



1.3.4 Practice: How Did the Monarchies of Europe Differ?

Practice Assignment

World History Sem 2 (2012) (S1771139)

Zachary Latta

Points possible: 20

Due date: / Date: _____

Assignment

In this activity, you will use a chart to organize the characteristics of different European nations and write two analytic paragraphs about them. Your work will be graded as a whole. This assignment is worth 20 points.

1. Use the chart below to organize the characteristics of the different European countries. Be sure to include the details that made each government unique.

European monarchies	Characteristics
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Didn't always have absolute king• Very Religious.• Catholicism
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Absolute power was key to rule• Allowed leaders to act like gods.• Also Weakened noble authority
England	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kings semi-limited until late 1800s, when kings became truly limited.

Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King was absolute until 1848, but retained lots of power until monarchy was abolished in 1917.
Prussia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prussia German kingdom • Generally had absolute rule • Once collapsed, no more power
Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Czar had absolute power until monarchy was abolished in 1917. • Parliament was created, but it was just a show of loyalty to Czar which -lead Czar had power

2. When you have completed the chart, use the information to construct two paragraphs that explain how the absolutist governments of Europe were different. You may want to use the graphic organizer to help you construct your paragraphs.

Paragraph 1

Thesis statement:

Despite seeming quite similar, the absolutist governments of Europe were surprisingly different, both in rule and religiously.

Evidence 1:

Upon close analysis, it is evident that religion played

an important role in monarchies,

Evidence 2:

This is most evident in the Spanish empire with Phillip II.

Evidence 3:

~~The Spanish~~ By citing religion as his cause, Phillip II turned his nations into nationwide movements, helping him maintain power.

Transition sentence:

~~In addition to religion, tolerance for differences~~
Many concepts from religion were expanded on by other leaders.

Paragraph 2

Thesis statement:

In addition to religion, tolerance for outliers played an unprecedented role in the power of monarchies.

Evidence 1:

Ivan the Terrible, of the Russian Empire, enforced a nearly zero-tolerance rule for citizens and laws.

Evidence 2:

Through this, he showed citizens that he was truly an absolute monarch - any attempts to overcome him would be destroyed.

Evidence 3:

In addition to Russia, Prussia^{rulers} enforced a strict zero-tolerance rule.

Conclusion:

Fear, among all, is what defines power as held by rulers.