

Modern World History



UNIT 2: THE AGE OF ABSOLUTISM



Vocabulary for Absolutism



- Absolutism
- Divine Right
- Conquistador
- Huguenot
- Edict of Nantes
- Intendants
- Czar
- Westernization
- Puritans
- Boyars
- Habeas Corpus
- Glorious Revolution

People of Absolutism



- Charles V
- Phillip II
- Louis XIII
- Cardinal Richelieu
- Louis XIV
- Jean-Baptiste Colbert
- Maria Theresa
- Frederick the Great
- Ivan the Terrible
- Peter the Great
- Henry VIII
- Mary Tudor
- Elizabeth I
- Charles I
- Charles II
- Oliver Cromwell
- James II
- William and Mary



Absolutism



- Absolutism – A state where the king or queen holds all of the power.
- Absolute monarchs believed in divine right.
 - Divine Right – The idea that God created the monarchy and the monarch was God’s representative on Earth.



Political



- **Ruler holds unlimited power.**
- **Individuals owe their loyalty to the crown.**



Social



- **Ruler dominates the upper classes.**
- **Show off their power**

Religion



- **Ruler reigns under the belief of divine right.**
- **Ruler controls/ dominates the country's religion.**



Cultural



- **Ruler dominates cultural life either as patron of arts or by censorship.**

Economic



- **Ruler encourages industry and trade to increase income.**
- **Controls taxes.**



Is an absolute monarch good or bad?

- The Good (Benefits)

- The Bad (Detriments)

The Age of Absolutism



SPAIN





Spain



- In 1516, the smaller Spanish Kingdoms are joined to form the Spanish Empire.
- The first king of Spain was **Charles V**.

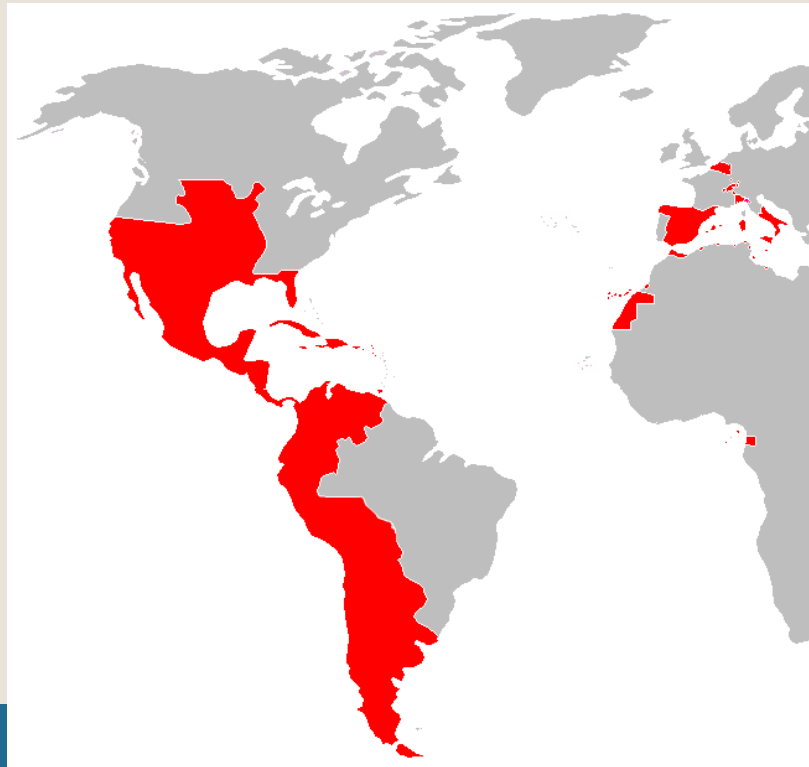




Spanish POWER



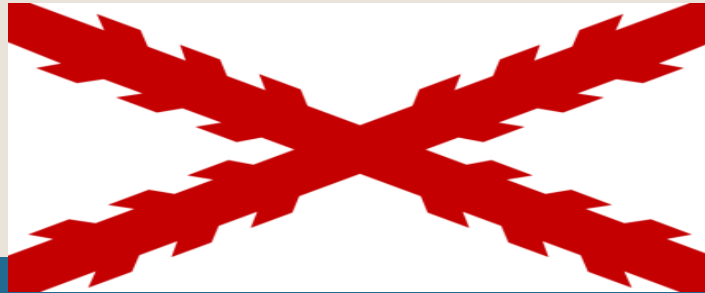
- Spain grew into a world power thanks to the exploitation of new lands.
 - Conquistadors – Spanish soldiers and explorers who took part in the conquest of America.



Spanish Power: Conquistadors



- Christopher Columbus (1492): Discovered America
- Ponce de Leon (1512): Florida
- Hernan Cortes (1518): Mexico
- Ferdinand Magellan (1519): Sailed around the world
- Francisco Pizarro (1524): Peru
- Francisco Coronado (1540): Midwest USA
- Hernando de Soto (1540): Midwest USA





Charles V



- Charles V was also the king of the Holy Roman Empire.
- Member of the House of Hapsburg (Habsburg).



Charles' Armor





Division of the Hapsburg



- When Charles V died, he split the Hapsburg Empire up between his brother and son.
 - His brother, Ferdinand, was given the Holy Roman Empire.
 - His son, **Phillip II**, was given Spain and Spanish America.



Phillip II



Ferdinand





Phillip II



- Phillip II was a devout Catholic and looked to expand his kingdom.
- At the beginning of Phillip's reign (1554), Spain was the richest empire in the world.



Pizarro and the Incas





Religious Wars



- In Phillip's defense of Catholicism, he became the enemy of the Protestants.
- The Netherlands were under Hapsburg control, but were mostly Protestant.
- Phillip heavily taxed them, causing them to revolt.



William the Silent
Led revolt in Netherlands

Religious Wars



- England pledged to help the Dutch fight the Spanish.



Phillip II of Spain



Queen Elizabeth I of England

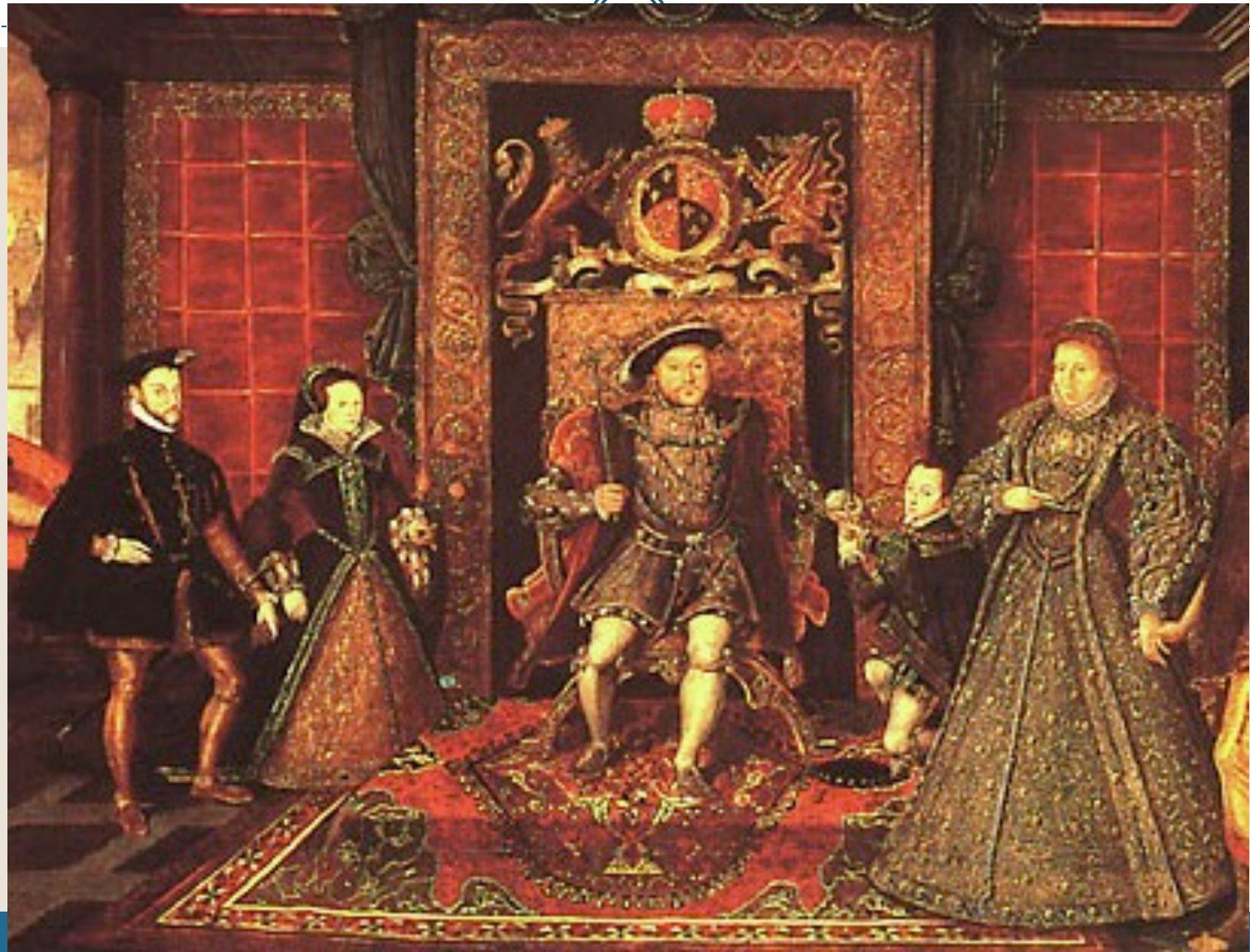
Interesting Situation between England and Spain



- Phillip II was married to Mary I of England.
 - Both were Catholic.
- Mary dies, Phillip really doesn't care and tries to marry the new queen, Elizabeth I.
 - Elizabeth rejects him.
- After this and Elizabeth's support for the Protestant Netherlands; Phillip wants to make England pay.



Painting of England's Royal Family



Tale of the Tape: 1588

● Spain (Champion)

- Leader: Phillip II
- Family: Hapsburg
- Religion: Catholic
- Economy: Rich
- Military Strength: Army
- Military Weakness: Leadership
- Empire: Colonized most of the New World



● England (Challenger)

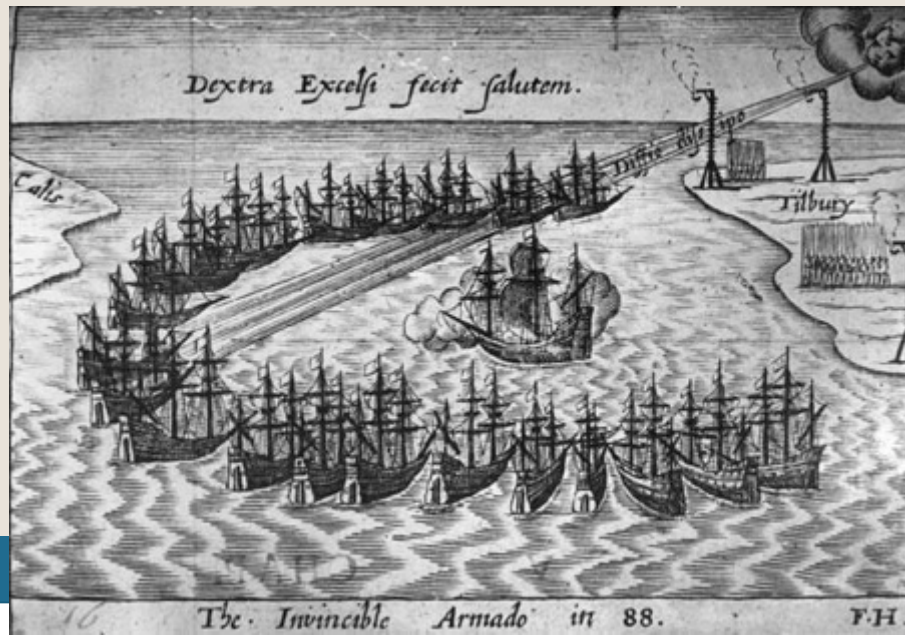
- Leader: Elizabeth I
- Family: Tudor
- Religion: Anglican
- Economy: Moderate
- Military Strength: Navy and leadership
- Military Weakness: Army
- Empire: Few colonies



Spanish Armada



- To get back at Elizabeth, Phillip decides to invade England.
- He builds the Spanish Armada.
 - 130 ships and 19,000 soldiers.
- Phillip hoped to overthrow Elizabeth.

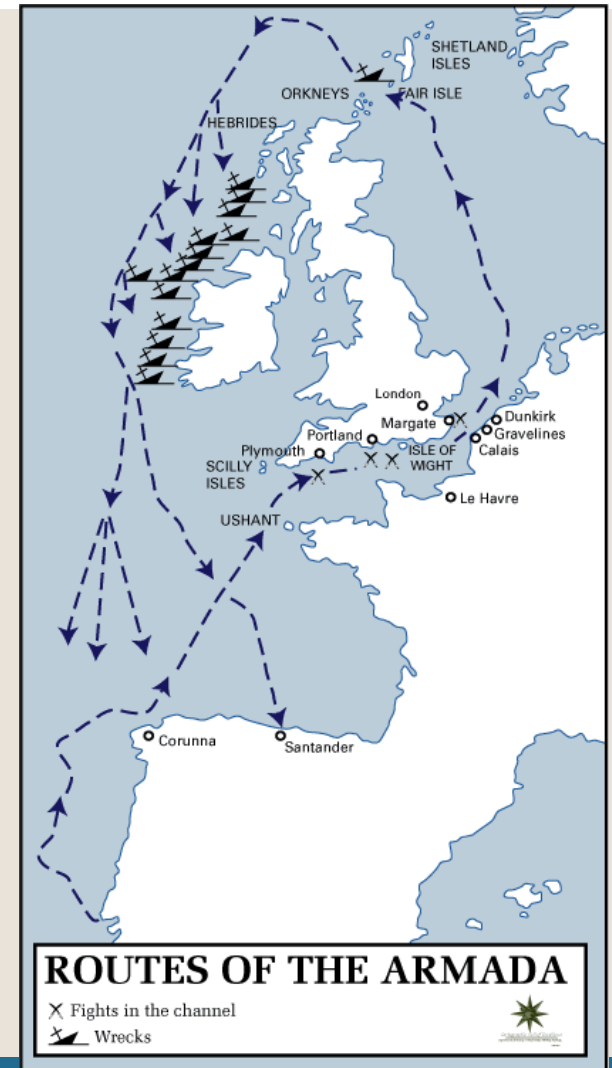




Spanish Armada



- The Spanish Armada was defeated and many ships and men are lost at sea.
- With this defeat, the Spanish Empire began to weaken.



The Spanish Armada

