Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Louis XIV- The Sun King

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristics of Absolutism | Causes /context of Absolutism | Effects  |
|  |  |  |
| Timeline | CCOT: Rise of French Absolutism  |
| 1589- End of Civil Wars***Fronde*** (mid-late 1640s)1685)—revoked Edict of Nantes**Jean Baptiste Colbert** (1661-83)LOUIS Wars* 1st Dutch War, 1667-68
* 2nd Dutch War 1672-78
* War of the League of Augsburg (1688-97)
* **War of Spanish Succession** (1701-13)
* **Treaty of Utrecht** (1713) (IMPORTANT)

**balance of power- \*\*\*\*\*** | **Henry IV (1589-1610)** | **Cardinal Richelieu** (-1642) | **Louis XIV** (r. 1643-1715)  |
| **1598- Edit of Nantes (+Calvinist)- Peace after civil wars but France was divided** ***politique*****Mercantilism- Empire** | ***Intendant* System-** local officials replaced nobles**Mercantilism****taxation /military**attacked Huguenots- controlled them**30 Years’ War- France MOST dominate nation** | ***“L’ état, c’est moi”*** (“I am the state”)**“Sun King”/ “divine right”****Catholic Rule**largest pop. massive standing army**Mercantilism-****Colbert** |
| ***Continuities of Louis (SPICE) of Louis*** | ***Changes of Louis (SPICE)*** |
|  |  |

1.Explain the similarities between Absolutism, Mercantilism and the hierarchy of the Catholic Church.

2. Analyze the role of mercantilism in France in the 17th century

3. Summarize the impact of Louis XIV (14th) on France and on Europe.

It appears from all this that the person of the king is sacred, and that to attack him in any way is sacrilege. God has the kings anointed by his prophets with the holy unction in like manner as he has bishops and altars anointed. But even without the external application in thus being anointed, they are by their very office the representatives of the divine majesty deputed by Providence for the execution of his purposes. Accordingly God calls Cyrus his anointed. "Thus saith the Lord to his anointed, to Cyrus, whose right hand I have holden, to subdue nations before him." Kings should be guarded as holy things, and whosoever neglects to protect them is worthy of death . . .There is something religious in the respect accorded to a prince. The service of God and the respect for kings are bound together. St. Peter unites these two duties when he says, "Fear God. Honour the king.". . Jacques–Benigne Bossuet, 1678

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1) What philosophy of government is advocated in the passage?(A) Divine Right Monarchy (C) Constitutional Monarchy(B) Enlightened Despotism (D) Aristocratic OligarchyExplain your answer WITH SPECIFIC EVIDENCE: 2) Which of the following would have been the most vigorous opponent of a philosophy like Bossuet’s?(A) Thomas Hobbes (C) John Locke(B) Charles I of England (D) Jean ColbertExplain your answer WITH SPECIFIC EVIDENCE:  | 3) This form of government would have been likely to exist in the seventeenth century in a state where (A) a large majority of the population was Protestant(B) a large majority of the population was Catholic(C) there were significant numbers of both Protestants and Catholics(D) the Protestant majority was divided between multiple sects.Explain your answer WITH SPECIFIC EVIDENCE:  |

Questions 16-18 refer to the passage below.

“Louis benefited greatly from general distraction of other European powers by the Ottoman assault on Vienna. Characteristically, he had then overreached in his demands. His brutal seizures of Imperial free cities and subsequent denial of their traditional liberties and formal treaty rights to religious protection (under terms of the Peace of Westphalia, of which France was a formal guarantor), permanently frightened other German states.”

Cathal J. Nolan, historian, Wars of the Age of Louis XIV, 1650-1715, 2008

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 16. The brutal nature of Louis XIV’s wars, as stated in the above passage, and his foreign policy is best explained by which of the following?(A) Conflicts with Spanish territories surrounding France(B) Louis’ persecution of religious minorities(C) Military incursions by the Turkish Empire(D) Aggressive foreign policies to expand French interestsExplain your answer WITH SPECIFIC EVIDENCE: 17. European powers’ basic strategy against Louis XIV’s policies like those referenced in the above passage was(A) Fighting and generating conflict amongst themselves(B) Forming military alliances in opposition to France(C) Appeasement of Louis XIV through diplomacy(D) Instituting economic measures to limit trade with FranceExplain your answer WITH SPECIFIC EVIDENCE:  | 18. Which of the following developments during the reign of Louis XIV could be seen as a significant point in European history by adding a new dimension to European warfare?(A) Warfare took on a global nature, with the involvement of overseas colonies.(B) Religious affiliations among European states became a singular cause for war.(C) Civilian populations first came to make up the standing armies.(D) Traditional historic alliances between sovereign states became uncommon.Explain your answer WITH SPECIFIC EVIDENCE:  |

It appears from all this that the person of the king is sacred, and that to attack him in any way is sacrilege. God has the kings anointed by his prophets with the holy unction in like manner as he has bishops and altars anointed. But even without the external application in thus being anointed, they are by their very office the representatives of the divine majesty deputed by Providence for the execution of his purposes. Accordingly God calls Cyrus his anointed. "Thus saith the Lord to his anointed, to Cyrus, whose right hand I have holden, to subdue nations before him." Kings should be guarded as holy things, and whosoever neglects to protect them is worthy of death . . .There is something religious in the respect accorded to a prince. The service of God and the respect for kings are bound together. St. Peter unites these two duties when he says, "Fear God. Honour the king.". . Jacques–Benigne Bossuet, 1678

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1) What philosophy of government is advocated in the passage?(A) Divine Right Monarchy (C) Constitutional Monarchy(B) Enlightened Despotism (D) Aristocratic OligarchyExplain your answer WITH SPECIFIC EVIDENCE: 2) Which of the following would have been the most vigorous opponent of a philosophy like Bossuet’s?(A) Thomas Hobbes (C) John Locke(B) Charles I of England (D) Jean ColbertExplain your answer WITH SPECIFIC EVIDENCE:  | 3) This form of government would have been likely to exist in the seventeenth century in a state where (A) a large majority of the population was Protestant(B) a large majority of the population was Catholic(C) there were significant numbers of both Protestants and Catholics(D) the Protestant majority was divided between multiple sects.Explain your answer WITH SPECIFIC EVIDENCE:  |

Questions 16-18 refer to the passage below.

“Louis benefited greatly from general distraction of other European powers by the Ottoman assault on Vienna. Characteristically, he had then overreached in his demands. His brutal seizures of Imperial free cities and subsequent denial of their traditional liberties and formal treaty rights to religious protection (under terms of the Peace of Westphalia, of which France was a formal guarantor), permanently frightened other German states.”

Cathal J. Nolan, historian, Wars of the Age of Louis XIV, 1650-1715, 2008

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 16. The brutal nature of Louis XIV’s wars, as stated in the above passage, and his foreign policy is best explained by which of the following?(A) Conflicts with Spanish territories surrounding France(B) Louis’ persecution of religious minorities(C) Military incursions by the Turkish Empire(D) Aggressive foreign policies to expand French interestsExplain your answer WITH SPECIFIC EVIDENCE: 17. European powers’ basic strategy against Louis XIV’s policies like those referenced in the above passage was(A) Fighting and generating conflict amongst themselves(B) Forming military alliances in opposition to France(C) Appeasement of Louis XIV through diplomacy(D) Instituting economic measures to limit trade with FranceExplain your answer WITH SPECIFIC EVIDENCE:  | 18. Which of the following developments during the reign of Louis XIV could be seen as a significant point in European history by adding a new dimension to European warfare?(A) Warfare took on a global nature, with the involvement of overseas colonies.(B) Religious affiliations among European states became a singular cause for war.(C) Civilian populations first came to make up the standing armies.(D) Traditional historic alliances between sovereign states became uncommon.Explain your answer WITH SPECIFIC EVIDENCE:  |