

Crisis and Absolutism in Europe 1550-1715

- _____ is system of governing through heredity leadership, headed by a king/queen or both.

What is Absolutism?

- _____ is a system in which a ruler holds total power.
- Tied to the idea of the _____
- Rulers received their _____ and were only to answer to God

Scope of Power for Absolutists

- Rulers could:
 - Administer _____
 - Control _____
 - Determine _____
- Make _____
- Levy _____

Europe's Monarchies

Machiavelli's Perfect Prince?

- _____ believed that a ruler must be stern, and feared over loved.
- Rulers must always act in the best _____, not only morally.
- Rulers must not fear becoming unpopular if the actions are justified.

Extending Spanish Power

Charles V & the Hapsburgs

- _____ was the first _____ European nation
- 1519, _____ became king of _____ & _____ (Germany & Netherlands)

Charles V's Rule

- Faced many difficulties in ruling 2 empires at the same time
- Retired as king in 1556, Divided the empire into separate kingdoms with different rulers

Philip II

- Ruled Spain for 42 years,
- Devoted to running the government
- Made himself and _____ monarch
- He had total and complete control over all aspects of running the nation

Philip II & Divine Right

- He believed he ruled by _____ → God gave him the authority to be king
- Focused on Religion:
- Used the _____ to ensure Protestants were punished and Catholicism was enforced
- Known as "_____ " EVER

The Wars of Philip II

- Fighting in the _____ over _____ vs. _____ faiths
- Attempted to invade _____ to punish _____ for problems caused in the Americas

Philip II's Invasion of England

- Philip II sent the powerful Spanish _____ (fleet of ships) to attack
- A combination of weather and better English ships caused the Spanish fleet to be mostly destroyed

Philip II's Problems and Legacy

- Philip spent Spain's treasury on colonial expansion, his palaces, spreading Catholicism but NOT on military.
- _____ around the world began to _____ as a result.

Spain's Golden Age

- 1550-1650 is called the _____ because of the support of art & literature
- _____: El Greco, Diego Velazquez
- _____: Miguel de Cervantes (Don Quixote)

Spain's Economic Decline

- _____ after Philip II
- _____ were expensive
- _____ and _____ were high
- Skilled Jewish and Muslim artisans were forced out of Spain

The Kingdom of France

French wars of religion

Valois Family: The Beginning of the End

- _____ was the last powerful _____
- Three weak sons followed:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

A Mothers Role?

- _____ controlled the sons:
- Was mother to the boys
- Played both sides in the civil war
- Developed a reputation for cruelty

The French Civil War

- There were two sides:
 - _____ family led _____ in
 - _____ family led _____ (French Calvinists) in
 - Fighting for the _____
- Catherine supported the Guises in the first phase.
- Catherine started supporting the Bourbons (Catholic League).
- _____ defeated Catholic League & becomes

St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre

- _____
- August 24, 1572
- _____ Huguenots were killed
- _____, a Bourbon, survived

Effects of Civil War:

- France was left _____
- Royal _____ had _____
- _____ family now replaced by _____

Henry IV Rebuilds France

- Religious tensions caused much violence
- _____ attempted to please Protestants (Huguenots) and Catholics

- _____ was a _____ but converted to _____ to appease majority
- Issued the _____ ◇ protected Protestant communities

Henry IV's Government Changes

- Improved _____
- _____ → roads, bridges, etc.
- Reduced _____ in government
- Henry IV is _____

Louis XIII

- Takes the throne just before his _____ birthday, son of Henry IV
- His mother Marie mismanaged the empire on his behalf causing him to take over as a child.

Cardinal Richelieu

- Unofficially ran the French government from 1624-1642 for Louis XIII
- Suppressed power of Huguenots and nobles by destroying their armies and castles
- Gave nobles official positions to keep them loyal to the king

Louis XIV, The Sun King

- Became king at age _____ (son of Louis XIII who took throne when his father died in 1643)
- Used the _____ as a symbol of his _____
- Louis was supposed to appoint a regent to rule, but shocked everyone and rule alone.

Louis XIV's Ruling Strategy

- Louis XIV used the _____ to give important jobs (so they stayed _____)
- Collected taxes, built the army, etc.
- French army became strongest in Europe

Louis XIV & Estates General

- _____ (French Parliament)
- Never met and did not have a role in government
- This makes the Estates General _____, just for show

French Economy

- Increased _____ and _____ industries
- Encouraged _____ of luxury items
- _____ to take care of French craftsmen
- Emphasis on _____ overseas

Result?

- France became the _____ European country
- Louis XIV often needed more money to pay for _____.

Versailles Palace

- Massive _____ was a symbol of Louis's power and riches

Louis's Power

- High ranking nobles were given prestigious jobs serving the king at Versailles
- This kept the nobles under the king's watch and limited any threat of them gaining power
- Arts were encourage (plays, art, music, dance, etc.)

Louis's Reign

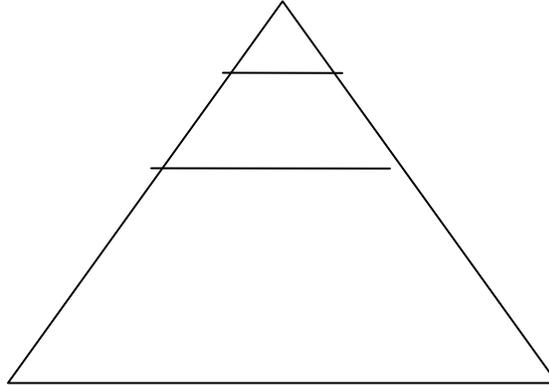
- Ruled as king for _____
- Monarchy defined by grossly overspending on _____

French Failures

- _____ led other European countries to create _____ against France

- _____ against Protestant Huguenots—also hurt the economy as they were a majority of the middle class who paid taxes

French social class structure



The Thirty Years War
Characteristics of the Thirty Years War

- The _____ was the battleground.
- At the beginning ◊ it was the _____.
- At the end ◊ it was Habsburg power that was threatened.
- Resolved by the _____ in 1648.

The Peace of Westphalia (1648)

Political Provisions:

- Each _____ prince became _____ any kind of control by the _____.
- The _____ [Dutch Neths.] became officially _____ ◊ southern part remained a Spanish possession.
- _____ most of the German-speaking province of _____ *This will cause problems later!
- _____ → got lands in No. Ger. on the Baltic & Black Sea coasts; won a voice in the Diet of the Holy Roman Empire; Brandenburg got important territories on North Sea & in central Germany.
- _____ became totally independent of the Holy Roman Emperor → Swiss Confederation.

Religious Provisions:

- _____ would have the same privileges as the _____ had in the Peace of Augsburg.
- The ruler of each state could determine its official religion, BUT [except in the hereditary lands of the Habsburgs], he must permit freedom of private worship.

Nobody Was Happy!

- Many _____ felt _____.
- The _____ it.
- _____ ◊ it ended the fighting in a war that became intolerable!
- For the next few centuries, this _____ was _____ that went wrong in Central Europe.

Triumph of Parliament in England

Queen Elizabeth I

- Takes reign in 1558 after death of Mary (_____)
- Dubbed “_____” because she refused to marry

Problems Elizabeth Inherited

- The country was at war with _____, drain on the royal treasury
- Tension between Protestants & Catholics- _____ & _____ settled this
- Famous for avoiding war by _____ with enemies

Challenges to Power

- She thwarted an invasion attempt by _____ of Spain's armada
- She eliminated a challenge to her power by her cousin _____ – executed her

Problems in the Kingdom

- Country suffered from _____, _____ and _____.
- Riots over _____ and rebellions in _____.
- One of her suitors betrayed her by leading a rebellion

The End of the Tudors

- _____ died on March 24, 1603
- Her death marked the end of the _____ monarchy in England
- Son of her biggest rival, Mary Stuart's ascended to the throne as _____ (a Catholic).

James I [r. 1603-1625]

- Wanted _____.
- He quickly _____ a _____ grown accustomed under the Tudors to act on the premise that monarch and Parliament TOGETHER ruled England as a “balance polity.”
- He alienated the _____ by his strong defense of the Anglican Church.
- Many of England's gentry [mostly rich landowners below the level of the nobility] became Puritans.
- These Puritan gentry formed an important and large part of the House of Commons.
- It was NOT WISE to alienate them!
- Problems he faced:
 - Large _____.
 - He wasn't _____ ◇ he didn't understand English customs [esp. English law!]
 - Believed in _____.
 - _____ sympathies.
 - Clashed with _____ He raised money without Parliament's consent!

Charles I [r. 1625-1649]

- 2nd son of James I
- Pro-ceremonies and rituals.
- _____ of church services imposed by a church court.
 - _____ for both England AND Scotland.
- Seen as _____ by the Puritans.

- Constantly at _____ and _____.
- Always need £, but how to get it??
- Usually Parliament would give Charles £ from _____ to fund his wars.
- Periodically, Parliament would _____.
- In return, Charles would _____ and try to rule England without it ◊ find funds in other ways.
- _____, "selling aristocratic titles, etc.

Ship Money Assessments, 1636 [per square mile]

- The _____ were a medieval _____ for _____ cities for _____.
- Charles applied them to _____ as well.
- This got him around the need to call Parliament into session.³

The Petition of Rights, 1628

- In return for money to fund his wars, Charles I agreed:
 - No _____ without due cause.
 - No _____ without Parliament's consent.
 - No putting soldiers in private homes (aka _____).
 - No _____ during peacetime.
- Charles signed it, and then ignored it, dissolving Parliament!

The English Civil War (1642-1649)

- Royalists → Cavaliers
- House of Lords
- N & W England
- Aristocracy
- Large landowners
- Church officials
- More rural

- Parliamentarians → Roundheads
- House of Commons
- S & E England
- Puritans
- Merchants
- Townspeople
- More urban

Oliver Cromwell [1599-1658]

- _____ was an Officer of the Parliamentary army [cavalry] ◇ the _____.
- Led the army that _____ and now controlled the government.

The Battle of Naseby [re-enactment], 1645

- Charles I is defeated at Marston Moor, Naseby, and Preston.
- He is handed over to Parliament.

Pride's Purge, 1648

- Cromwell _____ the House of Commons of _____ [anyone who isn't anti-monarchy].
- The result is the "_____".

Regicide ◇ Beheading of Charles I, 1649

- Cromwell's Rump Parliament had to consider the fate of the king.
- The vote by the Rump Parliament was 68-67 to _____.
- 1st _____ of a monarch in history.

The Puritan Commonwealth [1649-1653]

- Cromwell rules with the Rump Parliament.
- _____
- Created a _____ ◇ *Instrument of Government*
- _____.
- Europe is _____ ◇ other nations don't recognize it.
- Cromwell _____ the "Rump" Parliament in 1653

The Protectorate [1653-1660]

- Cromwell tears up the ineffective Constitution.
- _____ the _____ and rules with the support of the _____.
- Declares martial law; _____.
- _____ for all [esp. for Jews], except for _____.
- Crushes a _____ in _____.
- Crushes a _____ among the Catholics of Ireland ◇ kills _____ of all _____!

The Restoration (1660-1688)

- *Parliament could no more exist without the Crown than the Crown without Parliament.*

_____!

King Charles II [r. 1660-1685]

- _____ had charm, poise, & political skills [unlike his father!].
- Restored the _____ and reopened the _____ and _____ closed during the Restoration.
- Favored _____.
- Had _____ sympathies.
- Realized that he could not repeat the mistakes his father had made.

1661 ◇ "Cavalier" Parliament [filled with Royalists]

- Disbanded the _____.
- _____ most Puritan rebels.

- Restored the _____ of the Church of England.
- Had Cromwell's body dug up from grave, beheaded, and put decapitated head on display over the bridge leading into London.

1662 ◇ Clarendon Code [Act of Uniformity]

- All clergy & church officials had to _____ to the Anglican *Book of Common Prayer*.
- It forbade " _____ " to worship _____, teach their faith, or attend English universities.

1673 ◇ Test Act

- Parliament _____ from civilian and military positions.
[to the Anglican gentry, the _____ were considered " _____ " and the _____ were seen as " _____ "]

1679 ◇ Habeas Corpus Act

- Any _____ persons could obtain a writ of _____ compelling the govt. to explain why he had lost his liberty.
King James II [r. 1685-1688]
- Was a bigoted convert to _____ without any of Charles II's shrewdness or ability to compromise.
- _____ even the _____ (powerful political party)
- Provoked the _____ that Charles II had succeeded in avoiding!
- Introduced _____ into the High Command of both the _____ and _____.
- Camped a _____ a few miles outside of London.
- Surrounded himself with _____ & attacked Anglican control of the universities.
- Claimed the power to _____ or _____ with _____.

1687 ◇ Declaration of Liberty of Conscience

- He extended _____ without Parliament's approval or support.

The Glorious Revolution 1688

- _____ & _____ leaders _____ jointly to James II's daughter _____ [raised a Protestant] & her husband, _____.
- He was a vigorous enemy of _____.
- He was seen as a champion of the Protestant cause.

English Bill of Rights [1689]

- It _____ between King & Parliament.
- It served as a model for the _____.
- It also formed a base for the steady expansion of _____ in the 18c and early 19c in England.

Main provisions:

- The King _____ the operation of _____.
- The King _____.

- _____ maintained in peacetime without Parliament's consent.
- _____ in Parliament.
- Sessions of Parliament would be _____.
- Subjects had the _____, _____, and freedom from _____ and _____.
- The monarch must be a _____.
- Freedom from _____.
- _____ of the press was dropped.
- _____.

Rise of Austria & Prussia

- Hapsburg Austria
- Expanded _____ from _____ to include _____, _____, _____ & Northern _____
- Empire was _____ – many cultures, languages, laws were different to unite, official religion= _____

Maria Theresa

- Ruled the Empire despite difficulty in getting people to recognize that she was the ruler (because she was a _____)
- Made government more _____, _____ for the poor, had support of the common people.

Problems in Austria

- Never became highly _____ or absolutist
- _____ of an empire
- Ruler had a _____ depending on where he was
- _____ to link the empire
- Each area had its own _____ and _____

The Rise of Prussia

- Emerges as a _____ in 1600s in northern _____
- Strong _____ and very well trained military
- Under _____, Prussia added new lands from Austria

Frederick William the Great Elector

- Ruling Strategies:
- Maintained the _____ in Europe (40,000 men)
- _____ raised _____ to fund army and oversee expansion
- _____ (aristocracy) ran the bureaucracy

Absolute Monarchy in Russia

Peter the Great

- Russia _____ (emperor) from 1689-1725
- Interested in the advanced nations in Western Europe:
 - Began Russian policy of _____—adopting western ideas, technology, and culture.
 - Not all Russians accepted this change, Peter had to force reforms

- Sought control of _____ under his own control (military, church, government)
- Forced landowning nobles (_____) to serve in government or military jobs
- _____ –peasants (called serfs) tied to land belonging to nobles could never leave land
- Forced nobles to dress in _____
- _____ those who resisted
- Imported _____
- _____ system by establishing schools
- _____
- Ended _____ by encouraging fancy parties

Expansion Under Peter

- Created the _____ in Europe
- Wanted a _____ to have access to waterways/trade in the winter
- Defeated _____ in 1709, gained new lands
- Built city of _____ – modern, European city built by serfs
- Expanded across _____ all the way to the Pacific Ocean—became _____

Peter's Legacy

- Russia is now more involved in _____
- Expanded land, built _____
- _____, increase gap between rich and poor

Catherine the Great

Ruled from 1762-1796

Capable leader:

- _____ to make more efficient
- _____ Russian _____ code
- _____ to all children
- Encouraged _____
- Allowed nobles to _____, suppressed _____
- _____ the size of Russia

Looking Ahead

- Four of Europe's five leading powers were ruled by absolute monarchs by the mid-1700s◇
_____, _____, _____,
_____ (NOT England)
- Often fought each other for power
- New ideas will soon change the ways of thinking across Europe