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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 and exemplified by Colbert with the famous quote "l'état c'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 intendancy system, he usurped more power from the nobles by keeping them in the provinces. This also kept the nobles from holding these positions of power. 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 Huguenots. Many Huguenots, being nobles, fled the country with their fortunes, leaving less opposition to the absolute monarch.

* By dominating the nobles, Louis ensured he was the
only King, the only one with that power. His word was definitely law in France and Catholicism once again reigned as 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 law.'

2) granting bureaucratic or low governmental positions to Bourgeoisie 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 potential political authorities from the political scene, ruling without Parliament, and forcing religious unity.

Louis XIV was an absolutist. As such, he did not consult Parliament, 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 been 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 debate diversity, Louis XIV attained his goal of "one king, one law, one faith." However, successful he may have been in his own goal, France at his death was left with a great debt. The building of Versailles
had cost a fortune. The economy was destroyed. Louis XIV's success during his life time was not the success of the nation, but of an individual.