**Main Ideas**

* By creating large armies, loyal and efficient bureaucracies, and new revenue streams monarchs in France were able to achieve near absolute control of their nation
* The court of Louis XIV set the tone in Western culture and politics for a half century
* The Stuart kings of England were prevented in their attempts at absolutism by a parliament determined to maintain control of the English pocketbook and English Church
* England was plunged into an Puritan Dictatorship during the Commonwealth (Interregnum)
* The English developed a constitutional monarchy following the Glorious Revolution and the Dutch created a republic supported by their domination of naval trade

**Key Terms, People, and Events**

Absolute Monarchy

Constitutionalism

Sovereignty

Divine Right of Kings

Leviathan

2nd Treatise on Government

Henry IV

Duke of Sully

Louis XIII

 Cardinal Richelieu

Cardinal Mazarin

Louis XIV

Edict of Nantes

Intendants

Nobles of the Robe

Nobles of the Sword

Fronde

Palace of Versailles

Mercantilism

Jean-Baptiste Colbert

Peace of Utrecht

Don Quixote

Viceroyalties

Quinto

Baroque

Peter Paul Rubens

French Classicism

Moliere

James I

True Law of Free Monarchy

Charles I

The Petition of Right

Parliament

Magna Carta

Puritans

William Laud

Long Parliament

Ship Money

Oliver Army

New Model Army

English Civil War

Rump Parliament

Protectorate

Commonwealth

Navigation Acts

Restoration

Test Act

Charles II

James II

Glorious Revolution

William & Mary

English Bill of Rights

States General

Stadholder

Dutch House of Orange

Dutch East India Company