

AIM: Enlightenment Ideas and Government: How much power should a king have?

DO NOW: Vocabulary

democracy: government where people make rules

petition: people request a new law

Parliament: the governing body of England (Great Britain, United Kingdom)

trial by jury: Guilt or innocence is decided by a group of peers who weigh evidence.

MOTIVATION: Do you think England should keep its king? Is the king today like a king hundreds of years ago? What has changed? Should kings be bound by laws? Presidents? Why? What would happen if they weren't? What power would nobles, bourgeoisie and even peasants have to limit the power of a king? What does a king need from them?

ACTIVITY: From the Magna Carta:

"We have granted moreover to all free men of our kingdom for us and our heirs forever all the liberties written below...

-- No scutage (tax) shall be imposed in our kingdom except by the common council.

-- No free man shall be taken or imprisoned or in any way destroyed except by the legal judgement of his peers or by the law of the land."

The English Monarchy/ A Chronology of Events

1534- Henry VIII declares England a Protestant nation, executes opponents.

1553- Queen Mary Tudor tries to make England Catholic again. Marries Catholic king of Spain.

1558- Queen Elizabeth I returns England to Protestant religion.

1603- James Stuart of Scotland becomes King of England. Parliament battles him for control.

1625- Charles I becomes king. Tries to rule without Parliament.

1642-1649- Civil War between Parliament and monarchy.

1649- Charles I tried and executed.

1649-1660- Parliament rules England as a republic.

1660- Charles II becomes King of England.

1689- Parliament selects William and Mary as new king and queen.

The French Monarchy: A Chronology of Events

1572- 10,000 French Protestants murdered in Paris, Civil war.

1589- Henry of Navarre, a Protestant, becomes King of France, becomes Catholic to keep France united

1598- Edict of Nantes protects religious freedom for Catholics and Protestants

1610- Henry assassinated.

1614- Nobels fail to regain control of France from Louis XIII. Cardinal Richelieu seeks to unify France under the King.

1643- Louis XIV becomes king at age 4.

1685- Louis XIV gains absolute power. Forces Protestants out of France.

1701-1713- Wars with England, Austria and Spain

SUMMARY: What did Louis XIV mean by "L'etat, c'est moi"? Should a king be above the law?