Chapter 17 Absolutely Absolute Monarchs

Absolute monarch

Divine right monarchy

**Spain**

Armada

Hapsburgs

Charles I and V

Holy Roman Empire

Peace of Augsburg

Ferdinand

Philip II

Elizabeth I of England

Sea Dogs

Sir Francis Drake

Spanish colonies

*Siglo de oro*

El Greco

Miguel Cervantes

*Don Quixote*

**France**

Huguenots

St. Bartholomew’s Day

 Massacre

Henry IV

Edict of Nantes

Cardinal Richelieu

CardinaL Mazarin

Louis XIII

Louis XIV

The Sun King

*L’etat c’est moi.*

Intendants

Jean-Baptiste Colbert

Versailles

*Levee* or “the rising”

Balance of power

Louis VX

*“Apres nous, le deluge”*

**England**

Tudors

Henry VIII

Elizabeth I

“Good Queen Bess”

Stuarts

James I

King James bible

Dissenters

Puritans

Charles I

Long Parliament

English Civil War

Cavaliers

Roundheads

Commonwealth

Oliver Cromwell

“rule of saints”

Lord Protector

Restoration

Charles II

Petition of Right

James II

William and Mary

William III of Orange

Glorious Revolution

English Bill of Rights 1689

Habeas corpus

Toleration Act of 1689

Limited monarchy

**Austria**

Electors

Second defenestration

Thirty Years War

Ferdinand I HRE

Mercenaries

Depopulation

Peace of Westphalia 1648

Bohemia

Maria Theresa

Hapsburgs

Silesia

Joseph II

**and Prussia**

Frederick William I

Hohenzollerns

Junkers

Frederick William II

**Russia**

Tsar/Tsarina

Peter the Great

Westernization

Boyars

Warm-water port

navy

St. Petersburg

Baltic Sea

Catherine the Great

Partition of Poland

Balance of power

1. Why is the idea of divine right an important part of an absolute monarchy?
2. Why does Charles V divide up his kingdom? Why does Spanish wealth and power increase under Philip II?
3. What happens to Spain’s economy in the 1600s? Why do they lose their hold on the Americas? The Netherlands?
4. What does Louis XIV do to assure his power and authority?
5. Why does Jean-Baptiste Colbert have to struggle to keep France’s economy growing? How does he do it?
6. Why is Versailles such a symbol of Louis XIV’s era?
7. How is Louis XV’s reign an indicator of France’s future?
8. How do the Tudors and the Stuarts differ in their approach to ruling England?
9. Why does the beheading of Charles I shock the crown heads of the rest of Europe?
10. Why is Puritan rule so unpopular in England?
11. Why does Parliament invite Charles II to be king? What do they make him agree to before he is crowned?
12. Why do the English seek out Mary and her husband William of Orange to rule England?
13. Why is a limited monarchy considered so radical in 1689?
14. What is the Second Prague Defenestration? What does it start?
15. Why is the Thirty Year’s War an indicator of the future in Europe?
16. Why is Maria Theresa so controversial as the Holy Roman Empress?
17. What is the basis for Prussia’s power and dominance in Europe at this time?
18. Why is Peter the Great remembered as a reformer in Russia?
19. Why is Catherine the Great considered a great ruler for Russia?
20. Why is the concept of absolute monarchy doomed by the mid-1700s?