

# French Absolutism, Enlightenment, & Revolution!

## Outcome: Absolutism & Absolute Monarchs



### 1. Absolutism in Europe

- a. Absolute Monarch: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Their goal was to \_\_\_\_\_ every aspect of \_\_\_\_\_ including religion
- c. Most believed they had \_\_\_\_\_: belief that \_\_\_\_\_ created the 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 \_\_\_\_\_ (Huguenot)
  - iii. Henry of Navarre \_\_\_\_\_



### 3. Henry of Navarre

- a. Henry \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ when Catherine and her last son died
- b. Henry became the first ruler of the \_\_\_\_\_ in France
- c. Many Catholics opposed Henry so he abandoned Protestantism and \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Henry's explanation was "\_\_\_\_\_."
- e. 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
- g. In 1610, a fanatic leaped into Henry's royal carriage and \_\_\_\_\_ him to death for his \_\_\_\_\_



**Result:** Henry had restored the French monarch to a strong position and created one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe. Even the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ today is a member of the Bourbons.



#### 4. The Bourbon Dynasty's Power

- \_\_\_\_\_ (13<sup>th</sup>) was a \_\_\_\_\_ king
- He appointed a strong minister to help: \_\_\_\_\_
- Cardinal Richelieu became, in effect, \_\_\_\_\_
- Richelieu moved against the Huguenots by \_\_\_\_\_ Huguenot cities to have \_\_\_\_\_
- He also \_\_\_\_\_ power by having them take down their fortified castles and used government agents instead of using nobles in bureaucracy
- 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>)

- Was \_\_\_\_\_ when he became king
- Richelieu's successor, Cardinal \_\_\_\_\_, had increased taxes and strengthened the central government which led to anti-Mazarin \_\_\_\_\_
- During the riots, Louis's life was \_\_\_\_\_; Louis vowed \_\_\_\_\_
- The noble's rebellion \_\_\_\_\_ for 3 reasons
  - They \_\_\_\_\_ each other
  - The government used \_\_\_\_\_
  - Peasants and townspeople grew \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_



#### 6. Louis's Power

- Louis took total control at \_\_\_\_\_
- He \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ from his councils to strengthen his own \_\_\_\_\_
- Increased the power of the \_\_\_\_\_, or government agents, who collected taxes and administered justice
- Louis made the nobles \_\_\_\_\_ by making them live with him in the palace
- Wanted to make France \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ (Mercantilism: wealth = power) to prevent wealth from leaving France so they manufactured everything needed in France
- Louis built \_\_\_\_\_, perhaps the biggest and most beautiful palace on earth
- France had \_\_\_\_\_ million people (more than England or the Dutch)
- The French \_\_\_\_\_ was far ahead of other states' in size, training, and weaponry

#### 7. Louis' Legacy

- Louis invaded the \_\_\_\_\_ and gained 12 towns in 1667
- 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 Bourbons would \_\_\_\_\_
- The Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ terms stated that Louis' grandson could have Spain as long as France and Spain \_\_\_\_\_
- When Louis died in his bed in 1715, \_\_\_\_\_ in France
- He had left France a \_\_\_\_\_
- France ranked #1 in Europe in \_\_\_\_\_, literature, and \_\_\_\_\_
- France was the \_\_\_\_\_ of Europe
- Due to warfare and the palace at Versailles, France was \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ over the tax burden of the poor was plague his heirs and lead to \_\_\_\_\_

