

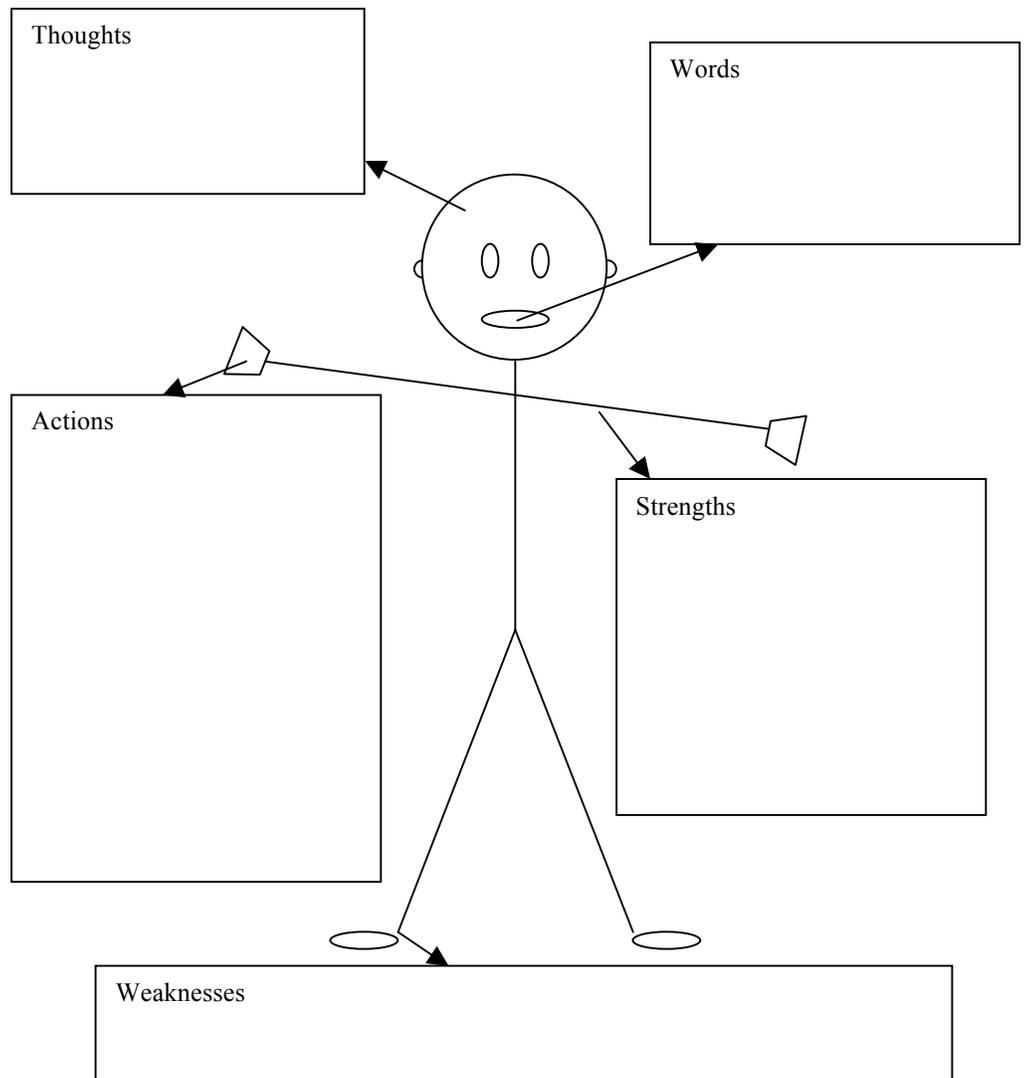
Absolutism Study Guide

Use the following study guide to focus on Absolutism (Chapter 16) and the Enlightenment (Chapter 17) in Europe.

I. ABSOLUTISM. Read Chapter 16.

1) What is "Absolutism"?		
2) Louis XIV:		
a) What did Louis mean when he said "I am the State"?	c) What was Versailles?	e) Why is Louis XIV considered the ideal monarch?
b) How did Louis strengthen the power of the monarch?	d) Why was Versailles considered a symbol of absolutism?	

Louis XIV of France has been considered by many to be the ideal monarch. His policies and attitude as a leader were the perfect example of absolute monarch in Europe. So much so, that monarchs who followed tried to copy his example. What was it about Louis XIV that made him the ideal monarch? By completing the diagram below you should get an idea of what he stood for



## II. ENGLAND'S EVOLVING GOVERNMENT.

A. (Chapter 8.1) In 1215, the noble in England got together and forced King John (“the Soft Sword”) to sign the (1). This was the first time in history that a king’s powers were (2). This document protected the rights of the (3) and forced kings in England to ask (4) for permission before raising taxes. Eventually, this group of nobles gained more and more power. It could eventually be called a law-making body or a (5). In England, this group would be called (6).

B. (Chapter 16.3) In the 1600s, the (7) had many conflicts with Parliament. Beginning with (8), who claimed to have (9) to rule, Parliament and the kings could not get along.

C. Next, King Charles I was forced to sign the (10) which prohibited the king from (11) without consent of Parliament or (12) anyone without a legal reason. Soon after, however, Charles (13) and ignored the Petition of Right.

D. Charles also had problems with the (14). He tried to impose strict religious laws on (15), and when they did cooperate, he had to meet with Parliament in order to (16). When Parliament convened, they staged their own (17), refused to be dissolved without their own consent. This became known as (18).

E. The English Civil War ensued. (19), supporters of Charles I battled (20), supporters of Parliament. Parliament’s forces found a leader, (21) who would lead England through its next phase (22).

F. During the Commonwealth, Parliament and government turned out to be (23) of Catholics and treated the poor (24). Cromwell sought to create a (25) society, one that was morally pure. He attempted to remove all temptations by closing (26) and outlawing (27), (28), and (29). When Cromwell died, so did the Commonwealth.

G) People who were tired of the Puritan ideals and strict society of the Commonwealth welcomed back (30) who reopened (31) and (32). During the Restoration, England was tolerant of all (33). Soon after, however, (34) would inherit the throne. He was less popular than his brother, because he was proud of his (35) faith. When he began to rule as an (36), Parliament gave him the ultimatum, to either leave England or lose his head just as his father did. When James II chose to leave, the bloodless revolution became known as the (37).

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H) What is a "Constitutional Government"?

**I) Characteristics of Government in England**

1) What are political parties?

4) What is a cabinet?

2) Who were the Tories?

5) What is the prime minister?

3) Who were the Whigs?