<table>
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<th>Period 1: Comparison SAQ Questions from Ch 15 (Absolutism)</th>
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| 1. a) Explain one specific similarity between the Middle Ages and The Age of Absolutism.  
  b) Explain another specific similarity between the Middle Ages and The Age of Absolutism.  
  c) Explain one specific difference between the Middle Ages and The Age of Absolutism. |
| 2. a. Explain one specific similarity of absolutism between Louis XIV and Peter the Great.  
  b. Explain one specific difference of absolutism between Louis XIV and Peter the Great.  
  c. What accounts for the similarity in part a? |
| 3. a) Explain one specific characteristic of Russia’s growth during the Age of Absolutism.  
  b) Explain one specific contradictory characteristic of Austria’s growth during the Age of Absolutism.  
  c) Explain what accounts for the difference between the characteristics of Russia’s and Austria’s growth of power during the Age of Absolutism. |
| 4a) Explain one specific similarity between the government of Russia under Peter the Great and France under Louis XIV.  
  4b) Explain one specific difference between the government of Russia under Peter the Great and France under Louis XIV.  
  4c) Explain for the difference between the government of Russia under Peter the Great and France XIV. |
| 5a) Explain one specific similarity between Louis XIV and Peter the Great in two of the following areas: a. Political  
  b. Economic  
  c. Religious  
  5b) Explain what accounts for that similarity for one of your choices from question a. |
| 6. a. Explain one specific similarity between France and Russia regarding absolutism.  
  b. Explain one specific difference between France and Russia.  
  c. Explain what accounts for the difference between France and Russia regarding absolutism |
| 7. The French Wars of Religion and the 30 Years War shared many similarities and differences. |
A. Explain one important similarity in the reasons why these wars emerged in the two different time periods.

B. Explain one important similarity in the effects of these wars in these two time periods.

C. Explain one critical response to either of these wars in their respective time periods

1B. A. Explain one specific similarity between the Austrian Empire and Russia.
   B. Explain another specific similarity between the Austrian Empire and Russia.
   C. Explain one specific difference between the Austrian Empire and Russia.

2b: A. Explain one specific similarity of absolutism in the 17th century between Louis XIV of France and Peter the Great of Russia.
   B. Explain another specific similarity of absolutism in the 17th century between France and Russia.
   C. Explain what accounts for the similarity between absolutism in the 17th century between France and Russia.

Answers 1:

A. The economy of both periods were declining, as there was a second “Little Ice Age”. Imports were decreasing during the Age of Absolutism as silver was no longer imported from the Americas. During the Middle Ages, imports were also very low because of the outbreak of the Black Death.

B. Both monarchies during the Middle Ages and Age of Absolutism dealt with unhappy peasants. During the Middle Ages, the monarchy was unable to control the rise peasant revolts due to the release of serfdom and demand for higher wages. During the Age of Absolutism, peasant revolts happened throughout Europe after the Thirty Years’ War as Nobles possessed increasing power.

Witches were burned during the Age of Absolutism and during the Middle Ages, people were attacked by flagellants for their faith.

C. During the Age of Absolutism, rulers such as Louis XIV wished to centralize the government and their subjects around them, and were seen as the “voice of God”. The Middle Ages still revolved around serfdom and knighthood, in which a king used lords to control their provinces.

Answers 2:

potential answers for similarities:

- Both rulers had strong military influence
- Both had the desire to expand their empires
- Both had big egos and confidence
- Both had a strict set of etiquette
- Both spent a lot of the treasury
Both increased taxes
Both practiced mercantilism
Both decreased power of nobility
Both tried to gain control of political affairs

Potential answers for differences:
- Peter the Great attempted to "westernize" his "Backward Country"
- Louis spent substantial amounts of money on Versailles, while Peter spent most of it on military
- Peter tried to form a new class of nobility based on merit
- Louis ruled a culturally advance state while Russian under Peter the Great was in need of modernization
- Louis gained control over nobles by forcing them to serve him, while Peter took a murderous approach to disloyal nobility

What accounts for similarities in part A?
- Both rulers had ambition to expand their economic empires
- Wanted to build power for them and their empires
- Used military to gain power
- Western values of absolutism
- Western political influence on expansion of empires

Answers 2B

Option 1
A. One specific similarity of absolutism in the 17th century between France and Russia would be the suppression of the nobility. Louis XIV of France contained the nobles of his empire into the Palace of Versailles, depriving any aristocrats of power and forcing them to adhere to his game of favoritism. Likewise, Peter the Great of Russia demanded that all members of the landholding class serve in political offices and created a system of merit where nobles can gained his favor through elevating in rank.
B. One specific similarity of absolutism in the 1600s between France and Russia includes the militant strength of the rulers Louis XIV and Peter the Great. Louis XIV, the ruler of France, made war an incessant activity during his reign. Similarly, Peter the Great, ruler of Russia, modernized and westernized his empire to increase the power of his army.
C. The similarity between absolutism in the 17th century between France and Russia of militant strength can be accounted for through the desire for a centralized state and power. Louis XIV strived for military glory and royal power which led the state of France to create an army of 400,000. Similarly, Peter the Great desired a state of Western European influence and a port that was easily accessible to Europe.

Option 2
A. One specific similarity between absolutism in the 17th century between France and Russia would be the political influences of religion within the state. As a non politique,
Louis XIV of France was a devoted Catholic; however, he believed that the religious authorities had no power of influence of the state. Likewise, Peter of Great struggled to gain state control of the Russian Orthodox church and created the position of the procurator who represented the tsar at religious conferences.

B. One difference concerning absolutism in the 1600s between France and Russia would be the methods of applying absolutist power. Peter the Great of Russia attempted to reform the Russian government through the destruction of old political ideas and force European ideals into Russian culture. Louis XIV of France, rather than attempting to completely reform the French government, utilized the old system to work in his favor through the suppression of nobles and absolute military rule.

C. The similarities and differences in France and Russia concerning absolutism in the 17th century are due to a wish for religious control in the territories and different views on how to rule. As non politiques, Louis XIV and Peter the Great both wanted control over the religious aspects of life. On the other hand, both rulers used different tactics to take rule.

Answers 3

a)  
- suppression of nobility's jurisdiction  
- replacement of more competent and skilled rulers from those before rulers  
- absolutism  
- increase  
- of growth of military power through Peter the Great  
- organization of government  
- placement of nobility in specific careers  
- economic birth  
- overthrow of previous power  
- increase in territory  
- war

b)  
- did not practice absolutism  
- weakening of other authorities  
- many different ethnicities  
- never became centralized  
- war  
- rivalry with other countries  
- attempt to expand territory  
- no centralization  
- increased military jurisdiction  
- nobles given different jobs

c)  
- Russia was highly centralized compared to Austria because Russia successfully integrated the peoples of its empire while Austria failed due to varying ethnicities
**Answers 4**

4a) Both Peter the Great and Louis XIV eliminated the opposition of the nobles in their respective countries. Both Peter the Great and Louis XIV both depleted the funds of their respective countries for war time. Both Peter the Great and Louis XIV expressed the economic theory of mercantilism.

4b) Russia, under Peter the Great, reintroduced serfdom, while Louis XIV did not.

4c) An abundance of land and a shortage of peasants led to the return of serfdom in Russia, but this did not happen in France under Louis XIV because there were many low class citizens.

| 5a) Political similarities: centralized gov’t, absolute monarchs, politiques to expand power |
| 5b) Economic similarities: both used mercantilist policies, taxes, tariffs |
| 5c) Religious similarities: stood behind Catholicism to gain power, wished to gain control of church |

5a) Political differences: Peter the Great strived to be like Louis XIV.

5b) Economic differences: Louis spent money on Versailles while Peter spent it on war.

5c) Religious differences: Peter converted to Catholicism to adapt to Western culture while Louis did it to gain political authority.

**Answers 6**

a. The similarities between France and Russia regarding absolutism include the centralized monarchy within their governments. This absolute reign allowed for the rulers to maintain complete and sovereign control over their land.

b. A difference between France and Russia is that Peter the Great attempted destroy the old system, though Louis XIV embraced the old styles of government.

c. The differences between France and Russia can be explained by Peter’s attempt to westernize Russia by integrating European technology and gadgets into his empire while Louis maintained the traditional ways of French life.

a. The similarities between France and Russia regarding absolutism include their use of mercantilism. By increasing exports, utilizing raw materials, and forming new industries, these two empires maintained a centralized government.

b. A difference between France and Russia is their ideas regarding social mobility. Louis degraded the nobles while Peter allowed opportunities for the lower classes.

c. The differences between France and Russia can be explained as Louis forced nobles to serve him in the Court of Versailles while Peter formed The Table of Ranks that allowed lower classes to become nobles and gain a position in the military offices.
a. One similarity between France and Russia that regards absolutism is the ideals that they had about war. Both King Louis XIV and Tsar Peter the Great believed that war was the best way to build affluence and power in their states. They used many funds on wars to try to build empires with lands that were acquired from warfare.

b. A difference between France and Russia is the fact that they had different views on how to spend their money. Peter the Great favored supplying for an army and navy, while Louis XIV focused more on the lavish aspects of his life.

c. The differences between France and Russia can be determined by the differing personalities of Peter and Louis. Louis valued his large palace more than most other things, while Peter valued warfare more, which led to the creation of the first Russian navy.

Answers 7

A.
1. The French Wars of religion emerged from the Huguenot threat to the Catholic power in France. Similarly, the struggle between militant catholicism in Spain and the HRE and militant calvinism in France instigated the 30 Years’ War.
2. The French Wars of religion emerged from a Bourbon threat to Guise power. Through the marriage of Henry of Navarre, a Bourbon, and the sister of Charles IX, a Valois, Charles IX felt threatened by a Bourbon getting married into royal power. Similarly, the 30 Years’ War was instigated by a conflict for power between the Bourbon dynasty of France and the Habsburg dynasty of Spain and the HRE. Frederick IV, a Protestant, battled for power with Duke Maximilian, a Catholic foe their influence in Europe.

B. In the french wars of religion, the Edict of Nantes was issued, allowing Calvinists to practice their religion and thus ending the war. Similarly, after the 30 years war, the Peace of Westphalia allowed German rulers to choose the religion in their country. Due to these treaties, Europe was now able to agree over religious factors.

C.
1. Due to the monarch’s attempt to extend their authority and the increased taxes to finance the war, peasants and nobles revolted throughout Europe. As a result of the French Wars of Religion, Huguenots were able to practice their religion freely throughout France.
2. The 30 Years War rearranged Europe’s structure of power and created many territories. The 30 Years War also weakened the power of the Holy Roman Empire and decentralized German power.
3. The French Wars of religion, instead of granting more power toward Charles IX, discredited the Valois Dynasty due to their harsh actions against the Huguenots.
Answers 1b
A & B: originally second hand powers; both became military powers; expansion; serfdom huge thing at beginning of each empire; standing armies; threatened by nobles; mercantilism C: Russia expanded west, Austria expanded east; Russia heavily influenced by the west (Europe), Austria was the west; Russia allowed non-nobles to join nobility to create a new nobility based on merit, unlike Austria; Russia became centralized, Austria never became centralized; Austria was divided due to different ethnicities and cultures, Russia was not

Answers 2B
A. One specific similarity of absolutism in the 17th century between France and Russia would be the suppression of the nobility. Louis XIV of France contained the nobles of his empire into the Palace of Versailles, depriving any aristocrats of power and forcing them to adhere to his game of favoritism. Likewise, Peter the Great of Russia demanded that all members of the landholding class serve in political offices and created a system of merit where nobles can gained his favor through elevating in rank.
B. Another specific similarity of absolutism in the 1600s between France and Russia includes the militant strength of the rulers Louis XIV and Peter the Great. Louis XIV, the ruler of France, made war an incessant activity during his reign. Similarly, Peter the Great, ruler of Russia, modernized and westernized his empire to increase the power of his army.
Financially, both practiced mercantilism and raised taxes, and Louis XIV used the money to wage war and Peter used it to support his army and navy (both used the money they raised for military purposes).
C. The similarity between absolutism in the 17th century between France and Russia of militant strength can be accounted for through the desire for a centralized state and power. Louis XIV strived for military glory and royal power which led the state of France to create an army of 400,000. Similarly, Peter the Great desired a state of Western European influence and a port that was easily accessible to Europe.