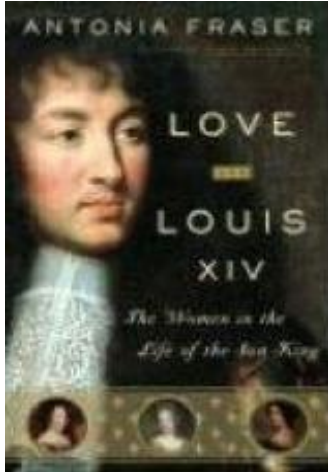


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## Love and Louis XIV: The Women in the Life of the Sun King

by Antonia Fraser

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### About the Book

The self-proclaimed Sun King, Louis XIV ruled over the most glorious and extravagant court in seventeenth-century Europe. Now, Antonia Fraser goes behind the well-known tales of Louis's accomplishments and follies, exploring in riveting detail his intimate relationships with women.

The king's mother, Anne of Austria, had been in a childless marriage for twenty-two years before she gave birth to Louis XIV. A devout Catholic, she instilled in her son a strong sense of piety and fought successfully for his right to absolute power. In 1660, Louis married his first cousin, Marie-Thérèse, in a political arrangement. While unfailingly kind to the official "Queen of Versailles," Louis sought others to satisfy his romantic and sexual desires. After a flirtation with his sister-in-law, his first important mistress was Louise de La Vallière, who bore him several children before being replaced by the tempestuous and brilliant Athénaïs, marquise de Montespan. Later, when Athénaïs's reputation was tarnished, the king continued to support her publicly until Athénaïs left court for a life of repentance. Meanwhile her children's governess, the intelligent and seemingly puritanical Françoise de Maintenon, had already won the king's affections; in a relationship in complete contrast to his physical obsession with Athénaïs, Louis XIV lived happily with Madame de Maintenon for the rest of his life, very probably marrying her in secret. When his grandson's child bride, the enchanting Adelaide of Savoy, came to Versailles she lightened the king's last years until tragedy struck.

With consummate skill, Antonia Fraser weaves insights into the nature of women's religious lives as well as such practical matters as contraception into her magnificent, sweeping portrait of the king, his court, and his ladies.

### Discussion Guide

1. Discuss the various types and degrees of love that shaped Louis's life. How did his mother's circumstances—a pious

woman, age thirty-six when giving birth to him after so many childless years? affect his upbringing, and his perceptions of women?

**2.** Why might Queen Anne have lavished more affection on Louis than on his younger brother, Philippe (Petit Monsieur)? What were the results of this favoritism? How might the boys' development have been influenced by the death of Louis XIII when his oldest son was just five years old?

**3.** What motivated Louis XIII's deathbed attempts to keep Anne from serving as regent? What political legacies had led to their teenage marriage?

**4.** Was Anne's influence over Louis beneficial--to France, to his personal life, to his legacy?

**5.** Was the marriage to the Infanta a stroke of wisdom on the part of Anne and the Cardinal? Would marrying Marie Mancini (for love, no less) have compromised Louis's power?

**6.** Chapter three concludes with the following line: "The marriage so ardently desired by Anne of Austria for over twenty-one years looked set fair to fulfill all of her hopes." What were Anne's hopes at that point? How do those hopes compare to the hopes of contemporary political leaders throughout the world?

**7.** Marie-Thérèse was raised in a culture that sometimes contradicted Louis's, such as the ability of Spanish princesses to inherit the throne. Antonia Fraser even indicates that Marie-Thérèse never fully overcame their language barrier. Were she and Louis a good match? Did Marie-Thérèse fall in love with her husband?

**8.** What transition is reflected in Louis's short-lived romance with Henriette-Anne, who married his brother? Did Louis's subsequent affair with Louise de La Vallière demonstrate the same chivalrous affection he had for Henriette-Anne, or did you view him as predatory? Did Louise's final years in the convent comprise a tragic ending?

**9.** Was the power of Roman Catholicism beneficial to French kings? What was the impact of religious rituals--such as the high-profile Easter mass--on the behavior of Louis? Did he appear to fear damnation, or public disapproval?

**10.** When Louis embarked on a period of long-term Double Adultery with Athénaïs, did you view this as being more dangerous than his previous adultery? Financially or otherwise, did Athénaïs fare better than the others?

**11.** What was your opinion of Louis's adultery in general? Would you have enjoyed being his mistress, or the child of one of his mistresses?

**12.** How did English history influence French history at this time? Did Louis seem to believe that a revolution such as Cromwell's, complete with the execution of Charles I, could ever occur in his own country? Why did Louis offer refuge to King James II and Mary Beatrice?

**13.** Discuss the role of women in seventeenth-century France. Given the lack of options, was the role of mistress to Louis XIV a career opportunity? Did the church offer any means for religious women to gain power and influence?

**14.** The author provides considerable documentation of Louis XIV's workaholic and perfectionism. What were the

ultimate goals of his intense political planning and monitoring? What were the results of his detailed scrutiny?

**15.** Does Louis's relationship with (and probable marriage to) Françoise represent his maturity, or his regression? Did Françoise emulate his mother's role?

**16.** Why might Adelaide so easily have won Louis XIV's heart? When she and Bourgogne died, what was the political and emotional cost?

**17.** What observations did you make about the role of royalty in sustaining the arts--such as Molière's daring masterpiece *Tartuffe*? Did the humanities fare better or worse when monarchs were the primary patrons?

**18.** *Love and Louis XIV* vividly captures the spurious world of seventeenth-century healthcare. What medical misinformation was most intriguing to you? Why didn't more patients refuse the procedure of bloodletting with the bold defiance of governess Duchesse de Ventadour (whose protection of Louis Duc d'Anjou is recounted in chapter fifteen)? How might the culture of Louis XIV, which demanded intermarriage and was obsessed with lineage, have viewed twenty-first-century knowledge of DNA and infertility treatments?

**19.** How did you react to Liselotte? Was she uncouth and disrespectful or refreshingly candid? What cultural gulfs did she represent?

**20.** In chapter fifteen, Adelaide is quoted as saying, "England is better governed under a queen than under a king. Under a king, a country is really ruled by women, and under a queen by men." How does this aphorism apply to Louis XIV? Was France hindered by the Salic law that prohibited women from inheriting the throne?

**21.** The opulence of Versailles contrasts with the poverty and starvation experienced by so many of Louis XIV's subjects. In what way is this book a "prequel" to Antonia Fraser's biography of Marie Antoinette? Discuss the author's other previous works in the context of **Love and Louis XIV**.

## Author Bio

Dame Antonia Margaret Caroline Fraser, DBE (born 27 August 1932), née Pakenham, is an Anglo-Irish author of history, novels, biographies and detective fiction, best known as Lady Antonia Fraser. She is the widow of Harold Pinter (1930–2008), the 2005 Nobel Laureate in Literature, and, prior to her husband's death, was also known as Antonia Pinter.

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**Publication Date:** October 24, 2006

**Hardcover:** 416 pages

**Publisher:** Nan A. Talese

**ISBN-10:** 0385509847

**ISBN-13:** 9780385509848