

# Ap Euro Study Guide

AP/EURO

EUROPE

## 1. Introduction

- Type of monarchy more prevalent in France
- One king, one ruler
- French nobility was dependent on the king's goodwill and patronage
  - The king would support the nobles' local influence and their place in a social hierarchy
- Causes:
  - Rise of cities
  - Growth of nation-states
  - Large standing armies
  - Economic growth
  - Reformation
- A king who claimed to rule by divine right
- Power unlimited
- Sovereign power/ultimate authority
- One person has all the power

## 2. Parliamentary Monarchy

- Monarch is accountable to a body/assembly
- Type of monarchy more prevalent in England
- One or assembly of people rule the country along with a monarch

## 3. Louis XIV

- Absolved nobles with forms of patronage, tax exemptions, protection of wealth and social status to ensure the support towards his monarchy
- Style of France
- Central government in France
- French nobility would be dependent on his goodwill and patronage
- Louis would in turn support the nobility's local influence and their place in a social hierarchy
- Louis accepted the authority of the Parliament of Paris
- Louis permitted regional parliaments to exercise considerable authority over local administration and justice
- Was advised by cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin
- Louis and his advisors became masters of propaganda and the creation of a political image
  - Never allowed a chance to improve the French people
- Louis made sure the French nobles and other major social groups would benefit from the growth of his authority
- Maintained control over foreign affairs and limited the influence of nobles' institutions on the monarchy
  - He never tried to abolish these institutions or limit their authority at the local level
- The monarchy usually consulted with regional parliaments before making rulings that would affect them

## 4. Parliament

