peter will reduce the power of the landowners/nobility, called boyars. He took land from the wealthy landowners and gave to the lower-ranked families. He will also force the boyars to move from Moscow to St. Petersburg, the new capital he will build.

B. Personal Life

Upon his return from Western Europe, he knew he needed to increase the power of the czar. Peter will make himself head of the church AND state. He will also modernize the army, based on European weapons and tactics. To fund the new army, he will impose heavy taxes. Women will also have more rights and students will be forced to study abroad.



C. Control Over Society



After Peter's trip to the Europe, he will return to Russia with new ideas and he was determined to westernize Russia. Westernization is an adoption of the social, political, or economic institutions of the West. **Prior to Peter's trip to the West, Russia will be isolated, with no contact of anything that has previously happened in Europe. Peter will also modernize the Russian clothing styles. Because Westerners did not wear beards or long coats, Russian beards had to be shaved and coats shortened. **Beards were a big status symbol in Russia and Peter will either make them shave them off or pay a beard tax to keep them.

How did Peter the Great increase his power?