## The World Today



Using a search platform, choose from the countries in the choice box. (Some will not be monarchies so be careful) Investigate two modern-day absolute and two modern-day constitutional monarchies. Once you've located the correct countries, fill in the chart with the information requested.

	Country I	Country 2	Country 3	Country 4
Country Name				
Type of Monarchy				
Leader of Country				
Length of Time on Throne				
Amount of Power				

## To Think about...

What were the possible causes of Britain moving from being an Absolute Monarchy to a Constitutional one?

We continue to live in a constitutional monarchy in the UK. The last Constitutional Monarchy in France failed. Why did it fail?



Think further—Is it possible to have *anarchic feudalism* or a *utopian monarchy*?

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# The Changing Power of Monarchs.....

## Absolute Monarchy

.....is a form of government where one person, (a king or queen) holds power. We call this ruler a monarch. The monarch had total control over the country. Their power is unlimited. Absolute monarchy was a form of government popular during medieval England and until about the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The system of **feudalism**, further empowered the absolute monarch.

The king or queen usually receive their position because they are born into a royal family as an heir. The medieval English belief that kings derived their power from God, further empowered the monarch. Although no longer present in Europe, it still exists in some modern countries like the Sultanate of Oman, the State of Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the Nation of Brunei.

## Constitutional Monarchy -

.....is a form of government in which a country is ruled by a monarch whose power is limited by a constitution (a written or unwritten set of rules). The monarch is a purely ceremonial ruler. A constitutional monarchy typically has a government which exercises the real power in the country. The government is headed by a Prime Minister. The United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, Sweden, Belgium, Cambodia, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Jordan, and Thailand are examples of constitutional monarchies.







When we think about Monarchy, we must think about POWER!



### Who is more powerful? Circle your thoughts?

A writer or a soldier?

A rich man or a poor man? A farmer or a factory worker?

Woman or man?

Teacher or politician?

A medieval peasant or a modern day dustman?

A King or a Prime Minister who is elected

Someone with a gun or someone with an idea they believe in? Old or young person?

What things do you think you would need to be powerful?

#### Key terms we need to know—

words with their meaning

Match the

Absolutism / Autocracy	A system where power depends on land ownership. One person owns the land and lets other people live on it in return for hard work, loyalty and taxes.
Monarchy	A system where no-one runs the country and there are no laws or rules.
Democracy	A word used to describe a perfect society, an ideal world.
Feudalism	A system where the country is led by one person, who has total power.
Anarchy	A system where the country is run by a King or Queen. (constitutionally or absolutely)
Utopia	A system where the people of the country elect a govern- ment to run the country

## Compare and Contrast

	Absolute Monarchy	Constitutional Monarchy
How much power does the ruler have?		
Where does the power come from?		Power from tradition / acts of parliament
How well does the leader embrace the thought or ideas of others?		
How much does the Ruler's actions affect people's daily lives.		

## A Timeline for change in England.....



1600's

#### King John's barons force him to seal Magna Carta, in which he promises to summon a council to approve certain taxes. Barons could go against him if he disobeyed it.

Parliament refuses to give Charles rules without Parliament, Civil War starts with Parliament and the King against each other. Charles I Parliament. England for 11 years has no monarch and is ruled by Parliament (a republic)





Parliament invites William of Orange to replace King James II, and sets out a Bill of Rights that he must observe. He cannot rule absolutely.