

12.1

Absolute Monarchy in Spain & France

Ruling with ABSOLUTE POWER

Absolute Monarchy- When a ruler (King or Queen) has complete control over a government & people

Spain & France were the main leaders of this period called the Age of Absolutism

Divine Right- The authority to rule came directly from God

Rulers were supposed to take care of people, but soon thinkers challenged this idea

Hapsburg Empire

Spain's empire that included Germany, Holy Roman Empire, & the Netherlands

Charles V ruled this empire, fighting against the Ottoman Empire

**Eventually Charles could not control his empire,
& entered the monastery**

**Empire was split up between his brother & son,
Philip II**

Philip II Becomes Absolute Monarch

Philip II made Spain the most powerful country in Europe, make his power absolute

He was devoted to government work & lived simply, saw himself as guardian to empire

He would often start wars against the Protestants & eventually the Netherlands split

Armada & Decline

England had a bitter rivalry with Spain & would hire pirates, such as Sir Francis Drake, to plunder Spanish ships

Eventually Phillip II sent an **armada**, fleet of ships, to invade England, failing miserably

Poor leadership & economic inflation eventually saw the decline in Spain's power

Arts & Literature

The background of the slide is an abstract composition of three broad, diagonal stripes. The top stripe is a deep red, the middle stripe is a bright yellow, and the bottom stripe is a dark blue. The stripes are separated by thin, slightly irregular lines, giving the background a textured, hand-painted appearance.

El Greco- Famous Spanish painter who painted haunting religious pictures & Spanish nobles

Miguel de Cervantes- author who wrote Europes first modern novel, *Don Quixote*



France's Power

The bourbons rose to power in Europe & build the foundations of absolute monarchy in France

Huguenots- French Protestants who fought against the Catholics in terrible acts of violence

St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre saw the murder of 3,000 Huguenots attending a wedding

Henry IV

**Huguenot prince who takes the French throne,
but converts to Catholicism**

Edict of Nantes- Royal decree to grant religious
toleration & other freedoms

**Henry IV is killed & his 9-yr old son Louis XIII
appoints **Cardinal Richelieu** as chief minister**

**He decides to destroy the nobles & Huguenots & limit
their powers under the crown**

**Louis XIV inherits the throne at the age of 5 &
Cardinal Richelieu's successor increases royal
power**

Louis XIV

At age 23 he takes over the government & took the role of the “Sun King” & rules over France

Declares *L'état c'est moi*- I AM THE STATE

Intendants- Royal officials who collected taxes, recruited soldiers, & carried out policies

Eventually France built the strongest army in Europe

Versailles

Royal hunting lodge that becomes the palace for the French Monarchy

Levee- royal rising that allowed nobles to waking the king & offering services

This allowed for Louis XIV to control the nobles & keep power in France.

New forms of dance drama, ballet, & other fine arts were created

Legacy of the King

France became the strongest state in Europe, but constant war was costly

Balance of Power- Distribution of military & economic power to prevent any one country from dominating Europe

The banishment of the Huguenots saw a serious blow to the French economy as well