

Monarch Vocabulary

1. Monarchy – one ruler of a country that is hereditary, passed from generation to generation.
2. Nation – a that shares a government and could share a language and culture
3. Heir – a person who inherits another persons property
4. Inherit – to transfer property to an heir
5. Reign – to guide or control
6. Absolute monarch – a king or a leader like Louis XIV of France that has power the whole kingdom.
7. Constitutional monarchy – A monarch in a government that has power limited to rules or a constitution.

Spain

1. Inquisition – an official investigation, and usually is political or religious
2. Spanish Armada – A fleet that is assembled and dispatched by King Phillip II of Spain in an unsuccessful attempt to invade England in 1588.
3. Charles I - king of Spain from 1516 to 1556 and went by Charles V. Also, he was the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire from 1519 to 1556. He inherited a Spanish and Habsburg empire, extending across Europe from Spain and the Netherlands to Austria and the Kingdom of Naples and reaching overseas to Spanish America.
4. Philip II – was the king of Spain from 1556 to 1598 and his wife was Mary I. He was the son of Charles V/ Charles I of Spain. He continued the policy of the Catholic religion.
5. Ottoman empire – Also known as the Turkish Empire that was founded around 1300 by Osman, the ruler of the Ottoman empire. It reached its greatest territorial extent under Suleiman in the 16th century. The empire collapsed after World War I.

France

1. Divine right of the king – the belief that a kings right was divine, or that god chose the king.
2. Hundred Years War - the series of wars between England and France from 1337 to 1453 when England lost all its possessions in France except Calais, a seaport in Northern France which is on the Strait of Dove. It is the closest French port to England.
3. Henry IV – King of Germany and the Holy Roman Empire, he argued with Pope Gregory and was banned from the church.

4. Louis XIII - King of France from 1610 to 1643. He overcame familial insurrection (family rebellion) and war with Spain and the Hapsburgs by relying heavily on his political adviser Cardinal Richelieu.
5. Cardinal Richelieu – A French prelate and statesman and principal/prime minister to Louis XIII.
6. Louis XIV – The king of France from 1643 -1715, a symbol of absolute monarchy.
7. Versailles -

Russia, Prussia and Austria

1. Czar – the emperor of Russia
2. Peter the Great or Peter I – was the czar of Russia from 1672 to 1725 that reformed the government of Russia by introducing ideas from western Europe.
3. Catherine the Great – empress of Russia from 1729 to 1796 and who greatly increased the territory of the empire.
4. Frederick II - King of Prussia from 1740 to 1786. He was successful in the **War of the Austrian Succession** and the Seven Years' War. Also, he brought Prussia great military reputation in Europe.
5. Maria Theresa – Archduchess (princess of the Austrian imperial (pertaining to an emperor or empress) family.) She was the queen of Hungary and Bohemia from 1740 to 1780 and was the wife of Francis II, mother of Joseph II, Leopold II, and Marie Antoinette.

England

1. Magna Carta – The agreement King John had with his nobles, which limited his power.
2. Henry VIII – King of England from 1509 to 1547, he began the English Reformation because the Catholic Church wouldn't let him divorce his wife.
3. Elizabeth I – Queen of England from 1558 to 1603 and was admired by everyone. She reestablished the Protestant religion in England. Her reign was marked by several plots to overthrow her including: the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1587, the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, and domestic prosperity and literary achievement.
4. James I – King of England from 1603 to 1625 (was king of Scotland as James VI from 1567 to 1625) He was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, he succeeded the heirless (without inheriting another person's property) Elizabeth I as the first Stuart king (a member of the royal family that ruled in England from 1603 to 1714) of England. His belief in the divine right of kings and his attempts to abolish Parliament and suppress the Presbyterian religion in Scotland created

- resentment that led to the English Civil War. He sponsored the King James Bible.
5. Charles I – was the King of England, (also Scotland, and Ireland) from 1625 to 1649. The English Civil War, which was from 1642 to 1648, began because of his powers struggles with Parliament. Charles was defeated in the English Civil War. He was tried for treason and was beheaded in 1649. He supported the **Divine Right of Kings**.
 6. English Civil War – A civil war that took place from 1642 to 1651 between the between the Parliamentarians and the Royalists
 7. Oliver Cromwell – An English general, Puritan statesman, and Lord Protector of England, (also Scotland, and Ireland) from 1653 to 1658.
 8. Richard Cromwell – the son of Oliver. He was an English soldier, politician, Lord Protector of England from 1658 to 1659.
 9. Charles II - King of England, (also Scotland, and Ireland) from 1660 to 1685, who reigned during the Restoration – a period of expanding trade and colonization as well as strong opposition or replacement to Catholicism.
 10. James II - King of England, (also Scotland, and Ireland) from 1685 to 1688. The last Stuart king (a member of the royal family that ruled in England from 1603 to 1714) to rule both England and Scotland. He was overthrown by his son-in-law, **William of Orange**.
 11. William III and Mary II- William III was also known as **William of Orange. He was** the King of England (also Scotland, and Ireland) as a joint ruler with his wife, Mary II, daughter of James II from 1689 to 1702. Also, he was a Dutch stadholder (a governor of a province) and was prince of Orange. He was asked by the James’ opponents to invade England (1688) and was proclaimed joint monarch with Mary (1689) after James fled.
 12. Parliament - The legislature of Great Britain. Parliamentarian originally (in 1644) was a designation of one of the sides in the English Civil War. It means, "one versed in parliamentary procedure.”
 13. English Bill of Rights – an English statute (to make into law) of 1689 confirming, with minor changes, the Declaration of Rights, declaring that the rights and liberties of the subjects and settling the succession in William III and Mary I.
 14. Glorious Revolution - The revolution against James II, where there was little armed resistance to William and Mary in England although battles were fought in Scotland and Ireland from 1688 to 1689.