

ABSOLUTE MONARCHS

CHAPTER 21

Who are absolute monarchs?

- **Kings or queens who held all power within their states' boundaries**
- **They believed god created the monarchy and monarchs were God's representative on earth (Divine Right)**

Phillip II

- Son of Charles V – ruler of the Holy Roman Empire
- Became ruler of Spain, Netherlands, and the Spanish American colonies
- Created an empire that circled the globe



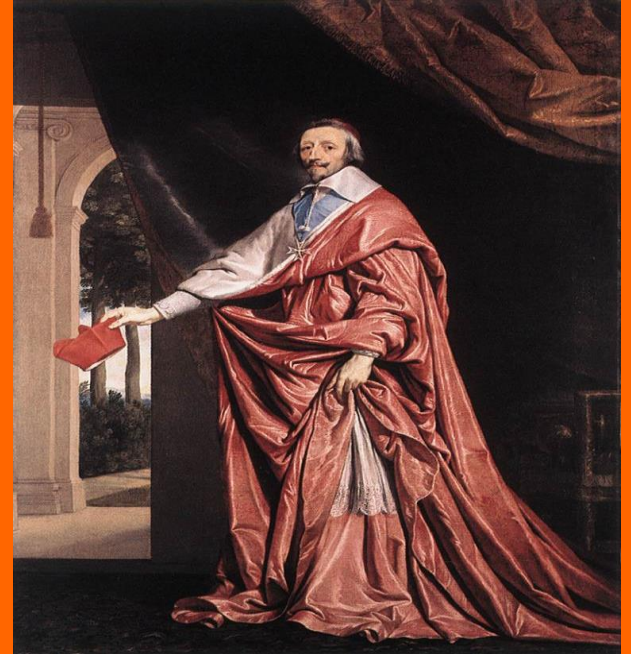
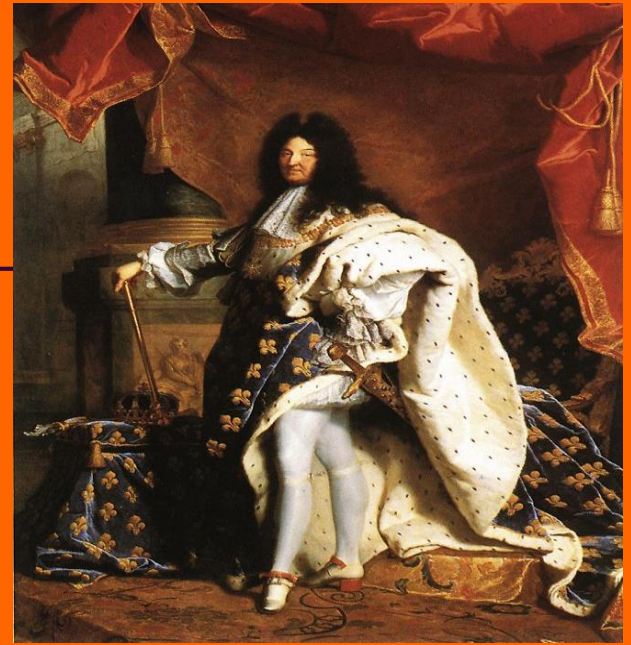
Phillip II

- **Defender of Catholicism against Muslims and Protestants**
 - **Defeated Ottomans at Battle of Lepanto (1571)**
 - **Spanish Armada destroyed by England (1588)**
 - **Spanish empire never recovers**



Louis XIV

- Background
 - Grandfather – Henry IV enacted the Edict of Nantes
 - Cardinal Richelieu helped Louis' dad establish control of France



Louis' Background

- Louis became king at 4 years old when his father died
- Louis grew hate the nobility, because of the riots that tore France apart during his childhood



How Louis XIV was an Absolute Ruler?



“L’ètat, e’est moi”



- **“I am the state”**
- **Louis’ view was that he and the state were one in the same**
- **He became the most powerful ruler in French history**

Louis attacks the Nobility



- Louis excluded the nobility from the French councils
- He increased the power of government agents called intendants
- The intendants collected taxes

Louis is devoted to making France an Economic Power

- **Jean Baptiste Colbert became Louis' minister of finance**
- **He wanted to make France self-sufficient**
- **Colbert developed the theory of mercantilism:**
 - **Wanted to export (send goods over seas) more than you import (bring goods in from over seas)**

Louis' Disastrous Wars



French Military Campaigns



- Louis spent his \$ on military campaigns to expand French boundaries
- These wars almost bankrupted the country
- Countries learned to join together to defeat France

War of Spanish Succession

- The Spanish king left his throne to Louis XIV grandson in 1700
- Europe was outraged & worried about the two biggest powers being united by blood



War of Spanish Succession



- This war lasted 13 years & France lost
- Louis lost 3 out of 4 sons
- His grandson will become king of Spain
- Louis died in 1715

Louis' Legacy

- When Louis died in 1715, people cheered!
- Mixed legacy:
 - Positive: France ranked above all other European nations in art & literature. Also considered the military leader of Europe
 - Negative: Constant warfare & the construction of the Palace of Versailles put France into staggering debt. Plus the poor were burdened by high taxes

The Palace of Versailles

- 1. On page 599, explain how Louis XIV controlled the nobility in the Palace?**
- 2. Describe the most beautiful room in the palace.**
- 3. How many acres of gardens & how many fountains were in the Palace?**
- 4. Why do you think Louis XIV believed he needed such a large & luxurious palace?**



Louis XIV Review

1. List 4 ways that Louis XIV was an absolutist ruler.
 - A
 - B
 - C
 - D
2. Was Louis' plan for financing the country a good plan or not?
3. Read on page 601 & explain who was the big winner out of the War of Spanish Succession & why.

The Thirty Years' War

■ Causes

- Ferdinand II - Holy Roman Emperor (Catholic) forced some Protestant churches to close in Bohemia.
- Protestants revolted against Ferdinand's policy.
- Ferdinand sent troops to punish the protestors.
- German Protestant princes sent troops to help the protestors.

The Thirty Years' War

■ Phase 1

- Ferdinand's army (Catholics) constantly defeat the Protestants.
- They destroy many German villages.

■ Phase 2

- France helps the Protestant nations defeat the Hapsburgs (Ferdinand's family) army.

■ Peace of Westphalia

- France takes German territory
- German princes are independent of the Holy Roman Empire