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
   a. _____________ (13th) was a _______ king
   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. _______________ (14th)
   a. Was ____________ when he became king
   b. Richelieu’s successor, Cardinal ______________, had increased taxes and strengthened 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
      i. They __________ each other
      ii. The government used __________________________
      iii. Peasants and townspeople grew __________ of __________

6. Louis’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
7. Louis’ Legacy
   a. 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
   c. The King of Spain died after _________________ to Louis’s 16 year old grandson
   d. Led to the War of Spanish Success; fear the Bourbons would ______________
   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
   g. He had left France a ______________
   h. France ranked #1 in Europe in _____, literature, and ______________
   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 plague his heirs and lead to ________

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