Academic Vocabulary

**Absolute Monarch**- form of government in which the ruler has total power among his or her people

**Charles V**- King of Spain, brother of Queen Isabella, and father of Philip II

**Philip II**- King of Spain, supported the Counter Reformation and sent the Spanish Armada to invade England

**Huguenots**- French Protestants

**Henry IV**- Roman Catholic King of England

**Richelieu**- Cardinal Richelieu, was a French clergyman, nobleman, and statesman

**Edict of Nantes**-granted the Protestants (Huguenots) rights in France

**Louis XIV**-  the Sun King, was a monarch of the House of Bourbon who ruled as King of France

**Versailles**- Extravagant Palace of the King of France.

**Henry III**- Became King of England at age 9.

**Petition of Right**- English constitutional document that sets out specific liberties of the subject that the king is prohibited from infringing.

**Cavaliers**-wealthier male Royalist supporters of King Charles I and his son Charles II during the English Civil War

**Roundheads**-supporters of the Parliament of England during the English Civil War

**Commonwealth**-period in the post-Civil War period when Englandwas ruled without a King.

**Elizabeth** I- Queen of England and Ireland, Last monarch of the Tudor era.

**James I**- King of Scotland who also took English Crown.

**Charles I and II**- King of Enlgand whose diagreements with Parliament got him publically executed.

**Oliver Cromwell**- Leader of the Roundheads during English Civil War

**James II**-  last Roman Catholic monarch to reign over the Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland.

**William and Mary**- Asked by Parliament to jointly rule England

**English Bill of Rights**- separation of powers, limits the powers of the king and queen, enhances the democratic election and bolsters freedom of speech.

**Habeas Corpus**- legal action or writ by means of which detainees can seek relief from unlawful imprisonment.

**Limited Monarchy**-form of government in which a king or queen acts as Head of State. The ability to make and pass legislation resides with an elected Parliament, not with the Monarch.

**Frederick the Great**-Prussian King who united his country

**Peter the Great**- Russian Czar known for his extensive reforms in an attempt to establish Russia as a great nation

**Catherine the Great**- Brought Westernization to Russia

**Partition**-

**Natural Law**- philosophy that certain rights or values are inherent by virtue of human nature and universally cognizable through human reason.

**Laissez Faire**- a policy or attitude of letting things take their own course, without the government interfering.

**Wealth of Nations**-Adam Smith’s accounts on economics

**Thomas Hobbes**-  English philosopher, best known today for his work on political philosophy, All men are Selfish.

**John Locke**- one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers and commonly known as the "Father of Liberalism”

**Baron De Montesquieu**-  French lawyer, man of letters, and political philosopher who lived during the Age of Enlightenment.

**Voltaire**-  was a French Enlightenment writer, historian, and philosopher famous for his wit, his attacks on the established Catholic Church

**Jean-Jacques Rousseau**- political philosophy influenced the Enlightenment in France and across Europe

**Mary Wollstonecraft**-  English writer, philosopher, and advocate of women's rights

**Salon**- gathering of people under the roof of an inspiring host, held partly to amuse one another and partly to refine the taste and increase the knowledge of the participants through conversation.

**Prime minister**-  most senior minister of cabinet in the executive branch of government, often in a parliamentary or semi-presidential system