**European Absolutism**

**Spain’s Empire**

1. **Describe Spanish power under Philipp II**
2. **Identify major figures from the golden age of Spanish art and literature**
3. **Explain the origins of the Netherlands**
4. **Explain the origins of absolute monarchy**

**Terms**

Monarch

Absolute monarch

Divine right

War of Spanish Succession

Spanish Armada

**People**

Charles V

Philipp II

El Greco

Velazquez

Miguel Cervantes

Rembrandt

Jan Vermeer

What were absolute monarchs?

What is divine right?

What caused the growth of monarchies in Europe?

Why did the middle class support monarchs?

Why did monarchs need to increase their power?

How did they increase their power?

What country was the first modern European power modern power?

What part of his empire did Charles V give to his son Philipp II?

How else did Philipp expand his power?

How did this large empire affect Spain?

What was Philipp’s and Spain’s religion?

How did he defend Catholicism?

How did he enforce religious unity?

What caused nobles and the royal family to support the arts in Spain?

Who were two famous painters?

Who wrote *Don Quixote*?

What was *Don Quixote* about?

Why did the Dutch want to be free from Spanish rule?

Why was England Spain’s main rival?

What was the Spanish Armada?

What happened to the Spanish Armada in 1588?

How did each cause Spain’s power to decline in the 1600’s?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Wars |  |
| Gold and silver from the Americas |  |
| Expulsion of Jews and Muslims |  |
| Rulers after Philipp |  |
| Taxes |  |

What were two reasons that the Netherlands became prosperous after their independence from Spain?

Who were two famous Dutch artists at this time?

How did a large fleet of ships allow the Dutch to become prosperous?

**France and the Reign of Louis XIV**

1. **Describe the religious conflicts of Europe**
2. **Analyze the ideas of important French thinkers**
3. **Explain Louis XIV policies and his court**
4. **Describe the disastrous wars**

**Terms**

Edict of Nantes

Skepticism

Intendant

War of Spanish Secession

League of Augsburg

Balance of power

**People**

Cardinal Richelieu

Louis XIV

Jean Baptiste Colbert

Descartes

1. Who were the Huguenots?
2. What did Henry I do to bring peace to France?
3. Who was Cardinal Richelieu?
4. Know three ways he took power in France.
5. What was skepticism?
6. What is Montaigne known for?
7. What is Descartes known for?
8. Who was Cardinal Mazarin?
9. Why did the French nobles not like him?
10. List three things Louis XIV did to increase the power of the monarchy in France.
11. What were intendants?
12. Who was Jean Baptiste Colbert?
13. How did he make the French the economic power of Europe?
14. What happened after Colbert died?
15. How did the removal of Jews, Muslims and Huguenots affect Spain and France?
16. What three ways did Versailles become a symbol?
17. How did Louis XIV control nobles?
18. What did France have that made them a military power in Europe?
19. What was the League of Augsburg?
20. What was their goal?
21. What is balance of power?
22. Besides the League of Augsburg what else caused France to lose power at this time?
23. What did the British win in the War of Spanish Succession?
24. Know two positive and two negative effects of the reign of Louis XIV.

**The Thirty Years War and Absolute Rule in Russia**

1. **Describe the causes and results of the Thirty Years War**
2. **Explain how Russian rulers built a stronger Russian State**
3. **Characterize the differences between Russia and Western Europe**
4. **Describe Peter the Great’s reforms and their impact on Russia**

**Terms**

Thirty Years War

Peace of Westphalia

Boyar

Westernization

St. Petersburg

**People**

Ivan the Terrible

Peter the Great

Romanov Dynasty

1. What was the cause of the Thirty Years War
2. How did it affect Germany
3. What 5 things did the Peace of Westphalia do?
4. Who was the first strong ruler of Russia?
5. How did he make Russia stronger?
6. Who was Russia’s first czar?
7. Who were the boyars?
8. How did Ivan control Russia?
9. What family took control of Russia in 1613?
10. How long did they rule the country?
11. Fill out the table on how Russia was different than Western Europe

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Serfs |  |
| Religion |  |
| Mongol Rule |  |
| Geography |  |

1. What did Peter the Great think Russia needed to compete with the rest of Europe?
2. What did Peter do to learn about European ways?
3. What does the term “westernization” mean?
4. To bring change to Russia Peter had to become an absolute ruler, what three actions did he take?
5. List the six changes brought by westernization to Russia.
6. How did Peter obtain a warm water seaport?
7. Who built the city?
8. What was the name of the city?
9. What did Peter do to make sure people lived there?

**Parliament Limits the English Monarchy**

1. **Identify conflicts between English rulers and Parliament**
2. **Explain the causes and results of the English Civil War**
3. **Describe the Restoration and the Glorious Revolution**
4. **Explain changes under William and Mary**

**Terms**

Petition of Right

English Civil War

Cavaliers

Roundheads

Habeas corpus

Restoration

Glorious Revolution

Constitutional monarchy

Cabinet

**People**

James I

Charles I

Oliver Cromwell

Charles II

James II

William and Mary of Orange

How did Parliament control monarchs in England?

What were two traditions of the limits on the monarch’s power in England?

Why did James I disagree with Parliament?

What actions did he take?

Why did Charles I need money?

What did Parliament make him agree to get money?

What was the Petition of Right?

What action did Charles take against Parliament?

How did he raise money instead?

What did Charles do in 1642 to Parliament’s leaders?

What was the English Civil War about?

Who supported the king?

What group opposed the monarchy?

Who won?

What happened to Charles?

Why was this significant?

Who became ruler of England after the English Civil War?

What type of leader was Cromwell?

How did he reform English society?

What was the Restoration?

Why did England return to a monarchy?

What guarantee of freedom was passed by Parliament during this time?

What is habeas corpus?

Why was James II not a good king?

Who replaced James?

What was this called?

Why was it called the Glorious Revolution?

What is a constitutional monarchy?

What was the document called that placed limits on English Monarchs?

What freedoms were protected under the English Bill of Rights?

What is the cabinet?

Who really runs the cabinet in the English government?

What does the cabinet do?