**Unit #8 Targets- Age of Absolutism and the Enlightenment**

1. **You will know the vocabulary associated with this unit and apply the meanings to better understand the major ideas.**
   1. Using the vocabulary words from this unit write a paragraph using all of the words that explains this unit in your own words (underline each vocabulary word)
2. **You will understand about the concept of Absolutism including how to define it, what its characteristics are, and what it was a result of.**
   1. What is the definition of Absolutism in your own words?
   2. How did many of these rulers gain their power and keep it?
3. **You will analyze the benefits and drawbacks of Absolutism including two opposing views on the concept**
   1. What are some of the benefits of Absolutism?
   2. What are some Drawbacks of Absolutism?
   3. What is your opinion about Absolutism and its effectiveness or value as a form of government?
   4. What did Thomas Hobbes and John Locke have in common?
   5. What did Thomas Hobbes think about human nature and how did this impact the form of government he believed was best?
   6. Why would an absolute monarchy be better than an absolute dictator?
   7. What did John Locke think about human nature and how did this impact the form of government he believed was best?
   8. What was the Radical idea that Locke had and what impact did this have on the future United States of America?
4. **You will analyze the rise of Absolutism in Spain, its characteristics, its positives and negatives, and what eventually happened to its power** 
   1. What made Spain the most powerful country in Europe during the 1500’s?
   2. Charles V ruled Spanish lands and was the heir to what other empire?
   3. When he retired how did he divide his large empire?
   4. How did Philip II show his absolute power in Spain?
   5. What impact did all the wars Philip fought have on Spain?
   6. What is the significance of the Spanish Armada defeat in 1588?
   7. Why did Spain experience a Golden Century from 1550-1650?
   8. What happened to Phillip III and other rulers to follow Philip II?
   9. What was the biggest reason for problems in Spain during this period?
   10. What problems did Philip II create and leave them with?
   11. What other problems did Spain face during this time?
   12. What does this lead to by the end of the 1600’s?
5. **You will analyze the rise of Absolutism in France, its characteristics, its positives and negatives, and what eventually happened to its power** 
   1. What problem did France have before the rise of Absolute Monarchs?
   2. What did Henry IV do to solve this problem?
   3. What was the Edict of Nantes and how was it important to the stability of France?
   4. Did Louis XIII really have absolute power during his reign? What did happen that made it possible for his son?
   5. What was the Fronde and why was it important to Louis XIV?
   6. How did Louis XIV gain Absolute power in France?
   7. What was the symbol of his power?
   8. What was the greatest symbol of Louis XIV’s wealth and power? Why?
   9. What role did it play in his absolute monarchy?
   10. How did he use this to control his nobles?
   11. Louis XIV extended his royal power by doing what with positions in his government?
   12. What important economic policies did Louis XIV do to improve his economy that Philip II failed to do for Spain?
   13. Who helped Louis XIV to achieve a strong economy in France?
   14. What was Louis XIV’s foreign policy?
   15. What major mistake did he make in his foreign policy?
   16. What is considered to by Louis XIV’s most costly mistake and why?
   17. How did Louis XIV round off his absolute rule like his great grandfather Philip II in Spain?
   18. What direction did France head in with Louis’ great grandson Louis XV? What was Louis XV’s fault and what problems did his great grandfather leave him?
   19. What will all of this lead to for France under Louis XVI?
6. **You will analyze the struggle for and against Absolutism in England, where rulers were and weren’t successful, and what eventually happened to power**
   1. How did England develop differently during this same period? What is it called?
   2. Who had the power in England and where did this originate?
   3. What type of relationship did the Tudor’s have with parliament? Explain!
   4. What was Elizabeth I’s biggest problem and what impact did this have on England?
   5. Why was the next period known as the “Century of Revolution”?
   6. How did James I and Charles I try to rule and deal with parliament?
   7. What did parliament do when Charles I called them to raise taxes and what did it mean?
   8. What did the Long Parliament do and what did it lead to?
   9. How long did the English Civil War last and what were the two sides who fought each other?
   10. Which side did Oliver Cromwell lead and what religious group did he belong to?
   11. What was the outcome of the English Civil War?
   12. What was the new government that ran England for the next ten years, what was England like during this time, and who led the country?
   13. Why did the English dislike James II so much and what did they do about it?
   14. What makes it a “Glorious Revolution”? Where did this lead England’s government in the future?
   15. What are the similarities between the English and the US Bill of Rights?
   16. What are the differences between the English and the US Bill of Rights?
7. **You will analyze the rise of Absolutism in Austria, Prussia, and Russia, its characteristics, positives and negatives, and what happened to its power**
   1. What territory did Austria and Prussia compete over?
   2. What dynasty ruled over Russia during this time?
   3. How did Czars like Peter the Great get and maintain their absolute power?
8. **You will understand what the Enlightenment was, what it promoted, who were the great thinkers and participants, what was its model government, and how it took action**
   1. What is another name for the Enlightenment?
   2. What inspired the Enlightenment ideas and explain how they applied them and what they wanted to do?
   3. Where was the center of the Enlightenment in the 1700’s?
   4. What were Philosophes and what did they do?
   5. What were the main beliefs of Montesquieu?
   6. What did Voltaire write and what key thing is he famous for?
   7. What did Denis Diderot do and what impact did it have?
   8. What is Rousseau famous for and explain his different view on the social contract?
   9. What is a Physiocrat? What did they believe in?
   10. What is Laissez Faire?
   11. What did Adam Smith believe in and what did it lead to?
   12. What were the salons and who were their main participates and organizers?
   13. What was the Enlightenments view on women? Why would this seem strange to us today?
   14. What did women begin to protest by the mid 1700’s?
   15. Who were the strongest opponents of the Enlightenment and why?
   16. What did they do to try to get rid of enlightened ideas? How did the thinkers get around these actions?
   17. What were Enlightened Despots and what were trying to do? Why was this a tricky or difficult thing to achieve?
   18. Who is the best example of an Enlightened Despot and what did he do?
   19. What was considered to be the model form of government by the enlightened thinkers?
   20. What country became the model of enlightened government and what did they do?
   21. Early on in the Enlightenment who were the only people touched by its ideas?
   22. When did the Enlightenment begin to spread to all classes and what effect did this have?
   23. What are the examples of the Enlightenment in ACTION? What was its global impact?