### Key Events in the Age of Absolutism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1556</td>
<td>Philip II becomes king of Spain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1556</td>
<td>Akbar the Great becomes emperor of Mughal India.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1600</td>
<td>British colonists found Jamestown.</td>
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### Partitions of Poland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1772</td>
<td>Poland partitioned, 1772.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1793</td>
<td>Poland partitioned, 1793.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1795</td>
<td>Poland partitioned, 1795.</td>
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</tbody>
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### Key Rulers

- **Spain:** Charles V (Charles I of Spain); Philip II
- **France:** Henry IV; Louis XIV
- **Britain:** Henry VIII; Elizabeth I; James I; Charles I; Oliver Cromwell; Charles II; James II; William and Mary
- **Austria:** Ferdinand; Charles V; Maria Theresa
- **Prussia:** Frederick William; Frederick the Great
- **Russia:** Peter the Great; Catherine the Great

### Key Events

- **Battle of Lepanto,** 1571—Spain and allies against Ottoman Empire
- **Netherlands rebellions,** 1560s–1580s—Political and religious revolts against Spain
- **Spanish Armada attacks England,** 1588
- **St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre,** 1572—Daughter of French Huguenots
- **Thirty Years’ War,** 1618–1648
- **English Civil War,** 1642–1648
- **The Fronde,** 1648–1653—Uprising of various groups in France
- **Glorious Revolution,** 1688—Bloodless change of monarch in England
- **War of the Spanish Succession,** 1700–1713
- **Great Northern War,** 1700–1721—Russia and allies against Sweden
- **War of the Austrian Succession,** 1740–1748
- **Seven Years’ War,** 1756–1763
- **Russian-Turkish War,** 1768–1774—Russia against the Ottoman Empire
- **Partitions of Poland,** 1772, 1793, 1795

### Other Events

- **English Civil War,** 1642–1648
- **Thirty Years’ War,** 1618–1648
- **Great Northern War,** 1700–1721
- **War of the Spanish Succession,** 1700–1713
- **Glorious Revolution,** 1688
- **War of the Austrian Succession,** 1740–1748
- **Seven Years’ War,** 1756–1763
- **Russian-Turkish War,** 1768–1774
- **Partitions of Poland,** 1772, 1793, 1795

### Teaching Resources

- **Reading and Note Taking Study Guide**
- **Quick Study Guide**
- **Chapter Events**
  - Global Events
  - Timeline
- **Web Code:** nbp-1652

### Additional Information

- **English Language Learners:**
  - Spanish Reading and Note Taking
  - Spanish Note Taking Study Guide
  - Spanish Section Summaries
- **Less Proficient Readers:**
  - Adapted Reading and Note Taking
  - Adapted Note Taking Study Guide
- **Special Needs:**
  - Adapted Reading and Note Taking
  - Adapted Note Taking Study Guide
  - Adapted Section Summaries
- **Web Code:** nbp-1652

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**For Progress Monitoring Online, refer students to the Self-test with vocabulary practice at Web Code nba-1652.**
1. Revolution

Record the answers to the questions below in your Concept Connector workshets.

1. **Revolution**

   [Image 84x439 to 551x661]

   [Image 84x998 to 794x1055]

   [103x1050]WH07MOD_se_CH04_rev_s.fm  Page 175  Monday, June 26, 2006  10:18 AM

   [105x1051]wh07_te_ch4_rev_MOD_s.fm  Page 175  Monday, March 5, 2007  10:42 AM

   1. In England, the Glorious Revolution of 1688 was celebrated as a bloodless transfer of power—ordained by the people embodied by the Parliament—from one ruler to another. This was a radical event for its time, because the transfer of power had never been accomplished by Parliament in this way before, nor with such little violence. Read about how power was transferred from one English ruler to another between 1377 and 1688 and create an annotated timeline of these events. Think about the following:

      • the cause of each transfer of power
      • the fate of each ruler
      • the level of conflict related to each transfer of power

2. **Political Systems**

   Compare the absolute monarchy in France under Louis XIV to imperial rule in ancient Rome. How were these two systems similar, and how were they different? Create a chart to compare and contrast the two systems in the following categories. Consider the following aspects:

      • theoretical basis
      • ruler’s level of power
      • symbols
      • status of democratic institutions

3. **Democracy**

   The Magna Carta of 1215 was a landmark legal development because it limited the power of the English monarch and protected some civil rights. Read about the rights and protections ensured by the English Bill of Rights of 1688. While one or two paragraphs that summarize how aspects of the English Bill of Rights are still present in American ideas of democracy today.

   **Cumulative Review**

   1. **Timelines should include the cause of each transfer and any conflict related to the transfer (war, murder). They should include:**

      • Richard II (1377), Henry IV (1399), Henry V (1413), Henry VI (1422, 1470), Edward IV (1461, 1471), Edward V (1483), Richard III (1485), Henry VII (1485–1486), Henry VIII (1509), Edward VI (1547), Mary I (1553), and Elizabeth I (1558), as well as the rulers discussed in this chapter.

      2. **The theoretical basis for power was divine right in France, while Roman emperors claimed to be actual gods. Both rulers had absolute power: Symbols of both included magnificent palaces and cultural achievements. Both suppressed democratic institutions.**

      3. **The Magna Carta granted rights mainly to nobles, gave the Great Council the right to tax, and protected citizens from arbitrary arrest. The Bill of Rights expanded these rights, limiting monarchs further. It gave members of Parliament free speech and forbade cruel and unusual punishment.**

   **Connections to Today**

   1. **Responses should describe the groups in conflict, give a brief history of the conflict, discuss the role of religion, and summarize the current situation.**

      2. **Essays should mention at least a few of the following: the concept of a Bill of Rights; the idea that no one is above the law; the rights of due process, free elections, and free speech; and the ban on cruel or unusual punishment.**

   For additional review of this chapter’s core concepts, remind students to refer to the Reading and Note Taking Study Guide.
Chapter Assessment

Terms, People, and Places

1. constitutional monarchy
2. divine right
3. habeas corpus
4. westernization
5. partition
6. absolute

Main Ideas

7. Treasure from the Americas led to the neglect of farming and commerce and to soaring inflation.
8. A fleet sent by Spain in 1588 to invade England; it was defeated.
9. Sample: the sun and Versailles, both of which signified power and brilliance.
10. (a) Parliament executed the king’s chief ministers and refused to be dissolved; Charles led troops into the House of Commons to arrest its radical leaders. (b) Charles I was executed, the monarchy was abolished, and Cromwell took power.
11. Parliament forced William and Mary to accept the English Bill of Rights, which ensured Parliament’s supremacy over the monarchy.
12. King Ferdinand’s suppression of Protestantism; the Defenestration of Prague; the rush to make alliances.
13. imposed requirements on nobles (or boyars), imported technology, set up academies, improved waterways and canals, developed mining and textiles, and backed new trading companies.
14. To get a warm-water port; it was finally achieved by Catherine’s successful war against the Ottomans.

Chapter Focus Question

15. Strong rulers centralized power, reduced the influence of nobles and the church, fought wars to increase territory, and used the doctrine of divine right to justify absolute power.

Critical Thinking

16. Sample: European powers succeeded in balancing power, but to do so they had to fight many costly wars.
17. Louis meant that he held absolute power over every aspect of government.
18. Sample: yes, because it was a bloodless turnover of power and a victory for democracy.

Chapter Assessment

Terms, People, and Places

Complete each sentence by choosing the correct answer from the list of terms below. You will not use all the terms.

absolute monarch
divine right
balance of power
westernization
habeas corpus

Main Ideas

1. After the Glorious Revolution, several new institutions marked the transition of England’s government to a ______.
2. The theory of ______ states that monarchs rule by the will of God.
3. The English Bill of Rights sets out the principle of ______.
4. Peter the Great pursued a policy of ______ to make Russia more modern.
5. The ______ of Poland occurred in the 1790s when the rulers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia agreed to split that country among themselves.
6. In this period, nearly every major European nation was ruled by ______.

Main Ideas

Section 1 (pp. 142–146)
7. How did resources from the Spanish colonies in the Americas contribute to the decline of Spain?
8. What was the Spanish Armada?

Section 2 (pp. 148–152)
9. What were two symbols of the reign of Louis XIV and what was their significance?

10. (a) What were the immediate causes of the English Civil War? (b) What were some important results?
11. How did the Glorious Revolution limit royal power in England?

Section 4 (pp. 163–167)
12. What events led to the start of the Thirty Years’ War?
13. What reforms did Peter the Great carry out?
14. What was one long-term goal of the Russian monarchs and how was it finally achieved?

Chapter Focus Question

15. What events led to the rise of absolute monarchies and the development of centralized nation-states in Europe?

Critical Thinking

16. Draw Conclusions. Based on the material in the chapter, how effective do you think the policy of maintaining a balance of power was among European nations?

17. Analyze Information. Explain what Louis XIV meant when he said, “I am the state.”

18. Test Conclusions. Based on what you have learned about the Glorious Revolution, do you think the name for that event is accurate? Why or why not?

19. Compare. Compare the goals and policies of Peter the Great with those of one of the following monarchs: (a) Louis XIV (b) Frederick II (c) Maria Theresa.

20. Synthesize Information. What was the historical significance of the execution of Charles I of England?

21. Understand Effects. What was the general impact of the Thirty Years’ War on Europe?
### Document-Based Assessment

**The Rise of Parliament**

The struggle between English monarchs and Parliament raged through the seventeenth century, and was fought on battlefield and legal fronts. The documents below illustrate the points of view of a monarch, Parliament, and a well-known philosopher.

**Document A**

"THE KINGS THEREAFTER in Scotland were before any estates or ranks of men within the same, before any Parliaments were held within the lands, neither by law nor statute, neither by custom nor any other like charge not set by common consent, in parliament. . . . No man, of what estate or condition that he be, should be put out of his land or tenements, nor taken, nor imprisoned, nor disinherited nor put to death without being brought to answer by due process of law."

---From **The Petition of Right**, 1628

**Document B**

"The Petition exhibited to his Majesty by the lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, concerning divers Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, with the King's Majesty's royal answer thereunto in full Parliament. . . . Your subjects have inherited this freedom, that they should hold their persons, lands, goods, honors, rights, liberties, and properties according to the laws and not the laws of the Kings."

---From **True Law of Free Monarchies**, 1598

**Document C**

"Men, being, as has been said, by nature all free, equal, and independent, no one can be. . . . subjected to the political power of another without his own consent. The only way whereby anyone directs himself of his natural liberty, and puts on the bonds of civil society is by agreeing with other men to join and unite into a community. . . . It is evident, that absolute monarchy by which some one is counted the only government in the world, is indeed inconsistent with civil society."

---From **Two Treatises on Government** by John Locke, 1690

**Document D**

A mid-1600s engraving depicts Charles I as a political and religious martyr.

### Analyzing Documents

Use your knowledge of the age of absolutism and Documents A, B, C, and D to answer questions 1–4.

1. What is the main point of Document A?
   - A. Kings are subject only to laws of parliament.
   - B. Kings make laws but are not subject to them.
   - C. Kings no longer have the power of life and death over subjects.
   - D. Parliament now has the power of life and death over subjects.

2. Document B is a declaration of whose rights?
   - A. the king's rights
   - B. Parliament's rights
   - C. subjects' rights
   - D. the landed aristocracy's rights

3. Document C supports which document?
   - A. Document A
   - B. Document B
   - C. both Document A and Document D
   - D. Document A and Document D

4. Writing Task: Would you describe the rise of Parliament in England as an evolution or a revolution? Use documents from this page along with information from the chapter to support your response.

**Answers**

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. Students' responses should show a clear understanding of the evolution of parliamentary government in England. Responses should be supported with specific evidence from the documents and the chapter.