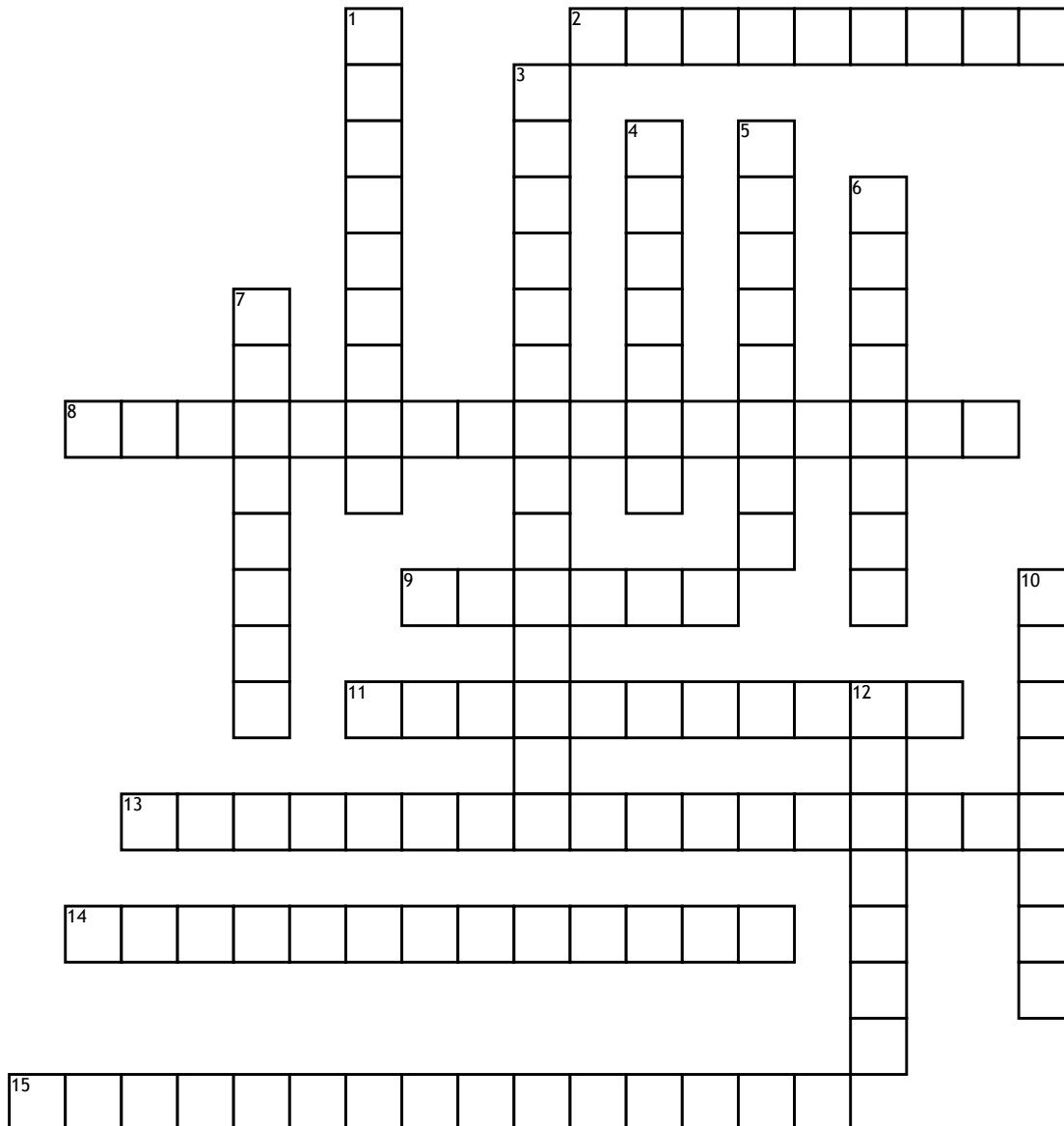


Name: _____

Date: _____

Lesson 1: Absolute Monarchy in Spain and France WLD HST/CVL B 1548 Unit 2: Absolutism and Revolution

**Across**

2. French Protestants of the 1500s and 1600s

8. one of the greatest politicians in history, played an important role in France's history while serving as chief minister to Louis XIII.

9. a large group of ships, boats, etc.

11. idea that a ruler's authority came directly from God

13. a Spanish novelist, playwright, and poet, was the most important figure in Spanish literature. His novel Don Quixote is his most well-known work.

14. law issued by French king Henry IV in 1598 giving more religious freedom to French Protestants

15. a ruler who has complete authority over the government and lives of the people he or she governs

Down

1. official appointed by French king Louis XIV to govern the provinces, collect taxes, and recruit soldiers

3. Central European empire that lasted from the 1400s to the 1900s and at its height included the lands of the Holy Roman Empire and the Netherlands

4. a master of Spanish painting who also worked as a sculptor and architect during Spain's Golden Age.

5. the Holy Roman emperor during the time of Martin Luther's reformation efforts. A staunch Catholic, he rejected Luther's doctrines..

6. served as king of the Spaniards (1556-1598) and king of the Portuguese I (1580-1598), and strong supporter of the Roman Catholic Counter-Reformation. Under his rule, the Spanish empire was at its strongest; however, he was unable to control the revolt of the Netherlands and failed in his attempt to invade England.

7. to give up or step down from power

10. served as king of France (1643-1715) and is considered the symbol of absolute monarchy.

12. a German king who became Holy Roman emperor in 1084. His efforts to increase the power of the monarchy led him into conflict with Pope Gregory VIII over lay investiture. Gregory excommunicated him but later reinstated him in the Church after he did penance.