

**TERMS & NAMES**

1. absolute monarch, p. 594
2. divine right, p. 594
3. Louis XIV, p. 598
4. War of the Spanish Succession, p. 601
5. Thirty Years' War, p. 603
6. Seven Years' War, p. 607
7. Peter the Great, p. 609
8. English Civil War, p. 615
9. Glorious Revolution, p. 616
10. constitutional monarchy, p. 617

**MAIN IDEAS**

Answers will vary.

11. fought Muslim Ottoman Empire; sent Armada against Protestant England; fought Protestantism in the Netherlands
12. no, because if he does, he becomes that person's subject
13. He used intendants and forced nobles to live at Versailles.
14. He ran up huge debts, fought unpopular wars, and imposed heavy taxes.
15. weakened Spain and Austria; strengthened France; made German princes independent of Holy Roman emperor; ended religious wars in Europe; introduced new method of negotiating peace; established modern state system
16. They were battling over territory.
17. Russian serfdom was firmly implanted; Russian people knew little of the Renaissance; Russians were Eastern Orthodox
18. to westernize Russia so that the country could compete militarily and commercially with western Europe
19. Royalists (also called Cavaliers) and Roundheads (also called Puritans) fought over religion, money, and the extent of the king's power. The Roundheads won and beheaded Charles I.
20. By refusing to grant funds; it forced Charles I to sign the Petition of Right. Parliament leaders invited William and Mary to rule as partners of Parliament. Parliament drafted a Bill of Rights.

VISUAL SUMMARY

**Absolute Monarchs in Europe**

**Long-Term Causes**

- decline of feudalism
- rise of cities and support of middle class
- growth of national kingdoms
- loss of Church authority

**Immediate Causes**

- religious and territorial conflicts
- buildup of armies
- need for increased taxes
- revolts by peasants or nobles



**European Monarchs Claim Divine Right to Rule Absolutely**

**Immediate Effects**

- regulation of religion and society
- larger courts
- huge building projects
- new government bureaucracies appointed by the government
- loss of power by nobility and legislatures

**Long-Term Effects**

- revolution in France
- western European influence on Russia
- English political reforms that influence U.S. democracy

618 Chapter 21

**TERMS & NAMES**

For each term or name below, briefly explain its connection to European history from 1500 to 1800.

1. absolute monarch
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4. War of the Spanish Succession
5. Thirty Years' War
6. Seven Years' War
7. Peter the Great
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10. constitutional monarchy

**MAIN IDEAS**

**Spain's Empire and European Absolutism** Section 1 (pages 589–595)

11. What three actions demonstrated that Philip II of Spain saw himself as a defender of Catholicism?
12. According to French writer Jean Bodin, should a prince share power with anyone else? Explain why or why not.

**The Reign of Louis XIV** Section 2 (pages 596–602)

13. What strategies did Louis XIV use to control the French nobility?
14. In what ways did Louis XIV cause suffering to the French people?

**Central European Monarchs Clash** Section 3 (pages 603–607)

15. What were six results of the Peace of Westphalia?
16. Why did Maria Theresa and Frederick the Great fight two wars against each other?

**Absolute Rulers of Russia** Section 4 (pages 608–613)

17. What were three differences between Russia and western Europe?
18. What was Peter the Great's primary goal for Russia?

**Parliament Limits the English Monarchy** Section 5 (pages 614–617)

19. List the causes, participants, and outcome of the English Civil War.
20. How did Parliament try to limit the power of the English monarchy?

**CRITICAL THINKING**

**1. USING YOUR NOTES**

**POWER AND AUTHORITY** In a chart, list actions that absolute monarchs took to increase their power. Then identify the monarchs who took these actions.

Actions of Absolute Rulers	Monarchs Who Took Them

**2. DRAWING CONCLUSIONS**

**ECONOMICS** What benefits might absolute monarchs hope to gain by increasing their countries' territory?

**3. DEVELOPING HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

What conditions fostered the rise of absolute monarchs in Europe?

**4. COMPARING AND CONTRASTING**

Compare the reign of Louis XIV with that of Peter the Great. Which absolute ruler had a more lasting impact on his country? Explain why.

**5. HYPOTHESIZING**

Would Charles I have had a different fate if he had been king of another country in western or central Europe? Why or why not?

**CRITICAL THINKING**

Answers will vary.

1. Controlled religious life—Philip II, Louis XIV, Peter I; Controlled society—Ivan IV, Louis XIV, Frederick II, Peter I; Controlled economy—Louis XIV, Peter I; Reduced power of nobles—Louis XIV, Maria Theresa, Ivan IV, Peter I.
2. more power, resources, and prestige
3. Power became centralized with the decline of feudalism and growth of cities. The decline of Church authority gave monarchs greater control.
4. Peter the Great—His westernization of Russia continues to have an impact on Russia today. Louis XIV—Literature and arts flourished during his reign and the debt he left was a direct cause of the French Revolution.
5. yes, because his power would not have been contested by a legislative body such as Parliament or by his own people

Use the excerpt from the English Bill of Rights passed in 1689 and your knowledge of world history to answer questions 1 and 2.

**Additional Test Practice, pp. S1–S33.**

## PRIMARY SOURCE

That the pretended power of suspending [canceling] of laws or the execution [carrying out] of laws by regal authority without consent of Parliament is illegal; . . .

That it is the right of the subjects to petition [make requests of] the king, and all commitments [imprisonments] and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal;

That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against the law; . . .

That election of members of Parliament ought to be free [not restricted].

English Bill of Rights

- According to the excerpt, which of the following is illegal?
  - the enactment of laws without Parliament's permission
  - the unrestricted election of members of Parliament
  - the right of subjects to make requests of the king
  - keeping a standing army in time of peace with Parliament's consent
- The English Bill of Rights was passed as a means to
  - limit Parliament's power.
  - increase Parliament's power.
  - overthrow the monarch.
  - increase the monarch's power.

## ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

## 1. Interact with History

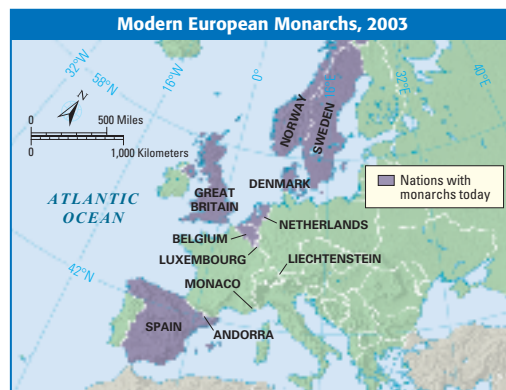
On page 588, you thought about the advantages and disadvantages of absolute power. Now that you have read the chapter, what do you consider to be the main advantage and the main disadvantage of being an absolute ruler?

## 2. WRITING ABOUT HISTORY

**REVOLUTION** Reread the information on Oliver Cromwell. Then write a **History Maker**, like the ones you've seen throughout this textbook, on Cromwell as a leader of a successful revolution. Be sure to

- include biographical information about Cromwell.
- discuss his effectiveness as a leader.
- use vivid language to hold your reader's attention.

Use the map and your knowledge of world history to answer question 3.



3. Of the countries that you studied in this chapter, which have monarchs today?

- Spain, Great Britain, the Netherlands
- Liechtenstein, Monaco
- Luxembourg, Andorra
- Great Britain, Norway, Sweden

## INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

**TEST PRACTICE** Go to [classzone.com](http://classzone.com)

- Diagnostic tests
- Tutorials
- Strategies
- Additional practice

## INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

## Creating a Television News Report

Use a video recorder to tape a television news report on the trial of Charles I. Role-play an announcer reporting a breaking news story. Relate the facts of the trial and interview key participants, including:

- a member of Parliament
- a Puritan
- a Royalist
- Charles I

*Absolute Monarchs in Europe* 619

## STANDARDS-BASED ASSESSMENT

- The correct answer is letter **A**. This excerpt states that “the execution of laws by regal authority without consent of Parliament is illegal.” Letter **B** is incorrect because the excerpt calls for the unrestricted election of members of Parliament. Letter **C** is incorrect because the excerpt states that subjects have the right to petition the king. Letter **D** is incorrect because the excerpt states that keeping a standing army in time of peace without Parliament's consent is illegal.
- The correct answer is letter **B**. The regulations proposed in the Bill of Rights resulted in an increase in Parliament's power. Letters **A**, **C**, and **D** are incorrect.
- The correct answer is letter **A**. Spain, Great Britain, and the Netherlands were covered in the textbook and still have monarchs today. Letters **B**, **C**, and **D** are incorrect because either the countries are not ruled by monarchs today or were not the subject of the chapter.

## Formal Assessment

- Chapter Test, Forms A, B, and C, pp. 336–347

## Test Generator

- Form A in Spanish

## ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

- Possible Answers:** Main advantage—Unlimited money, power, and authority. Main disadvantage—Resentment of government and people may result in rebellion.

## 2. Rubric History Makers should

- accurately convey biographical information about Oliver Cromwell.
- focus on Cromwell's leadership.
- be written in a lively style.

## INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

**Rubric** News reports should

- convey the facts of the trial.
- contain interviews with key participants.
- hold the viewer's attention.
- be written and read in a journalistic style.