

Fronde:

Cardinal Mazarin succeeded Richelieu. It was Mazarin's taxes and inability to control the nobles (unlike Richelieu) that led to these insurrections.

Louis XIII was king initially but died during the Fronde, so both Louis XIII and Louis XIV ruled during this period. It also explains why Louis XIV was so traumatized by this event: he was still just a boy!

The French were involved in the Thirty Years War against the HRE and Spain. It may seem strange since Louis XIV later tried to unite France and Spain, but France's involvement against Spain during this war is due to its "anti-Habsburg" policy. Therefore, it would make sense that France had defeated the Spanish at Rocroi. This major victory is partially why people were so enraged by the continually heavy taxes in the nation—why were they still paying money when they'd already won?

~Whys~

Fairness (the government would have to compromise w/ state bureaucrats)

Regulation

Of

Nobility

Disrupts

Economy

John Locke:

He was around during the late-1600s, so he'd been witness to the Glorious Revolution. His fairly liberal interpretation of government led him to be chosen as a "spokesman" of sorts who justified Mary and William's overthrow of the former King James II.

His *Second Treatise of Civil Government* established a "state of nature" in which all men are equal under God. He outlined life, liberty, and property as basic rights that if the government overstepped or did not protect was to be considered tyrannical and could be rebelled against. However, men must also surrender some rights to their government.

He also wrote *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding* that describes the "blank state". He argues that people are born with this state and fill it with understanding through experience. This idea influenced many people of the Enlightenment era.

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C

K Haha, American's picked the lock and took his stuff (. U .)

Enlightenment