

Absolutism

- 1) Chapter 14 Sec 1-4
- 2) Key people of Absolutism
- 3) How would Absolutism play a part in the development of Europe and the New World?
- 4) What characteristics are present in each of the powerful monarchs of Europe?

Lesson objectives

Teachers' notes

Subject: Western Civilization

Topic: Absolutism

Grade(s): 10th

Prior knowledge: 1st Semester Western Civilization

Cross-curricular link(s): Geography, Political Science, Economics

Lesson notes:

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- This lesson activity focuses on students' knowledge of the reasons that absolutism came about and what the impact would be.
 - This lesson will dissect several leaders during Absolutism including Spain, France, Russia, Prussia and England among others.
 - This lesson will enable students to better understand the economic, religious and cultural reasons that occurred during the Age of Absolutism.

Lesson objectives

Teachers' notes

What type of control are we talking about with absolutism?

Absolute – Complete Control



All aspects of life under persons power

- Economic
- Political
- Religious
- Cultural

- What countries are we limiting our study of Absolutism to?



- England, France, Russia, Prussia & Spain



- What are some of the desires European monarchs might of had during this time?

- During the 16th and 17th centuries, conflicts between Protestants and Catholics in many European nations resulted in wars for religious and political control.



- By 1560 Calvinism and Catholicism had become highly militant
- Winning over converts and destroying the others authority





What come to mind when you think of Spain? Think
Size, Power and Wealth?

Perspective on Charles V of Spain



How Much Power?

- Holy Roman Emperor
- King of Spain
- Archduke of Austria
- King of Sicily, Naples, and Jerusalem



**Ferdinand I -
Charles V
Brother**



**King Phillip II
1556-1598**



Spanish Hapsburgs

Charles V inherits:

- Spain
- Netherlands
- Spain's American colonies
- Parts of Italy
- Germany
- Holy Roman Emperor
- Charles V retires
- Divides the empire between his brother and son
- Ferdinand (brother) and Phillip II (son)
- Spain, Netherlands, American Colonies
- Austria Holy Roman Empire
- Here in lies the split

Spanish Hapsburgs



• Who brings Spain to its height during Absolutism?



• What steps does he take to get here?



• How is Catholicism an issue?



- Strengths
- Weaknesses
- Impact of Spanish Hapsburgs

Elizabethan England

- Life as a Tudor



A Strong Woman



Came into power in 1558 at the age of 25



Was a powerful woman with a strong image



Restored a national pride and magnificence which is still in tact today in England



The latter half of the 16th century in England is called the Elizabethan Age



She was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn

Queen Elizabeth I



Queen Elizabeth I



Functions as Queen



Unite the country



At the queens coronation there were bells, bonfires, patriotic demonstrations and other signs of popular acceptance.



Reduce the size of Government



Rid the Government of the corrupt leaders
(Catholics)

Functions as Queen



She surrounded herself with talented advisors.



William Cecil (Lord Burghley). He served Elizabeth for 40 years as secretary of state and lord treasurer.



Changed the currency by giving it value



Increased the agricultural labor force. All able-bodied men.

Functions as Queen



Make peace with France and surrounding countries. (Scotland)



Hard working Monarch



When traveling on state business she made it a habit of staying with local nobles.



Oversaw matters as the administration of justice.

Most Importantly: Balance



Elizabeth was successful because she balanced Domestic issues and Religious issues.



She supported the Church of England, and did not really care what her subjects believed as long as they kept controversial views to themselves.

Balance Continued



In 1559, Elizabeth officially restored Protestantism by having Parliament pass the **Act of Supremacy which declared the Queen the supreme governor of the Church.**



Babington Plot of 1586 to murder Elizabeth



Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded for this plot.



Elizabethan Age Ends



During Elizabeth's reign England lost all mainland power.

Used the English Channel as a form of protection
Eventually uses Scotland and Ireland as allies, took over



1603 Elizabeth dies

Battle over power, who will control?
House of Commons



King James I



- Son of Mary Queen of Scots
- Member of the Stuart Family
- Was king of Scotland Prior



- Poor judge of people
- Scottish Parliament was weak
- Divine Right



- Spent money lavishly and Parliament refused at times.
- Ended War with Spain
- Sold titles to raise money



King James I



Keys to Reign



- Money = Parliament v. King battles
- Poor politician
- Religious issues
- Puritans run out of town.

Removal of Catholicism from English symbols



- Eventually the religious dissenters were run out of England.

Charles I (Son of James)



- After James I England was truly divided
- Religious Conflicts & Political Divided



- Believed in Divine Right, opposed Puritans.
- Asked for Parliaments approval. Denied
- Petition of Right



- What to do?

Charles I (Son of James)



- Axed Parliament
- Established Law above the king



- Tried to raise money without consent
- Forced Lawmakers to give loans
- What if not???



- Troops of Soldiers in private homes
- Individual Freedom Lost

Charles I (Son of James)



- Wanted both of his kingdoms, (England, Scots) To follow the same Religion
- Scots were going to rebel
- What couldn't Charles get? Why?

Outcome of disagreement?



- 1642-1649 English Civil War
- Supporters of Charles = Cavaliers/Royalist
- Opposed = Roundheads



To The Rescue



- There was quite a stalemate during the early parts of the war.
- Oliver Cromwell a Roundhead would come to organize and lead.
- Charles found guilty and sentenced to death



- Cromwell in 1649 dissolved the Monarchy & the House of Lords
- Created a commonwealth
- First Written Constitution of any European state
- Eventually torn up & ruled as dictator

The Craziiness that is Monarchs



- Cromwell rules in Military dictatorship and dies
- Parliament not happy with this and ends his government
- Appoints Charles II –Restoration Theater, and Culture



- No heir?? Brother James II
- Flaunts Catholicism
- Older Daughter sought – Mary, Netherlands
- Why??
- William & Mary Glorious revolution
- Constitutional Monarchy

Setting the stage for France's Ultimate Monarch



- **Henry II of France(1519-1559)**
- Hostage with brother to Charles V (Phillip's Father)
- Married at age 14
- Mistress at age 15 ---age 35
- Brother died in a tennis match
- **Crowned in 1547**



- Persecution of Huguenots
- Died in a hunting accident.
- Sons and wife rule (Catherine de Medicis)
- Oh ya the mistress??
- 40 years of conflict after death

Setting the stage for France's Ultimate Monarch



- 1572 St Bartholomew's Day Massacre
- Religious Wars
- Wedding of Catholic and Protestant Monarchs in Paris
- **Prince Henry of Navarre**
- 10,000 -100,000 killed and lasted for months
- Background of poor harvest and inflation



- 1589 Catherine and her last son died
- Henry of Navarre becomes king
- Converted to Catholicism
- "Paris is well worth a Mass" - Henry IV

Setting the stage for France's Ultimate Monarch



- Edict of Nantes
- Religious toleration
- Henry IV the first Bourbon Monarch 1589
- Rebuilding France
- Prosperous
- Strong monarchy
- Generation of War
- 1610 Stabbed to death in carriage



- Louis XIII takes the throne at the age of nine in 1610
- His mother Marie De Medici ruled until he is 15
- Cardinal Richelieu is in control and Strip nobles of power

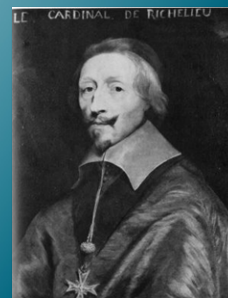
Setting the stage for France's Ultimate Monarch



- Lets take a step back!
- What's going on in France?
- Themes??
- What might Richelieu do to gain more power?



- Opposition to Richelieu?
- Skeptics
- Michael de Montaigne
- Essay Man!!
- 30 Years War!



He's HERE!! Louis XIV - Very Sassy!



He's HERE!! Louis XIV



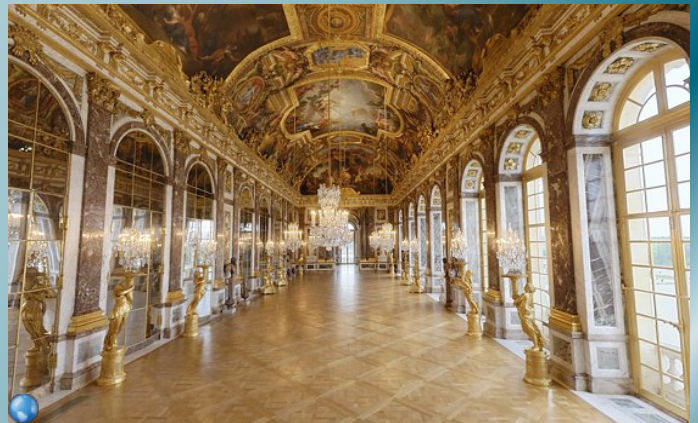
- Who paved the way for this Absolute Monarch??
- ‘L’etat, c’est moi”
- 4 Years old
- Cardinal Mazarin
- Ended the 30 years war



- Louis in fear of the nobles during Mazarin Reign
- How would this effect him?

Palace of Versailles

Pages 470 - 471



Absolutism in Prussia



- First off - where is Prussia??
- Hohenzollern Family
- Rose to power in the late 1600's
- Combined the German states of Brandenburg and Prussia



- Frederick William - The Great Elector
- Witnessed great destruction during the 30 Years War
- Built up a huge army - 60,000 strong
- Landowning nobility - Junkers (Yung -kuhrz)
- Resisted the Kings power
- Frederick William a good politician, he gave the Junkers what they wanted - power.
- He gave them exclusive right to be officers in his army

Absolutism in Prussia



- Frederick William worried about his son
- Not Military enough to rule
- The prince loved music, philosophy, and poetry
- 1730 he and a friend tried to run away
- They were caught



- The King ordered him to witness his friends beheading
- Despite the bitterness Frederick II known as Frederick the Great followed in his fathers footsteps as a great military leader



Frederick II



The Flute Concert of Sanssouci by [Adolph Menzel](#) 1852, depicts Frederick playing the flute in his music room. [Bach](#) accompanies him on the [harpsichord](#).

Absolute Power in Russia



- Ivan III laid the ground work for an Absolute Monarchy to take off

- Moscow area
- Liberated Russia from Mongols
- Centralize the government



- 1533 Ivan's grandson Ivan IV "Ivan the Terrible" take the throne

- Disagreements with nobles
- Boyars



Absolute Power in Russia



- Ivan seized power at age 16, Crowned Czar
- Means Caesar
- Good period
- Bad Period 1560
- Anastasia dies
- Punish Boyars



- Ivan's son was physically and mentally incapable
- Died without an heir
- The Time of Troubles - Boyars struggled
- Michael Romanov- grandnephew of Ivan the Terrible's wife Anastasia
- Romanov dynasty
1613-1917

Absolute Power in Russia



- Peter the Great
- Great reformer
- Great Embassy
- Carpenter Peter
- Westernization
- Absolute ruler
- Army
- Religion



- Westernization
- Foods like potatoes introduced
- First newspaper
- Women's rights
- Culture (clothing and education)
- St. Petersburg
- An example of his western influence
- Economic and Cultural benefits





Absolutism Time Line

As a group choose a country we have covered in class and list 5 keys to why it was significant to the age of absolutism. (France, Russia, England, Prussia and Spain) 5 Key Points

You will have 10 minutes to get your facts and information organized onto the board. Be short but thorough!

If you have time...

● Games Hare and the Hound

● Monastery Puzzle

English Absolutism



Absolutism Time Line in Russia





The Age of Absolutism



Russian



England's Absolutism Timeline



Attachments

BePrepared-Dance.mid

BePrepared.mid