

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## ABSOLUTISM IN EUROPE

### INTENTIONS OF THE LESSON

#### I WANT STUDENTS TO:

- 1.) **KNOW** how to describe the characteristics of an absolute monarchy.
- 2.) **UNDERSTAND** how to examine and explain the effectiveness of absolute monarchies and how they changed the political landscape of Europe.
- 3.) Analyze primary documents (**SKILL**) to detect tone, bias, and Point of View of the author.

#### **DO NOW:**



Who is in the painting?

What is in the background?

What message does this portrait convey? What is the meaning?

### CRISIS AND ABSOLUTISM IN EUROPE – 1550-1715

#### THE THIRTY YEARS WAR AND RELIGIOUS CONFLICT: A PREVIEW TO ABSOLUTISM

The thirty years war was initially a \_\_\_\_\_ war fought in Europe (primarily modern day Germany) which grew to engulf most of Europe.

#### CAUSES FOR THE THIRTY YEARS WAR

- 1.) The Peace of \_\_\_\_\_ (1555) is violated through secularizations and the spread of Calvinism.
- 2.) Bavaria crushes Protestantism, 1570s, Austria in the 1590s

- 3.) 1607/08: Bavaria imposes \_\_\_\_\_ Protestants leave Reichstag
- 4.) 1610: The Calvinist Fredrick V seeks a grand alliance against the \_\_\_\_\_ to unite all Protestants from England to Bohemia.
- 5.) 1618: Ferdinand of Austria, withdraws its Edict of \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.) Anticipate renewed war between \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1621.
  - In 1617 Emperor Mathias wanted his heir (Cousin) Ferdinand II to be his successor, in order to make sure that a \_\_\_\_\_ would be the Emperor.
  - The scenario for many of Europe's Monarchies until the \_\_\_\_\_ War.

### The Peace of Westphalia

- The Peace of Westphalia Catholicism, Luthernism, and Calvinism would have \_\_\_\_\_ tolerations.

### What is Absolutism

- Textbook Definition
  - "When a ruler has \_\_\_\_\_ authority over the government and \_\_\_\_\_ of the people"
- What's so new about this?
  - Degree of \_\_\_\_\_
  - Depth and scope of powers \_\_\_\_\_

### Hallmarks of Absolutism

- \_\_\_\_\_ right claims
  - "The king is king because \_\_\_\_\_ made him king"
  - "I answer to \_\_\_\_\_ alone"
- Attempts to control all in realm
  - Religious groups, nobles, local \_\_\_\_\_
  - Through favors or suppression
  - A heavy-handed approach to creating \_\_\_\_\_
- Control over \_\_\_\_\_ machinery
  - King controls the \_\_\_\_\_
  - No longer has to ask nobles for money
  - Raise \$ through \_\_\_\_\_, custom duties (tariffs), and other financial schemes
  - System of tax collectors whose job is to go around and \_\_\_\_\_ money
- Massive bureaucracies
  - True \_\_\_\_\_ servants
  - Paid by state, represented the \_\_\_\_\_
  - Men owed their wealth and position to employment
    - Thus usually \_\_\_\_\_ & grateful to the king
- Standing armies
  - The medieval system \_\_\_\_\_
    - Feudal obligation of 40 days' service thrown out
  - Why
  - Benefits
  - Burden
    - Do the math: How much does it cost to feed an army of 200,000 men every day, \_\_\_\_\_ times a day.

## Louis “the Sun King” XIV



## Versailles



## France Under Louis XIV

- King is glorified as all \_\_\_\_\_
  - “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”
  - Nobles stripped of power
  - Versailles built
- Many Wars
  - War of \_\_\_\_\_ Succession
    - Everyone gangs up on \_\_\_\_\_
    - Treaty of Utrecht – Spain and France can never be unified
- Promotes economy through \_\_\_\_\_ and heavy taxes
  - Note: Nobles do not pay taxes

## Peter the Great



## Russia

- Poor
- Geographically Isolated
- Dominated by \_\_\_\_\_
- Medieval/Feudal
  - Many Serfs
- Church has great \_\_\_\_\_

## Peter's "Window On The West"

- Saint Petersburg: The Most "European" of all \_\_\_\_\_ cities
- Peter the Man
  - Days as a \_\_\_\_\_
  - Traveling Europe
- Read between the lines. What kind of man was he?