• STANDARD WHII.6b
• The student will demonstrate knowledge of scientific, political, economic, and religious changes during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries by
  b) describing the Age of Absolutism, including the monarchies of Louis XIV and Peter the Great.
• The student will demonstrate knowledge of the Reformation in terms of its impact on Western civilization by
  - b) describing the impact of religious conflicts, the Inquisition, and Catholic Reformation on society and government actions.
Scientific Revolution - Absolutism
Absolutism
Essential Understandings

• The Age of Absolutism takes its name from a series of European monarchs who increased the power of their central governments.

• They claimed “absolute” control over everything!
Absolutism

- Princes of Germany fought the Catholics in the Thirty Years War

- It was about
  - Religious freedom
  - Corruption
  - Power

- It was also about Nationalism!
Absolutism

- **Nationalism** – feeling of loyalty to your nation

- People were beginning to feel more loyalty to their countries than the Catholic church or any ruler.
Absolutism

• Absolutism – that all power reside in the monarch!

• Powerful rulers built strong nations
• The focus changes from Religion to Politics
  – From Reformation to Absolutism!
The focus changes from Religion to Politics
– From Reformation to Absolutism!

Absolute Rule

Complete control over people and government.
Characteristics of absolute monarchies
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• First characteristic of absolute monarchy:
  – One person rules
Characteristics of absolute monarchies

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• Second characteristic of absolute monarchy
  – Ruler continues ruling until death
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  **Divine Right**

A monarch is not subject to earthly authority, the right to rule comes directly from God
Absolutism in France

- King Louis XIII
A brief explanation of Roman numerals.

• Many Kings and queens were named the same. That’s because they wanted to honor their fathers and mothers, uncles and aunts, and all sorts of relatives by using the same name.

• But how do we tell them apart??????

Continued...
• They gave numbers to each person with the same name...

The first...
The second...
The third...
And so on...
• But they used Roman numerals to do it...

The first was just... I
The second was... II

And so on...
Here is a list of roman numerals to help you recognize the many leaders.

I = the first
II = the second
III = the third
IV = the fourth
V = the fifth
VI = the sixth
VII = the seventh
VIII = the eighth
IX = the ninth
X = the tenth

Numbers 10 – 19 involve putting the numerals for 1-9 after the X for ten:

XI = the eleventh
XV = the fifteenth
XIX = the nineteenth

Hopefully, this is helpful!
Here is a list of roman numerals to help you recognize the many leaders.

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MathATube.com
Absolutism in France

• King Louis XIII
Absolutism in France

• King Louis XIII

• Sickly
Absolutism in France

• King Louis XIII

• Sickly

• Cardinal Richelieu took over
Absolutism in France

• Took more power

• Weakened the Huguenots (French Protestants)

• “One faith, One law, On king!”
Absolutism in France

- Focus of the 30 Years War went from religious to political
Absolutism in France

- Louis XIII dies
- **Louis XIV takes over**
Absolutism in France

- Strong central government (all the control belongs to Louis)
- He built Versailles
Absolutism in France

• Versailles

• A huge palace
Absolutism in France

• Versailles

• A huge palace

• All nobles had to spend some time there!
  – (It helps Louis keep an eye on them!)
  – It was a symbol of his power
Absolutism in Russia

• Peter the Great!
Absolutism in Russia

- Wanted Russia to be like European nations in culture
Absolutism in Russia

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Westernization

Societies adopt Western (European) culture in many areas of life
Absolutism in Russia

• Wanted Russia to be like European nations in culture

• Russians had to...
  – Shave their beards
  – Dress like European countries
Absolutism in Russia

• Built a new capital city:
  – St. Petersburg... named after himself
  – On the Baltic Sea
Absolutism in Russia

- He built it on swamp land next to the North Sea
  - closer to Europe
  - It was a major port!
Absolutism in Russia

- He moved the capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg.
Absolutism in England
Absolutism in England

- Queen Elizabeth I
Absolutism in England

• Rejects absolutism

• Ruled wisely and loved the Renaissance ways!

• This time in England was so good, people now call it the Elizabethan Age
Absolutism in England

• She was known as the Virgin Queen

• Virginia was named after her

• When she died she had no heir to the throne...
Absolutism in England

• BUT...
Absolutism in England

- Queen Elizabeth I gave way to her cousin:
- James I
Who?
Henry VII

Arthur

Mary I
"Bloody Mary"

Elizabeth I

Edward VI

James V
King of Scotland

Mary Stuart
Queen of Scotland

James I

Charles I

Civil War
Commonwealth
Oliver Cromwell

Charles II
"Merry Monarch"

James II
Absolutism in England

- Queen Elizabeth I gave way to her cousin:
  - James I

- He believed in Divine Right... the belief that God has chosen you to rule

- He Believed in absolutism
Absolutism in England

- His son (son of James I) was Charles I
- Charles also was also an “absolute” ruler...
Absolutism in England

- England also had a parliament – a group of elected people who make laws
Absolutism in England

• England also had a parliament – a group of elected people who make laws

• He and parliament disagreed so much it led to an English Civil War!
Absolutism in England

- England also had a parliament – a group of elected people who make laws.
- He and parliament disagreed so much it led to an English Civil War!
- Parliament won and the power of the king was greatly reduced!
Essential Questions

- Who were the absolute monarchs?
- What effect did the absolute monarchs have on their countries?
Review Questions

Which statement best completes this diagram?

A Promotes Religious Tolerance
B Encourages Socialism
C Strengthens Parliamentary Authority
D Supports Westernization
Review Questions...

The concept of the divine right was important to absolute monarchs because it —

A reserved governmental position for the clergy
B guaranteed natural rights to the people
C justified the king's right to rule
D honored the king for supporting religious freedom
Review Questions...

Which czar tried to westernize Russia and make it into a European Power?

A Frederick the Great
B Ivan the Terrible
C Peter the Great
D Catherine the Great
This French palace is called the —

A Palace du Compagnonnage  
B Buckingham Palace  
C Palace of Versailles  
D Royal Palace of Turin
King Louis XIV of France required all nobles to spend part of each year living in the palace at Versailles to —

A maintain control over the nobles
B force the nobles to acquire educations
C limit religious influences over the nobles
D prevent the nobles from mistreating the peasants
<table>
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<th>Country</th>
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<th>Symbol of Power</th>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Louis XIV</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Which completes the table?

A. Palace at Versailles  
B. Louvre Palace  
C. Bastille Prison  
D. Cathedral of Notre Dame
“God hath power to create or destroy, make or unmake, at his pleasure; to give life or send death; to judge...and to be judged (by) none...And the like power have kings;...”

Which idea is described by this passage?

A Divine Right
B Constitutional Monarchy
C Enlightened Despotism
D Social Darwinism