In the 1500 and 1600, European and Asia leaders wanted to **centralize their power**. This led to **Absolutism** or **Absolute Rule**: A political system in which a monarch has complete authority over the government and the lives of the people in the nation.

These monarchs justified being in power through **DIVINE RIGHT**. The idea that the ruler’s power and authority comes directly from God; the king is God’s representative on earth and disobeying the king would be like disobeying God.

**ABSOLUTE RULERS**

**Louis XIV** ⭐
France, known as the **Sun King**
- Strengthened the French Monarchy and demanded complete loyalty from his people, built a strong army and imposed heavy taxes
- Built the Palace of Versailles
- Left France bankrupt

**Peter the Great**
Russia - **Czar**
- Wanted to **Westernize** Russia to make it more like European countries – For example, he began to industrialize Europe and made Russian adopt European clothing and shave their beards
- Used force and terror to achieve his goals

Global History Review **NEED TO KNOW** Vocabulary: **ABSOLUTISM**

Absolutism (Absolute Rule)
- Monarch
- Divine Right
- Louis XIV
- Sun King
- Peter the Great
- Czar
- Westernization
01 The theory justifying a monarch's rule by God's authority is called
(1) laissez faire    (3) predestination
(2) totalitarianism    (4) divine right

02 One similarity in the rule of Peter the Great, Suleiman I, and Louis XIV is that each leader
(1) shared power with a legislature
(2) practiced religious toleration
(3) expanded his territory
(4) decreased the amount of taxes collected

“...Finally, gather together all that we have said, so great and so august [important],
about royal authority. You have seen a great nation united under one man: you have seen
his sacred power, paternal and absolute: you have seen that secret reason which directs
the body politic, enclosed in one head: you have seen the image of God in kings, and you
will have the idea of majesty of kingship. God is holiness itself, goodness itself, power
itself, reason itself. In these things consists the divine majesty. In their reflection consists
the majesty of the prince. . . .” — Jacques-Benigne Bossuet

03 Which concept is associated with this quotation?
(1) direct democracy    (3) socialism
(2) imperialism    (4) divine right

04 Which individual most likely opposed the form of government described in this quotation?
(1) Ivan the Terrible    (3) John Locke
(2) Thomas Hobbes    (4) Louis XIV

05 One way in which the Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, and the Glorious Revolution are
similar is that each
(1) strengthened the power of the pope
(2) led to the exploration of Africa
(3) limited the power of the English monarchy
(4) settled religious conflicts

06 What is meant by Machiavelli's belief that “the end justifies the means”?
(1) Leaders may use any method to achieve what is best for the state.
(2) The general public always acts in its own best interest.
(3) Pleasing all of the people at any given time is possible.
(4) Leaders must always act for the common good.

07 In England, the Magna Carta, the Puritan Revolution, the Glorious Revolution, and the
English Bill of Rights led to the development of
(1) a dictatorship    (3) a theocracy
(2) an absolute monarchy    (4) a limited monarchy

08 Many European monarchs of the 1600s maintained that they should have absolute power to
rule because they
(1) needed to defend their nations against threats from the Western Hemisphere
(2) thought that all people should have the right to a good ruler
(3) had been given their power to govern from God
(4) thought that communism was the superior political system
A similarity between Peter the Great of Russia and Deng Xiaoping of the People’s Republic of China was that each
(1) resisted economic and social reforms in his country
(2) rejected the culture of his country in favor of a foreign culture
(3) promoted economic and technological modernization of his country
(4) experienced foreign invasions of his country that almost succeeded

One way in which Alexander II, Catherine the Great, and Boris Yeltsin played similar roles in Russian history was that they
(1) led communist revolutions    (3) were subjects of Stalinist purges
(2) encouraged reforms           (4) supported territorial expansion

In his book *The Prince*, Niccolò Machiavelli advises that a wise ruler is one who
(1) keeps taxes and food prices low
(2) encourages education and the arts
(3) allows advisors to speak their minds
(4) does what is necessary to stay in power

King Louis XIV of France, Peter the Great of Russia, and Suleiman the Magnificent of the Ottoman Empire were all considered absolute rulers because they
(1) broke from the Roman Catholic Church
(2) helped feudal lords build secure castles
(3) instituted programs that provided more power to their parliaments
(4) determined government policies without the consent of their people

• Suleiman held complete religious and political power.
• Charles I stormed the English Parliament.
• Peter the Great expanded serfdom in Russia.

The actions of these leaders reflect the concept of
(1) scientific theory    (3) mercantilism
(2) natural rights      (4) absolutism

During the Age of Absolutism (1600s and 1700s), European monarchs tried to
(1) increase individual rights for their citizens
(2) develop stronger relations with Islamic rulers
(3) encourage the growth of collective farms
(4) centralize political power within their nations

Meiji reformers of Japan and Peter the Great of Russia were similar in that both emphasized
(1) socialism    (3) westernization
(2) isolationism (4) democratization

Which quotation was most likely made by an absolute monarch?
(1) “The government that governs best, governs least.”
(2) “I am the state.”
(3) “The government must be based on a sound constitution.”
(4) “It is the parliament that must make the laws.”
“. . . Finally, let us put together the things so great and so august [exalted] which we have said about royal authority. Behold an immense people united in a single person; behold this holy power, paternal and absolute; behold the secret cause which governs the whole body of the state, contained in a single head: you see the image of God in the king, and you have the idea of royal majesty. God is holiness itself, goodness itself, and power itself. In these things lies the majesty of God. In the image of these things lies the majesty of the prince. . . .”

— Bishop Jacques-Benigne Bossuet, 1679

17 This passage suggests that the authority to rule in 17th-century France was based on
(1) popular sovereignty
(2) parliamentary consent
(3) feudal obligation
(4) divine right

18 In this passage, Bossuet was describing the power held by
(1) Charlemagne
(2) Joan of Arc
(3) Louis XIV
(4) Robespierre

Speaker A: “The state of monarchy is supreme on earth: for kings are not only God’s lieutenants upon earth and sit upon God’s throne, but even by God himself they are called gods.”

Speaker B: “If government fails to fulfill the end for which it was established—the preservation of the individual’s right to life, liberty, and property—the people have a right to dissolve the government.”

Speaker C: “But what if the compact between the ruler and ruled is violated by the ruler? He thus becomes a tyrant, a criminal who forfeits his rights to the obedience of his subjects, who may now exercise their right to rebel and form a new compact.”

Speaker D: “The ruling authority in the state, the sovereign, must have supreme power, or society will collapse and the anarchy of the state of nature will return.”

19 Which two speakers would support absolutism?
(1) A and D
(2) B and C
(3) C and D
(4) A and B

20 In the partial outline below, which heading belongs after Roman numeral I?

I. ____________________________
   A. Louis XIV
   B. Phillip II
   C. Henry VIII

(1) Divine Right Monarchs
(2) Supporters of Democracy
(3) Religious Reformers
(4) Leaders of the Crusades

21 The primary goal of most of Europe’s absolute monarchs was to
(1) support political freedom for the new middle classes
(2) prevent contact with areas beyond Europe’s borders
(3) centralize their political control over their nations
(4) maintain peaceful relations with neighboring nations
22 The cartoon is commenting on the efforts of Peter the Great to force the Russian nobility to
(1) conform to Asian social values
(2) adopt Western culture
(3) prepare for military battle
(4) bow to pressures from the Ottoman Empire

23 One similarity between the rule of Peter the Great of Russia and that of Akbar the Great of
India was that both leaders
(1) implemented strict religious codes of conduct within their nations
(2) modernized and expanded their empires using ideas from other cultures
(3) relied on peaceful resolutions of conflicts with neighboring peoples
(4) introduced democratic ideas into their political systems

24 The Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights are similar in that they both
(1) reinforced the theory of divine right
(2) decreased the rights of citizens
(3) limited the power of the monarchy
(4) encouraged colonialism

25 “... and in the actions of men, and especially of princes, ... the end justifies the means.”
Which philosopher most likely wrote this statement?
(1) Baron de Montesquieu   (3) Voltaire
(2) Niccolò Machiavelli   (4) John Locke

Speaker A: “The majesty of the king is borrowed from God, who gives it to him for the good of the
people. It is good for the people to be checked by a superior force.”

Speaker B: “Reason ... teaches that all men are equal and independent, and that no one ought to
harm another in his life, health, liberty, or possessions.”

Speaker C: “My view is that it is desirable to be both loved and feared; but it is difficult to achieve
both, and, if one of them has to be lacking, it is much safer to be feared than to be loved.”

Speaker D: “The enjoyment of liberty, and even its support and preservation, consists in every man
being allowed to speak his thoughts and lay open his sentiments.”
26 Which speaker’s statement best reflects the concept of divine right?
(1) A  (2) C  (3) B  (4) D

27 Which two speakers would most likely support the idea of democracy?
(1) A and B  (3) C and D
(2) B and C  (4) B and D

“The royal power is absolute. . . . Without this absolute authority the king could neither do good nor repress evil. It is necessary that his power be such that no one can escape him.”

28 Which person would most likely have agreed with this statement?
(1) Jean Jacques Rousseau  (3) Karl Marx
(2) Louis XIV  (4) Sun Yat-sen

29 Which event was based on ideas that are in direct contrast to the ideas expressed in this statement?
(1) signing of the Magna Carta in England
(2) forced collectivization in the Soviet Union
(3) Cultural Revolution in China
(4) rise of the National Socialist Party in Germany

“. . .The person of the King is sacred, and to attack him in any way is an attack on religion itself. Kings represent the divine majesty and have been appointed by Him to carry out His purposes. Serving God and respecting kings are bound together.”

—Bishop Jacques Bossuet

30 This statement describes the philosophy that existed during the
(1) Enlightenment  (3) Renaissance
(2) Age of Absolutism  (4) Industrial Revolution

31 Which person would most agree with this statement?
(1) John Locke  3 Elizabeth II
(2) Karl Marx  4 Louis XIV

Speaker A: The gods approached Vishnu, the lord of creatures, and said: “Indicate to us that one person among mortals who alone is worthy of the highest rank . . .” Vishnu reflected, and brought forth a glorious son who became the first king.

Speaker B: The traditional African society, whether it had a chief or not, was a society of equals and it conducted its business through discussion.

Speaker C: Ideally, the best form of government is one where every citizen not only has a voice but also, at least occasionally, is called on to take actual part.

Speaker D: A monarch’s authority comes directly from God, and this is how the leadership and power in a society should be determined.

32 Which speakers would support the theory explaining the power of France’s Louis XIV, Spain’s Philip II, and England’s Elizabeth I?
(1) A and D  (3) A and C
(2) B and C  (4) B and D

33 Which speakers would agree with the idea that some form of democracy is the best way to govern a society?
(1) A and D  (3) A and C
(2) B and C  (4) B and D