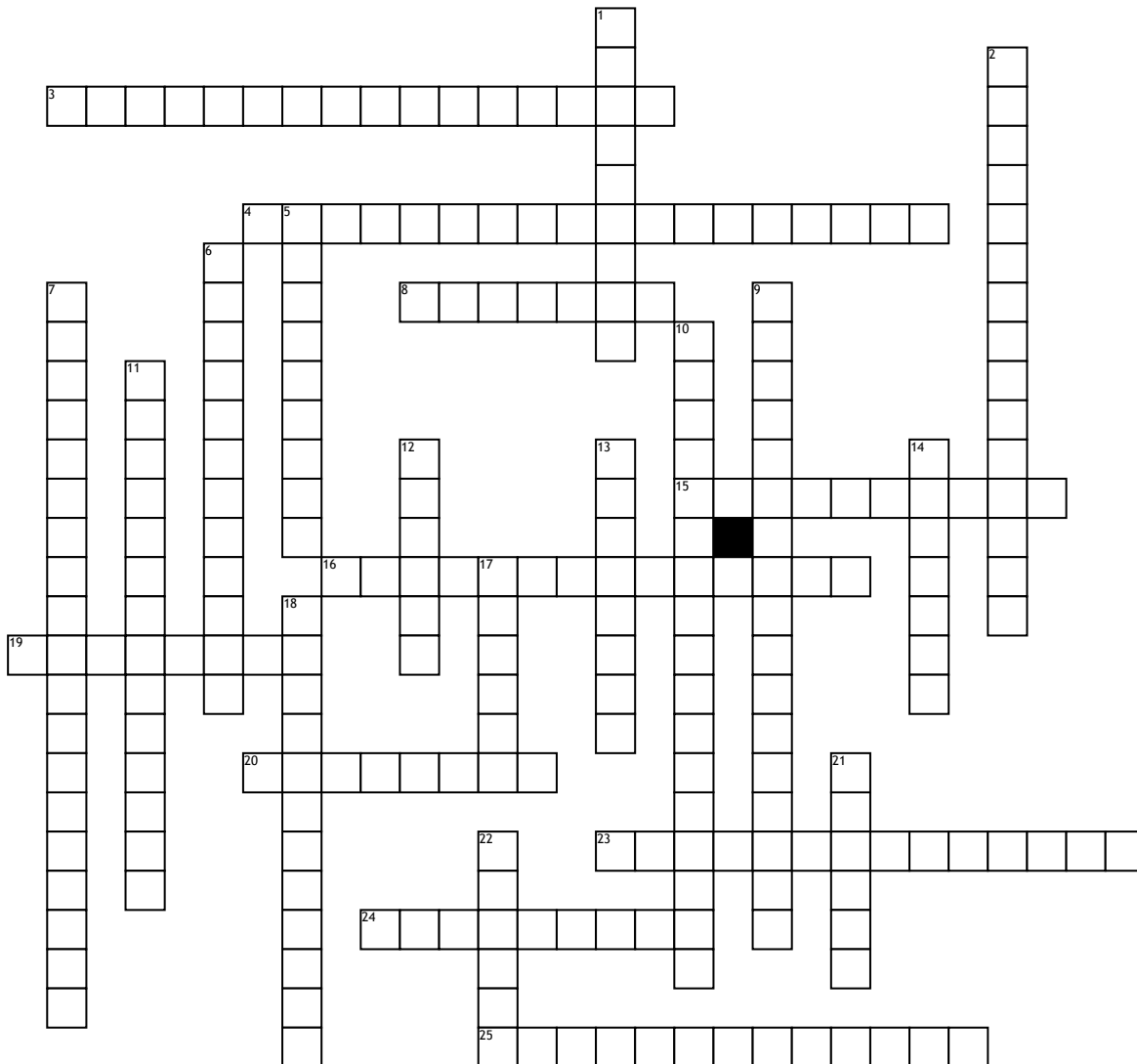


Absolutism and Constitutionalism



Across

3. Determined to unify Brandenburg, Prussia, and areas around the Rhine River.
4. A time period, where one king was replaced by another with minimal bloodshed. Also a time period, where the idea of divine-right monarchy was gone, and both the monarchy and Parliament worked together.
8. Succeeded his brother, Charles I, and violated the Test Act. By holding absolutist belief, he went further to grant religious freedom to all.
15. Royal civil servants that were responsible in their districts
16. A legislation that worked to limit the power of the monarch, and attempted to make government without parliament impossible.
19. Succeeded James I, who went against Parliament in the English civil war.
20. The Sun King, who truly withheld an absolutist view. A monarch, who set up an extravagant court at the city of Versailles.

23. Crowned King and queen, and recognized the supremacy of Parliament.

24. A philosopher that defended the Glorious Revolution.

25. King's court

Down

1. A monarch that received an annual payment from Louis XIV in return that he relaxes the laws against Catholics.
2. Russia's victory against the small army of Sweden due to Peter's new war machine.
5. A successor in the Bourbon monarchy, and crowned king at the age of nine.
6. Believed that if humans are left ungoverned, they would fight violently for power and wealth; therefore, he regarded the absolute rule of a monarch the solution.
7. A government, where the monarch holds an absolutist belief, where he has the the ultimate authority.
9. The return of an English monarchy in 1660, by bringing Charles II to the throne.

10. The French chief minister of Louis XIII

11. Following the execution of Charles I, he became the Lord Protector, with all the responsibilities of a king, but refused to take the title of a king.

12. A series of violent uprisings during the early reign of Louis XIV triggered by growing royal control and oppressive taxation.

13. Failed to revive Spain's power during the Thirty Years' War.

14. A word commonly used by art critics to consider previous arts as an unbalanced style.

17. A giant of his time determined to improve and build the army in Russia.

18. This formulated a direct response to Stuart absolutism.

21. The successor of Elizabeth I, a Stuart, who held an absolutist belief.

22. The nobility of Brandenburg and Prussia, they were reluctant allies of Frederick William in his consolidation of the Prussian state.