**Guided Reading Exercise**

**Chapter 16: Absolutism, Constitutionalism, and the Search for Order, 1640–1700**

**What were the most important differences between absolutism and constitutionalism, and how did each system establish order?**

*Download and save this document so you can return to it as you take notes for studying.* As you read the chapter, fill in the chart below to remind yourself of the differences between absolutism and constitutionalism. If you copy and paste from the text, make sure to put quotation marks around the copied material; if, however, you are able to describe the consequences in your own words, you should do so.

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|  | Differences between absolutism and constitutionalism | How each system established order |
| Louis XIV: Absolutism and Its Limits |  |  |
| The Fronde, 1648–1653 |  |  |
| Court Culture as an Element of Absolutism |  |  |
| Enforcing Religious Orthodoxy |  |  |
| Extending State Authority at Home and Abroad |  |  |
| Constitutionalism in England |  |  |
| England Turned Upside Down, 1642–1660 |  |  |
| Restoration and Revolution Again |  |  |
| Social Contract Theory: Hobbes and Locke |  |  |
| Outposts of Constitutionalism |  |  |
| The Dutch Republic |  |  |
| Freedom and Slavery in the New World |  |  |
| Absolutism in Central and Eastern Europe |  |  |
| Poland-Lithuania Overwhelmed |  |  |
| Brandenburg-Prussia: Militaristic Absolutism |  |  |
| An Uneasy Balance: Austrian Habsburgs and Ottoman Turks |  |  |
| Russia: Setting the Foundations of Bureaucratic Absolutism |  |  |
| The Search for Order in Elite and Popular Culture |  |  |
| Freedom and Constraint in the Arts and Sciences |  |  |
| Women and Manners |  |  |
| Reforming Popular Culture |  |  |