

Absolutism

Absolutism

- Absolutism: Absolute Monarchy
 - Meaning nothing is above the king and queen.
- Absolute monarchs wanted to centralize their political power.

Rulers



Louis XIV
(France)



Charles V
(Spain)



Phillip II
(Spain)



Henry VIII
(England)



Elizabeth I
(England)

Henry VIII Family Tree

House of Plantagenet
Family Tree

House of Tudor
1485 - 1603



Henry VI
1457 -1509
1485 -1509

Married
1486



Elizabeth of York
1466 -1503



Tudor Rose



Arthur Tudor
1486 -1502

m.1501



Catherine of Aragon
1485 -1536

m.1509



Henry VIII
1491-1547
1509 -1547

m.(2)1533



Anne Boleyn
1501 -1536

m.(3)1536



Jane Seymour
1508 -1537

m.(4)1540



Anne of Cleves
1515 -1557

m.(5)1540



Catherine Howard
1520 -1542

m.(6)1543



Catherine Parr
1512 -1548

m.1554

Philip II of Spain
1527 -1598



Mary I
1516 -1558
1553 -1558



Elizabeth I
1533 -1603
1558 -1603



Edward VI
1537 -1553
1547 -1553

Elizabeth I



- The daughter of King Henry VIII and Ann Boleyn.
- Her reign is often referred to as The Golden Age.
- She is one of the best loved monarchs.
- The Protestant Elizabeth succeeded the Catholic Mary I (her half sister)

Gunpowder Empires

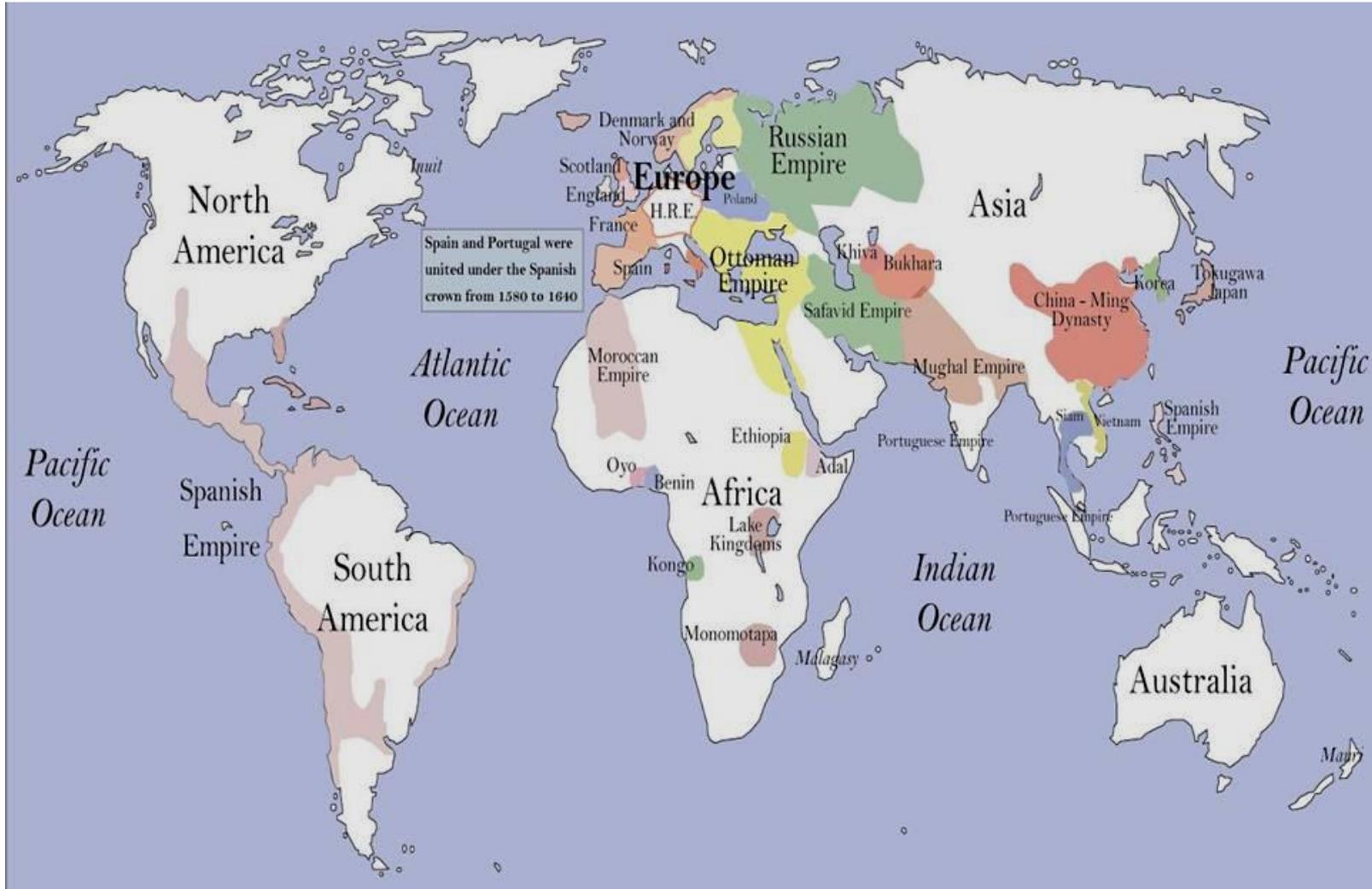
From 1400-1800 certain countries/empires grew stronger than others as a result of gunpowder.

- Gunpowder originated in China. Historians believe the invention was probably spread by Mongols.
- Marco Polo helped with the introduction of gunpowder into Europe- this ultimately aided in European global domination.
- Europeans built bigger and more powerful guns.

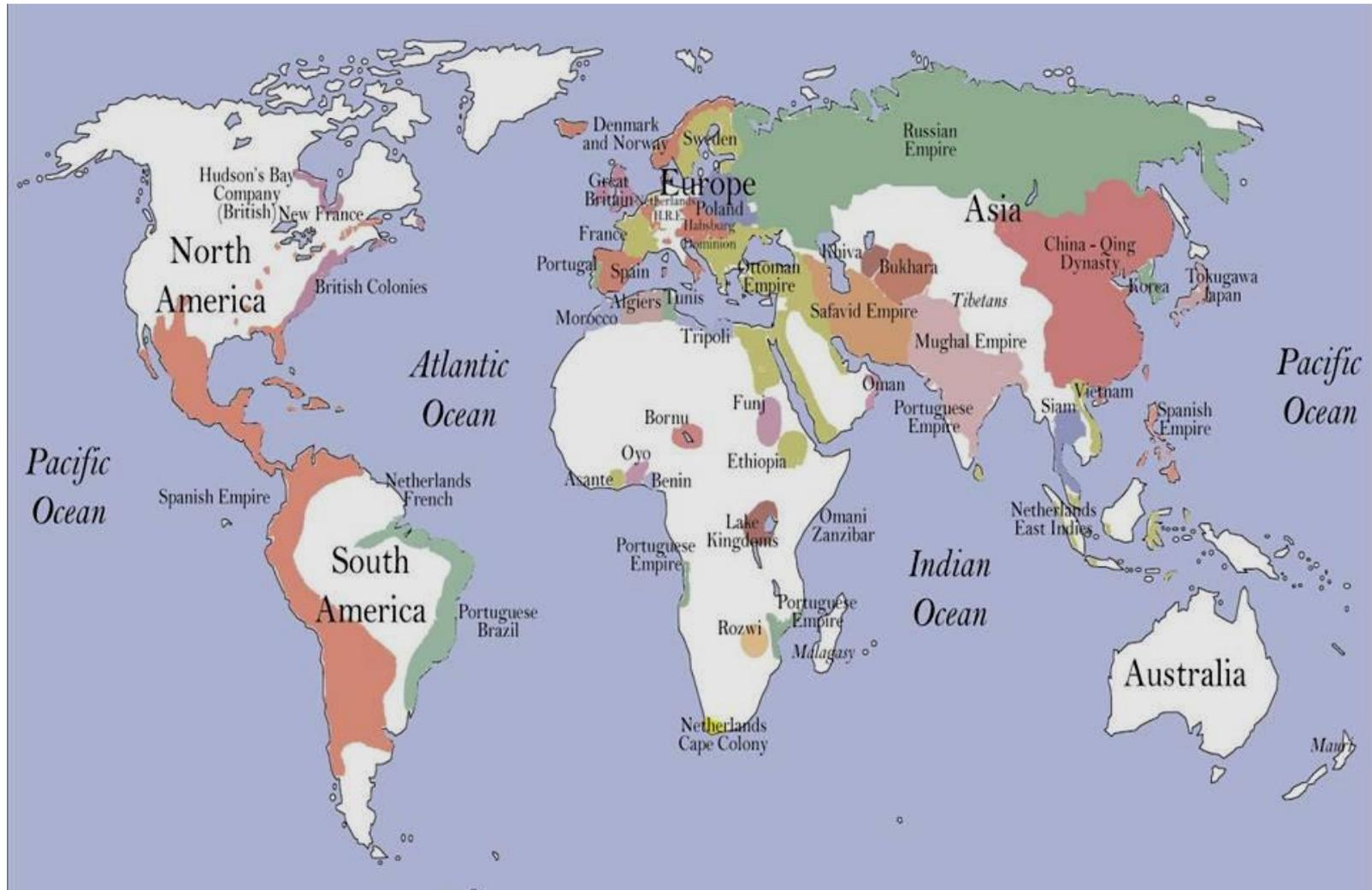
States and Empires in 1519 CE



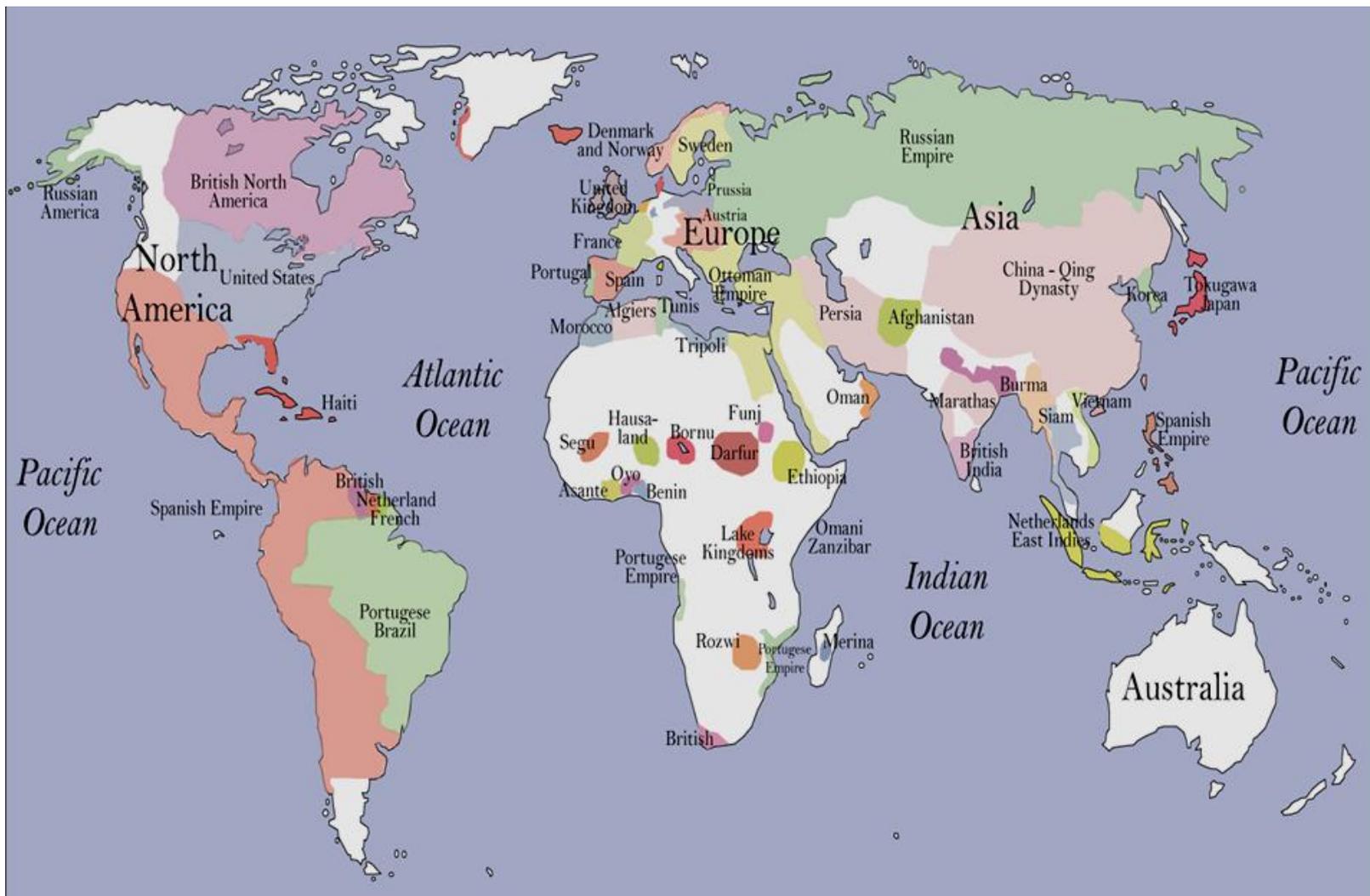
States and Empires in 1600 CE



States and Empires in 1714 CE



States and Empires in 1804 CE



Enlightenment

- Lasted from about 1650-1800
- A phase in philosophy and culture centered on the idea of reason
- Major idea: All people have rights that cannot be taken away (natural rights)

Enlightenment- Renaissance

- Importance of the individual
- Rediscovery of classical teaching
- Humanism
 - Philosophy focusing on individual values and concerns



Enlightenment- Reformation

- Martin Luther challenged the Catholic Church's authority and brought on the Protestant Reformation beginning in 1517.
- Emphasis on individual's right to challenge authority.



Enlightenment- Scientific Revolution

- Using observation, logic and reasoning.
- These thinkers were questioning previous beliefs and ideas.



Enlightenment v. Absolutism

- During the Middle Ages, most Europeans had accepted without question a society based on divine-right rule, a strict class system, and a belief in heavenly reward for earthly suffering.
- In the Age of Reason, such ideas seemed unscientific and irrational.



Enlightenment v. Absolutism

- Some absolute monarchs experimented with Enlightenment ideas, although they drew back when changes *threatened* the established way of doing things.

Censorship

- Most, but not all, government and church authorities felt they had a sacred duty to defend the old order.
- They believed that God had set up the old order.
- To protect against attack of the Enlightenment, they waged a war of censorship.
- **Censorship:** Restrict access to ideas and information.

Enlightenment Thinkers

- People wanted democracy
 - This idea came from the classic revival of ancient Greek and Roman thought.
- John Locke
 - Believed that governments should be based on the consent of the people
 - Locke's views influenced the American and French Revolutions.
- Other figures: Rousseau, Montesquieu, Voltaire