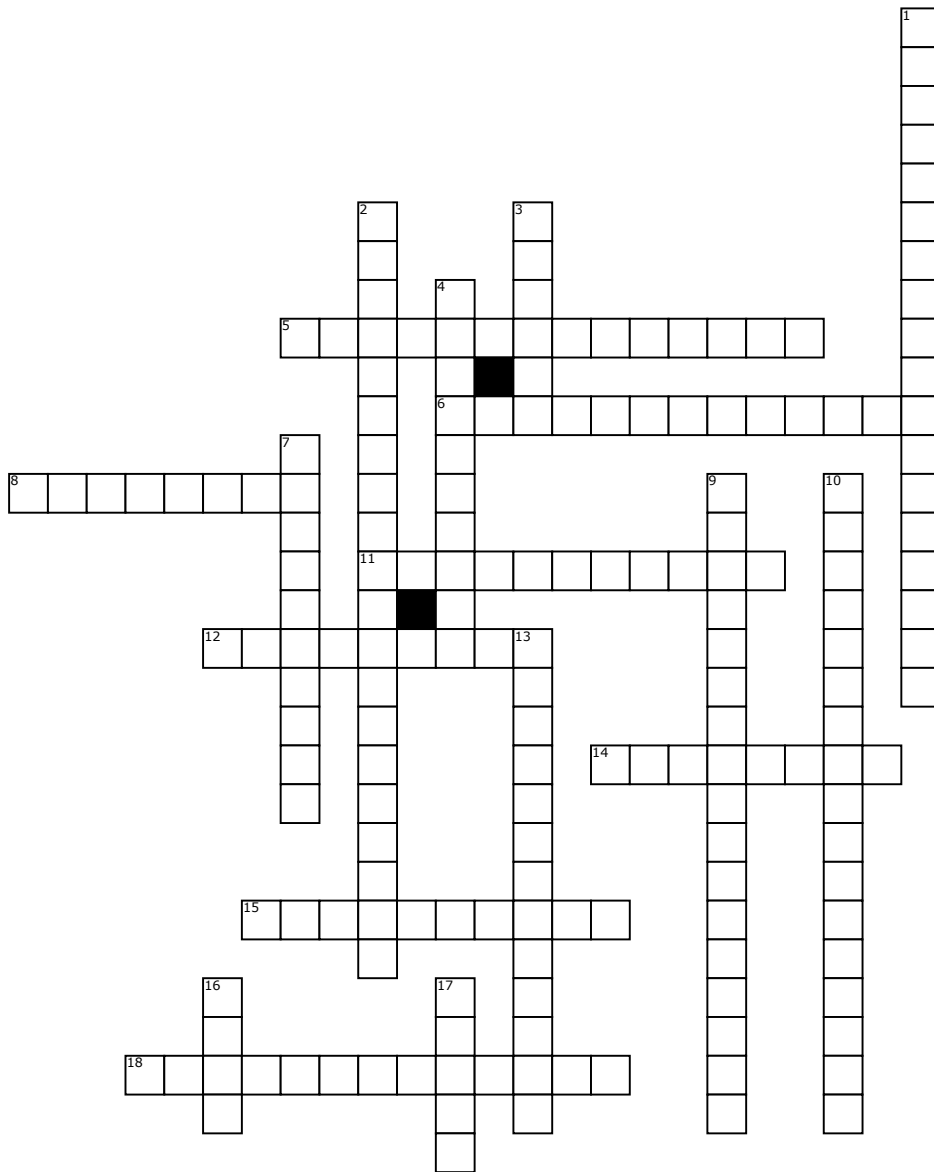


# Absolutism Crossword



## Across

**5.** The idea that no one country in Europe should be more powerful than another.

**6.** In France, this declaration of religious freedom was issued by Henry IV and canceled by Louis XIV.

**8.** \_\_\_\_\_ monarchs believed that they had power over all aspects of society.

**11.** By the end of Louis XIV's reign, France had become a \_\_\_\_\_

**12.** The House of Commons was made up of two groups of people: the gentry and the \_\_\_\_\_, who were the merchants and professional people.

**14.** The people who wanted to "purify" the Anglican church and separate it further from Catholic traditions and practices.

**15.** Mary I received this nickname as a result of burning over 300 people at the stake for not supporting Catholicism.

**18.** Phillip II sent the \_\_\_\_\_ toward England in an effort to reclaim England as a Catholic nation.

## Down

**1.** Ending the Thirty Years' War, this treaty introduced a new method of peace negotiations throughout Europe.

**2.** A major reversal in alliances before the Seven Years' War in an effort to maintain a balance of power.

**3.** This English king was known as "the wisest fool in Christendom" and is best known for his approval of a new translation of the Bible.

**4.** The monarchy's representatives in France's provinces.

**7.** Peter the Great established St. Petersburg as the new capital of Russia in an effort to \_\_\_\_\_.

**9.** An agreement issued by Charles VI which would allow his daughter, Maria Theresa, to inherit all the Habsburg lands.

**10.** This Russian czar's main contribution was foreign relations, helping Russia to gain approximately 200,000 square miles of new territory.

**13.** A war which started in the North American colonies, also known as The French and Indian War.

**16.** Russia's "king," also the Russian translation of "Caesar."

**17.** English Parliament is made up of two houses: the House of Commons and the House of \_\_\_\_\_.