

Name: _____

Date: _____

AN AGE OF REVOLUTIONS

I. **Absolutism and the Puritan Revolution-**
dominant through much of Europe and parts of Asia. In India, Akbar the Great consolidated his power. In Spain, France, and Russia, absolutist monarchs claimed that they ruled by divine right by God and sought to extend their political power. While other nations accepted absolutism, England stood as a contrast to the trend. After the Puritan Revolution and the Glorious Revolution,
English Bill of Rights was passed, establishing England as a limited monarchy. Absolutism is where a king or ruler has absolute and total power.

1. In India, Akbar the Great made the Mughal empire larger and stronger than any in Europe.
2. In Spain, Charles V divided his empire. His brother Ferdinand became Holy Roman Emperor, and his son Philip ruled Spain, the Netherlands, and the overseas empire. Philip II believed in his divine right to rule and the king was an agent of God. The empire soon started to decline as the middle class stopped supporting the government because of high taxes.
3. In France, Louis XIV, or the Sun King strengthened the monarchy, expanded the bureaucracy by appointing officials to collect taxes, recruit soldiers, and carry out his rule. He built the lavish Palace of Versailles near Paris, had a disciplined army, and persecuted the Protestants. His peasants were not taken care of. The wealth was only for the king, not the country.
4. In Russia, Ivan the Terrible was a czar who was harsh and violent. He had personal police who slaughtered rebellious nobles and destroyed towns believed to be disloyal. Peter the Great centralized Russia under his authority and gained control of the Russian Orthodox Church. He modernized Russia with western ideas and the capital of St. Petersburg was known as the territory and a warm water port, but that he failed. Catherine the Great would eventually acquire one.
5. In England, the Tudor family (Henry VIII, Mary, and Elizabeth I) worked well with Parliament but were overthrown by the Stuarts who conflicted with Parliament. James I used divine right and dissolved Parliament.
 - James I also clashed with Puritans, who wanted to purify the Church of England by eliminating Catholic practices. Charles I took over the throne in 1625.
 - Civil War
Oliver Cromwell after a Scottish rebellion began. Also called the Puritan Revolution, Parliament won and beheaded the king. This showed that absolutism would not prevail in England, as the king's own subjects executed him.