

Session 16: The Rise of Absolute Monarchs and Nation-States

The Rise of Absolute Monarchs

Performance Standards:

SS.D.2.4.6 Understand the factors that have led to increased international interdependence and basic concepts associated with trade between nations.

SS.A.1.4.4 Use chronology, sequencing, patterns, and periodization to examine interpretations of an event.

In this session, we explore how nations were formed. Particular attention will be given to the political situations in Europe from the end of the Middle Ages to the end of the Renaissance and Reformation. We will identify how these new nations shared characteristics, but also maintained their unique differences.



1. Read pages 144-154 in your text. Identify, briefly explain, or give three characteristics for each of the **Key Words and Concepts 16 A**.
2. **Graphic Organizer:** Complete the chart of **European Monarchs: Rise of Absolute Monarchs. 16 B**
3. Read Review: **King Henry VIII and the Tudor Monarchy** in this guide. Complete **Short Answer exercise 16 C**.
4. After reading the summary of **Absolute Monarchs** on page 154 of your text, **complete Identification Questions: Who Am I? 1-9**, and **Multiple-Choice 1-14**. These are on page 155-6 of your text.
5. Read the **Review of The Spanish Inquisition** in this guide. Complete the **Short Answer exercise 16 D**.
6. **Suggested Films: The Three Musketeers or Joan of Arc**
7. Complete **FCAT Extended Response 16 E**

Read
Think
Explain

Turn in all completed work to your Instructor.

8. Ask your Instructor for **Session 16 Test**

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KEY WORDS AND CONCEPTS
16-A

Use your readings to identify, briefly explain, or give three characteristics of each.

1. **Autocrat** _____

2. **Nationalism** _____

3. **Divine Right of Kings** _____

4. **Monarch** _____

5. **Assimilated** _____

6. **Nationality** _____

7. **Domesday Book** _____

8. **Salisbury Oath** _____

9. **Huguenots** _____

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Rise of Absolute Monarchs 16 B
Graphic Organizer

COUNTRY	MONARCH	ACHIEVEMENTS/WARS/ EXPLORATIONS/FAMOUS CITIZENS
England		
France		
Spain		
Russia		
Prussia		
Austria		

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Review

Introduction

The kings and queens of Europe all had family names. For example, France was ruled by the Carolingians, the Capets, and the Bourbons. In Germany, the Hapsburgs, Hohenzollerns, and Hanovers ruled. England has been ruled by the House of Orange, the Yorks, the Tudors, the Stuarts, and the Windsors. The present queen of England is a Windsor.

King Henry VIII and the Tudor Monarchy

After the War of the Roses, Henry VII, or Henry Tudor, of the House of Lancaster was crowned king. He became the founder of the Tudor dynasty. He made a wise move when he married a woman from the House of York, because it made peace between the House of Lancaster and the House of York. Henry VII ruled until 1509.

The next king of England is one of the most famous. A large man, King Henry VIII was married six times and the story of his marriages has been described in books, movies, and songs.

Henry was eighteen when he became king of England. He married a Spanish princess named Catherine of Aragon. She came from Aragon, which is in Spain. King Henry VIII was not happy with Catherine of Aragon because she gave birth to a daughter instead of a son. In 1529, Henry wanted a divorce, but the Pope said that being Catholic, he couldn't have one. The real reason for the Pope's refusal was political. Catherine was the aunt of the German Emperor, Charles V. During this period, Charles V had control over the Pope, so the Pope wasn't about to do anything Charles didn't want him to do.

Like all other kings of this time, Henry VIII did not want to be told what he could and could not do by the Pope. Henry VIII made a new law in 1534, called the Act of Supremacy. This law said that the king could obtain a divorce. The Pope was angry and forbade the king to worship in the Catholic Church. Through the Act of Supremacy, King Henry made himself head of the Church in England.

Next, Henry married Anne Boleyn. What makes the whole story fascinating is that he married her a year before the Act of Supremacy! Henry was very unhappy when Anne Boleyn gave birth to a girl named Elizabeth, because he still wanted a son. Henry soon decided that he no longer wanted Anne as a wife. So he put Anne Boleyn in prison and ordered her to be beheaded.

Ten days later Henry married Jane Seymour, who had a son by Henry named Edward. Sadly, Jane died soon after.

Henry's fourth marriage was to Anne of Cleves. This was a political marriage like the marriage to Catherine of Aragon. The purpose of the marriage to Anne of Cleves was to ally England with the Protestants in Germany. Henry became bored with Anne of Cleves and divorced her after a few months. Henry also had the man who had arranged the marriage killed.

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Henry's fifth marriage was to Catherine Howard. Soon after the wedding, he found out that Catherine Howard loved another man. Henry had Catherine Howard killed by beheading.

Henry's last wife was Catherine Parr, who was lucky enough to live longer than Henry.

So Henry VIII had *six* wives:

Catherine of Aragon.....divorced
Anne Boleyn.....killed
Jane Seymour..... died
Anne of Cleves.....divorced
Catherine Howard.....killed
Catherine Parr.....outlived Henry

Henry VIII had three children. Edward VI ruled for only six years. Mary Tudor, Henry's daughter by Catherine of Aragon, ruled for five years. Under the reign of Mary Tudor, England became an official Catholic country. Mary married the king of Spain, a Catholic. She had been called Bloody Mary because during her reign, many Protestants were put to death for not becoming Catholic.

Mary's half sister became Queen Elizabeth I. She was one of the greatest English rulers in history. She ruled from 1588 to 1603. England became a Protestant country again under her rule. England also defeated the Spanish navy of King Phillip II, who had been the husband of Bloody Mary. Under the rule of Elizabeth I, England became one of the most powerful nations in the world. With Elizabeth's death the Tudor Monarchy ended. The Tudor Monarchy included the reigns of Henry VII, Mary Tudor, and Elizabeth I.



*Be ye ensured that I will
be as good unto you
as ever a Queen was unto
her people.
—Elizabeth I*

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Short Answer 16C

Refer to Read to write short answers to each question below.

1. Who was the first Tudor king? _____
2. How many times was King Henry VIII married? _____
3. Why did Henry VIII want a divorce from Catherine of Aragon? _____

4. What was the Act of Supremacy? _____
5. Which two women did King Henry VIII marry for political reasons? _____

6. Which two wives of Henry VIII were killed? _____

7. What were the names of Henry VIII's three children? _____

8. Why was Mary Tudor sometimes called "Bloody Mary"? _____

9. Why was Elizabeth I one of the greatest English rulers in history? _____

Review

The Spanish Inquisition

The marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella united Spain. Spain was a Catholic country. The rulers in Spain were having trouble with some religious men and some nobles. In order to stop these people from causing trouble, Ferdinand and Isabella asked the Pope for help.

The Pope was happy to help. He allowed the king and queen to set up a Court of Inquisition. The purpose was to get confessions from people opposed to the Church. The Inquisition used torture, usually in public, to get confessions. Often, people convicted by the court were burned to death in public.

As part of the Inquisition, the king and queen in 1492 ruled that Jews in Spain would either have to become Catholic or leave. About 200,000 Jews left Spain for Portugal. In 1496, Jews were forced to leave Portugal. The harsh treatment of the Jews hurt the economy of Spain and Portugal because the Jews were the primary bankers and merchants in the country.

Short Answer 16D

Refer to Read to write short answers to each question below.

1. Whose marriage united Spain? _____
2. Who allowed the king and queen of Spain to set up the Court of Inquisition? _____

3. What was the purpose of the Court of Inquisition? _____

4. How did the Court of Inquisition get people to confess? _____

5. What were the Jews in Spain required to do in 1492? _____

6. Why did the expulsion of the Jews hurt the economy of Spain and Portugal? _____
