

Monarch Scavenger Hunt –KEY

Monarch	Item
Catherine the Great	Favored the landed nobility (Boyars) and expanded the territory of Russia to include the Northern coast of the Black Sea, this German princess overthrew her husband to claim the Russian throne.
Phillip II	This monarch sought to consolidate the land left to him by his father Charles V and forced conformity to the Catholic faith, even into the New World.
Elizabeth I	Coming to the throne in the middle of a religious upheaval (her predecessor earned the name “Bloody”) this monarch led her country to defeat the greatest power (armada) of the day.
Louis XIV	Versailles
James I	A strong advocate of the doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings , this first king of the Stuart dynasty sought to hold on to every power a king could have. In his spare time, he helped create the English Bible and found the first English permanent settlement in the North America.
Peter the Great	Enduring two palace coup d’etat before he was seventeen, he gave Russia no choice but to become modern like the Europe he toured in 1699, taxed the population, built an army and navy in order to expand, and even made the nobles shave and dress in western styles.
Charles I	The shortest monarch in English history, he was even shorter after Parliament had him beheaded for refusing to allow parliament to rule the country, making him the most famous martyr of the absolute Monarchs.
Louis XIV	As a young boy, revolutionaries broke into the palace and held him at gunpoint for a time during the <i>Fronde</i> . Because of this event, he moved out of Paris and rebuilt a hunting lodge to suit his extravagant taste.
Frederick William the Great Elector	Inheriting control of a country that had no natural frontiers for defense, he created a military state with a large standing army and put the aristocracy (Junkers) to serve as officers.
Louis XIV	He put his brilliant financial minister Jean-Baptiste Colbert in charge of his country’s economy. Colbert practiced mercantilism , which sought to create a favorable balance of trade, stimulate the industrial sector with subsidies and protective tariffs , and accumulate a large supply of bullion .
James II	Arguably England’s last absolute monarch, this Catholic king of a Protestant country was too much for Parliament and they invited King William of the Netherlands (and his wife Mary) to drive him out and take the throne to reign – but let Parliament rule.
Phillip II	Escorial was the palace/cathedral/monastery of this Spanish monarch who led his country to be the first great global, European power, claiming most of the New World and sizable pieces of the Far East.
Peter the Great	A “City built on Bones” (estimates are that up to 100,000 died in draining the swamps) St. Petersburg was this monarch’s “Window to the West” as he sought to bring his backward Eastern country into the modern world.