

# Chapter 13: European State Consolidation in the 17th & 18th Centuries



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## Chapter 13 Learning Objectives

After reading this chapter you should understand:

- The decline of Spain, the United Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and the Ottoman Empire, relative to France and the newly formed Great Britain.
- The struggle between absolutism and the aristocracy in France.
- The remarkable stability of British political development.
- The Austrian Habsburg succession crisis and the Pragmatic Sanction to secure the family's dynastic holdings.
- The emergence of Hohenzollern Brandenburg-Prussia as a major European power.
- Peter the Great's efforts to Westernize Russia and make it a major European power.



## Section 1: The Netherlands: Golden Age to Decline

1. What led to Prince William III of Orange to power? How did he become William III, Stadholder of the Netherlands, King of England, Scotland, & Ireland?
2. What were the sources of Dutch prosperity?
3. What caused the decline of Dutch power?



**William III**

# The Dutch "Golden Age" (1580s - 1670s)

# The Netherlands:

# The “Low Country”



# 17c: The “Dutch” Century

- 🚢 It was a political model.
- 🚢 A radical attitude towards religion in the country.
- 🚢 A certain level of religious toleration.
- 🚢 Stable, thriving economy.
- 🚢 “Golden Age” of artists and thinkers.
  - Religion and everyday life were recurring themes in their art.

# Dutch Society

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Home: Greek HS Chappaqua, NY

# Dutch Society

- 🚢 Amsterdam, Rotterdam: granaries with enough surplus for one year.
- 🚢 Generally higher salaries than in any other parts of W. Europe.
  - Even women had higher wages.
- 🚢 "Protestant work ethic."
  - Thrift and frugality.
- 🚢 Had the highest standard of living in Europe!



# *View of Doerrecht* Aelbert Cuyp, 1650s



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# Oude Kerk [Old Church], Amsterdam



**First built in 1300.**

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# *Interior of the Oude Kerk in Amsterdam - Emmanuel De Witt*



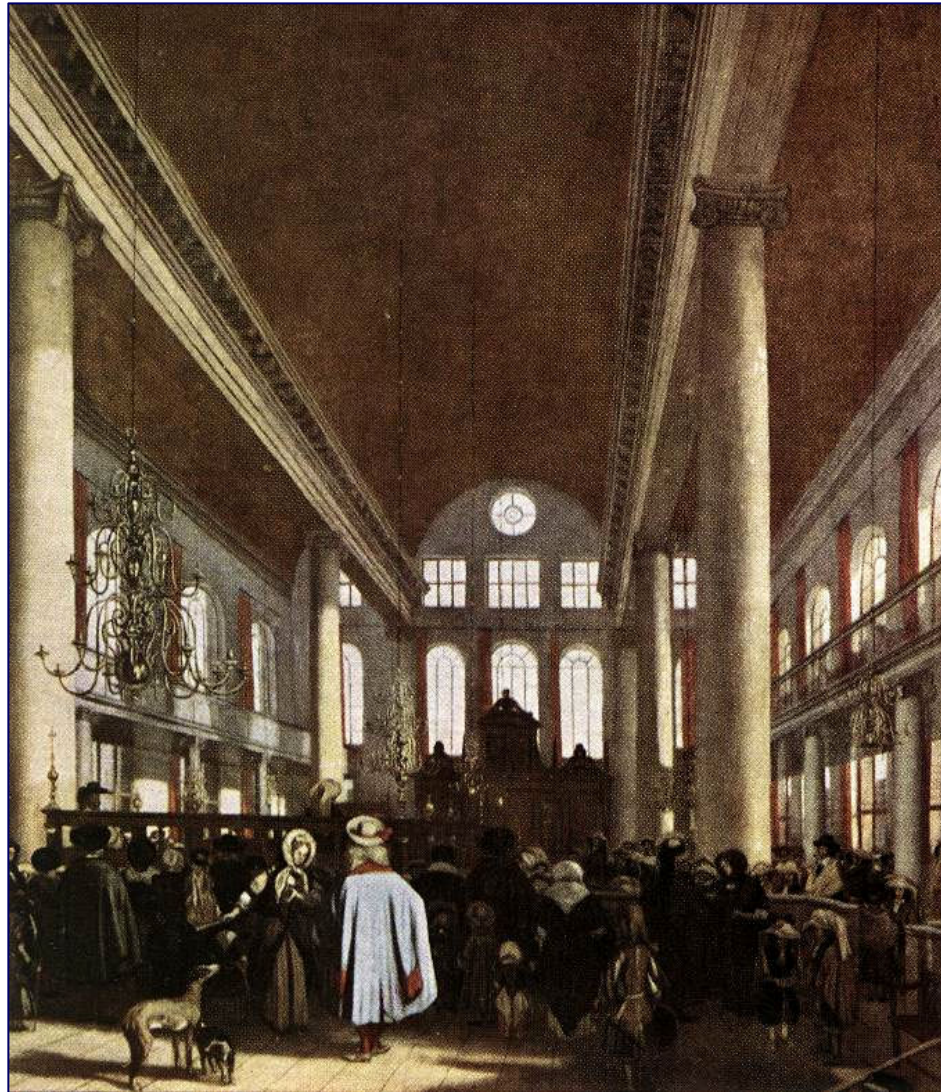
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# Catholic “Hidden” Church in the Attic, Amsterdam,



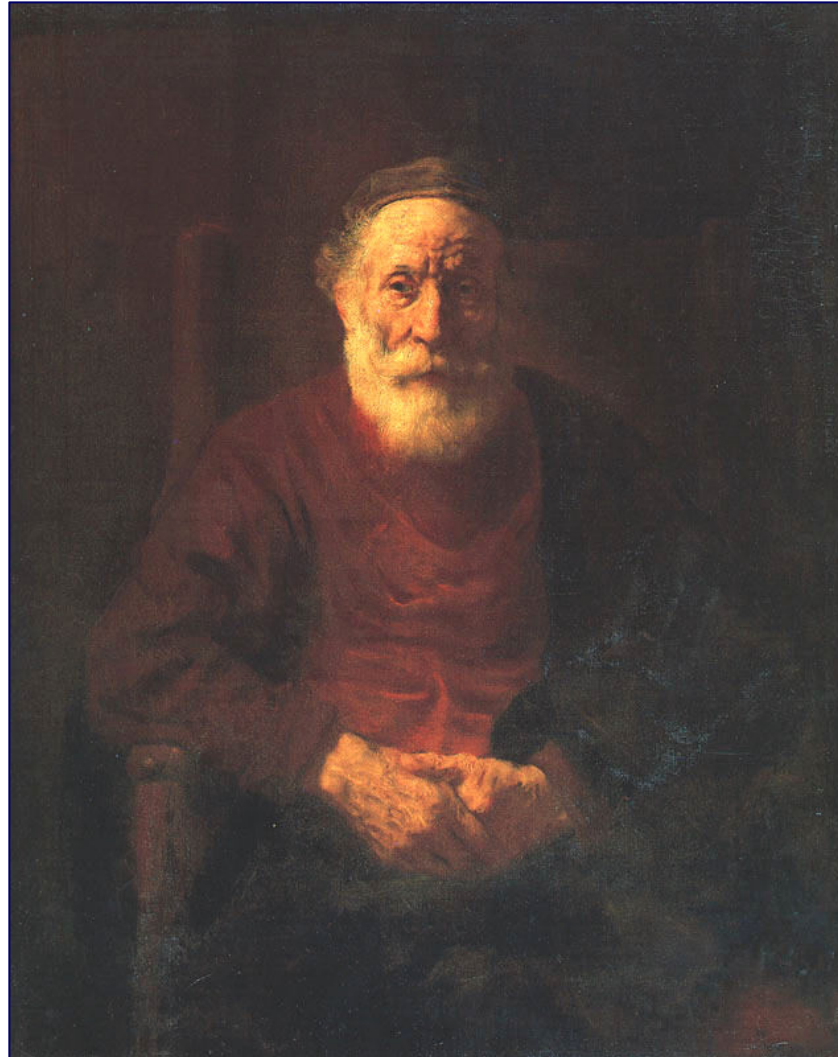
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# *Interior of a Portuguese Synagogue in Amsterdam –*



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# *Portrait of an Old Jewish Man* Rembrandt, 1654



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# *Beware of Luxury* – Jan Steen



**"Genre" Painting**

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# *Still Life with Gilt Goblet* William Heda, 1635



**"Genre" Painting**

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# Upper-class Homes, Amsterdam

Early 1000s



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# Patrician Houses Along the Canal in Leiden



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# *The Burgher of Delft & His Daughter – Jan Steen*



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# *The Leiden Baker & His Wife* Jan Steen



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# *A Young Woman with a Water Jug* - Jan Vermeer, 1662



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# *Girl with a Pearl Earring* Jan Vermeer, 1665



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# The Dutch Economy

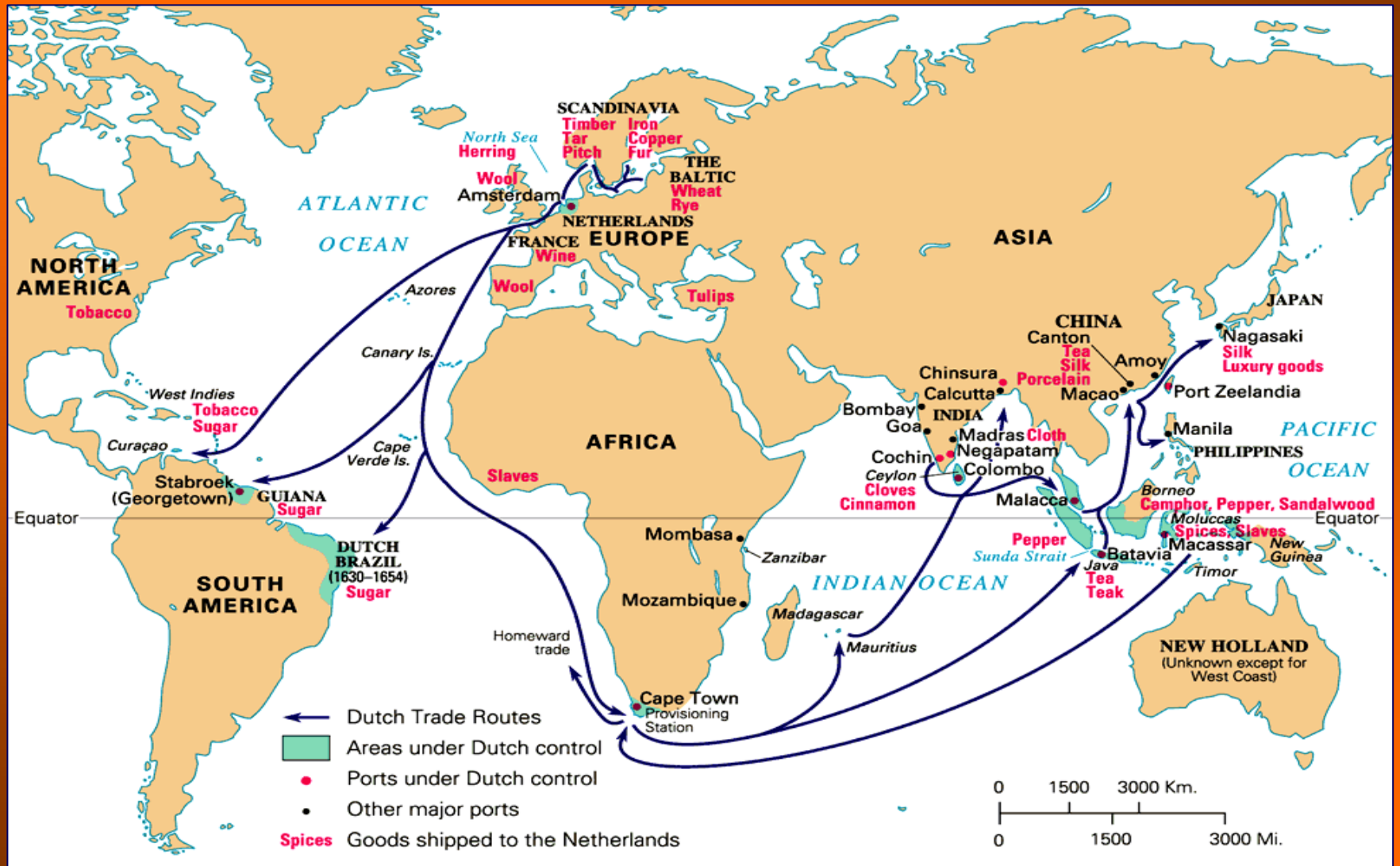
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# The Dutch Economy

- 🚢 Exported diamonds, linens, pottery.
- 🚢 Not much inflation.
- 🚢 Great Dutch land reclamation project was accelerated during this time.
- 🚢 Masters of the "carrying trade" (lowest shipping rates in Europe).



# 17c Dutch Global Commerce



# Dutch East India Ship, mid-



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# Return of the Dutch East India Fleet, 1599



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# *Amsterdam Stock Market (Bourse)* Emmanuel De Witte, 1653



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**Jewish refugees helped found it in 1602.**

# *Sampling Officials of the Drapers Guild – Rembrandt - 1662*



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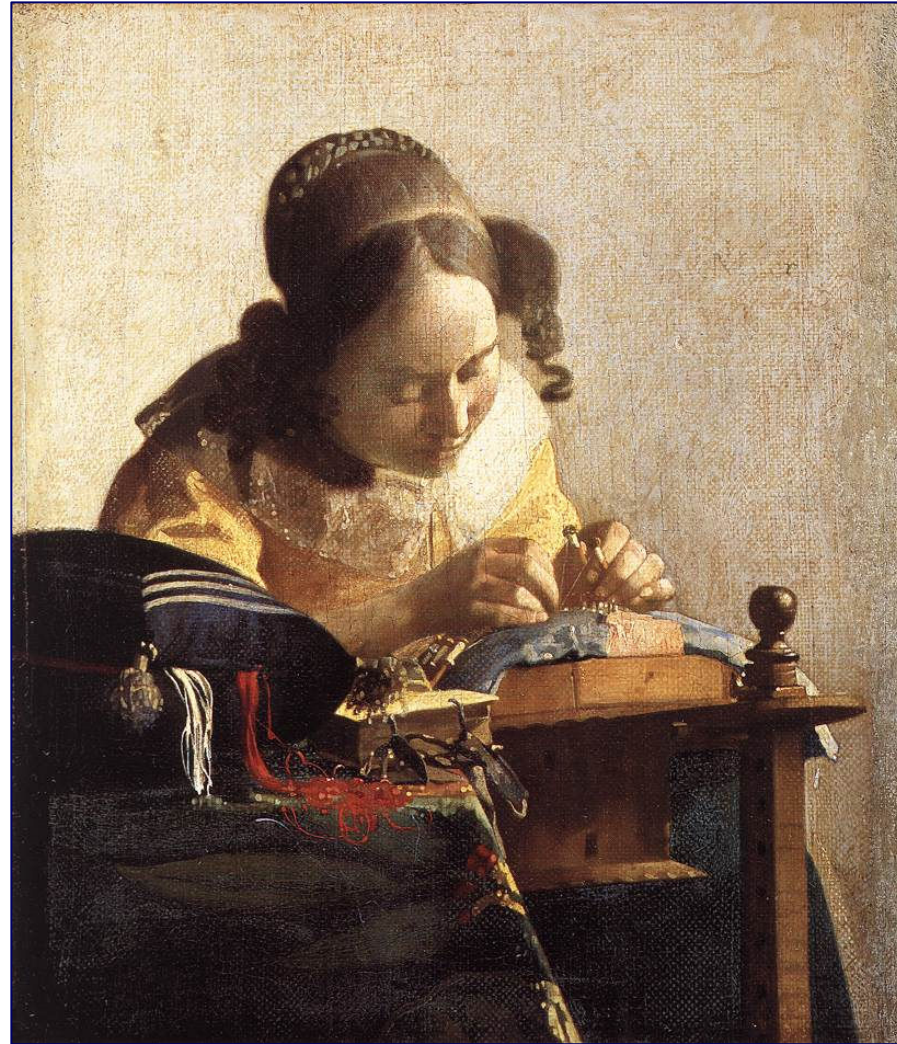
# *The Lace Maker* Nicolaes Maes



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# *The Lace Maker*

## Jan Vermeer, 1669-1670



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# *The Account Keeper* Nicolaes Maes, 1656



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# *A Woman Holding a Balance* Jan Vermeer, 1662



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# *View of Delft*

## Jan Vermeer, 1660-1661



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# Dutch Delftware



English Delftware

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# Dutch West India Company, 1621



Netherland  
Antilles

# 18c Delftware Tobacco Jars



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# Fort Orange (Albany, NY) in New Netherlands



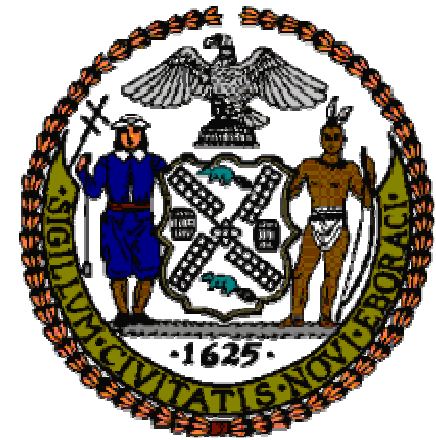
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# New Amsterdam (NYC)

🚢 Settled in 1624.



Official Flag of the  
of the City of NY.



NYC Seal

# New Amsterdam (NYC)

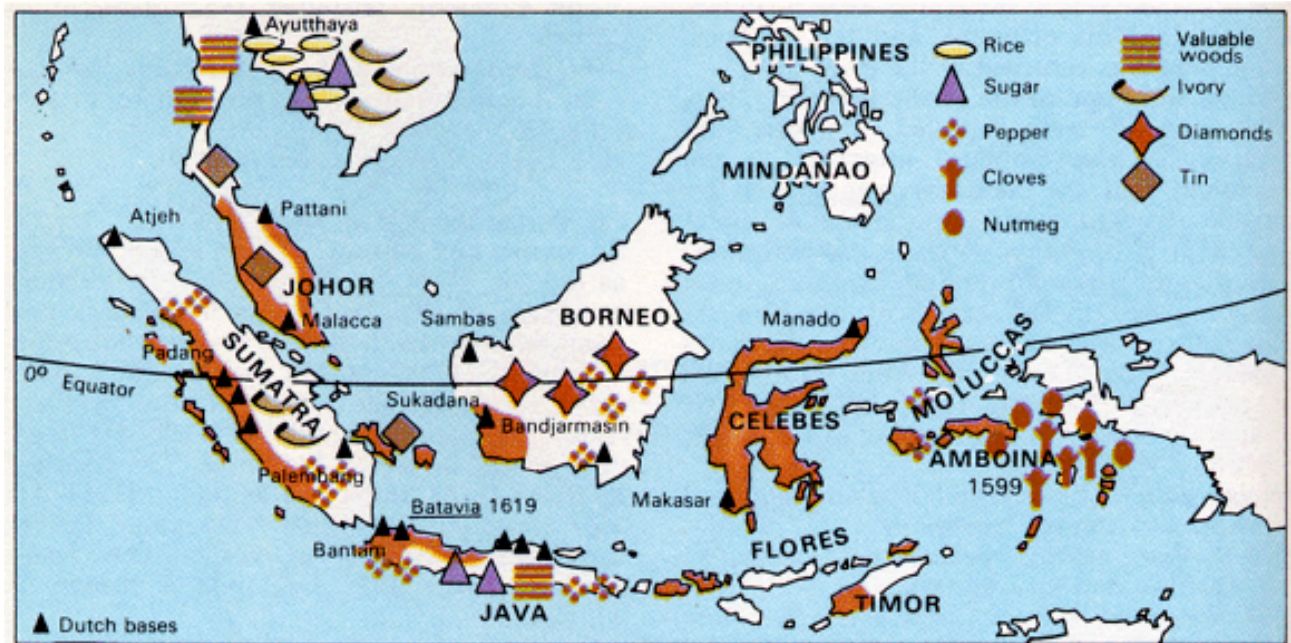


Early 20c Dutch Revival Building in NYC.

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# Dutch East India Company, 1602



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# ***“Africa” Center Panel*** **Jan van der Heyden, 1664-66**



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# The Dutch in Japan, 18c



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# Dutch Ship in Nagasaki Late 18c

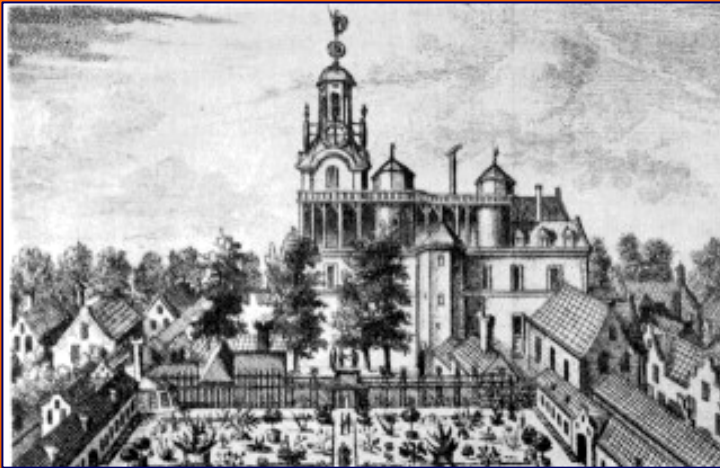


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# Dutch Intellectual Life

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# University of Leiden, 1575



- R By 1645, it was the largest university in the Protestant world.
- R The separation of the strong provinces hindered the power of any church to control intellectual life in the Dutch Republic!

# University of Gröningen, 1614



- R Along with Leiden, they were the first international universities.
- R Half of the students were foreigners.



# René Descartes



The French philosopher lived in Leiden  
from 1628 to 1649.



# Dutch Optics: The Telescope



Most agree that the telescope was  
invented by Hans Lippershey in 1608.

# Astronomical Pioneer: Christiaan Huygens



- R Explanation of Saturn's rings.
- R Wave theory of light.

# Anton van Leeuwenhoek: The Microscope & the Discovery of Micro-Organisms



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# *Anatomy Lecture of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp – Rembrandt, 1632*



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***(detail) Anatomy Lecture of  
Dr. Nicolaes Tulp – Rembrandt, 1632***

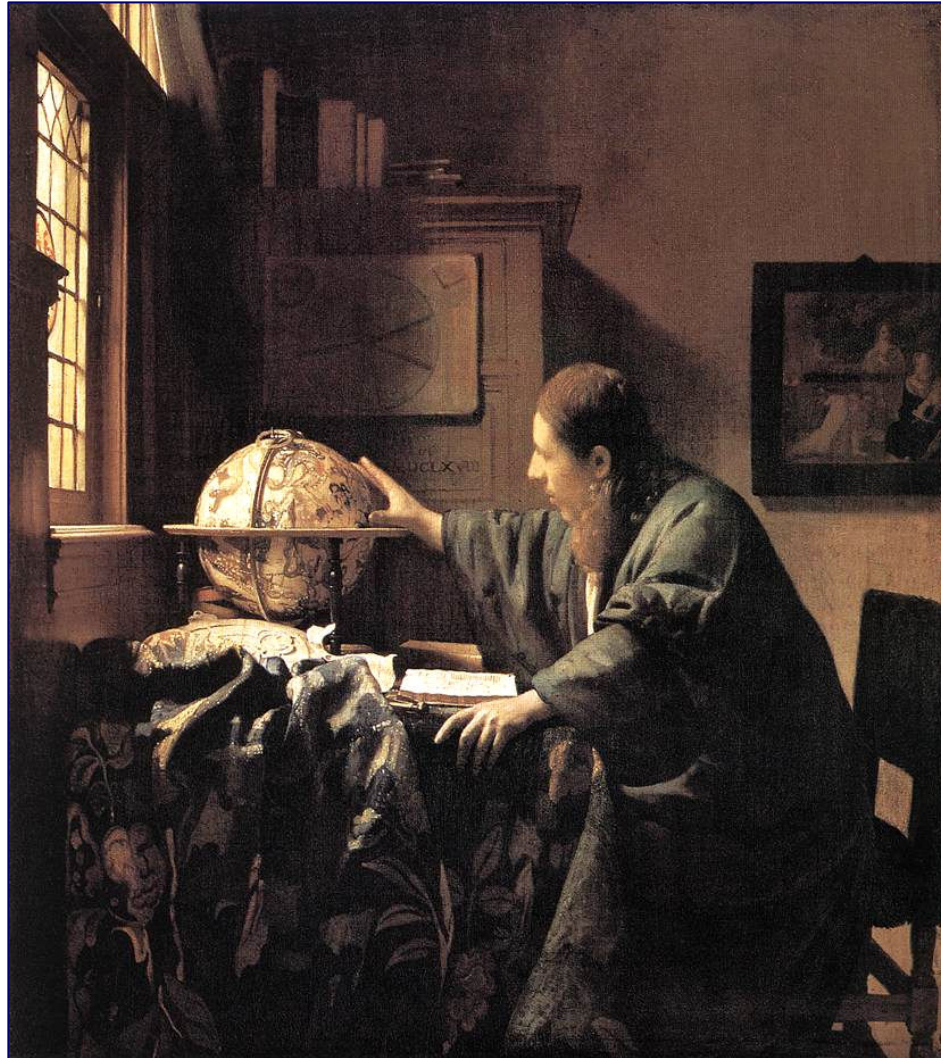


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# Jan Vermeer and Optics

- R Did Vermeer use some of the new discoveries in optics?
- R Did he use lenses to project the image of the subject [*camera obscura*] onto the canvas?
- R It is argued that van Leeuwenhoek was the model for his painting, "The Astronomer."

# *The Astronomer* Jan Vermeer, 1668



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# *The Geographer*

## Jan Vermeer, 1668-1669



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# *Girl Reading a Letter with the Window Open - Jan Vermeer, 1657*



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# *The Music Lesson*

## Jan Vermeer, 1662-1665



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# Dutch Politics

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# The Spanish Hapsburgs & Europe



**Philip II consolidated Hapsburg lands at the end of the 16c.**



# The Netherlands (1609)



# The Dutch Federation

## REGENTS

- provincial level
- held virtually all the power
- strong advocates of local independence

## STADHOLDER

- States General representative from each province
- responsible for defense and order

## STATES GENERAL

- federal assembly
- foreign affairs (war)
- all issues had to be referred to the local Estates

# *The Night Watch* – Rembrandt, 1642



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# Dutch Royal Palace, Amsterdam



**1648-1665**

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# *Count William II Granting Privileges* Cesare van Everdingen, 1654



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# Anglo-Dutch Wars

R First Anglo-Dutch War: 1660-1665

R Second Anglo-Dutch War: 1665-1667

R Third Anglo-Dutch War: 1674-1678



King William III      Queen Mary II  
ascend the throne of England in 1689 after the  
Glorious Revolution.

# William III of England: “Dutch William”



The final “revenge” of the Dutch?

## Section 2: Two Models of European Political Development

- After Wars of Religion, changes in warfare made cost of war go up
- New revenues had to be generated outside the nobility or its diets

# France

- successful in raising revenue
- Louis XIV made the nobility dependent upon him, in return he would support the nobility and their local influence
- Parlement of Paris
- Louis XIV was supported by the Catholics
- France had limited tradition of liberties, representation, and bargaining with the monarchy
- Estates General played little role at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, but then was not summoned from 1614-1789
- Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin were influential



# England

- failed in raising revenue outside the Parliament
- groups cried for English liberties and resisted the monarch's financial intrusions
- Puritanism opposed the monarchy
- Parliament had a long history of bargaining
- Four Stuart monarchs had little trust from the people

# Section 3: Constitutional Crisis and Settlement in Stuart England

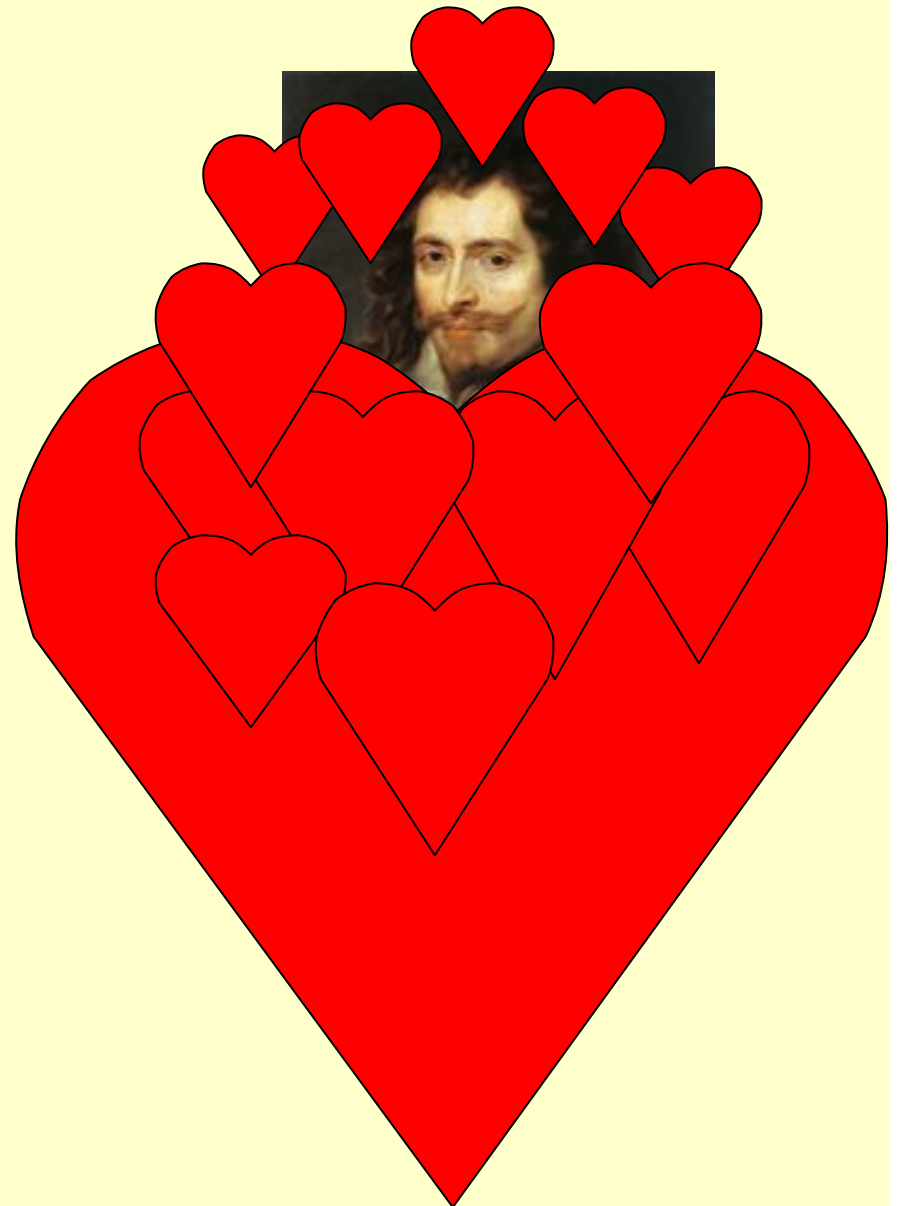
- James VI of Scotland = James I of England in 1603
  - inherited a large royal debt and a divided church
  - advocated the Divine Rights of Kings
    - wrote A Trew Law of Free Monarchies 1598
  - levied impositions
- Puritans hoped that James would favor them
  - wanted to eliminate elaborate religious ceremonies
  - get rid of hierarchical Episcopal system of church governance
- 1604 – January: Millenary Petition at Hampton Court
  - offended the king
- James I believed in recreation and sports
- 1611 – Book of Sports – permitted games on Sundays
  - clergy refused to announce it and James finally rescinded it
- 1620 – Puritans left and formed Plymouth Colony in Cape Cod Bay
  - Massachusetts Bay Colony





# James' Court

- governed by favorites (Duke of Buckingham) –lover?
- Buckingham sold titles to highest bidders
- Foreign Policy
  - wanted peace; made Parliament less influential
- 1604- Peace with Spain
  - pro-Catholic?
  - lessened laws against Catholics
- 1618 – hesitated to send troops to Germany during 30 Years' War



# Charles I

- 1624 – before James' death, continental war with Spain
- Parliament did not finance it because they distrusted Buckingham
- Charles had to raise revenues to finance war
  - levied new taxes
  - collected discontinued taxes
  - forced loan
  - quartering of troops
- 1628- Parliament met and was furious
  - made Charles agree to Petition of Right



# Personal Rule

- 1628 – Buckingham was assassinated
- Charles dissolved the Parliament and would not recall until 1640
- 1629 made peace with France: 1630 with Spain
- supported Arminians
- Thomas Wentworth –“thorough”
- Ship money
- John Hampden
- personal was ended with war with Scotland
- William Laud- wanted to impose the Anglican Book of Common Prayer
- John Pym (Short Parliament – April-May 1640)
- Scots won Battle of Newburn in summer of 1640
- Charles forced to call Parliament on its terms

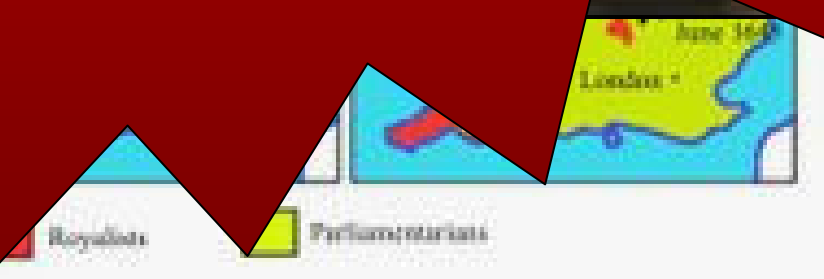


# The Long Parliament (1640-1660)

- Laud executed in 1645
- abolished Court of the Star Chamber, Court of High Commission, ship money inland
- no more than 3 years between meetings
- divided about religion (Presbyterians and Independents)
- 1641 rebellion in Ireland
  - Pym urged Parliament not to give the king an army and make Parliament the Commander-in-chief

Civ

**Boom**



# The English Civil War 1644-1660

## 1644

- Charles calls a Royalist Parliament at Oxford.
- Establishment of the Committee of the Two kingdoms (England and Scotland) for cooperative action against the king.
- **Battle of Marston Moor**, defeat of Prince Rupert by Cromwell.

## 1645

- **The Treaty of Uxbridge**, a period of truce during which parliament's proposals for settlement were rejected by Charles.
- Self-Denying Ordinance, excluding members of either house of parliament from military command (Fairfax succeeds Essex as parliamentary army: the New Model).

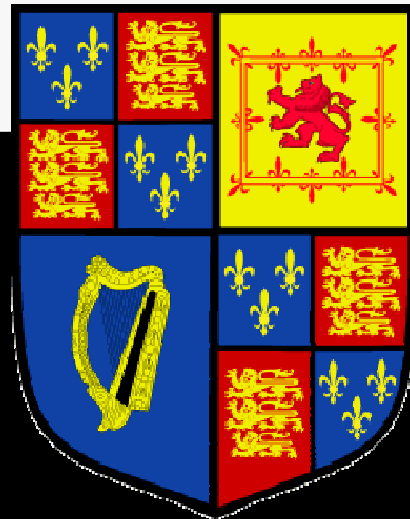
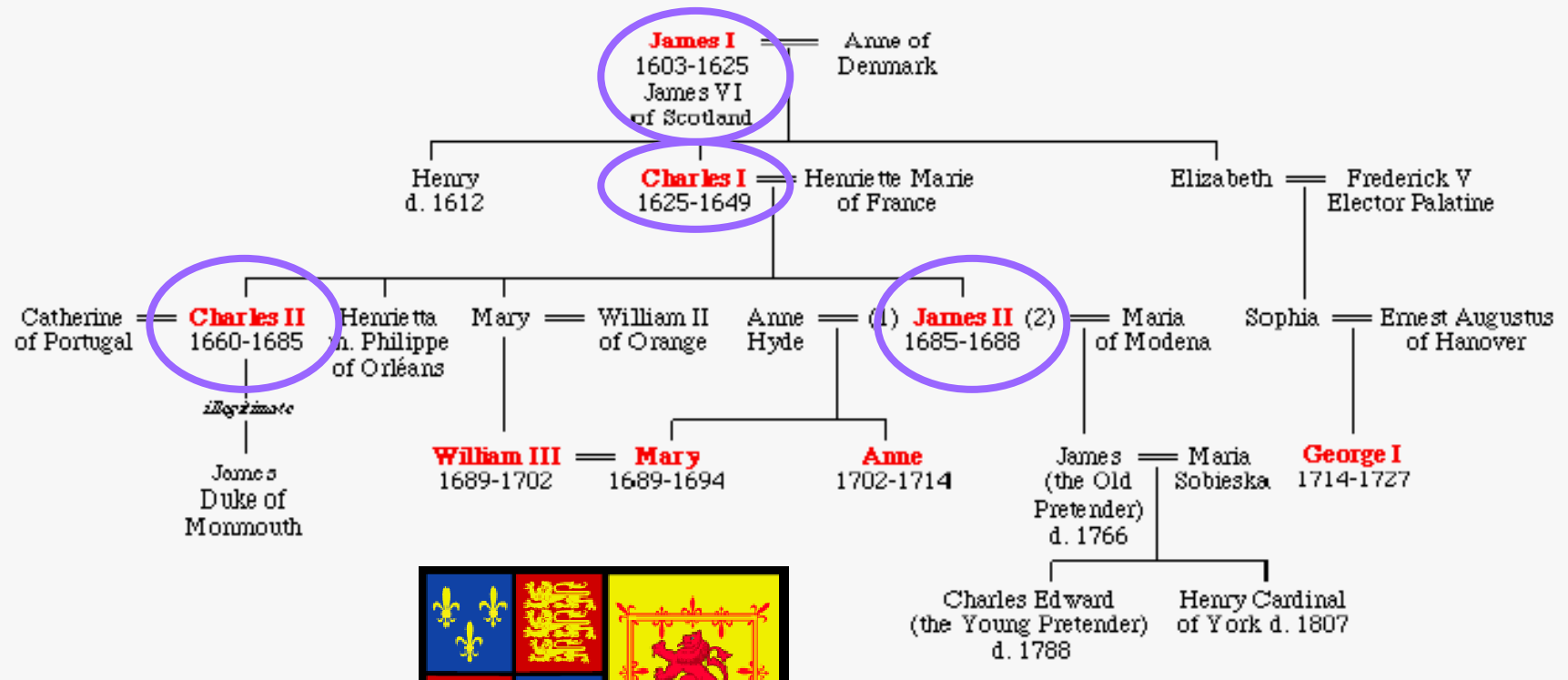


**King Charles I**



**The  
Early Stuarts  
(1603-1649)**

# The Stuart Monarchy





# James I [r. 1603-1625]



James I's speech to the House of Commons:

*I am surprised that my ancestors should ever be permitted such an institution to come into existence. I am a stranger, and found it here when I arrived, so that I am obliged to put up with what I cannot get rid of!*

# James I [r. 1603-1625]

- a Wanted absolute power.
- a He quickly alienated a Parliament grown accustomed under the Tudors to act on the premise that monarch and Parliament TOGETHER ruled England as a "balance polity."



# James I [r. 1603-1625]



- a He alienated the Puritans by his strong defense of the Anglican Church.
- a 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!

# Gunpowder Plot, 1605



Guy Fawkes

- a An attempt by some provincial Catholics to kill King James I and most of the Protestant aristocracy.
- a Blow up the House of Lords during the state opening of Parliament.



# Executions of the Gunpowder Plotters

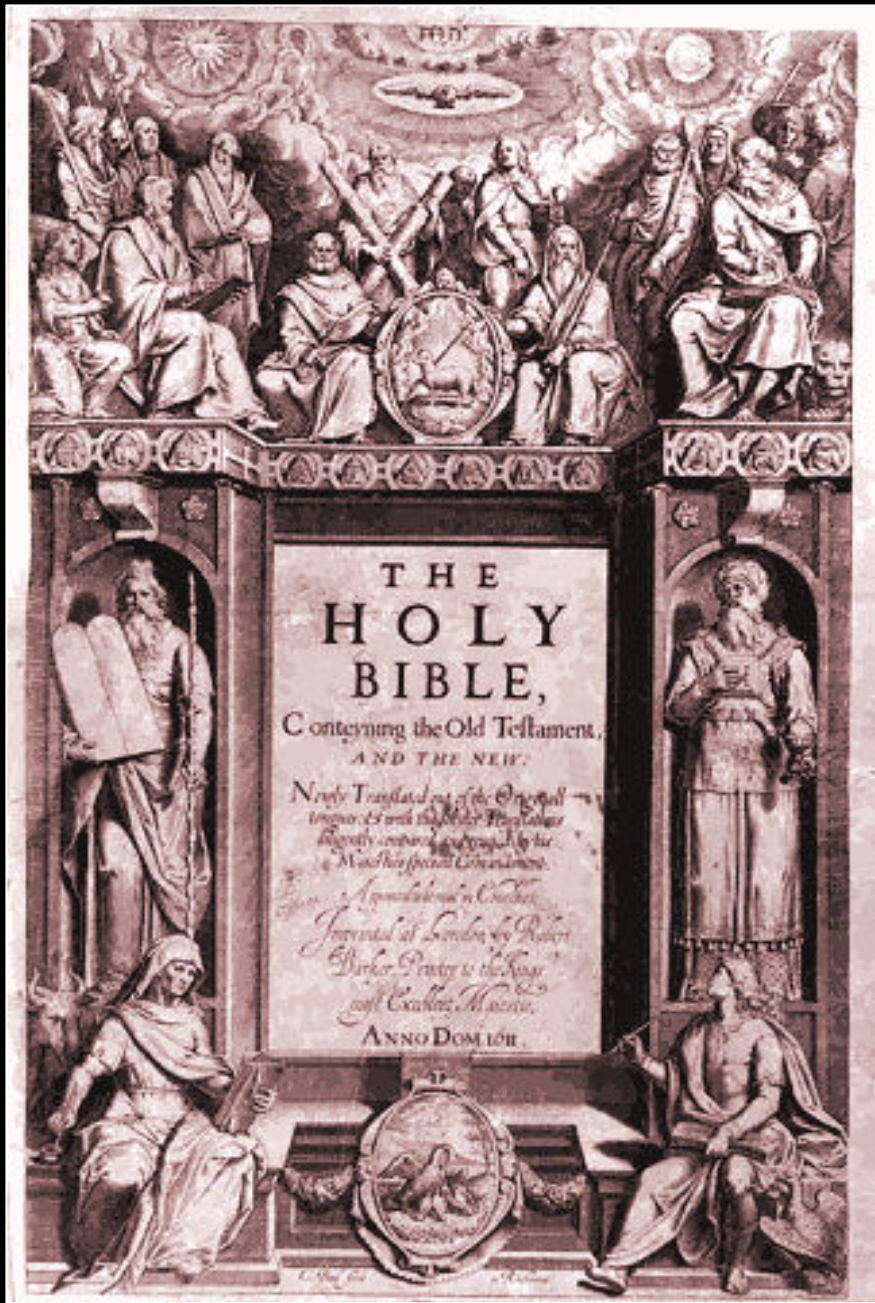


# James I [r. 1603-1625]

## a Problems he faced:

- Large royal debt.
- He wasn't English → he didn't understand English customs [esp. English law!]
- Believed in Divine Right of Kings.
- Pro-Catholic sympathies.
- Clashed with Parliament
  - ❖ He raised money without Parliament's consent!





King  
James  
Bible,  
1611

# Charles I [r. 1625-1649]

- a Pro-ceremonies and rituals.
- a Uniformity of church services imposed by a church court.
  - Anglican *Book of Common Prayer* for both England AND Scotland.
- a Seen as too pro-Catholic by the Puritans.





# Archbishop William Laud

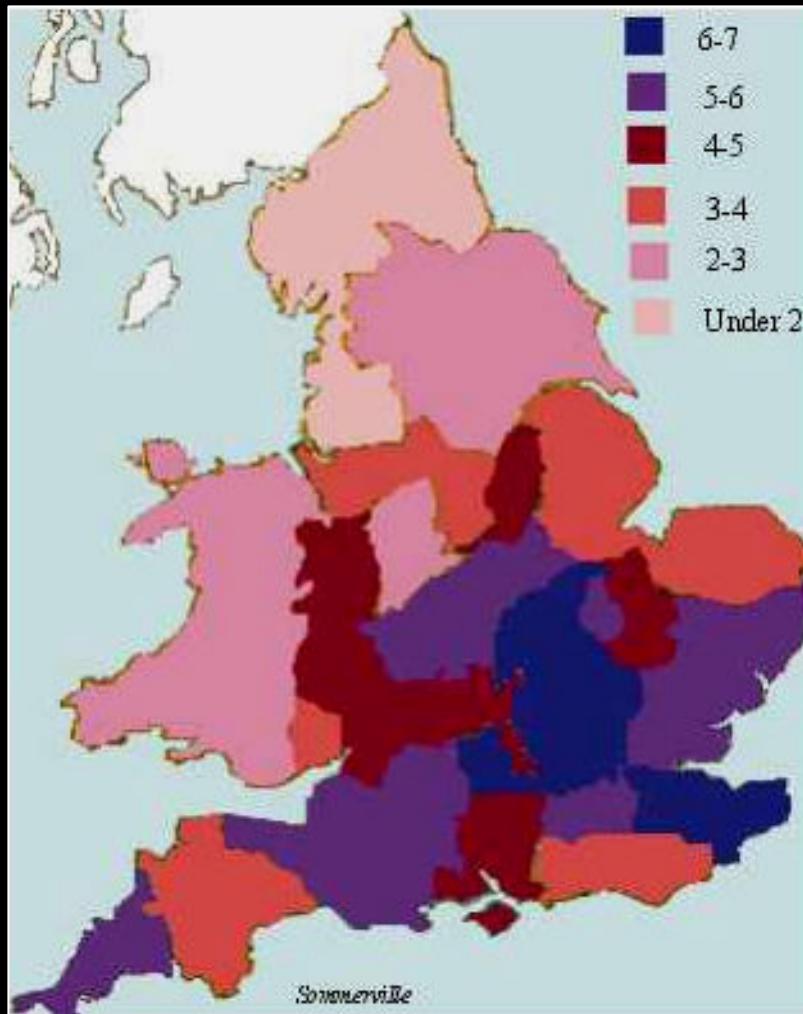


# Charles I & Parliament



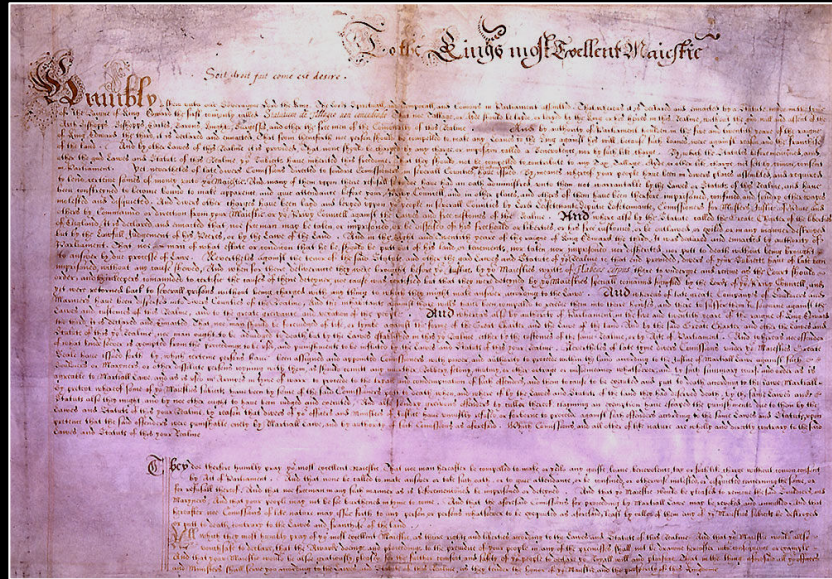
- a Constantly at war with Spain and France.
  - Always need £, but how to get it??
- a Usually Parliament would give Charles £ from taxes to fund his wars.
- a Periodically, Parliament would deny funds.
  - In return, Charles would dissolve Parliament and try to rule England without it → find funds in other ways.
    - ❖ Forced "loans," selling aristocratic titles, etc.

# Ship Money Assessments, 1636 [per square mile]



- a A medieval tax for coastal cities for defense.
- a Charles applied them to inland counties as well.
- a This got him around the need to call Parliament into session.

# The Petition of Rights, 1628



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

# The “Short” Parliament

## a “Short Parliament”

- No Parliament in 20 yrs.
- Rebellion in Scotland over Laud issues.
- Charles need £ → war with France.

## a Calls Parliament into session in 1640

- MPs demand more protection of property.
- Charles dismisses them after 3 weeks.



*Charles I* by Van Dyck  
(1633)

# The “Long” Parliament



- a In session from 1640 to 1660.
  - Laud executed.
  - **Triennial Act** passed → Parliament must be called in session at least once every 3 yrs.
  - Parliament can't be adjourned without its own consent!
- a Charles enters the House of Commons to end the session and arrest 5 MPs → unsuccessful
- a Charles heads north to form an army!



**The  
Civil War  
(1642-1649)**

# Civil War Cont.

**1646**

- Surrender of Charles I to the Scots.

**1647**

- The Scots surrender Charles I to parliament in return for their back pay (400,000 pounds)
- An army detachment under Cornet Joyce seizes the king at Holmby House to prevent an agreement between the king and Presbyterian parliamentarians.
- Putney Debates.
- King (December 28) made a secret treaty the Scots (December 26) in which he agrees to abolish episcopacy in England and restore Presbyterianism

**1648**

- Parliament renounces allegiance to the king and votes to have no further dealings with him.



**Oliver Cromwell**



# Civil War (1642-1649)



**Royalists  
(Cavaliers)**

- a House of Lords
- a N & W England
- a Aristocracy
- a Large landowners
- a Church officials
- a More rural



**Parliamentarians  
(Roundheads)**

- † House of Commons
- † S & E England
- † Puritans
- † Merchants
- † Townspeople
- † More urban

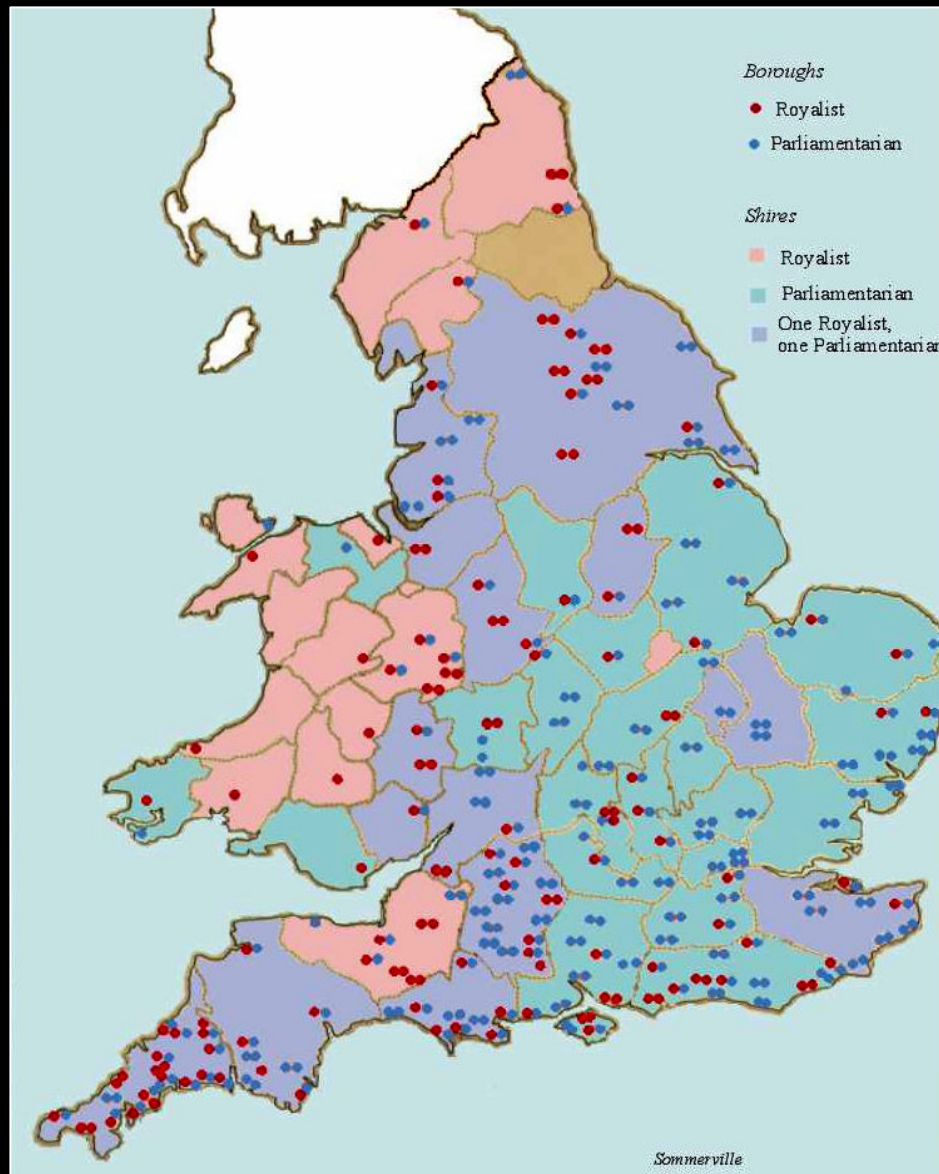
# Playskool Version of the English Civil War



Cavaliers

Roundheads





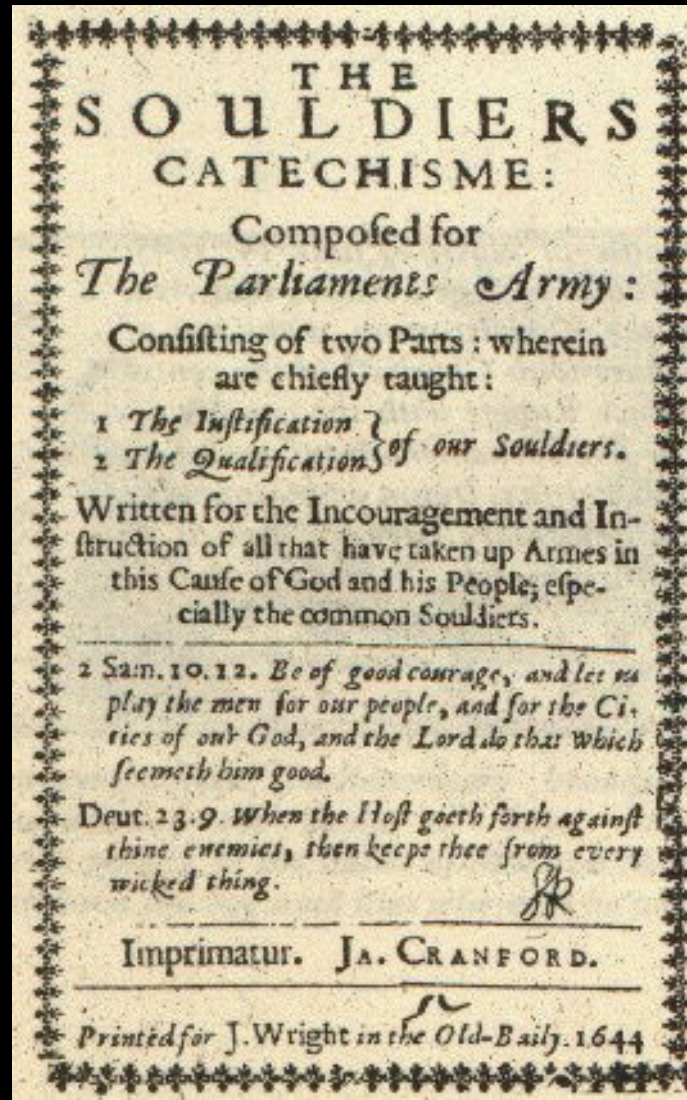
# Allegiance of Members of the Long Parliament (1640-1660)

# Oliver Cromwell [1599-1658]

- † Officer of the Parliamentary army [cavalry] → the **New Model Army**.
- † Led the army that defeated royal forces and now controlled the government.
- † *He wore...a plain cloth-suit, which seemed to have been made by a poor tailor; his shirt was plain, and not very clean; and I remember a speck or two of blood upon his collar...his face was swollen and red, his voice sharp and untunable, and his speech full of passion. [Sir Philip Warwick, a Royalist, 1640]*



# New Model Army Soldier's Catechism



# The English Civil War: 1642-1645



# Parliament's victory

- Alliance with Scotland in 1643: Pym persuaded Parliament to accept the terms of the Solemn League and Covenant
- Reorganization of the Parliamentary Army under Cromwell
- June 1645 – New Model Army beat king at Naseby
- 1648- Colonel Thomas Pride physically barred Presbyterians from taking their seats
  - “Pride’s purge”
  - “Rump” remained; less than 50 people
- January 30, 1649- Rump executed Charles as a public criminal
- abolished the monarchy, House of Lords, and Anglican Church
- 1649-1660 = Puritan Republic
- Cromwell’s army conquered Ireland and Scotland
- Cromwell disbanded Parliament in 1653
- Lord Protector
  - budget inflated 3 times that of Charles
  - Intolerant of Anglicans
  - No drinking, dancing, or theater
- 1660- Charles II returned from exile to restore the monarchy

# The Battle of Naseby [re-enactment], 1645



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





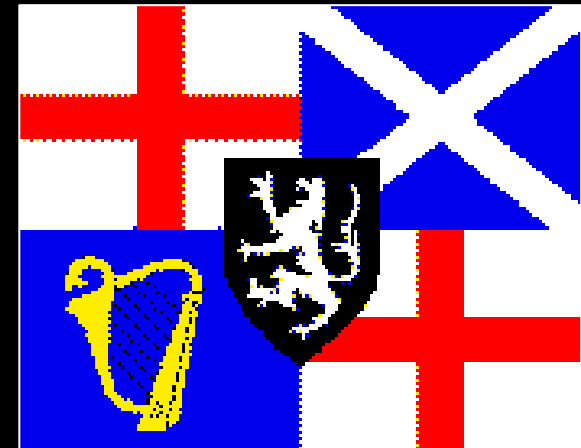
**The  
Interregnum  
(1649-1660)**

# The “Interregnum” Period [1649-1660]



- † The **Commonwealth** (1649-1653)
- † The **Protectorate** (1654-1660)

# The Coat of Arms & the Flag of the Commonwealth

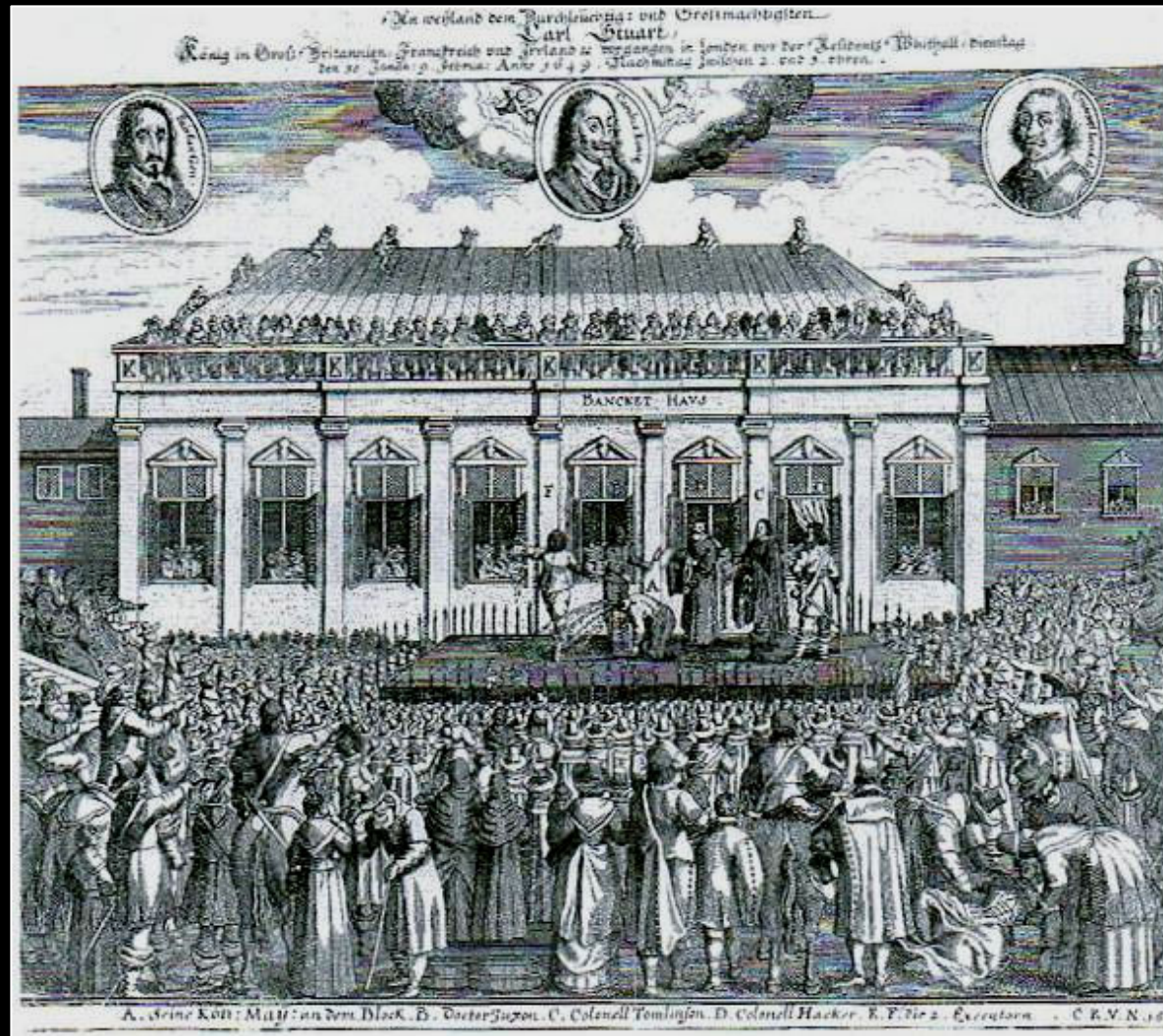


# Pride's Purge, 1648



- † Cromwell purges the House of Commons of moderates [anyone who isn't anti-monarchy].
- † The results is the "Rump" Parliament.

# Regicide → Beheading of Charles I,



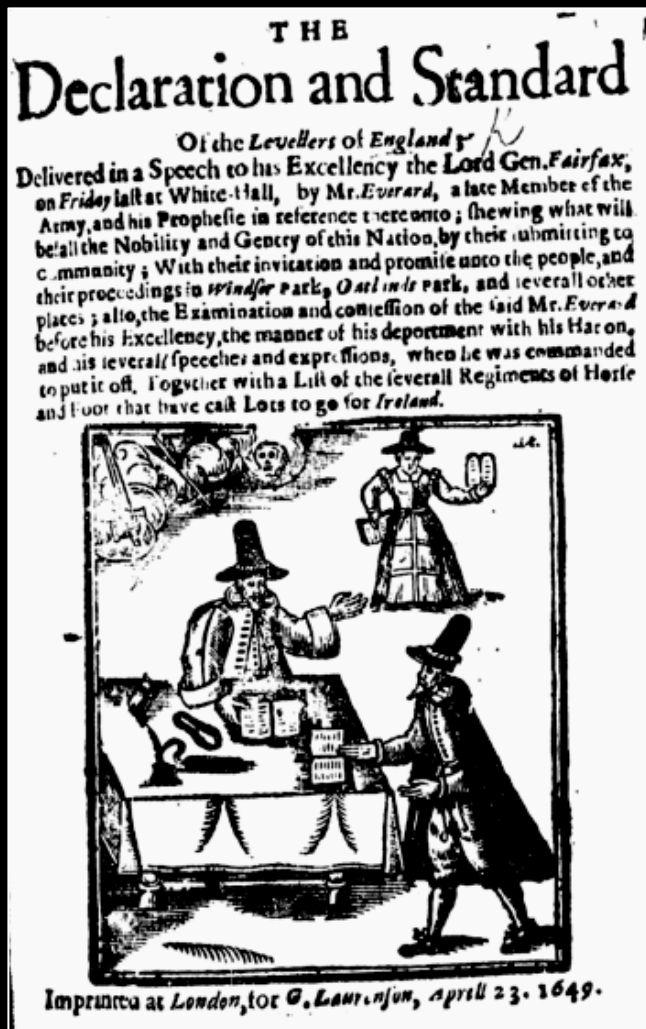
† The vote by the Rump Parliament was 68-67.

# The Puritan Commonwealth [1649-1653]



- † Cromwell rules with the Rump Parliament.
- † Constitutional Republic
  - Created a constitution → *Instrument of Government*
  - An executive [Cromwell]
  - A Council of State → annually elected the committee of Parliament.
  - No monarch.
- † Europe is appalled → other nations don't recognize it.

# Rebels within a Rebellion: Levellers



† John Lilburne was their leader.

† One of the first libertarians in the world.

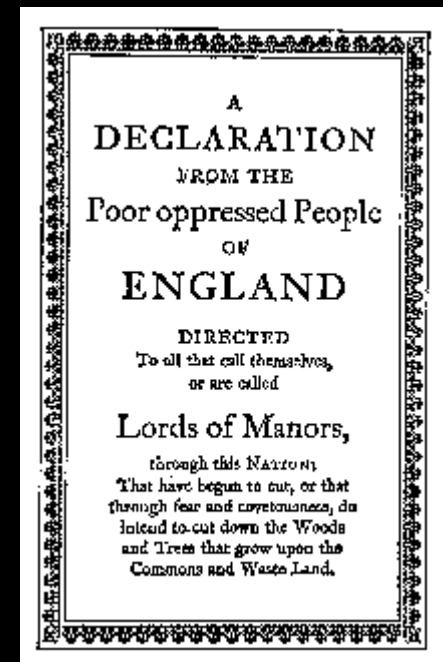
† *The Agreement of the People* was their political manifesto.

- Abolish corruption within the Parliament & judicial process.
- Toleration of religious differences.
- Laws written in the vernacular.
- Universal suffrage as a "natural right."



# Rebels within a Rebellion: Diggers

- † Agrarian "communists" led by Gerrard Winstanley and William Everard → seen as the "true Levellers."
- † With Charles I gone, they felt that land should now be distributed to the poor.
- † Food prices had reached record highs in the 1640s.
- † They alarmed the Commonwealth government and angered the local landowners who wanted to claim confiscated aristocratic lands for themselves.





# Cromwell Dissolves the “Rump” Parliament in 1653



# The Protectorate [1653-1660]

- † Cromwell tears up the ineffective Constitution.
- † Dismisses the Rump Parliament and rules with the support of the military.
  - Declares martial law.
  - Military dictator.
- † Religious tolerance for all [esp. for Jews], except for Catholics.
- † Crushes a rebellion in Scotland.
- † Crushes a rebellion among the Catholics of Ireland → kills 40% of all ethnic Irish!

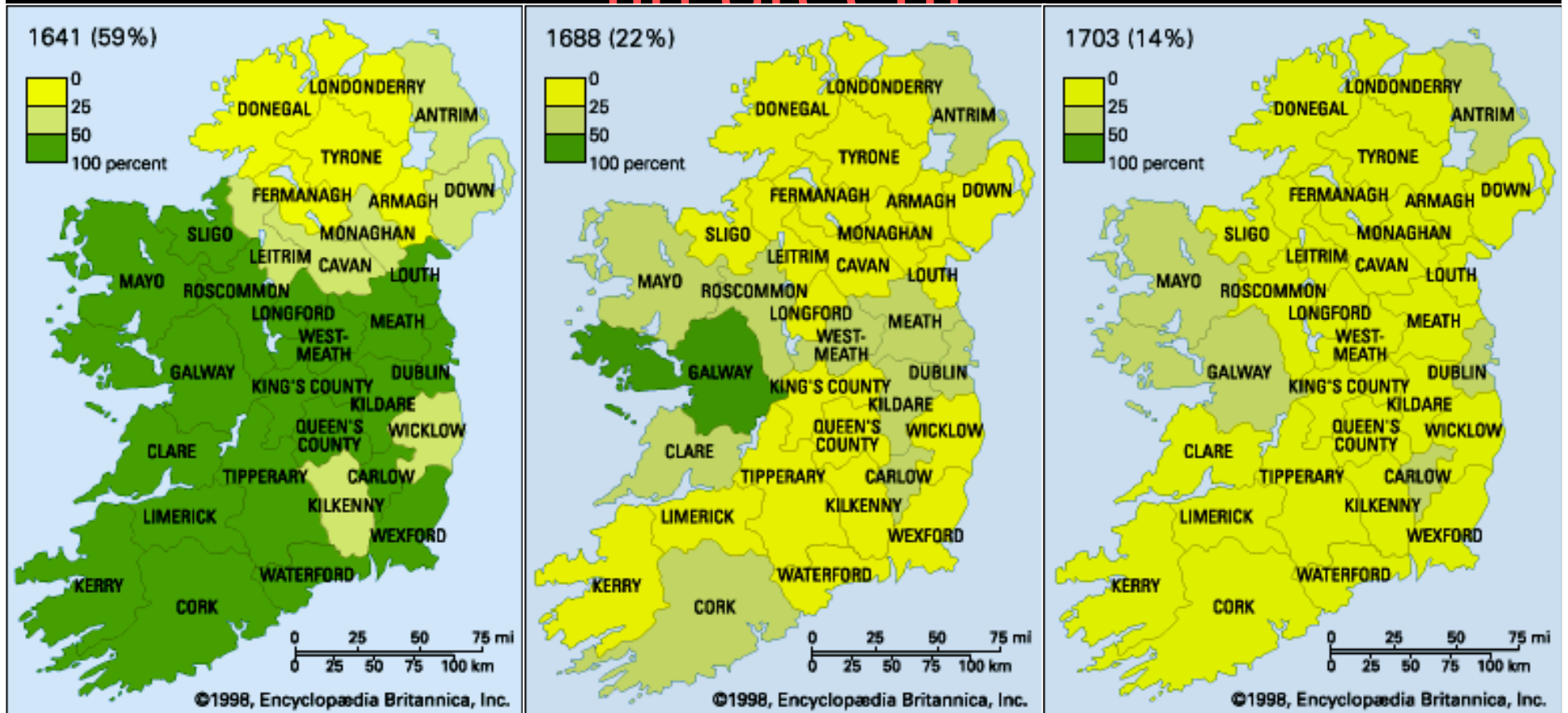




# Ulster Plantation: 1609-1660



# % Of Land Owned by Catholics in Ireland [in green]



# Cromwell—Lord Protector or King??



- † England longs for an end to martial law!
- † Cromwell dies in 1658 and his son, Richard, takes over, but is weak and lasts for only two years.



# The Restoration (1660-1688)

*Parliament could no more exist without the Crown than the Crown without Parliament. This was the most important lesson of the English Civil War!*

# King Charles II [r. 1660-1685]

- a Had charm, poise, & political skills [unlike his father!].
- a Restored the theaters and reopened the pubs and brothels closed during the Restoration.
- a Favored religious toleration.
- a Had secret Catholic sympathies.
- a Realized that he could not repeat the mistakes his father had made.





# King Charles II [r. 1660-1685]

a 1661 → "Cavalier" Parliament [filled with Royalists]

- Disbanded the Puritan army.
- Pardoned most Puritan rebels.
- Restored the authority of the Church of England.

a 1662 → Clarendon Code [Act of Uniformity]

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

# Great London Plague, 1665



# Great London Fire, 1666



# King Charles II [r. 1660-1685]

## a 1673 → Test Act

- Parliament excluded all but Anglicans from civilian and military positions.  
[to the Anglican gentry, the Puritans were considered "radicals" and the Catholics were seen as "traitors!"]

## a 1679 → Habeas Corpus Act

- Any unjustly imprisoned persons could obtain a writ of *habeas corpus* compelling the govt. to explain why he had lost his liberty.

# Charles II's Foreign Policy

1665 - 1667: Second Anglo-Dutch War



- a To Charles II, Louis XIV is an ideal ally against the Dutch.
- a 1670 → Treaty of Dover

# King James II [r. 1685-1688]



- a Was a bigoted convert to Catholicism without any of Charles II's shrewdness or ability to compromise.
- a Alienated even the Tories.
- a Provoked the revolution that Charles II had succeeded in avoiding!

# King James II [r. 1685-1688]

- a Introduced Catholics into the High Command of both the army and navy.
- a Camped a standing army a few miles outside of London.
- a Surrounded himself with Catholic advisors & attacked Anglican control of the universities.
- a Claimed the power to suspend or dispense with Acts of Parliament.
- a 1687 → **Declaration of Liberty of Conscience**
  - He extended religious toleration without Parliament's approval or support.



# Charles II and the Restoration of the Monarchy

- Great rejoicing
- he brought a refreshing spirit
- favored religious toleration
- 1661-1665 – Clarendon Code (Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Independents)
- required strict adherence to the Book of Common Prayer and 39 Articles; had to take an oath of allegiance
- Navigation Acts
  - aimed at hurting the Dutch
  - created wars between England and Holland
  - aimed at tightening the grasp on the colonies
- received aid from France
- 1670- Treaty of Dover
  - Pledge to announce his conversion to Catholicism for Louis XIV to pay subsidy to England
- 1672 – Declaration of Indulgence
- Test Act – aimed at James, duke of York
- Popish Plot
  - Whigs
- 1681-1685 Charles was able to rule without Parliament
  - this suppressed much opposition





# James II

- alienated a “friendly Parliament”
- wanted Test Act repealed: Parliament said no; James disbanded Parliament
- 1687- Declaration of Indulgence
- His goal was absolutism
- June 20, 1688 James had a son
- Opposition wanted power passed to Mary, James’ eldest daughter
- Parliament invited William III of Orange to invade





# **The Glorious Revolution**

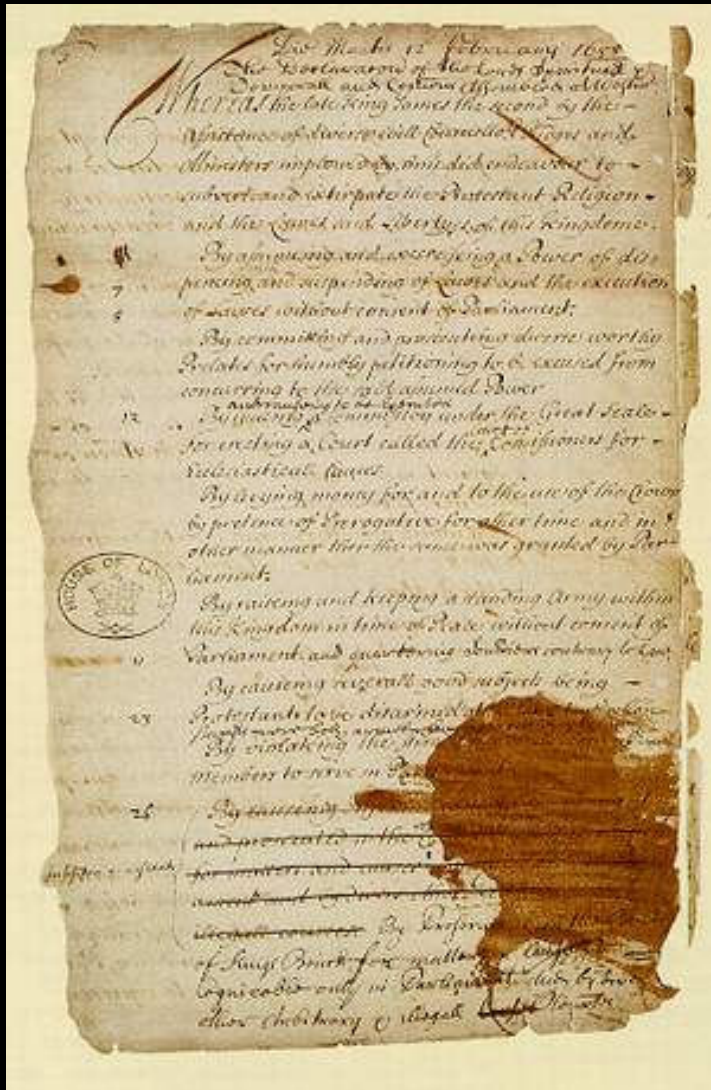
**1688**

# The “Glorious” Revolution: 1688

- a Whig & Tory leaders offered the throne jointly to James II's daughter Mary [raised a Protestant] & her husband, William of Orange.
- He was a vigorous enemy of Louis XIV.
  - He was seen as a champion of the Protestant cause.



# English Bill of Rights [1689]



- a It settled all of the major issues between King & Parliament.
- a It served as a model for the U. S. Bill of Rights.
- a It also formed a base for the steady expansion of civil liberties in the 18<sup>c</sup> and early 19<sup>c</sup> in England.

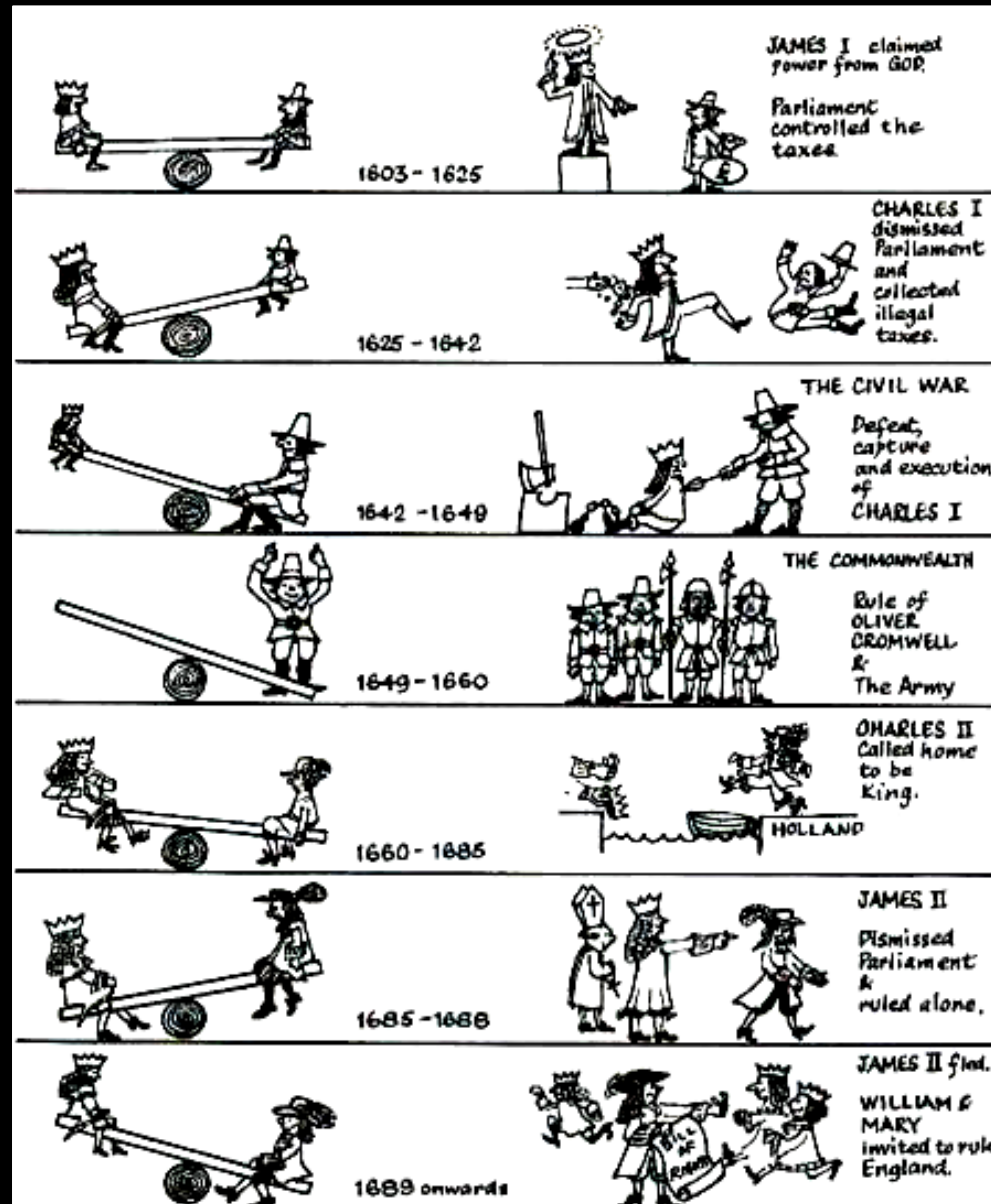
# English Bill of Rights [1689]

## a Main provisions:

1. The King could not suspend the operation of laws.
2. The King could not interfere with the ordinary course of justice.
3. No taxes levied or standard army maintained in peacetime without Parliament's consent.
4. Freedom of speech in Parliament.
5. Sessions of Parliament would be held frequently.
6. Subjects had the right of bail, petition, and freedom from excessive fines and cruel and unusual punishment.
7. The monarch must be a Protestant.
8. Freedom from arbitrary arrest.
9. Censorship of the press was dropped.
10. Religious toleration.

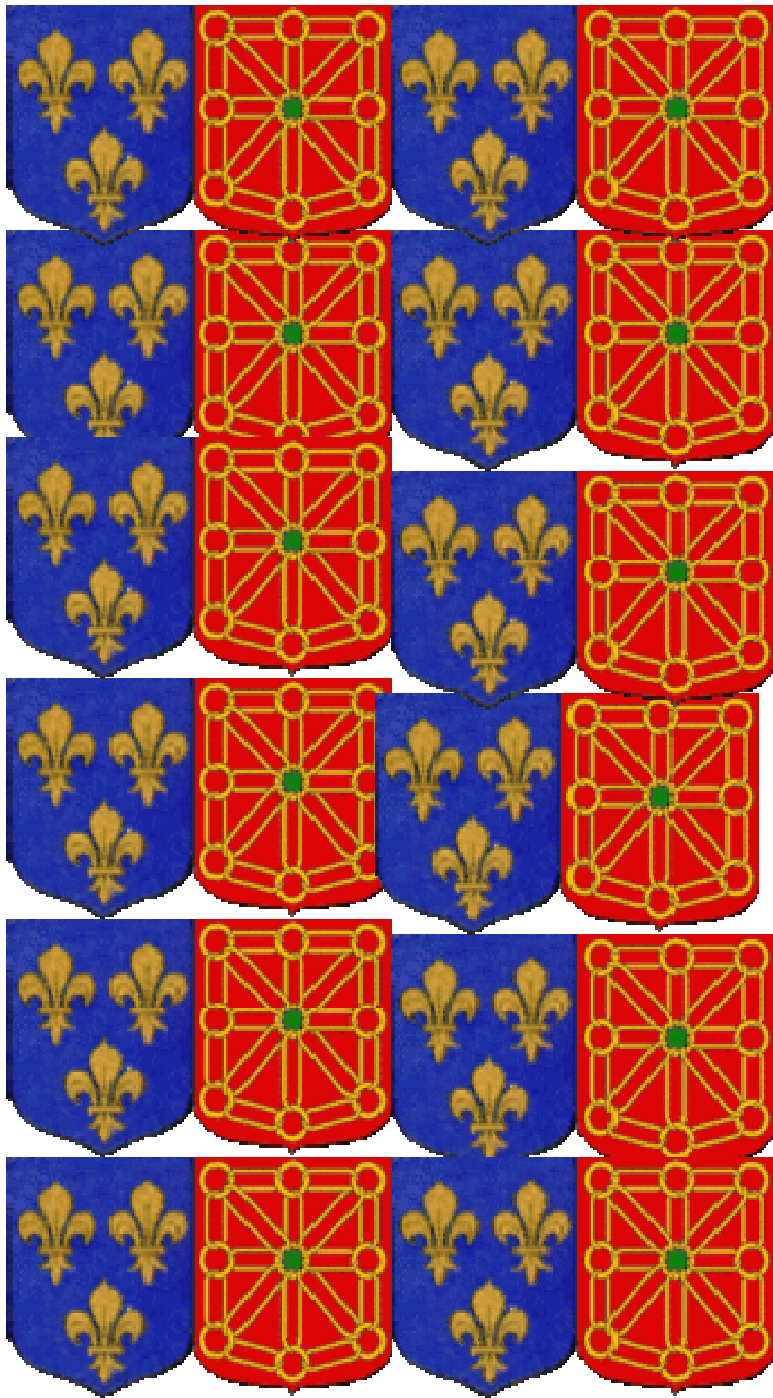


# The Seesaw of King & Parliament:



# Glorious Revolution

- November 1688, William arrived without opposition
- James fled to France
- 1689- Parliament declared William and Mary the new monarchs
- recognized the Bill of Rights
- Parliament was to be called every 3 years
- No Roman Catholics could ever take the throne
  - 1689 – Toleration Act
  - 1701 – Act of Settlement: led to King George I taking the throne in 1714
  - 1690 – John Locke – Second Treatise of Government

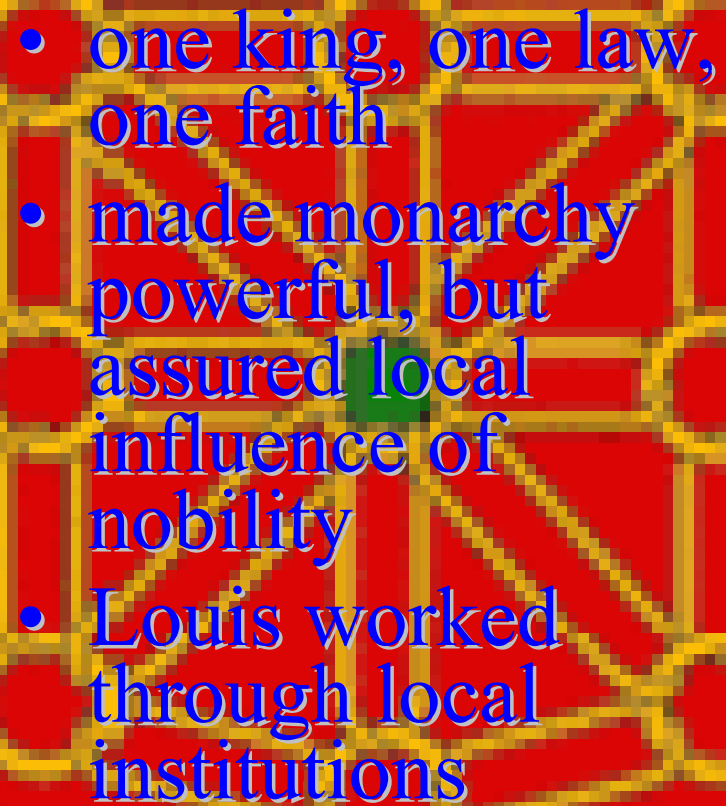


**Rise of Absolute  
Monarchy in France**



The image shows the coat of arms of France, which is a blue shield with three golden fleurs-de-lis. The text "Louis XIV sought glory in foreign wars" is overlaid on the left side of the shield.

Louis XIV sought  
glory in foreign  
wars

- 
- The image shows the coat of arms of the British monarchy, which is a red shield with a white saltire (St. Andrew's cross) and a golden border. The text "one king, one law, one faith" is overlaid on the top part of the shield, and a bulleted list is overlaid on the bottom part.
- one king, one law,  
one faith
  - made monarchy  
powerful, but  
assured local  
influence of  
nobility
  - Louis worked  
through local  
institutions

# Henry IV and Sully

- 1589-1610
- curtail privileges of nobility
- targets provincial governors and regional parliaments (esp. Parlement of Paris)
- Intendants
- established monopolies on gunpowder, mines, and salt
- canal system
- royal corvee
- 1610 Henry IV assassinated
- 1611 Sully retired



# Louis XIII and Richelieu

- 13 years old when Henry died
- Marie de Medicis ruled
  - 10 year defense pact w/ Spain (Treaty of Fontainebleau)
    - marriage of Louis XIII to Spanish Infanta
    - marriage of Elizabeth to heir of Spanish throne
  - promoted Richelieu to pacify nobility
    - made France a European Power
    - wanted to contain Spanish power and influence
    - wanted to centralize government “one law”
    - imprisoned and executed disobedient nobles
    - campaign against Huguenots
      - Peace of Alais 1629
        - » truncated Edict of Nantes
    - arts and printing press = propaganda



# Young Louis XIV and Mazarin

- Louis XIV was 5 when Louis XIII died
- Cardinal Mazarin ruled while Louis a minor
  - contained policies of centralization
  - The Fronde
    - sought to reverse drift toward absolute rule
    - Parlement of Paris started the revolt in 1649
    - 1651 Mazarin and Louis went into exile
    - October 1652 – they returned to a need for a strong monarchy



Maxarin



Young Louis XIV

# Years of Louis Personal Rule

- Mazarin died
- Louis appointed no chief minister
  - Revolt more difficult
  - direct challenge of king
- Masters of Propaganda
- Made sure nobility would benefit with growth of his power
  - Parlement of Paris – curtailed in 1673
- Divine Right
  - Bossuet – Gallican liberties
    - traditional rights of the king
    - only God could judge a king





# Versailles

# Versailles

- royal court for political control
- permanent residence after 1682
- proclaimed glory of “Sun King”
  - 1/2 of Louis revenue
- kept many mistresses
  - 1683 married Madame de Maintenon
- dress code and high stakes gambling = dependency on king

# Suppression of the Jansenists

- believed political unity required religious conformity
- 1630s – intra-Catholic opposition to theology and political influence of the Jesuits
- Jansenists
  - Augustinian tradition
    - needed divine grace for salvation
  - Arnaulds
    - political allies
  - May 31, 1653 – Pope Innocent X
    - 1656 banned Augustinus
  - Blaise Pascal –Provincial Letters
- 1660 Louis permits papal bull *Ad Sacram Sedem*
  - banned Jansenism



**Cornelius Jansen**



# Absolutism in Central Europe

Susan M. Pajer  
Horace Greeley HS Chappaqua, NY

# Central & Eastern Europe

- How did the development of central authority in Prussia differ from the central authority in other European states during this period? How was it similar?
- How was Frederick William's relationship to the Prussian *Junkers* similar to how Louis XIV treated the French nobility? Who was ultimately more successful?
- Assess the validity of the following statement: King Frederick William I turned Prussia into the first post-feudal state in continental Europe.
- What role did the military play in Prussian society?



*The Habsburgs*

*& the*

*Holy Roman Empire*

# Habsburg Family Crest



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# Austrian Empire: 1657-1718





Leopold I  
Holy Roman  
Emperor  
(r. 1658-1705)

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# Schönbrunn Palace



Ms. Susan M. Pojer  
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# Schönbrunn Palace



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# Prince Eugène of Savoy: 1718



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# Prussia & the Austrian Empire: 1721-72



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The War of the  
Austrian Succession  
1741 - 1748

# Charles VI (r. 1711-1740)



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**Maria  
Theresa  
(r. 1740-1780)**



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# Maria Theresa & Her Family



## *Her Notable Children:*

- HRE Joseph II
- HRE Leopold II
- Queen Marie Antoinette (Fr.)

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# War of the Austrian Succession



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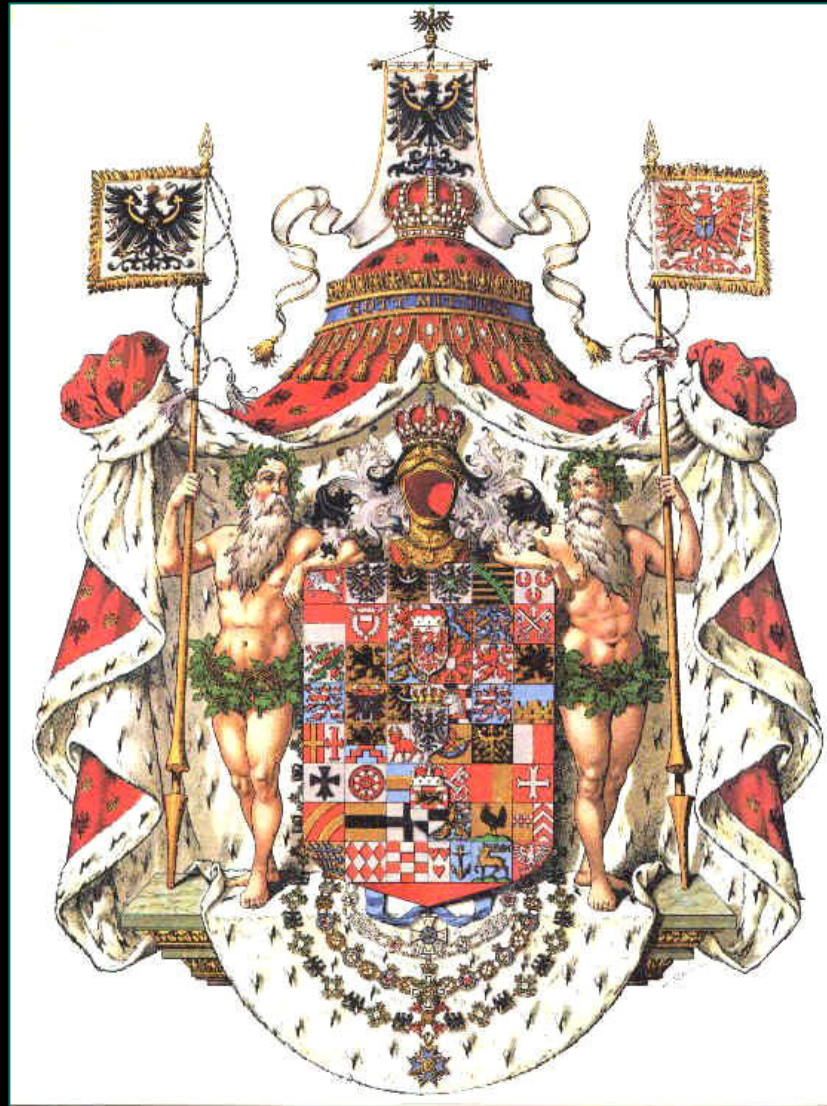


The Hohenzollerns

&

Brandenburg-Prussia

# Prussian Family Crest



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# Growth of Austria & Brandenburg-Prussia to 1748



# King Frederick I of Prussia (r.1701-1713)



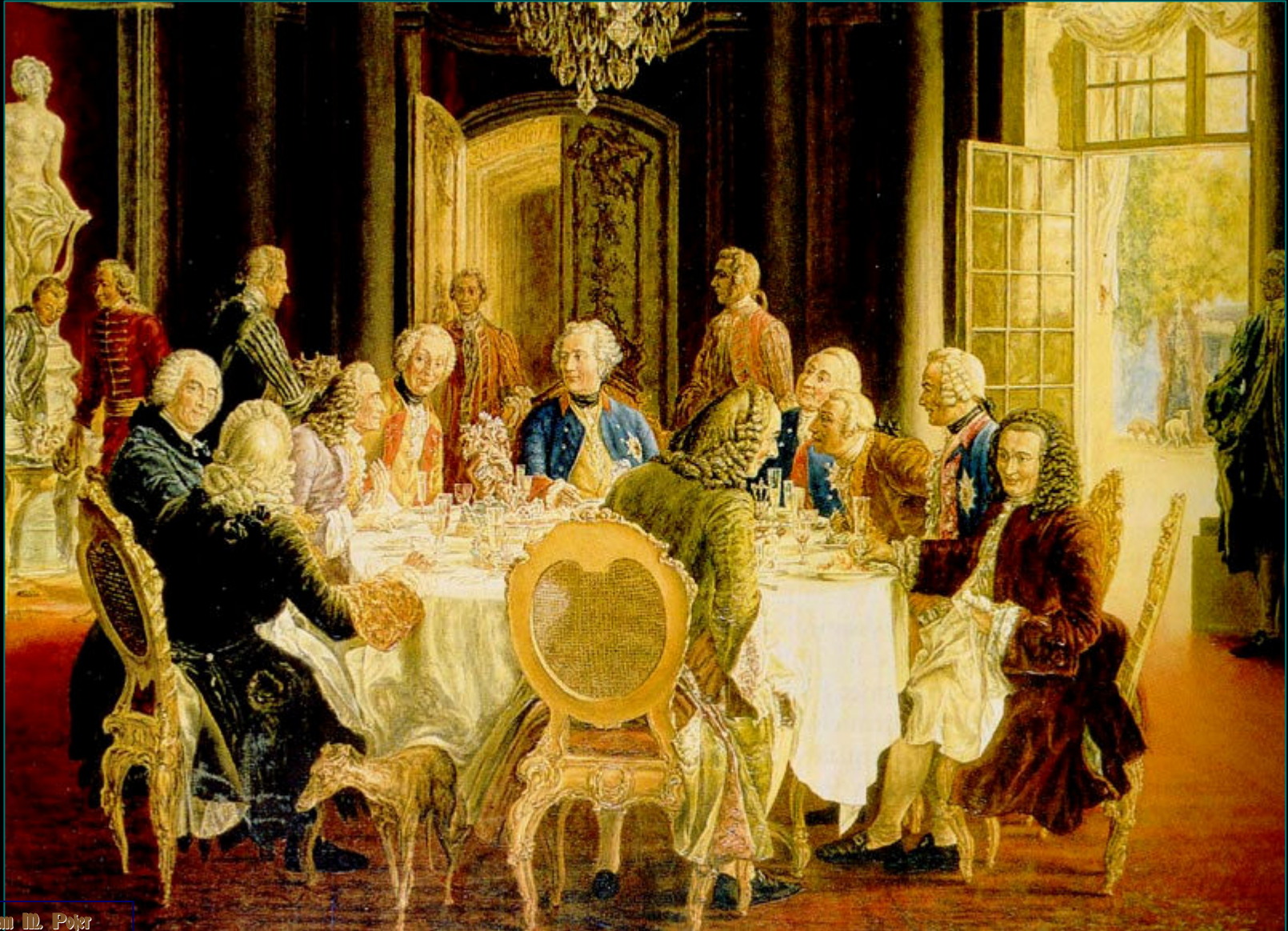
Formerly:  
Frederick III  
of Brandenburg  
(r. 1688-1701)

# Frederick the Great (r. 1740-1786)



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# Frederick the Great (r. 1740-1786)



Ms. Susan M. Poyer  
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# Frederick the Great's Court



Ms. Susan M. Poyer  
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# Europe in 1740



Dr. Susan M. Poir  
Horse Creek HS  
Chappaqua, NY



# Central & Eastern Europe

- In comparison to the maritime powers of Great Britain, France, Netherlands, & Spain, why were the states of Central & Eastern Europe in weaker positions of power from 1686-1740?
- What is considered the greatest height of Ottoman power during the period of 1686-1740?
- What were some of the specific causes of the decline of the Ottoman Empire? How could this have been averted?
- What Polish king saved Vienna in 1683?
- How did the government structure of Poland lead to its decline as a great power?
- Why were the Austrian Hapsburgs successful in maintaining Austria as a great power by concentrating & expanding the hereditary holdings?
- What was the Pragmatic Sanction? Did it leave Maria Theresa in a stronger or weaker position?



# The Entry of Russia into the European Political Arena

- Prior to the 17<sup>th</sup> century Russia was both geographically and politically at the periphery of Europe.
- Emergence of the Romanov Dynasty: 1613-1918.
- Peter the Great 1682-1725 is considered the first 'European' Czar of Russia.



Seal of Muscovy  
used by Ivan IV





Peter the Great as a Boy  
Peter the Great as an adult

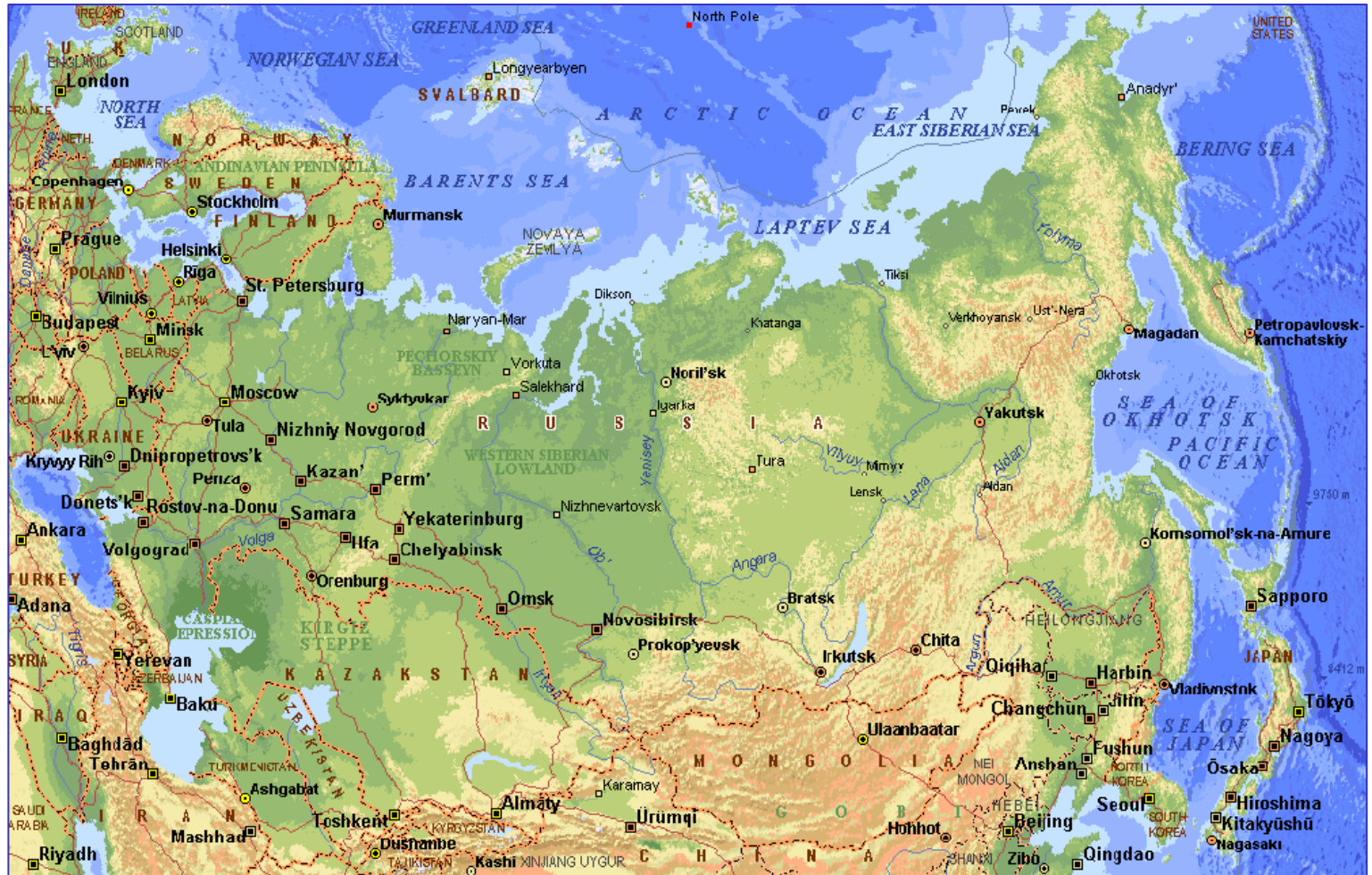


*Peter the Great as an adult*

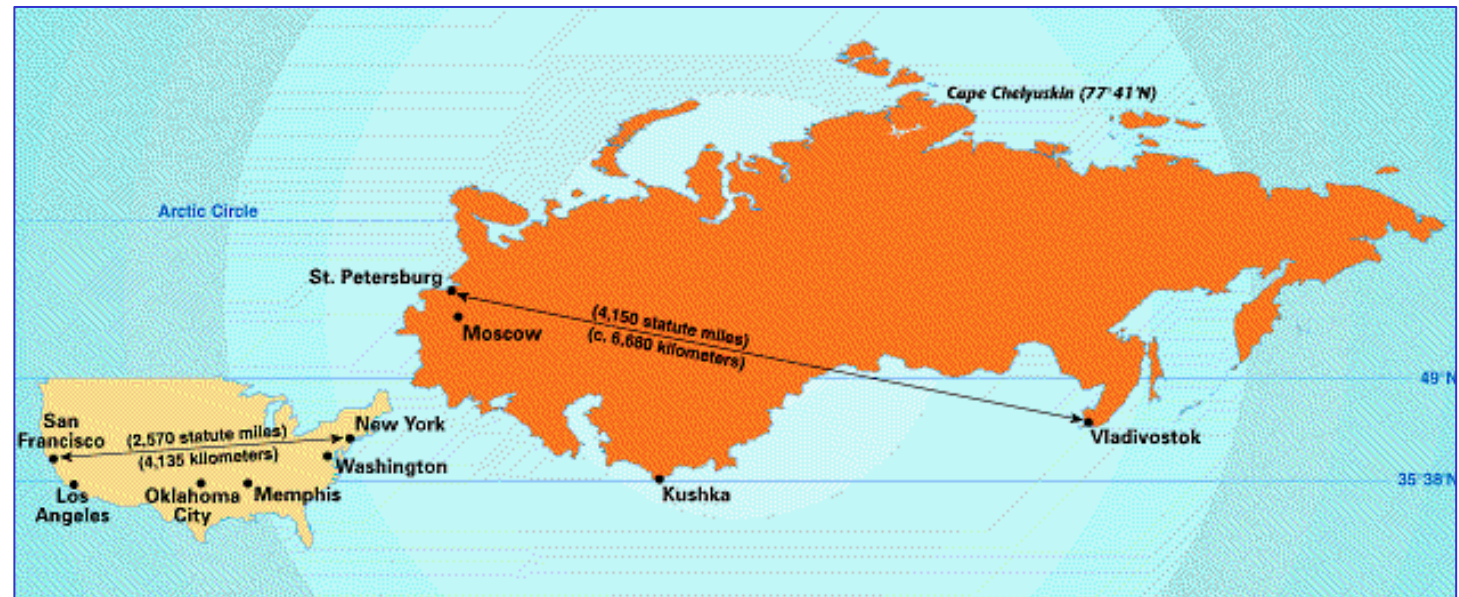
# Early Russian History

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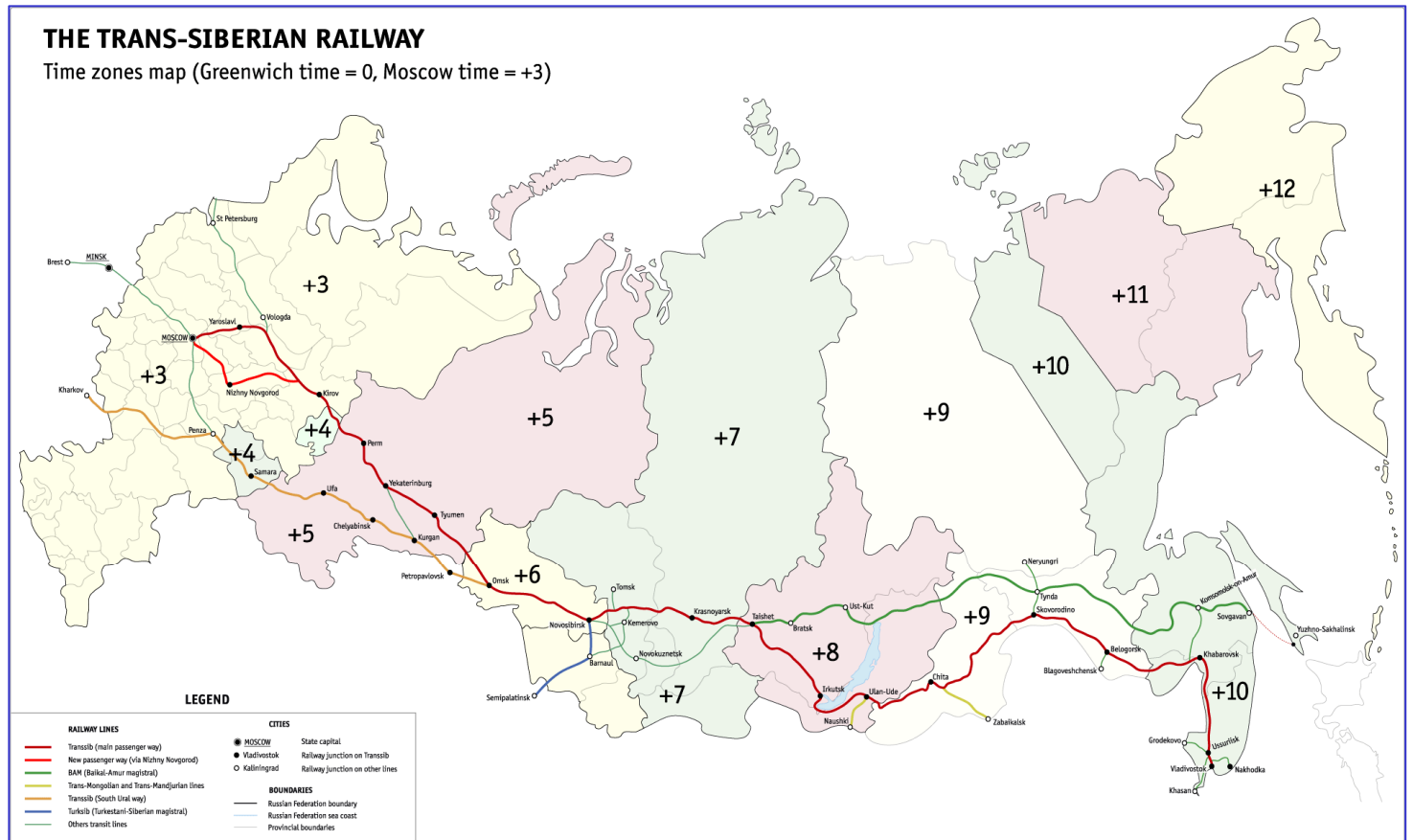
# Russia Today



# Former Soviet Region Compared in Latitude & Area with the United States



# Russia's Time Zones

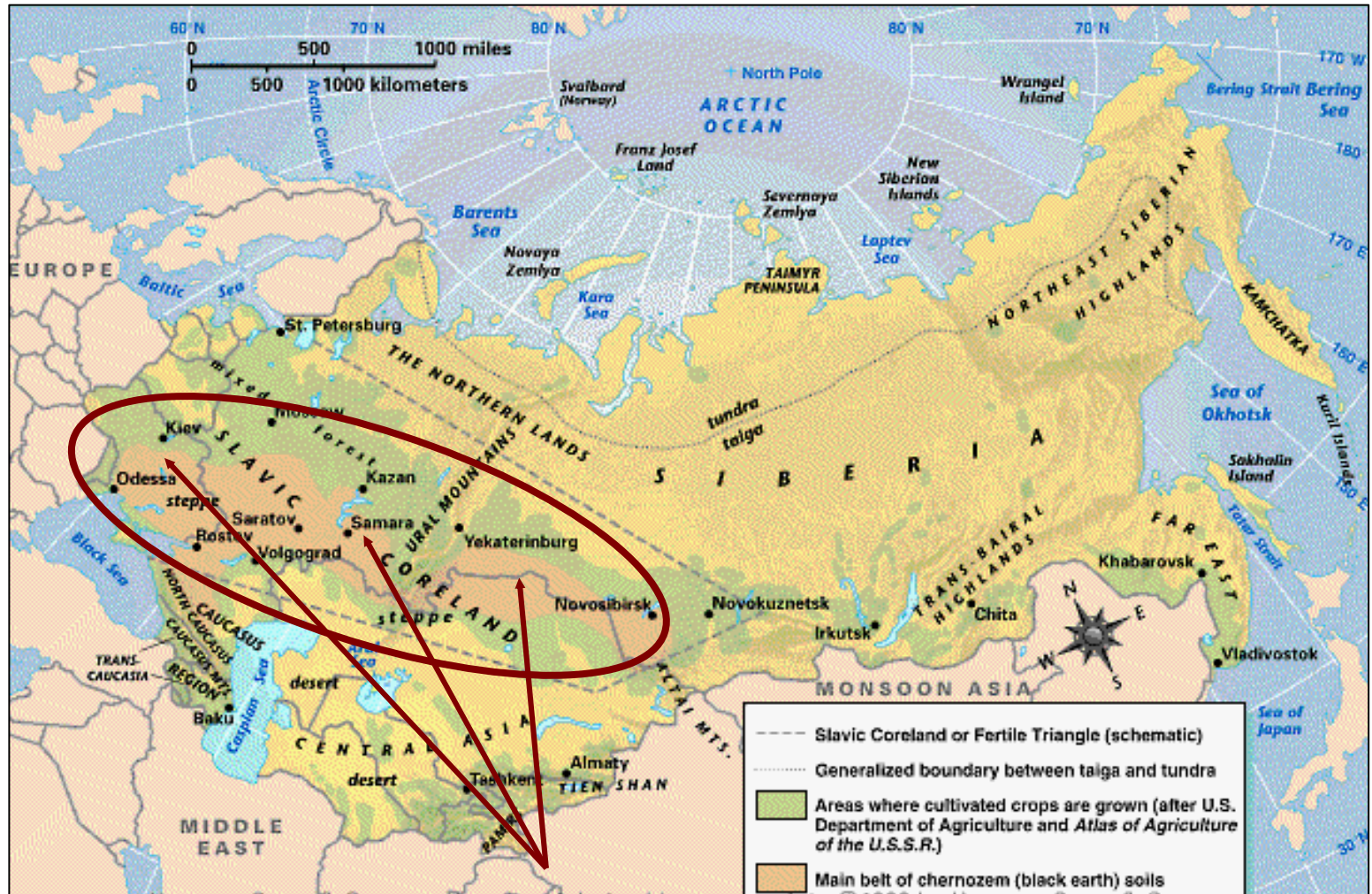


# Topography of Russia





# Rich Soil of the Steppes



## Chernozem Soil

# Siberia → “Permafrost”



- A former “*gulag*” Soviet prison camp.

- Average temperatures of January vary from 0 to  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and in July from 1 to  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$
- 150,000,000 population.

# **Themes in Russian History**

- ✧ Expansion by conquest.
  - Need for warm-water ports.
- ✧ The necessity of a strong, central government.

# Early Russia



# Early Byzantine Influences: Orthodox Christianity



# **Early Byzantine Influences: Orthodox Christianity**



# Early Byzantine Influences: Cyrillic Alphabet

Russian letter - English analog		Russian letter - English analog	
А а	A	Р р	R
Б б	B	С с	S
В в	V	Т т	T
Г г	G	У у	U
Д д	D	Ф ф	F
Е е	E	Х х	H
Ж ж	ZH	Ц ц	TS
З з	Z	Ч ч	CH
И и	I	Ш ш	SH
Й й	I-short	Щ щ	SCH
К к	K	Ъ ъ	- hard
Л л	L	Ы ы	-(maybe y)
М м	M	Ь ь	- soft
Н н	N	Э э	E
О о	O	Ю ю	IU
П п	P	Я я	IA

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# Novgorod





# Russian *Boyars*



# Russian Expansion



# Alexander Nevsky: 1220-1263



Battle on the Ice  
(Neva River)  
Against the  
Swedes



Teutonic  
Knight

# The Mongols Invade Russia



# Ivan the Great (r. 1462-1505)



Ivan III Tearing the Great Khan's Letter Requesting More Tribute in 1480.

# Russia in the Late 1500s



# **Michael Romanov** **(r. 1613-1645)**



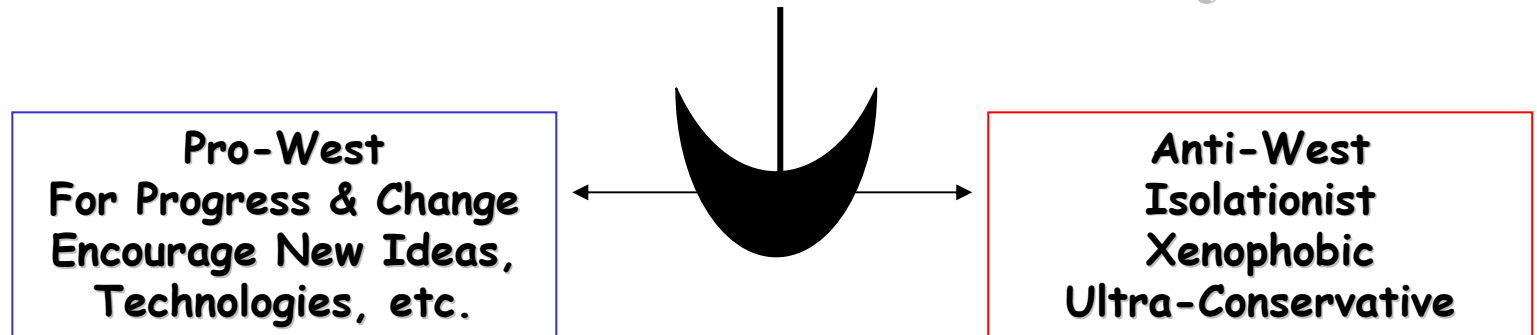
# **Romanov Dynasty (1613-1917)**



**Romanov Family Crest**



# The Pendulum of Russian History



- A few Tsars
- Intellectual elites
- Merchants/businessmen
- Young members of the middle class.

- Most Tsars
- Russian Orthodox Church
- Military
- Boyars
- peasants

REFORM-MINDED  
LEADER

DEMAGOGUE

# Peter the Great (r. 1682-1725)



# Russia & Sweden After the Great Northern War

