



AP[®] European History 2003 Sample Student Responses

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Frightened by an incident early in life where Louis XIV had to flee Paris from his nobles Louis became a staunch believer in The divine-right Theory. He sought to make his nobles and subjects completely submissive to his will. His goal was "one King, one law, one faith."

Louis's word was law. He felt he was The state as exemplified by ~~the famous quote~~ the famous quote "L'etat est moi." Through constructing Versailles he sought to occupy the nobles time and money with extended stays at The Baroque palace and trivial jobs. His rules of court etiquette at Versailles supported his totalitarian rule. *

Through The intendant system he usurped ~~more~~ more power from The nobles by ~~making~~ ~~making~~ ~~citizens loyal~~ ~~to him~~ ~~and~~. This also kept The nobles from holding these positions of power. ^{Also,} Louis did not hesitate to use artillery to bombard ~~the~~ castles of nobles that opposed him in any way.

Louis also revoked The edict of Nantes which had allowed toleration of Hugonots. Many Hugonots, being nobles, ~~the~~ fled The country with their fortunes leaving less opposition to The ~~the~~ ~~the~~ absolute monarch.

* By dominating the nobles Louis ensured he was The

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Question 3

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only King, the only one with ~~the~~^{any} power. His ~~word~~ word was definitely law in France and Catholicism once again reigned as ~~the~~ the sole religion in France. He accomplished his goal successfully.

* 1) Through a "lettre de cachet" Louis could have anyone arrested at any time with no evidence or proof. His word was the "one law."

* 2) granting ~~the~~ bureaucratic, or low governmental positions to bourgeois citizens, thus earning their loyalty.

Louis XIV ruled France absolutely by removing all opposition to his power. He achieved his goal of "one King, one law, one faith" by removing ~~potiti~~ potential political authorities from the political scene, ruling without Parlement, and forcing religious unity.

Louis XIV was an absolutist. As such, he did not consult parlement, and built Versailles to keep the nobles occupied with him, instead of politics. To maintain religious unity, "one faith," he revoked the Edict of Nantes in the 1660s, which caused many Huguenots to flee to England. This was a great loss of talent to France, because the Protestant work ethic had ~~providd~~ made for great workers. Louis XIV also suppressed the Jansenists, a new religious order of Catholics. However, Louis XIV did not support them because they had not been commissioned by the Pope.

With no opportunities for political opposition or religious ~~debat~~ diversity, Louis XIV attained his goal of "one King, one law, one faith." However, successful he may have been in his own goal, ~~was~~ at his death France was left with a great debt. The building of Versailles

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Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

BB-2

had cost a fortune. The economy was destroyed. Louis XIV's ~~was~~ success during his life time ~~and raised France~~ was not the success of the nation, but of an individual.