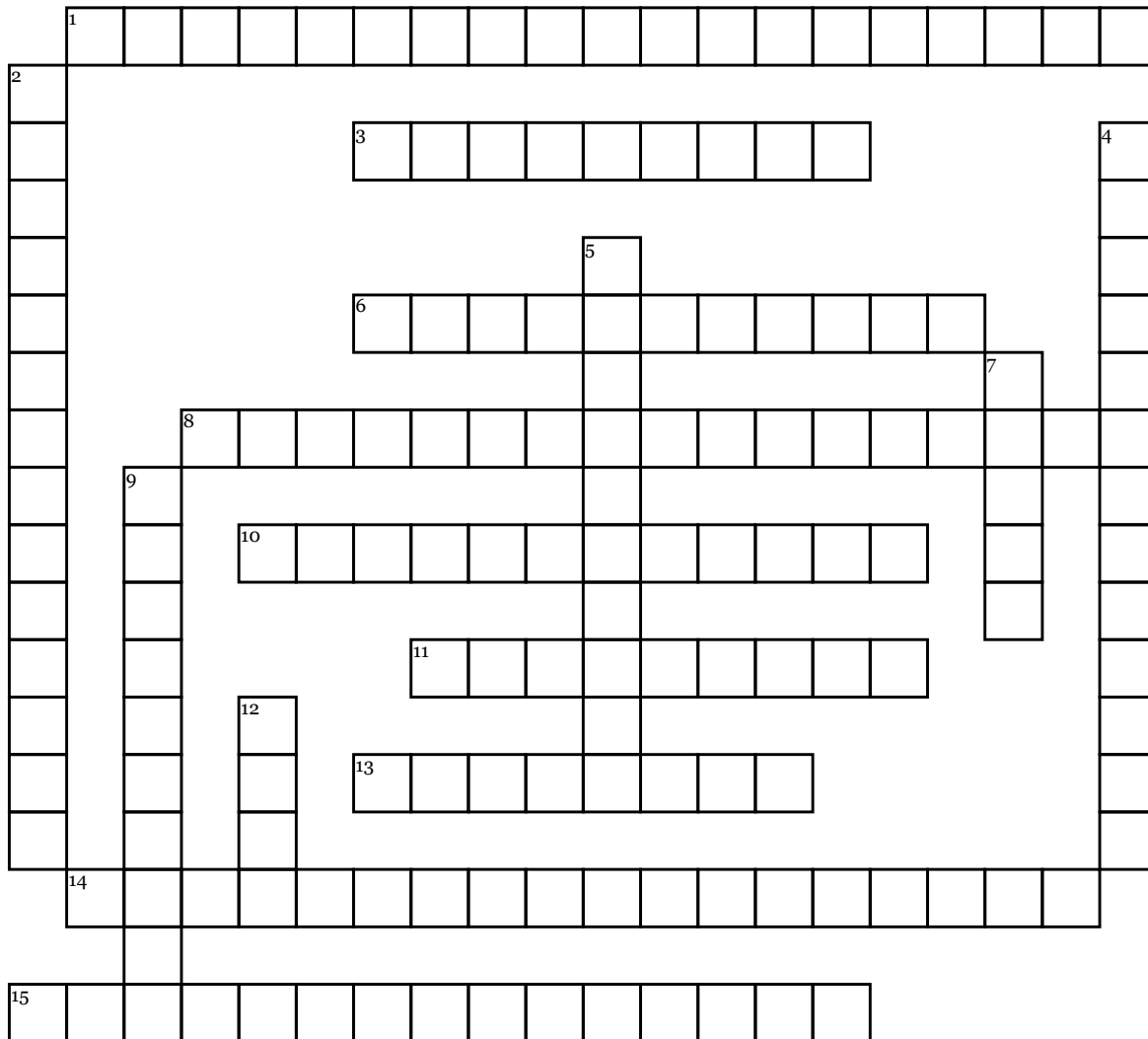


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Absolutism



## Across

- 1.** Series of acts passed by the English Parliament in 1689 that limited the rights of the monarchy and ensured the superiority of Parliament.
- 3.** (1491-1547) King of England from 1509-1547; his desire to annul his marriage led to a conflict with the pope, England's break with the Roman Catholic Church, its embrace of Protestantism. Established the Church of England also known as the Anglican Church.
- 6.** The period of the reign of the reign of Charles II in England when the monarchy was restored after the collapse of Oliver Cromwell's government; there was also a rebirth of English culture during this time.
- 8.** (1729-1796) Czarina of Russia from 1762-1796; ruling with absolute power, she introduced a number of reforms that extended Peter the Great's policy of "westernization."

- 10.** (1717-1780) Austrian archduchess, Queen of Bohemia and Hungary from 1740-1780; was one of the most beloved monarchs in the history of Austria.
- 11.** supporters of Charles I during the English Civil War; many were wealthy nobles, proud of their plumed hats and fashionably long hair; were well trained in dueling and warfare.
- 13.** (1638-1715) King of France from 1643-1715; known as the Sun King, he built a palace at Versailles as a means to consolidate absolute power; a series of wars at the end of his long reign drained France's wealth.
- 14.** (1688) A nonviolent revolution in which leaders of Britain's Parliament invited Mary, daughter of King James II and her husband, the Dutch ruler William of Orange, to replace King James II.
- 15.** A ruler that has unlimited power and authority over his or her people.

## Down

- 2.** (1599-1658) in 1642, he led Parliament's forces in deposing Charles I; he became ruler of England in 1653.
- 4.** (1672-1725) Czar of Russia from 1682-1725; he transformed Russia into a modern state; was an absolute monarch who brought the ways of Western Europe to Russia and made various reforms.
- 5.** Those favoring Parliament during the English Civil War; compose of country gentry; town-dwelling manufacturers, and Puritan clergy; against absolutism; earned their name due to their hairstyle.
- 7.** Morning ritual during which nobles would wait upon King Louis XIV
- 9.** Royal French residence and seat of government established by King Louis XIV.
- 12.** "Caesar"; title taken by the male ruler of Russia; female rulers were known as czarinas.