



(Unit 5) Absolutism & Enlightenment

name: _____

across

- 1) political power lies with the people who can create, alter, or abolish the government
- 4) personal, elegant style of art and architecture that featured designs with the shapes of leaves, shells, and flowers
- 6) idea that certain restrictions should be placed on government to protect the natural rights of citizens
- 7) government power should be divided among three branches
- 9) fleet of ships
- 11) Theory that individuals give up certain rights in order for a government to protect them
- 13) law issued by French King Henry IV in 1598 giving more religious freedom to French Protestants
- 14) System of government in which a king or queen has power that is limited by the law
- 16) establishment of a constitutional monarchy in Britain as a result of the Enlightenment period
- 19) absolute ruler who used his or her power to bring about political and social change
- 23) one whose ideas differ from those of the legal authority
- 25) landowning noble in Russia under the tsars

down

- 1) members of an English Protestant group who wanted to "purify" the Church of England by making it more simple and morally strict
- 2) morning ritual during which nobles would wait upon the French king Louis XIV
- 3) government in which ruling power belongs to a few people
- 5) restriction on access to ideas and information
- 7) Era in history in which thinkers began to experiment, observe, and analyze the natural world
- 8) parliamentary advisors to the king who originally met in a small room
- 10) System of government in which a king or queen has complete authority and unchecked power
- 12) Era in which philosophers applied scientific reasoning to politics in order to analyze and challenge absolute rulers
- 15) Idea that all people are guaranteed by birth to the rights of life, liberty, and property
- 17) Idea that government should not interfere with economics and business
- 18) official appointed by French king Louis XIV to govern provinces, collect taxes, and recruit soldiers
- 20) Idea that an absolute monarch derives their power and authority from God
- 21) ornate style of art and architecture popular in the 1600s and 1700s
- 22) Idea that the law and its consequences apply to all citizens including government officials
- 24) informal social gatherings at which writers, artists, philosophes, and others exchanges ideas