

THIS IS GLOBAL REGENTS REVIEW PACKET NUMBER TWELVE

THE TOPICS OF STUDY IN THIS PACKET ARE:

- **THE AGE OF ABSOLUTISM (DIVINE MONARCHS) - This topic is divided into two parts. This packet covers both:**
 - 1) **Louis XIV (the fourteenth) – France**
 - Phillip II – Spain**
 - Henry VIII (the eighth) – England**
 - Charles I – England**
 - Suleiman the Magnificent (Suleiman I) – Ottoman Empire**
 - 2) **Peter the Great – Russia**
- **LIMITED (CONSTITUTIONAL) MONARCHY
(THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY)
IN ENGLAND**
 - The Magna Carta (1215)**
 - The Petition of Right (1628)**
 - The Habeas Corpus Act (1670)**
 - The Glorious Revolution (1688)**
 - The English Bill of Rights (1689)**

THE AGE OF ABSOLUTISM (DIVINE MONARCHS) (divided into 2 parts)

PART 1: **Louis XIV (the fourteenth) – France**
 Phillip II – Spain
 Henry VIII (the eighth) – England
 Charles I – England
 Suleiman the Magnificent (Suleiman I) – Ottoman Empire

- **Many European monarchs of the 1600s maintained that they should have absolute power to rule because they had been given their power to govern from God. This theory justifying a monarch's rule by God's authority is called the theory of DIVINE RIGHT.**
- **From the 15th to the 18th centuries, absolute monarchs of Europe and Asia sought to CENTRALIZE their political power.**

(During the Age of Absolutism [1600s and 1700s], European monarchs tried to centralize political power within their nations.)

- **Absolute monarchs determined government policies without the consent of their people**
- **The Global Regents Exam frequently quotes Bishop Jacques-Benigne Bossuet's writings in support of DIVINE RIGHT. Bossuet's writing describes the power held by Louis XIV.**
- **Divine Right (Absolute) Monarchs who have been cited on the Global Regents Exam:**

King Louis XIV – France

LOUIS XIV is credited with saying "L'état, c'est moi" (I am the state).

Louis XIV promoted culture by supporting the arts. He drained France's treasury by building the palace at Versailles and involving France in costly wars.

Phillip II – Spain

Phillip II gained much wealth from Spain's overseas empire in the Americas. He waged war against the Protestants and lost.

Henry VIII – England

Henry VIII believed in divine right, but recognized the value of good relations with Parliament.

Charles I – England

Charles I inherited the throne and imprisoned his foes without a trial. He dissolved Parliament because he did not want to consult with them when he increased taxes.

Charles I stormed the English Parliament (to arrest its radical leaders) and the English Civil War ensued. Supporters of the king (Cavaliers) faced off against supporters of Parliament (Roundheads). Parliament won and Charles I was executed.

Suleiman the Magnificent (Suleiman I) – Ottoman Empire

Suleiman held complete religious and political power.

Peter the Great – Russia

(See Part 2)

- **A common goal of Philip II of Spain and Louis XIV of France was to maintain absolute power.**
- **One similarity in the rule of Peter the Great, Suleiman I, and Louis XIV is that each leader expanded his territory**
- **Niccolò Machiavelli in *The Prince* and Thomas Hobbes in *Leviathan* both advocated that a ruler should employ absolute power to maintain order in the areas under their rule.**
- **Enlightenment philosophe John Locke (see Global Regents Review Packet #13) opposed absolute monarchies (divine right rule).**

A common goal of Philip II of Spain and Louis XIV of France was to

- (1) spread Calvinism
- (2) promote political revolutions
- (3) maintain absolute power**
- (4) isolate their nations

From the 15th to the 18th centuries, absolute monarchs of Europe and Asia sought to
(1) increase the power of the Catholic Church

(2) centralize their political power

(3) redistribute land to the peasants

(4) strengthen feudalism

807-17

Which person is credited with saying “L’État, c’est moi” (I am the state)?

(1) Louis XIV

(2) John Locke

(3) Karl Marx

(4) Queen Isabella

807-19

Base your answers to the following two questions on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . The power of God can be felt in a moment from one end of the world to the other: the royal power acts simultaneously throughout the kingdom. It holds the whole kingdom in position just as God holds the whole world. If God were to withdraw his hand, the entire world would return to nothing: if authority ceases in the kingdom, all lapses into confusion. . . . — Bishop Jacques-Benigne Bossuet

This passage describes the idea of

(1) divine right rule

(2) parliamentary democracy

(3) Marxism

(4) totalitarianism

607-45

Which historical era is most closely associated with this passage?

(1) Industrial Revolution

(2) Agricultural Revolution

(3) Age of Imperialism

(4) Age of Absolutism

607-46

Base your answers to the following three questions on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: Although I spread serfdom in my country, I tried to modernize our society by incorporating western technology.

Speaker B: I promoted culture with my support of the arts. Unfortunately, I drained my country's treasury by building my palace at Versailles and involving my country in costly wars.

Speaker C: I gained much wealth from my overseas empire in the Americas. I waged war against the Protestants and lost.

Speaker D: I inherited the throne and imprisoned my foes without a trial. I dissolved Parliament because I did not want to consult with them when I increased taxes.

Which speaker represents the view of King Louis XIV of France?

(1) A

(2) B

(3) C

(4) D

806-22

Which nation was most likely governed by Speaker D?

(1) Russia

(2) France

(3) Spain

(4) England

806-23

Which type of government is most closely associated with all these speakers?

(1) limited monarchy

(2) absolute monarchy

(3) direct democracy

(4) constitutional democracy

806-24

Base your answer to the following question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . 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

Which philosophy of government is expressed by this quotation?

- (1) oligarchy
 - (3) democracy
 - (2) fascism
 - (4) divine right**
- 606-20

The theory justifying a monarch's rule by God's authority is called

- (1) laissez faire
 - (2) totalitarianism
 - (3) predestination
 - (4) divine right**
- 106-22

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
- 106-23

Base your answers to the following two questions on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“ . . . 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

Which concept is associated with this quotation?

- (1) direct democracy
- (2) imperialism
- (3) socialism
- (4) divine right**

805-14

Which individual most likely **opposed** the form of government described in this quotation?

- (1) Ivan the Terrible
- (2) Thomas Hobbes
- (3) John Locke**
- (4) Louis XIV

(4) Louis XIV

805-15

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

(4) thought that communism was the superior political system

105-19

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**

604-23

Base your answers to the following two questions on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“. . . 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

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

104-22

In this passage, Bossuet was describing the power held by

- (1) Charlemagne
- (2) Joan of Arc
- (3) Louis XIV**
- (4) Robespierre

104-23

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

803-16

Base your answer to the following question on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

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.”

Which two speakers would support absolutism?

(1) A and D

(2) B and C

(3) C and D

(4) A and B

603-22

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.”

103-21

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

802-12

Niccolò Machiavelli in *The Prince* and Thomas Hobbes in *Leviathan* both advocated that a ruler should

- (1) obtain power from a social contract with the governed
- (2) place the needs of subjects first
- (3) apply Christian teachings to all decisions
- (4) employ absolute power to maintain order in the areas under their rule**

602-20

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

102-16

Base your answers to the following two questions on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“ . . . 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

This statement describes the philosophy that existed during the

- (1) Enlightenment
- (2) Age of Absolutism**
- (3) Renaissance
- (4) Industrial Revolution

800-11

Which person would most agree with this statement?

- (1) John Locke
- (2) Karl Marx
- (3) Elizabeth II
- (4) Louis XIV**

800-12

- 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
- (2) natural rights
- (3) mercantilism

(4) absolutism

800-15

THE AGE OF ABSOLUTISM (DIVINE MONARCHS) (divided into 2 parts)

PART 2: Peter the Great

- Peter the Great **SPREAD (EXPANDED) SERFDOM** in Russia.
- Peter the Great **WESTERNIZED RUSSIA** (He tried to modernize [westernize] Russian society by incorporating western technology.)

He forced the Russian nobility to adopt Western culture. He demanded that boyars (Russian nobles) shave their beards and replace their old-fashioned robes with Western-style clothes.

- **One similarity between the rule of Peter the Great of Russia and that of Akbar the Great of India was that both leaders modernized and expanded their empires using ideas from other cultures.**
- **The topography and climate of Russia have caused Russian rulers (Peter the Great, Catherine the Great) to seek access to WARM-WATER PORTS.**

Peter the Great established the warm-water port of St. Petersburg on the Baltic Sea.

- **One similarity in the rule of Peter the Great, Suleiman I, and Louis XIV is that each leader expanded his territory.**

The topography and climate of Russia have caused Russia to

(1) depend on rice as its main source of food

(2) seek access to warm-water ports

(3) adopt policies of neutrality and isolation

(4) acquire mineral-rich colonies on other continents

806-13

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

106-23

The foreign policy of many Russian rulers supported the country's desire for

- (1) access to inland cities
- (2) more mineral resources
- (3) extensive canal systems

(4) warm-water ports

805-16

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

604-23

The need to possess warm-water ports greatly influenced the foreign policy of which nation?

- (1) England
- (3) France

(2) Russia

(4) Egypt

104-19

Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Peter the Great



Source: *What is Evidence?* John Murray, Ltd.

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

802-17

Base your answers to the following two questions on the poem below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“ . . . Here a new city shall be wrought [built]. . . .

Shall break a window to the West. . .

Here flags of foreign nations all

By waters new to them will call. . . .”

— Alexander Pushkin, The Bronze Horseman

Which Russian ruler’s goals are described in the poem?

- (1) Ivan the Terrible
- (2) Peter the Great**
- (3) Catherine the Great
- (4) Nicholas II

602-24

Which policy was developed to implement the plans described in the poem?

- (1) westernization**
- (2) isolationism
- (3) appeasement
- (4) balance of power politics

602-25

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

102-22

- The Ottoman Empire disrupted overland trade between Europe and Asia.
- Peter the Great established St. Petersburg on the Baltic Sea.**
- Mesoamericans relied on terrace farming.

These statements illustrate the

(1) impact of geography on human activity

- (2) failure of people to adjust to their environment
 - (3) effect of geographic isolation on different societies
 - (4) movement from a traditional to a command economy
- 801-21

- Suleiman held complete religious and political power.
- Charles I stormed the English Parliament.
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The actions of these leaders reflect the concept of

- (1) scientific theory
- (2) natural rights
- (3) mercantilism

(4) absolutism

800-15

LIMITED (CONSTITUTIONAL) MONARCHY
AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY IN ENGLAND

- **A limited (constitutional) monarchy is a government headed by a monarch, but the monarch's power is defined and limited by law.**
- **What is the significance of the following documents / events?**
 - **The Magna Carta**
(a list of feudal rights that limited the power of King John during the Middle Ages) – 1215
 - **The Petition of Right**
(prohibited Charles I from raising taxes without Parliament's consent or jailing anyone without legal justification) – 1628
 - **The Habeas Corpus Act**
(Habeas corpus is the principle that no person can be held in prison without first being charged with a specific crime. The Habeas Corpus Act was passed during the rule of Charles II.) – 1670
 - **The Glorious Revolution**
(the bloodless overthrow of James II [who had inherited the throne from his brother, Charles II] and the installation of William and Mary as monarchs) – 1688

Events associated with the Glorious Revolution:

- Parliament offered the throne to King William and Queen Mary.
- Catholic King James II fled England for France.
- Parliament agreed to joint rule with the monarch.

The Glorious Revolution influenced important political thinkers of the time, such as John Locke. Locke opposed absolute monarchy. His ideas were later used by leaders of the American Revolution as the basis for their struggle.

- **The English Bill of Rights**
(Before they could be crowned, Parliament had William and Mary agree to accept these acts that ensured the superiority of Parliament over the monarchy.) – 1689

ALL of these documents / events LIMITED THE POWER of the English monarchy. (They strengthened the principles of limited government.)

- Parliament offered the throne to King William and Queen Mary.
- Catholic King James II fled England for France.
- Parliament agreed to joint rule with the monarch.

These events are most closely associated with the

- (1) Crusades
 - (2) French Revolution
 - (3) Glorious Revolution**
 - (4) Reconquistasociety
- (108-22)

What was a major result of the Glorious Revolution?

- (1) Napoleon was restored to power.
- (2) England further limited its monarchy.**
- (3) Oliver Cromwell became the leader of England.
- (4) The Spanish Armada was defeated.

607-18

Which document limited the power of the English monarchy during the Middle Ages?

- (1) Magna Carta**
- (2) Twelve Tables
- (3) Justinian Code
- (4) Rig Veda

107-14

The Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, and the English Bill of Rights were created to

- (1) limit the power of English monarchs**
- (2) establish laws protecting the rights of Protestants
- (3) organize England's colonial empire
- (4) abolish the role of Parliament

106-21

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

805-18

The Magna Carta can be described as a

- (1) journal about English feudal society
- (2) list of feudal rights that limited the power of the English monarchy**
- (3) census of all tax-paying nobility in feudal England
- (4) statement of grievances of the middle class in England

605-18

Which statement best describes a result of the Glorious Revolution in England (1688)?

- (1) England formed an alliance with France.
- (2) The power of the monarchy was increased.
- (3) Principles of limited government were strengthened.**
- (4) England lost its colonial possessions.

804-18

- Magna Carta signed by King John
 - Habeas Corpus Act passed during the rule of Charles II
 - Bill of Rights agreed to by William and Mary
- These events in English history were similar in that they all

- (1) promoted religious freedom
- (2) limited the power of the monarch**
- (3) provided universal suffrage
- (4) supported divine right theory

603-45

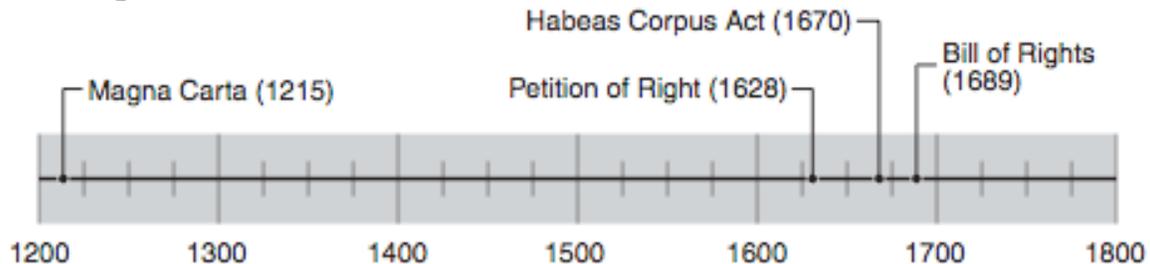
The Glorious Revolution in England resulted in the

- (1) strengthening of divine right rule
- (2) formation of a limited monarchy**
- (3) weakening of Parliament's power of the purse
- (4) end of civil liberties guaranteed by the

Petition of Right

103-22

Base your answer to the following question on the time line below and on your knowledge of social studies.



The events listed on this time line illustrate the development of

- (1) a constitutional monarchy**
- (3) a totalitarian form of government
- (2) a divine right monarchy
- (4) universal voting rights

602-23

Therefore, the Parliament declares: That the [king's] pretended power of suspending laws . . . without consent of Parliament is illegal. That levying money [taxes] for or to the use of the crown [king] . . . without grant [consent] of Parliament . . . is illegal.

This 17th-century excerpt is found in the

(1) English Bill of Rights

(2) Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen

(3) Napoleonic Code

(4) Balfour Declaration

102-24

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

601-18

The Magna Carta, the Glorious Revolution, and the writings of John Locke all contributed to Great Britain's development of

1 absolute monarchy

2 ethnic rivalries

3 parliamentary democracy

4 imperialist policies

600-14