Section 2- The Reign of Louis XIV

Henry IV (aka Henry of Navarre):

- When Henry II died, his stupid sons ruled, but the real power was their mom Catherine of Medici
- **Hugenots and Catholics in France were fighting** each other
- Henry of Navarre married Catherine’s daughter
  - Henry was Hugenot, so the Catholic people got mad
  - They killed a lot of Hugenots on St. Bartholomew’s day, the day of Henry’s wedding
- When Henry IV became king he **started the Bourbon dynasty**
- To make people happy he **became Catholic**
- Henry’s achievements:
  - He made the **Edict of Nantes**: declaration of religious tolerance which allowed Hugenots to live in peace in France and build their churches in some places
  - Restored monarchy’s power
  - Rebuilt France
- Some people were angry because he converted so easily so they assassinated him in 1610

Louis XIII:

- Henry’s son
- He was a weak king, but he appointed a strong minister called Cardinal Richelieu
- Cardinal Richelieu’s achievements:
  - Increased monarchy’s power
  - **Weakened Hugenots/Protestants**
    - Didn’t allow them to have walls
  - **Weakened the nobles**
    - No walls around castles
  - Increased the power of middle class officials
  - Challenged the Hapsburgs by going against them in the Thirty Years’ War (he wanted France to be the strongest)

French Art & Literature:

- Montaigne
  - Thought deeply about the meaning of life after his friend died
  - **Developed the essay** to communicate his feelings
● James’ older daughter Mary was protestant & the wife of William of Orange, king of Netherlands
  ○ People asked William and Mary to help them overthrow James
  ○ William led his army to England, James ran away to France
● Called the **Glorious revolution** because it was bloodless

**William & Mary:**

● England became a constitutional monarchy
  ○ Constitutional monarchy: System in which the monarch and parliament would rule as partners
● Passed the Bill of Rights:
  ○ No suspending Parliament’s laws
  ○ No putting taxes without Parliament’s permission
  ○ Can’t interfere with the freedom of speech of the parliament
  ○ No penalty for citizens who petition king about issues
● This bill limited the monarch’s power
● Developed the cabinet system
  ○ Cabinet - group of ministers or officials who represented the major party of the Parliament
  ○ Cabinet became the center of power, balanced monarchy and Parliament
4. **Peter the Great**: Absolute ruler of Russia who did his best to westernize Russia and strengthen by making it more European

5. **Grand Embassy**: Trip to west Europe taken by Peter the Great to learn about their techniques and ideas

6. **Westernization**: Using western Europe as a model for change

7. **St. Petersburg**: City which Peter won after fighting for it with Sweden for 21 years, where the first warm-water sea port of Russia was built, he made it the new capital and forced nobles to move to it

**Section 5:**

1. **Charles I**: Unpopular king of England and Scotland who continuously dissolved Parliament in order to gain money and fund and tried to make Scotland Anglican like England

2. **English Civil War**: Civil war which occurred between the supporters of King Charles I (Royalists) and the supporters of Parliament (Roundheads)

3. **Puritan**: Person who wanted to purify the Anglican Church from any trace of Catholicism

4. **Oliver Cromwell**: Puritan general who helped Parliament win the war against King Charles I, created a commonwealth and later ruled as a military dictator

5. **Charles II**: Son of Charles I who restored the monarchy who agreed to the habeas corpus

6. **Restoration**: The reign Charles I which was called this because he restored the monarchy

7. **Habeas Corpus**: means “to have the body”; a guarantee of freedom which stated that no criminal could be charged without having a trial with a judge

8. **Glorious Revolution**: When William of Orange took the throne from James II of England in a bloodless revolution

9. **Constitutional Monarchy**: When a monarch and Parliament rule together as governing partners

10. **Cabinet**: Group of officers or minister who represented the major party of the parliament