## **Constructive Response Question** Describe what an absolute

monarch was and provide at least two examples:

## TARGETS French Absolutism, **Enlightenment, & Revolution!**

**Outcome: Absolutism & Absolute Monarchs** 

b. Their goal was to	1	
monarchy and that the monarch acted as God's on earth.  d. An absolute monarch answered only to God, not to his or her  e. Over the next few centuries, many absolute monarchs would appear in  f. Decline of, rise of, growth of national kingdoms all helped to centralize  g. Rising class typically sided with the monarchs  Result: Absolute monarchs would alter Europe's future and eventually help bring about massive change such as and Revolution.  2. Religious Wars and Power Struggles in France  a. King Henry II of France died in 1559 with four sons; real power behind the throne was their mother  b. Religious wars between French created chaos in France.  c. Huguenots were  d. St. Bartholomew's Day of 1572  i. Massacre of to as high as Huguenots  ii. Occurred when Huguenot nobles were in Paris attending the marriage of Catherine de Medicis' daughter (Catholic) to (Huguen iii). Henry of Navarre  a. Henry the when Catherine and her last son died b. Henry's explanation was " in France  c. Many Catholics opposed Henry so he abandoned Protestantism and  d. Henry's explanation was " in France by created the a declaration of  g. Declared Huguenots could live in peace in France by created the a declaration of  f. He had the French to a position of strong power him to defor his	b.	Their goal was to every aspect of including religion
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<b>Result</b> : Henry had restored the French monarch to a strong position and created one of the created one of the created one	b. c. d. e.	Henry became the first ruler of the in France  Many Catholics opposed Henry so he abandoned Protestantism and  Henry's explanation was ""  Declared Huguenots could live in peace in France by created the  a declaration of  He had the French to a position of strong power.  In 1610, a fanatic leaped into Henry's royal carriage and him to deal
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LEARNING

4.		Bourbon Dynasty's Power
	a.	(13 <sup>th</sup> ) was a king
	<b>b</b> .	He appointed a strong minister to help:
	c.	Cardinal Richelieu became, in effect,
	d.	Richelieu moved against the Huguenots by Huguenot cities to have
	e.	He also power by having them take down their
		fortified castles and used government agents instead of using nobles in bureaucracy
	f.	Richelieu felt the only thing standing in France's way of becoming the most powerful
		country in Europe was the (Spain, Austria, Netherlands, H.R.E.)
5.		(14 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>a</b> .	Was when he became king
	b.	Richelieu's successor, Cardinal, had increased taxes and strengthened the central government which led to anti-Mazarin
		the central government which led to anti-Mazarin
	c.	During the riots, Louis's life was; Louis vowed
	d.	The noble's rebellion for 3 reasons
		1. They each other
		ii. The government used of of
		iii. Peasants and townspeople grew of
6.	Loui	s's Power
	a.	Louis took total control at
	b.	He the from his councils to strengthen his own
	c.	Increased the power of the, or government agents, who collected
		taxes and administered justice
	d.	Louis made the nobles by making them live with him in the palace
	e.	Wanted to make France (Mercantilism: wealth = power) to prevent
		wealth from leaving France so they manufactured everything needed in France
	f.	Louis built, perhaps the biggest and most beautiful palace on earth
	g.	France had million people (more than England or the Dutch)
	h.	The French was far ahead of other states' in size, training, and weaponry





	Louis invaded the	_ and gained 12 towns in 1667
b.	He tried to fight more wars but the rest of Europe _	him to
	ensure France would not dominate all of Europe	
	The King of Spain died after	to Louis's 16 year old grandson
	Led to the War of Spanish Success; fear the Bourbo	
e.	The Treaty of terms stated that Louis'	grandson could have Spain as long
	as France and Spain	
f.	When Louis died in his bed in 1715,	in France
	He had left France a	
h.	France ranked #1 in Europe in, literature, and	d
i.	France was the of Europe	
j.	Due to warfare and the palace at Versailles, France	was
k.	over the tax burden of the poor was plag	gue his heirs and lead to





Constructive Response Question

Describe what an absolute monarch was and provide at least two examples: