

GOOD MORNING! ☺

Today's Bell Ringer

Directions:

Please take out a blank sheet of lined notebook paper and copy down the three questions below. Leave space to write a short answer of a sentence or two for each question.

- You will answer the three questions below after you have looked at and analyzed a painting which will be displayed on the board.
- Please turn in your answers after you are finished. This should take you about 5-7 minutes to complete. Remember your answers do not need to be long.

QUESTIONS:

1. Who is in the painting?
2. What do you think is going on in the painting? Take note of the background.
3. What is the message of the painting? For example, why did the author paint this?



Divine Right Primary Source

The state of monarchy is the supremest thing upon 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... Kings justly gods, for they exercise a... divine power upon earth... God hath power to create or destroy, make or unmake at His pleasure, to give life or sent death to judge and to be judged nor accountable to none, to raise low things and to make high things low at His pleasure... And the like power of kings...

-King James IV/I of Britain, 1609

- Author of the Document:
- Subject of the Document:
- Purpose for Writing the Document:
- Audience for the Document:
- Historical Context:
- Main Points Made in the Document:

Examples of Concept

Directions: Read the following four examples. After you read each example, go to your blank chart and fill it out. For example, read #1, and answer all four questions on your chart for concept example #1. Once you are done go on to #2 and repeat the same steps until you are finished with example #4.

1.

Like King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella before him, King Phillip II of Spain centralized royal power, making all parts of the government responsible to him. He had complete authority over the government and the lives of the people during his reign from 1556 to 1598. He believed that his authority to rule came directly from God. As a result he saw himself as the guardian of the Catholic Church and made it his personal responsibility to defend the Catholic Reformation. He used his control of the Spanish army and navy to impose the Inquisition against Protestants and heretics. Without representation, the small middle class was heavily taxed by Phillip to fund his wars and build the Armada.

2.

“L’etat, c’est moi,” “I am the state,” said King Louis XIV of France. Louis believed that he was the only one responsible for governing France when he ruled from 1643 to 1715. A tutor to his son once said, “As God’s representative on Earth, the king was entitled to unquestioning obedience. Louis reigned from the most magnificent building in Europe, the palace of Versailles. Full of the finest paintings, statues, chandeliers and mirrors, and surrounded by millions of flowers and plants, Versailles was the perfect symbol of Louis’ wealth and power. During his 72 year reign the Estates General, the legislative body of France, never met once. Without opposition he revoked the Edict of Nantes and taxed his people in order to wage costly wars against the Dutch and English.

3.

After a journey to Western Europe, Peter the Great decided to modernize Russia. To impose his will he became the most autocratic of Europe’s monarchs, believing that his right to rule as Tsar came from God. He centralized his power and brought all Russians under his control, including the Russian Orthodox Church. Peter forced the most powerful nobles, known as boyars, to serve in either the military or state government. Peasants and serfs were required to become soldiers or work on roads, canals, and other government projects. He improved the technology, education and the military of Russia, but in the process tortured and executed thousands of people who challenged his power from 1682 to 1725.

4.

According to the 1665 *Kongeloven* (King’s Law), The monarch of Norway “shall from this day forward be revered and considered the most perfect and supreme person on the Earth by all his subjects, standing above all human laws and having no judge above his person, neither in spiritual nor temporal [secular] matters, except God alone.” After abolishing the legislative branch known as the Rigsraadet, the king was the only person in charge of the country’s affairs. Frederick III ignored the advice of his nobles, and controlled the government and military on his own.

Concept Example	Who rules the country?	What power do they have?	Where does their power come from?	Are there any checks and balances?
1				
2				
3				
4				

Absolute Ruler: Louis XIV

Directions: For each document, read the question, and then read through the document, annotating anything connecting to the question. When you have fully read and annotated the document, write an answer in clear words and complete sentences.

Document 7

How Louis Kept the Nobles in Order

...That it might be amusing for the nobles to obey the king, Louis built a splendid new royal residence at Versailles, near Paris, where he established the most brilliant court ever known in Europe. The most influential nobles were encouraged, and even commanded, to leave their castles in the country, where life at best was dull, and to come and live with the king at Versailles. Here the king provided amusements for them, and here he could keep his eye on them. The nobles could not well be discourteous or disobedient to the king while they lived in his house and ate at his table. Almost without knowing it, Louis's noble guests fell into the habit of trying to please him. The king's manners were imitated, his words repeated. All smiled when the king smiled, all were sad when the king was sad, "all were devout when the king was devout, and all were sorry not to be ill when the king was ill." If a noble at court displeased the king, he was sent back to the country to live in his own house, in which case everyone felt—and he did too—that he was in deep disgrace....

Source: Carl L. Becker, *Modern History*, Silver, Burdett and Company

1. According to Carl Becker, what was one way that Louis XIV attempted to control the nobility?

Document 8

... More and more Louis tried to impose uniformity in religious affairs. In the 1680s he intensified persecution of Protestants; his actions made the edict [of Nantes] nothing but a scrap of paper. Finally in 1685 he declared that the majority of French Protestants had been converted to Catholicism and that therefore there was no need for the edict. It was revoked.

Now Louis launched a reign of terror. He refused to allow French Protestants to leave the country. He promised that those who remained could worship privately, free of persecution, but never kept the promise. Their churches were torn down, their gatherings forbidden, their children made to attend mass. The Waldensians in Savoy were massacred, and six hundred Protestants "caught making assemblies" were executed. Perhaps two hundred and fifty thousand fled abroad to escape persecution....

Source: Milton Meltzer, *Ten Kings and the Worlds They Ruled*, Orchard Books

2. According to Milton Meltzer, what was one action Louis XIV took in an attempt to control the Protestants in France?

Document 9

In this excerpt, Barbara Tuchman is commenting on the effects of Louis XIV's policy toward the Huguenots.

... Recent [1960s and 1970s scholarly] studies have concluded that the economic damage done to France by the Huguenot [French Protestants] emigration has been overrated, it being only one element in the larger damage caused by the wars. Of the political damage, however, there is no question. The flood of anti-French pamphlets and satires issued by Huguenot printers and their friends in all the cities where they settled aroused antagonism to France to new heat. The Protestant coalition against France was strengthened when Brandenburg entered into alliance with Holland, and the smaller German principalities joined. In France itself the Protestant faith was reinvigorated by persecution and the feud with Catholics revived. A prolonged revolt of the Camisard Huguenots in the Cévennes, a mountainous region of the south, brought on a cruel war of repression, weakening the state. Here and among other Huguenot communities which remained in France, a receptive base was created for the Revolution to come....

Source: Barbara W. Tuchman, *The March of Folly: From Troy to Vietnam*, Alfred A. Knopf, 1984

3. According to Barbara Tuchman, what was one political consequence of Louis XIV's policy toward the Huguenots?

Summary Questions

Directions: Answer these two questions using information from the documents. You do NOT have to cite the documents (YET), but as you look back to the documents for supporting information, circle anything that relates to these two questions and write an A or B next to the circle. This will help later.

A. Describe actions taken by Louis XIV that show this individual was an absolute ruler:

B. Discuss the extent to which this Louis XIV's use of absolute power helped and/or hurt his country or his people:

DBQ: Step by Step Sources & Paragraphs Worksheet

Theme: _____

Question: What is absolutism and what makes an absolute monarch? Give examples from your notes and the sources to define absolutism.

Scenario: The following question and document(s) come from complete DBQ based on the question above. After reviewing the documents, the thesis statement below was constructed based on content from all of the documents provided. The following documents present information that can be used to develop one of the main reasons that defends or supports the provided thesis.

Thesis: _____

Directions: Read each of the documents carefully. Begin by reading the context for the document. Then, read the guiding questions that follow the document. As you read the document, highlight key words that answer the question. Fill out the document profile box to determine how this document can be used in your paper.

Document 1

This is an excerpt from *The Prince*, written by Machiavelli (15th Century).

For all men in general this observation may be made: they are ungrateful, fickle, and deceitful, eager to avoid dangers, and avid for gain, and while you are useful to them they are all with you, but when it [danger] approaches they turn on you. Any prince, trusting only in their works and having no other preparations made, will fall to ruin, for friendships that are bought at a price and not by greatness and nobility of soul are paid for indeed, but they are not owned and cannot be called upon in time of need. Men have less hesitation in offending a man who is loved than one who is feared, for love is held by a bond of obligation which, as men are wicked, is broken whenever personal advantage suggests it, but fear is accompanied by the dread of punishment, which never relaxes

SOURCE PROFILE

Speaker: _____

Type of Source:
 Primary Secondary

Topics: _____

Position on Absolutism:
 Positive Negative

Use in Paragraph:
 Background Quote

1. What type of ruler must the prince be, and why is it necessary for him to rule in this manner?

Document 2

These ideas were expressed by King James I of England in 1609

The state of monarchy is the supreme thing upon earth; for kings are not only God's lieutenants on earth, and sit upon God's throne, but even by God Himself they are called gods... Kings are justly called gods, for that they exercise a... divine power upon earth... God hath power to create and destroy, make or unmake at His pleasure, to give life or sent death, to judge all and to be judged nor accountable to none, to raise low things and to make high things low at His pleasure... And the like power have kings...

SOURCE PROFILE

Speaker: _____

Type of Source:
 Primary Secondary

Topics: _____

Position on Absolutism:
 Positive Negative

Use in Paragraph:
 Background Quote

1. What idea does King James describe in this document and why does he feel government should be organized in this way?

Document 3

King Louis XIV of France expressed these ideas in 1660.

The head alone has the right to deliberate and decide, and the functions of all the other members consist only in carrying out the commands given to them... The more you grant... [to the assembled people], the more it claims.. The interest of the state must come first.

1. What type of government does King Louis describe and why Does he recommend this type of government?

SOURCE PROFILE

Speaker: _____

Type of Source:
 Primary Secondary

Topics: _____

Position on Absolutism:
 Positive Negative

Use in Paragraph:
 Background Quote

Document 4

An excerpt from *Leviathan* by Thomas Hobbes, 1651:

...From this equality of ability arise the quality of hope in the attaining of our ends. And therefore if any two men desire the same thing, which nevertheless they cannot both enjoy, they become enemies; and in the way to their end... endeavor to destroy or subdue one another. And from hence it comes to pass that where an invader hath no more to fear than another man's single power, if one plant, sow, build, or possess a convenient seat, others may probably be expected to come prepared with forces united to dispossess and deprive him, not only of the fruit of his labor, but also of his life or liberty. And the invader again is in the like danger of another.

...From this fundamental law of nature, by which men are commanded to endeavor peace, is derived this second law: that a man be willing, when others are so too, as far forth as for peace and defense of himself he shall think it necessary, to lay down this right to all things; and be contented with so much liberty against other men as he would allow other men against himself.

... The mutual transferring of right is that which men call

1. According to Hobbes, how do men behave without the law?

2. According to Hobbes, what is the only way to achieve peace?

SOURCE PROFILE

Speaker: _____

Type of Source:
 Primary Secondary

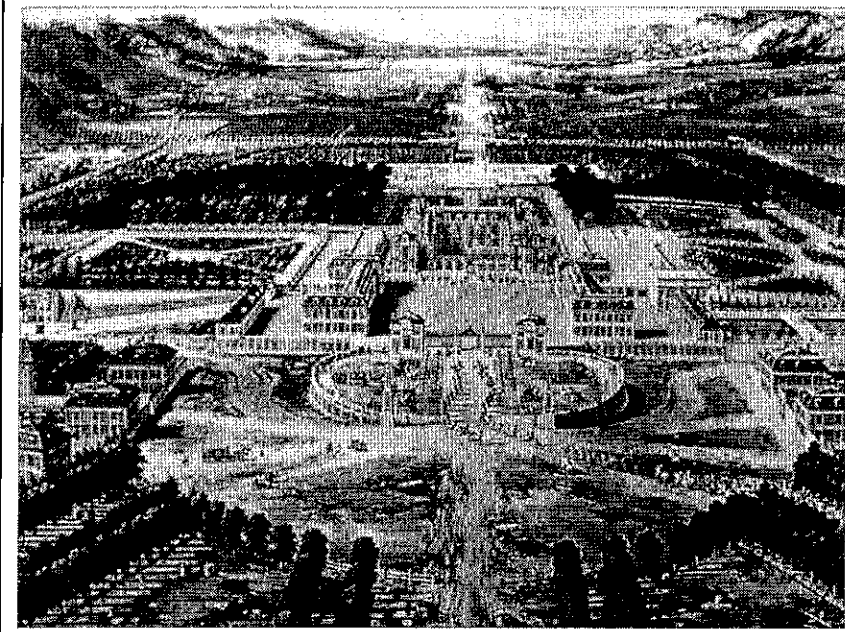
Topics: _____

Position on Imperialism:
 Positive Negative

Use in Paragraph:
 Background Quote

Document 5

The Palace of Versailles, was built by Louis XIV (France). Below is the view of Versailles from the Avenue de Paris", ca. 1662 by Pierre Patel



SOURCE PROFILE

Speaker: _____

Type of Source:
 Primary Secondary

Topics: _____

Position on Imperialism:
 Positive Negative

Use in Paragraph:
 Background Quote

1. How is the Palace at Versailles a symbol of the absolute power of Louis XIV?

Document 6

An excerpt from Bishot Jaques Bousset's *Political Treatise*:

It appears from all this that the person of the king is sacred, and that to attack him in any way is sacrilege. God has the kings anointed by his prophets with the holy unction in like manner as he has bishops and altars anointed. But even without the external application in thus being anointed, they are by their very office the representatives of the divine majesty deputed by Providence for the execution of his purposes. Accordingly God calls Cyrus his anointed. "Thus saith the Lord to his anointed, to Cyrus, whose right hand I have holden, to subdue nations before him." Kings should be guarded as holy things, and whosoever neglects to protect them is worthy of death . . .

There is something religious in the respect accorded to a prince. The service of God and the respect for kings are bound together. St. Peter unites these two duties when he says, "Fear God. Honor the king." . . .

...Kings should tremble then as they use the power God has granted them; and let them think how horrible is the sacrilege if they use for evil a power which comes from God. We behold kings seated upon the throne of the Lord, bearing in their hand the sword which God himself has given them. What profanation, what arrogance, for the unjust king to sit on God's throne to render decrees contrary to his laws and to use the sword which God has put in his hand for deeds of violence and to slay his children! . . .

<u>SOURCE PROFILE</u>	
Speaker:	_____

Type of Source:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Primary	<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary
Topics:	_____

Position on Imperialism:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Positive	<input type="checkbox"/> Negative
Use in Paragraph:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Background	<input type="checkbox"/> Quote

1. According to Bousset, how should Kings be treated?

2. According to Bousset, how should Kings use their power?

Document 7

Michele Suriano, a Venetian ambassador to Spain, wrote the following about Philip II:

The Catholic King was born in Spain.....here he is treated with all the deference and respect which seemed due to him as the greatest emperor whom Christendom had ever had and to the heir to such a number of realms and to such grandeur. Although the king resembles his father in face and speech, in his attention to his religious duties, and in his habitual kindness and good faith, he nevertheless differs from him in several of those respects in which the greatness of rulers, after all, lies. The emperor was addicted to war, which he well understood; the king knows but little of it and has no love for it. The emperor undertook great enterprises with enthusiasm; his son avoids them. The father was fond of planning great things and would in the end realise his wishes with his skill; his son, on the contrary, pays less attention to augmenting his own greatness than to hindering that of others.....the father was guided in all matters by his own opinion; the son follows the opinion of others.

In the king's eyes no nation is superior to the Spaniards. It is among them that he lives, it is they he consults, and it is they that direct his policy; in all this he is acting quite contrary to the habit of his father. He thinks little of the Italians and Flemish and still less of the Germans. Although he may employ the chief men of all the countries over which he rules, he admits none of them to his secret counsels, but utilizes their services only in military matters, and then not so much because he really esteems them, as in the hope that he will in this way prevent his enemies from making use of them."

SOURCE PROFILE

Speaker: _____

Type of Source:
 Primary Secondary

Topics: _____

Position on Imperialism:
 Positive Negative

Use in Paragraph:
 Background Quote

1. What are two observations Michele Suriano made about King Philip II's ability to rule?
