

Aim: How did absolutism affect France?

I. Henry IV

- Bourbon prince 1589-1610
- Converted to Christianity
- Edict of Nantes in 1598
- Gave the Protestants religious tolerance
- Ended the Wars of Religion in France
- Promoted agriculture
- Public works like improving roads
- Encouraged education
- Henry IV was assassinated in 1610

II. Louis XIII

- Ruled with Cardinal Armand Richelieu
- Richelieu protected and strengthened royal authority

III Louis XIV

- King at 4
- Cardinal Mazarin helped Louis rule
- Reformed the army and racked up military victories
- Rebuilt of culture: theatre, music, architecture, painting, sculpture, and all the sciences
- Palace of Versailles
- Louis XIV was known as the Sun King
- Appointed intendants: royal officials collected taxes and carried out the king's policies
- French army became the strongest in Europe
- Ruled France for 72 years, longer than any other monarch in European history

- Wars of Louis XIV were costly
- Cancelled Edict of Nantes
- Forced out 100,000 artisans and workers
- War of the Spanish Succession (1701-14)
- France and Spain would remain separate
- Philip V received Spain and its overseas colonies
- Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI acquired the Netherlands and Italian possessions.
- Died in 1715