**Documents: Absolutism**

*Richelieu and Louis XIII Demolish Feudal Castles - Louis XIII (1626)*

For these reasons, we announce, declare, ordain, and will that all the strongholds, either towns or castles, which are in the interior of our realm or provinces of the same, not situated in places of importance either for frontier defense or other considerations of weight, shall be razed and demolished; even ancient walls shall be destroyed so far as it shall be deemed necessary for the well-being and repose of our subjects and the security of this state, so that our said subjects henceforth need not fear that the said places will cause them any inconvenience, and so that we shall be freed from the expense of supporting garrisons in them.

1. \_\_\_\_ According to this document, what was one reason the King of France destroyed feudal castles?

a. To take power away from local nobles and centralize it with the king

b. So that the people of France will not have the expense of upkeep

c. They were structurally dangerous and might collapse and hurt someone

d. They had not kept up with the technological innovations of the day

2. \_\_\_\_ What unofficial reason might the king want to destroy feudal castles?

a. To take power away from local nobles and centralize it with the king

b. To limit the number of castles because they do not give the image of a modern country

c. They were all built by his rivals and he wanted any sign of their power demolished

d. He had castles phobia he wants to keep hidden from the people of France

*The Sun King Describes the State of France at the Dawn of His Reign - Louis XIV (1661)*

I made a beginning by casting my eyes over all the different parties in the State, not indifferently, but with the glance of experience, sensibly touched at seeing nothing which did not invite and urge me to take it in hand, but carefully watching what the occasion and the state of affairs would permit. Everywhere was disorder. ...

* The finances, which give movement and action to the great organization of the monarchy, were entirely exhausted, so much so that we could hardly find the ways and means.
* The Church, apart from its usual troubles, ... was finally threatened with open schism by men who were all the more dangerous because they were capable of being very serviceable and greatly deserving, had they themselves been less opinionated. ...
* The least of the ills affecting the order of Nobility was the fact of its being shared by an infinite number of usurpers possessing no right to it, or one acquired by money without any claim from service rendered. The tyranny exercised by the nobles over their vassals and neighbours in some of my provinces could no longer be suffered or suppressed save by making severe and rigorous examples.
* The administration of Justice itself, whose duty it is to reform others, appeared to me the most difficult to reform. An infinity of things contributed to this state of affairs: the appointments filled haphazard or by money rather than by selection and merit;...

All this collection of evils, their consequences and effects, fell principally upon the people, who in addition, were loaded with impositions, some crushed down by poverty, others suffering want from their own laziness since the peace, and needing above all to be alleviated and occupied. ...

1. \_\_\_\_ Louis XIV describes lots of problems in France when he inherited the throne. What things did he think he as monarchy had power over?

a. All of it

b. None of it

c. Only foreign policy

d. Only the economic issues

2. \_\_\_\_ How did Louis XIV plan to take over areas?

a. Immediate absolute control as he saw as his right through “Divine Right of Kings”

b. Appoint new ministers in each area of concern so he would have men loyal to him in power

c. Carefully assess the political situation and make decisions based on individual circumstances

d. Empower Parliament so he had an ally in reform

3. \_\_\_\_ According to this document who is most hurt by these problems?

a. The monarchy

b. The Church

c. The people

d. Nobility

**Documents: Montesquieu**

*Baron de Montesquieu (1748)*

When the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or in the same body of magistrates, there can be no liberty; because apprehensions may arise, lest the same monarch or senate should enact tyrannical laws, to execute them in a tyrannical manner. Again, there is no liberty, if the judiciary power be not separated from the legislative and executive. Were it joined with the legislative, the life and liberty of the subject would be exposed to arbitrary control; for the judge would be then the legislator. Were it joined to the executive power, the judge might behave with violence and oppression. There would be an end of everything, were the same man or the same body, whether of the nobles or of the people, to exercise those three powers, that of enacting laws, that of executing the public resolutions, and of trying the causes of individuals.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Montesquieu is describing a modern political concept we know as

a. Social Contract

b. Separation of Powers

c. Natural Rights

d. Popular Sovereignty

2. \_\_\_\_\_ What does Montesquieu argue will happen if powers are united in one person or one government body?

a. Security and order

b. Loss of liberty

c. Equality

d. Happiness

3. \_\_\_\_\_ What 3 types of power does Montesquieu describe?

a. Federal, state, & local

b. Implied, Explicit, & Concurrent

c. Legislative, executive, & judicial

d. Liberty, equality, & popular sovereignty

**Documents: Haitian Revolution**

Whether the white’s desire for autonomy, the free colored’s desire for equality, or the slaves’ desire for desire for liberty would of themselves have led to violent conflict must remain a matter for speculation. No one doubts, however, the French Revolution of 1789 precipitated the colony’s destruction. If Saint Domingue was a dormant volcano, as contemporaries liked to say, it needed only the shock waves of the political earthquake in Paris to provoke its eruption.

From David Patrick Geggus, Haitian Revolutionary Studies, Indiana University Press 2002, a professor of history at the University of Florida

1. \_\_\_\_\_ What does Professor Geggus consider the real cause of the Haitian Revolution?

a. The Enlightenment

b. The French Revolution

c. Abolitionism

d. Voodoo

2. \_\_\_\_\_ What could you determine to be a cause of the Haitian Revolution from reading the above passage from

Professor Geggus?

a. Lots of social tensions between different classes

b. Financial crisis

c. Strong revolutionary leadership

d. unifying ideology

**Documents: Simon Bolivar**

An army of our brothers has come to liberate you. We are sent to destroy the Spaniards, to protect the Americans, and to reestablish the republican governments of Venezuela. The states defended by our arms are again governed by their former constitutions, in full enjoyment of their liberty and independence. Our mission is designed only to break the chains of servitude which shackle some of our towns, and not to impose laws or carry out acts of dominion (conquest)...Any Spaniard who does not, by every active and effective means, work against tyranny in behalf of this just cause, will be considered an enemy and punished; as a traitor to the nation, he will inevitably be shot by a firing squad. On the other hand, a general and absolute amnesty is granted to those who come over to our army with or without their arms, as well as those who render aid to the good citizens who are endeavoring to throw off the yoke of tyranny.

*Venezuela declared its independence from Spain in 1811. However, Spain regained control of the country by July of 1812. Simon Bolivar was chosen to lead an army to drive the Spanish out of Venezuela for a second time. He gave this speech on June 15, 1813 to Venezuelans in the city of Trujillo.*

1. \_\_\_\_ According to Bolivar, what is the goal of him and his soldiers?

a. End slavery

b. Establish a new republican government

c. Defeat the Spanish and allow them to return to their own government

d. Write a constitution and Bill of Rights

2. \_\_\_\_ The “traitors” Bolivar identifies as not helping the revolution would be similar to \_\_\_\_\_ in the American

Revolution.

a. The Sons of Liberty

b. The Loyalists

c. Patriots

d. Sans Culottes

**Documents: Critical of Machines**

To the Merchants, Clothiers and all such as wish well to the Staple Manufactory of this Nation. (1786)

The Humble ADDRESS and PETITION of Thousands, who labour in the Cloth Manufactory.

That the Scribbling-Machines have thrown thousands of your petitioners out of employ, whereby they are brought into great distress, and are not able to procure a maintenance for their families, and deprived them of the opportunity of bringing up their children to labour: We have therefore to request, that prejudice and self-interest may be laid aside, and that you may pay that attention to the following facts, which the nature of the case requires.

The number of Scribbling-Machines extending about seventeen miles south-west of LEEDS, exceed all belief, being no less than one hundred and seventy! and as each machine will do as much work in twelve hours, as ten men can in that time do by hand, (speaking within bounds) and they working night-and day, one machine will do as much work in one day as would otherwise employ twenty men...We therefore hope, that the feelings of humanity will lead those who have it in their power to prevent the use of those machines, to give every discouragement they can to what has a tendency so prejudicial to their fellow-creatures.

We wish to propose a few queries to those who would plead for the further continuance of these machines:

Men of common sense must know, that so many machines in use, take the work from the hands employed in Scribbling, - and who did that business before machines were invented. How are those men, thus thrown out of employ to provide for their families; - and what are they to put their children apprentice to, that the rising generation may have something to keep them at work, in order that they may not be like vagabonds strolling about in idleness? Some say, Begin and learn some other business. - Suppose we do; who will maintain our families, whilst we undertake the arduous task; and when we have learned it, how do we know we shall be any better for all our pains; for by the time we have served our second apprenticeship, another machine may arise, which may take away that business also; so that our families, being half pined whilst we are learning how to provide them with bread, will be wholly so during the period of our third apprenticeship.

1. \_\_\_\_ What is the main complaint of the cloth industry laborers in this document?

a. Machines cost too much money

b. Machines replace jobs

c. Machines hurt the environment

d. Machines are dangerous to workers health and safety

2. \_\_\_\_ What are the machines capable of doing?

a. Producing better quality textiles

b. Replacing spinning wheels in people’s homes

c. Working faster and longer than a person

d. Creating one of a kind, unique weaves and patterns

3. \_\_\_\_ What do the workers argue should be a concern about these machines for people even if they are not in the cloth manufacturing industry.

a. The environmental damage

b. The economic disadvantage in trade with other countries

c. The production of inferior goods

d. The problems that arise from large numbers of unemployed in communities

**Documents: Rhodes**

“I contend that we British are the first race in the world, and the more of the world we inhabit, the better it is for the human race....It is our duty to seize every opportunity of acquiring more territory and we should keep this one idea steadily before our eyes: that more territory simply means more of the Anglo-Saxon [British] race, more of the best, the most human, most honourable race the world possesses.”

Cecil Rhodes, a British businessman in 1877

1. \_\_\_\_\_ In addition to racism, what other ideology is represented by this passage?

a. Conservatism

b. Romanticism

c. Social Darwinism

d. Socialism

2. \_\_\_\_\_ This passage could also be used to justify \_\_\_\_\_.

a. Socialism

b. Imperialism

c. Conservatism

d. Abolitionism

3. \_\_\_\_\_ From the second half of the 19th century on, a lot of these ideologies that are part of this passage were explained or justified through

a. The works of the philosophes of the Enlightenment

b. Scientific studies

c. Romantic art and literature

d. Political conservatism

**Documents: Real Politik**

Realpolitik is an approach to foreign policy in which preservation of the state and promotion of the national interest are the ultimate goals and power is the primary tool for achieving those ends. Associated historically with leaders such as Richelieu, Bismarck, Stresemann, and Kissinger...The term Realpolitik emerged in the mid-nineteenth century Germany and was introduced into academic political science by Friedrich Meinecke. However it harks back to a longer tradition of thought about reasons of state that is associated pre-eminently with Niccolo Machiavelli. His work The Prince in which he advises the Medicis on how to restore the fortunes of Florence, is often regarded as the bible of Realpolitik. Proponents of Realpolitik regard the sovereign state as a unitary actor whose interests can be reasonably straitforwardly identified. These interests are defined in terms of powers and revolve around maintaining and enhancing the state’s international position. For example,

Bismarck developed a system of interlocking alliances designed to keep France isolated and hence forestall the creation of a Franco-Russian alliance which would force the new Germany Empire to fight on two fronts.

Dr Adam R.C. Humphreys University of Oxford published in The Encyclopedia of Political Thought 2014

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Who would be the father of the ideas at the core of Realpolitik?

a. Niccolo Machiavelli

b. Freidrich Meinecke

c. Otto von Bismarck

d. Henry Kissinger

2. \_\_\_\_\_ What comes first in foreign policy with a Realpolitik approach

a. Morality

b. National interest

c. Principles and beliefs

d. Military strength

3. \_\_\_\_\_ What was Bismarck’s main goal in isolating France?

a. Winning economic competition with France over trade and industry

b. Making sure stinky French cheese did not take become popular in Germany

c. Prevention of future 2 front war

d. Maintain Protestantism in Germany

**Documents: Congress of Vienna vs Nationalism**

The Congress of Vienna was an assembly in 1814–15 that reorganized Europe after the Napoleonic Wars...The settlement was the most-comprehensive treaty that Europe had ever seen. The Final Act of the Congress of Vienna comprised all the agreements in one great instrument. It was signed on June 9, 1815...As a result, the political boundaries laid down by the Congress of Vienna lasted, except for one or two changes, for more than 40 years. The statesmen had successfully worked out the principle of a balance of power. However, the idea of nationality had been almost entirely ignored—necessarily so because it was not yet ready for expression. Territories had been bartered about without much reference to the wishes of their inhabitants. Until an even greater settlement took place at Versailles after World War I, it was customary for historians to condemn the statesmen of Vienna. It was later realized how difficult their task was, as was the fact that they secured for Europe a period of peace, which was its cardinal need.

Balance of power, in international relations, the posture and policy of a nation or group of nations protecting itself against another nation or group of nations by matching its power against the power of the other side. States can pursue a policy of balance of power in two ways: by increasing their own power, as when engaging in an armaments race or in the competitive acquisition of territory; or by adding to their own power that of other states, as when embarking upon a policy of alliances.

Encyclopedia Britannica

1. \_\_\_\_ The Congress of Vienna was brought about by what European crisis?

a. Black Plague

b. Great Depression

c. Conquests of Napoleon

d. Liberal Revolutions

2. \_\_\_\_ The key principle established by the Congress of Vienna was

a. Nationalism

b. Balance of Power

c. Liberalism

d. Conservatism

3. \_\_\_\_ Critics of the Congress of Vienna argue they ignored what important issue?

a. Nationalism

b. Balance of Power

c. Liberalism

d. Conservatism

4. \_\_\_\_ Today, many diplomats and historians are more sympathetic to the men who devised and signed the

agreement at the Congress of Vienna because

a. They have a new appreciation for the difficulty of drawing borders and maintaining peace

b. They saw new data on the power and military strength of Napoleon and have reassessed the nature of his threat to European powers

c. Modern research has given new appreciation for the need for alliances with the destructive power of modern weaponry

d. In the long run, the borders drawn by the Congress of Vienna ended up being stable and lasting