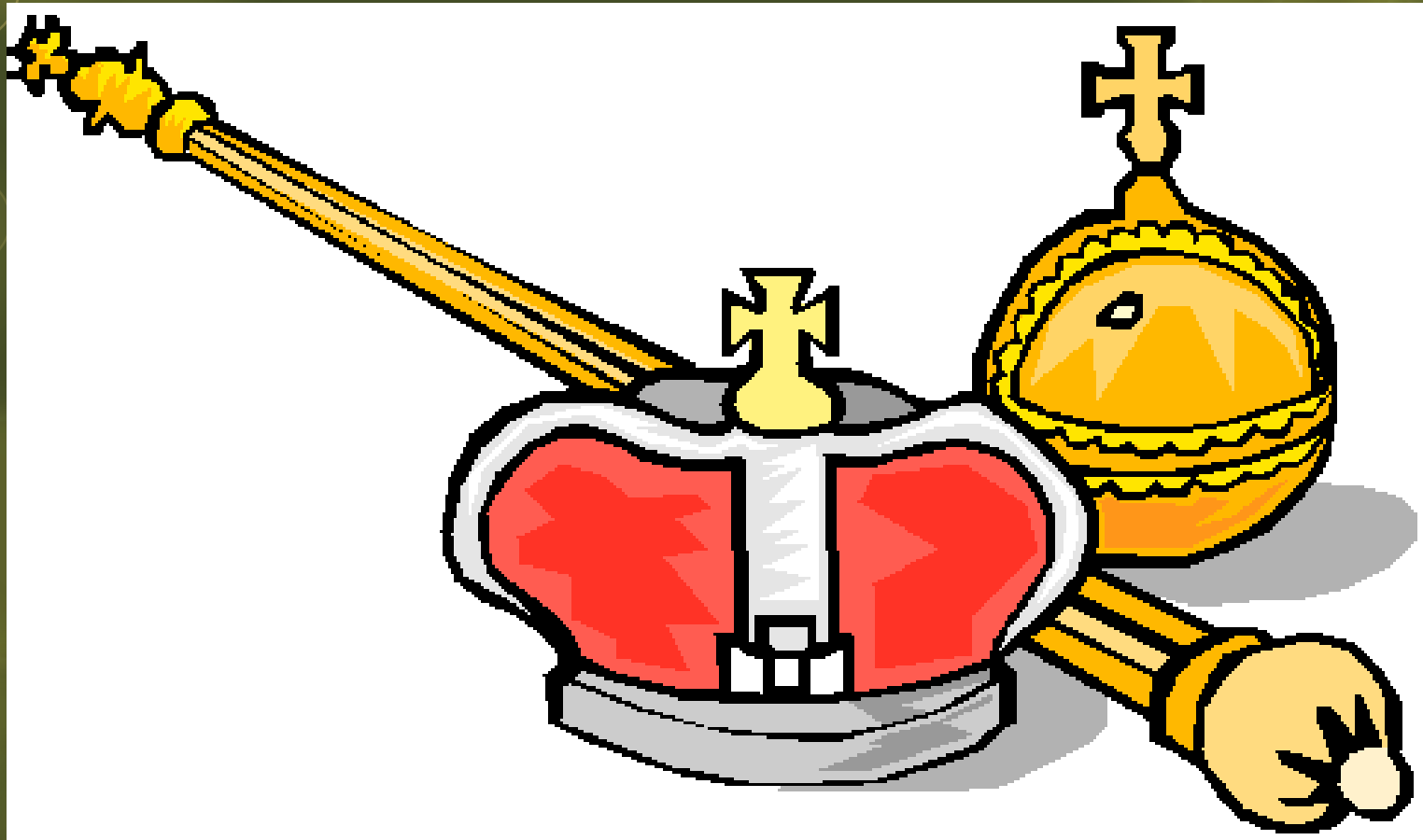


absolutism and constitutionalism in Europe (1589-1715)



absolutism

absolutism- sovereignty of the ruler
absolute kings claimed to rule by divine
rights (responsible only to god)



Henry IV of France

- Henry IV- (Henry of Navarre) lowered taxes and restored order in France
- murdered in 1610
- duke of sully finance minister



Louis XIII

- Marie de Medici headed the government for child Louis XIII 1610-1643



Treaty of Fontainebleau

- Treaty of Fontainebleau (1611) agreement between France and Spain
- Marriage of the queens daughter Elizabeth to the heir of the Spanish throne and the marriage of Louis XIII(age 14) to Anne of Austria the Spanish infant daughter of Phillip III and Margaret of Austria



Cardinal Richelieu

1624 appointment of Cardinal Richelieu (1585-1642)
set the cornerstone of French absolutism



“What is done for the state is done for God, who is the basis and foundation of it.....Where the interests of the state are concerned, God absolves actions which, if privately committed, would be a crime.”

— Cardinal Richelieu

"If you give me six lines written by
the most honest man,
I will find something in them to
hang him."

Cardinal
Richelieu



- 1627 Louis XIII ended protestant military and political independence
- Edict of Nantes- 150 protestant towns had the right to worship and have troops
- Huguenots were 10% of the French population



1628 fall of la Rochelle



LA ROCHELLE



THE MAN IN THE RED CAP BY J. S. HILL & CO.

THE MAN IN THE RED CAP BY J. S. HILL & CO.



French foreign policy under Richelieu was aimed at weakening the Hapsburg empire



Raison d'état (reason of state)

- Raison d'état (reason of state) where the interests of the state are concerned God absolves actions which if privately committed would be a crime
- Richelieu forbade Protestants from having city walls



Louis XIII, Anne of Austria, and their son Louis XIV



Cardinal Mazarin

- Cardinal Mazarin was the successor to Cardinal Richelieu
- His attempts to increase royal revenues led to the civil wars of 1648-1653 known as the Fronde



The Fronde

- The word fronde means “sling shot” or “catapult”
- A frondeur- was a street urchin who threw mud at the passing carriages of the rich



- The term frondeur was applied to anyone who opposed the policies of the government
- Entire regions of France refused to pay taxes



- The fronde has 3 significant results
- 1.the government would have to compromise
- 2. the French economy was disrupted and would take years to rebuild
- 3. the fronde had a traumatic effect on young Louis XIV



○ French defeat of Spanish armies at Rocroi in 1643 marked the final collapse of Spanish military power in Europe



Battle of Rocroi



Absolute monarchy of Louis XIV

Louis 14th reigned (1643-1715)

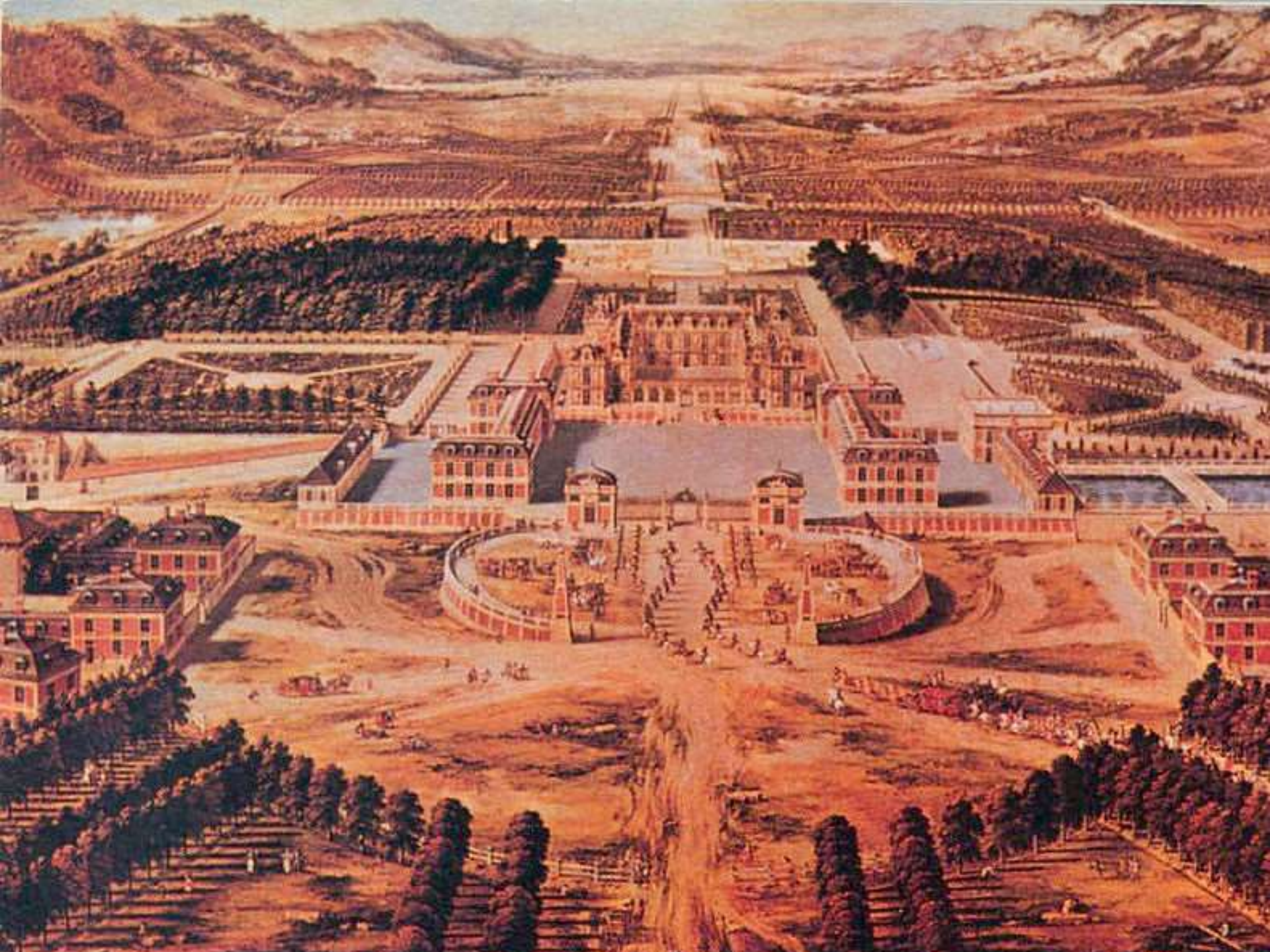
longest in European history-
devout catholic



Versailles

- Royal court at Versailles
- Required all the great nobility of France to live at Versailles for at least part of the year
- Versailles began as a hunting lodge- retreat from a queen he did not like.
- U-shaped







Hall of mirrors



French replaced Latin as the language of scholars and the royal courts



Louis XIV Never called a meeting of the estates general





○ **Louis XIV receives the Doge of Genoa at Versailles, 1685**

Mercantilism

- Finances- nobility did not pay taxes
- Jean-Baptiste Colbert- 1619-1683
- Mercantilism- sell more than buy
- Have a favorable balance of trade, attempted to be self sufficient



New France

1608 the province of Quebec Canada

Jesuit Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet Mississippi River

LaSalle-Louisiana



Revocation of the edict of Nantes

- 1685 Louis 14th revoked the edict of Nantes
- destruction of churches
- closing of schools
- baptism of Huguenots
- Louis considered religious unity politically necessary
“one king, one law, one faith”
- tens of thousands of Huguenot craftsmen, soldiers and business people emigrated costing tax revenue and hurting the economy



Demandez la Chicorée "LA SANS RIVALE" chez tous les Épiciers



RÉVOCATION DE L'ÉDIT DE NANTES

Years of Personal Rule under Louis XIV

- Takes over country upon death of Cardinal Mazarin in 1661
- Was an absolute monarch, but often conferred with councils and the regional judicial bodies call the parlements. Later curtails parlements' power, but is supported by some of them.



Louis XIV's Early Wars

- Wanted to secure France's borders near the Netherlands, Spain, and the Hapsburg Empire
- Treaties signed to end wars with the Netherlands and the Holy Roman Empire expanded France's territory to the north and east



LOUIS XIV WARS

- War of Devolution 1667
invaded Flanders
1668 treaty of aix-la-chapelle
- The Dutch War – 1672-1678
led 100,000 into Holland
Dutch saved themselves by
opening the dikes
- treaty of Nijmegen (1678)
- 1681 seized Strasbourg
- 1684 sent armies into Lorraine
- bad harvest 1688-1694
catastrophe widespread
starvation great suffering for
the French people



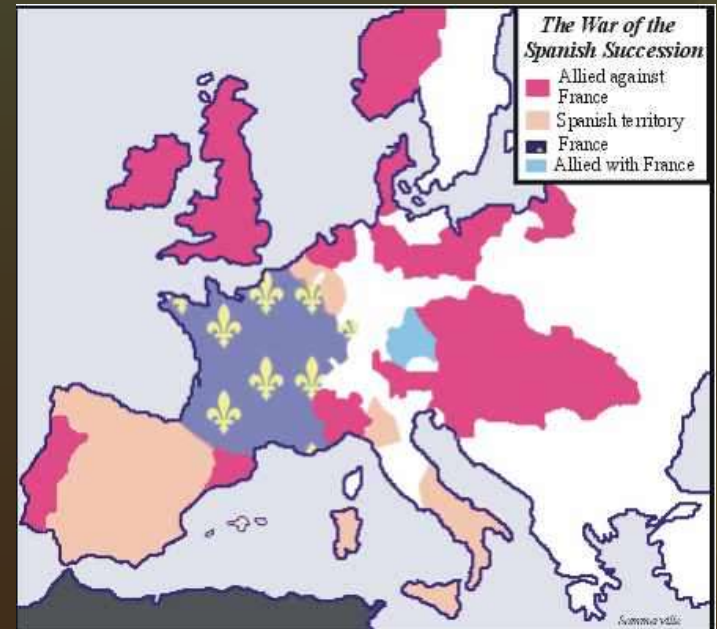
Louis's Later Wars

- Nine Years' War (1689-1697) – Louis went to war with the League of Augsburg (England, Spain, Sweden, Netherlands and major German states) and ended up having his expansion into Germany thwarted
- War of Spanish Succession (1701-1714) – war over who would succeed Charles II to the throne in Spain ends in a bloody stalemate with France able to keep their choice to the throne, Philip V, but loses Gibraltar



WAR OF SPANISH SUCCESSION 1701-1713

- when king Charles II of Spain died without a heir, his will left the Spanish crown and empire the Louis 14th grandson Philip of Anjou
- Dutch and English would not accept French acquisition of Spanish Netherlands
- 1701- English, Dutch , Austria, Portugal, and several German and Italian states declared war





- Carlos II "El Hechizado": Charles II "The Bewitched", the last Habsburg King of Spain. His death precipitated the War of the Spanish Succession as France and Austria vied for the Spanish Empire.



- The Duke of Marlborough was the commander of the English, Dutch and German forces.



An Anglo-Dutch force decisively defeats a Franco-Bavarian force in the Battle of Ramillies, 23 May 1706



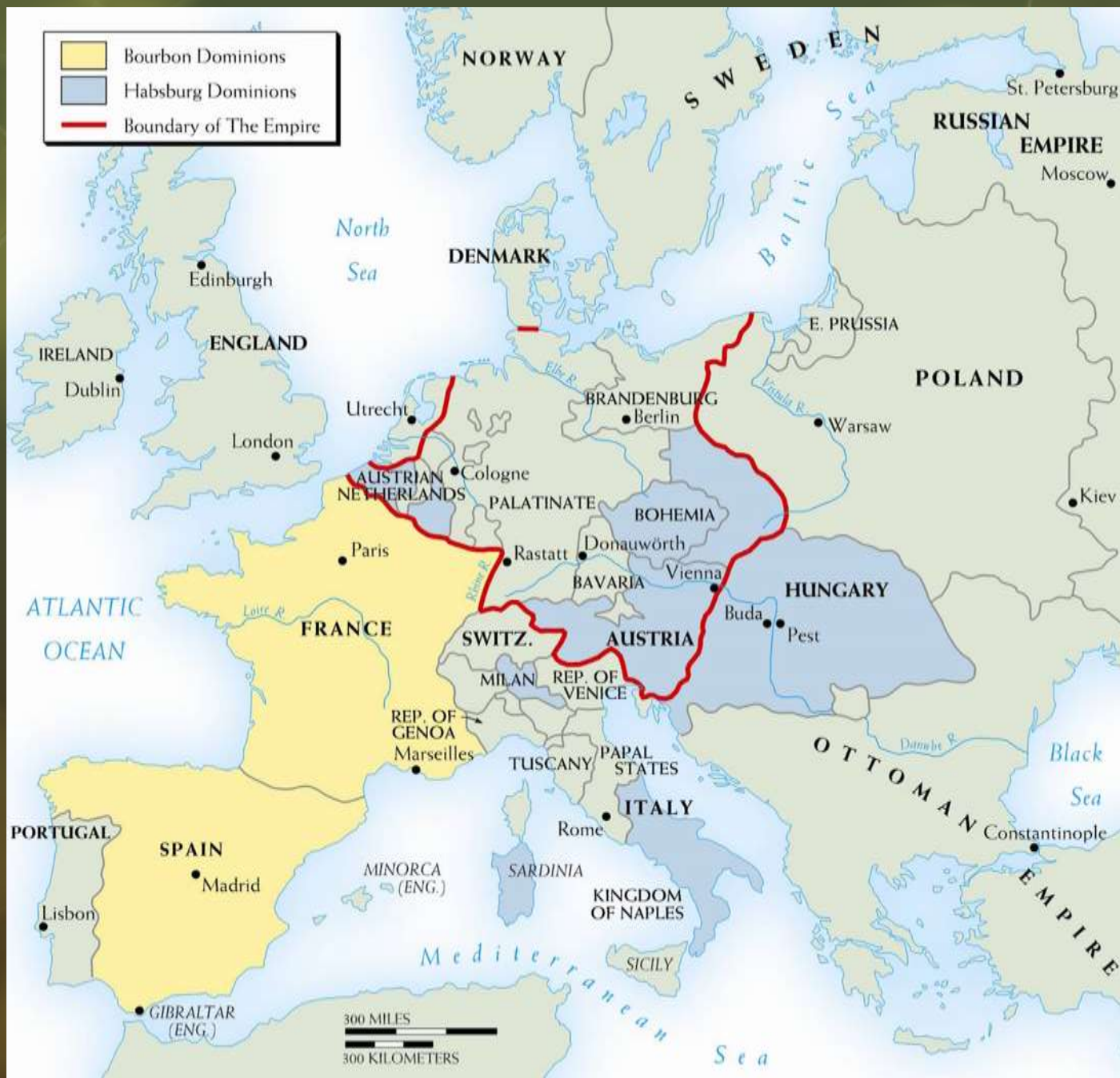
France After Louis XIV

- The Duke of Orleans, regent for five-year old Louis XV, makes John Law financial manager of the kingdom
- Law organizes a monopoly on trading privileges in the French colony of Louisiana in North America – the Mississippi Bubble, as it was called, turns into a financial disaster and Law flees the country
- Parlement is reinstalled and becomes the center for popular resistance to royal authority for most of the century



Louis XV





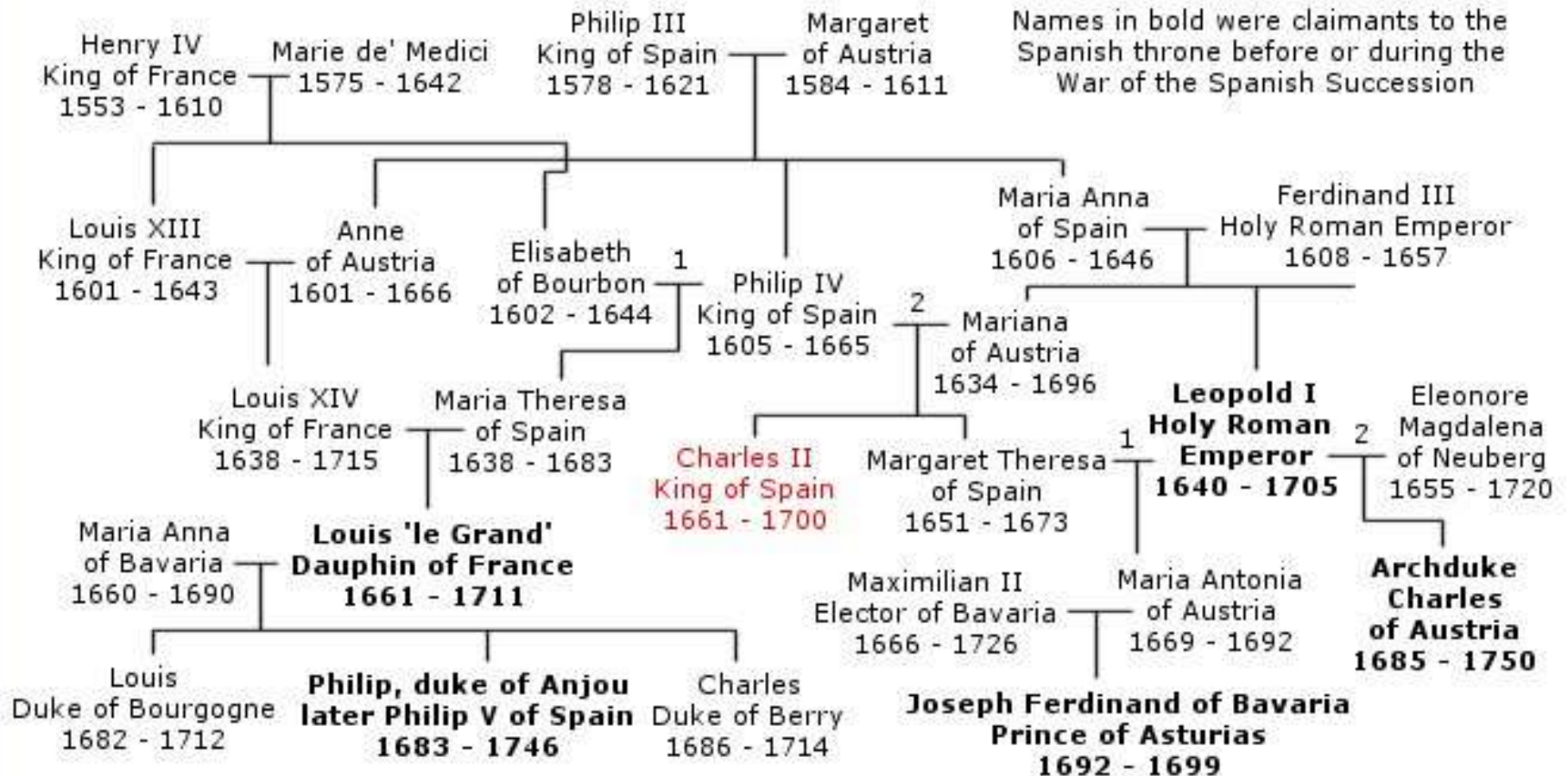
French classicism

Moliere

Racine



WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION



Treaty of Utrecht

- Philip remained the first bourbon king of Spain; French and Spanish crowns could not unite
- France surrendered Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Hudson Bay to England



The decline of absolutist Spain in the 17th century

- 1.lack of investment in productive enterprise
- 2.the expense and failure of the effort to repress the Dutch revolt
- 3. intellectual isolation and psychological malaise
- Spain- international absolutism based on silver bullion from Peru
- Spanish expulsion of Jews and Muslims led to a lack of a strong middle class
- By 1715 Spain was a second rate power
- Royal expenditures exceeded income
- Devaluation of the currency
- Declarations of bankruptcy 1596, 1607, 1627, 1647 and 1680
- Cancellation of the national debt led to a deterioration of public confidence
- Many businessmen found so many obstacles that they gave up
- Aristocrats raised rents on the land
- High rents and heavy taxes drove peasants from the land peasants went to the cities and became unemployed beggars

1643 French defeated the Spanish at Rocroi (in Belgium)
Treaty of the Pyrenees 1659 end of Spain as a Great Power



Don Quixote

Don Quixote- Miguel de Cervantes (1547- 1616)





Absolutism in Eastern Europe



Between 1400 and 1650 nobles and rulers reestablished serfdom in Bohemia, Silesia, Hungary, Eastern Germany, Poland, and Lithuania



Eastern landlords / Peasants

Lords made Kings and princes issue laws that restricted or eliminated the peasants right of free movement

lords took more land from the peasants and imposed heavier labor obligations. Peasants tended to become forced laborers



Hereditary Subjugation

Hereditary Subjugation –

Peasants were bound to their lords from one generation to the next (Prussia-1653)

Russia – peasants were not allowed to leave estates



three days per week of unpaid
labor- the robot



- Mid-17th century most of eastern Europe was made up of the Holy Roman Empire, Poland and the Ottoman Empire.
- Within a hundred years all three were overtaken by Prussia, Russia, and Austria.
- 1648 the Holy Roman Empire was over 300 sovereign states
- “Germanic Liberties” (freedom of member states from central control).
- After 1648 the Holy Roman Empire did not include the Swiss or the Dutch.
- After 1648 the Holy Roman Empire stagnated and declined

Holy Roman Emperor and Hapsburg ruler-
Ferdinand III (1637-1657) centralized the
government

Creation of permanent standing army



The Ottoman Empire



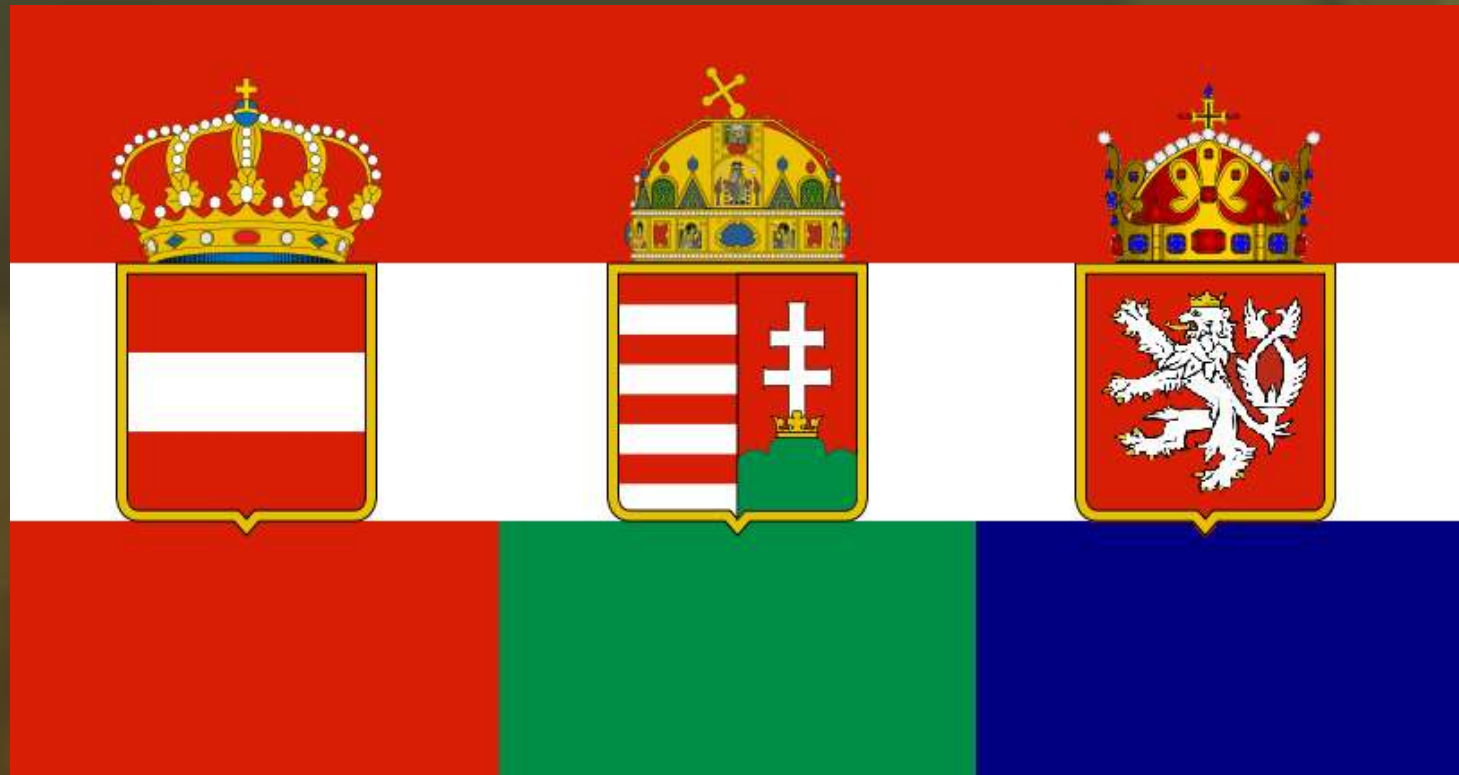
Habsburgs and Ottoman Turks fought over Hungary

- Sultan **Suleiman the Magnificent** (1520-1566) almost captured Vienna in 1529
- ruled much of the Balkans and most of Hungary for more than 150 years
- Janissary corps – Christian children trained as Muslim soldiers



Habsburg state

the old hereditary provinces of Austria, Kingdom of Bohemia-(Bohemian nobility was wiped out after the revolt of 1618), and Kingdom of Hungary



The Pragmatic Sanction

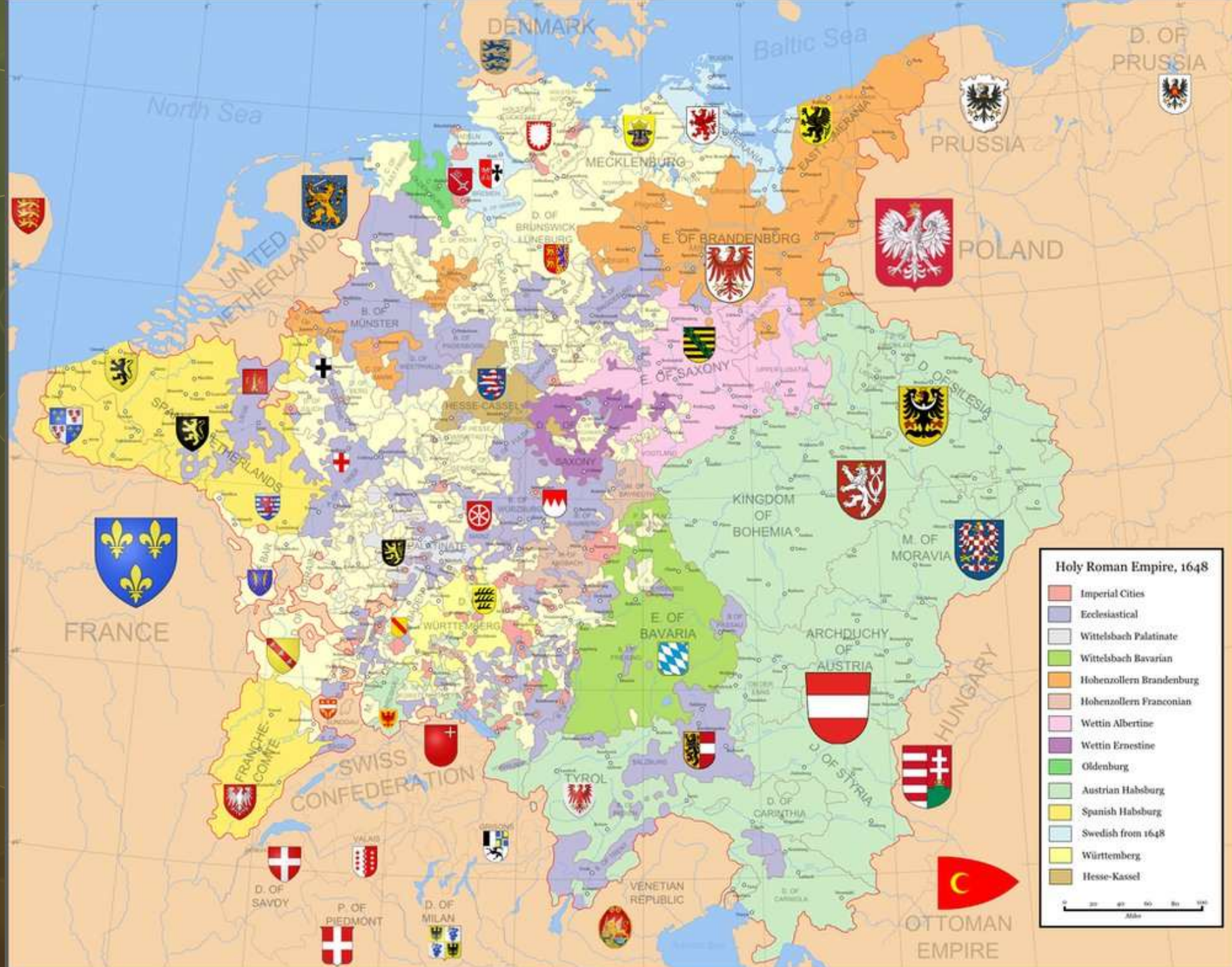
1713 Charles VI
(1711-1740)
proclaimed the
Pragmatic sanction
– Habsburg
possessions were
never to be divided
and always to be
passed intact to a
single heir



Holy Roman Empire

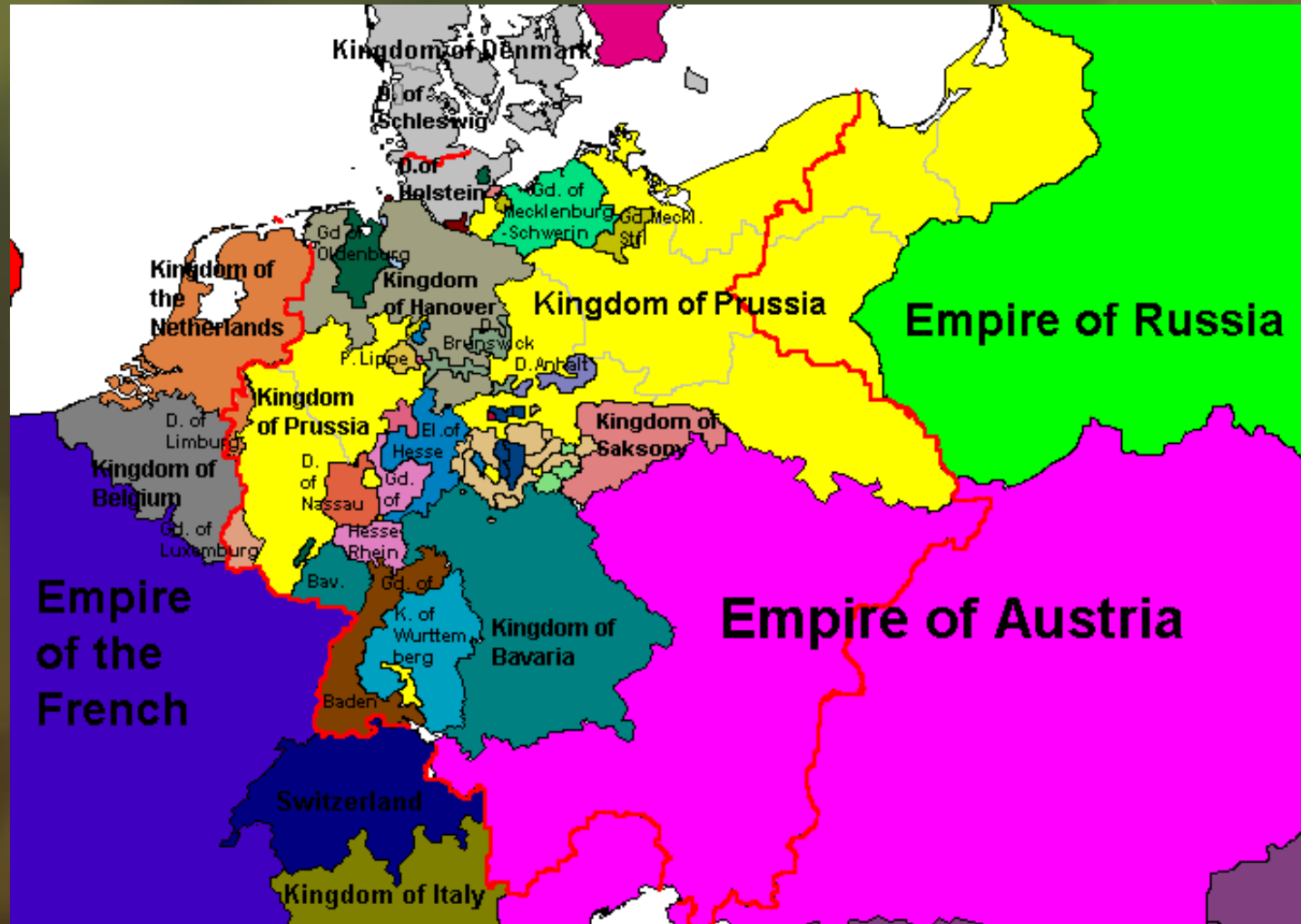
- The decline of the Holy Roman Empire left central Europe a patchwork of independent states- Duchies, Principalities, counties, and free cities. There was no Germany in the 17th century- over 300 independent states.





Prussia

Hohenzollern- The elector of Brandenburg



Frederick William

○ **Frederick William (1640-1688) The Great Elector**



Junkers

- Brandenburg and Prussia were dominated by the nobility and landowning classes known as **the Junkers**



Flag



Coat of arms



- Frederick William introduced taxation and a permanent standing army
- This weakened the power of the Estates
- 1688 a population of one million supported a standing army of 30,000



Elector Frederick III “the Ostentatious”
(r. 1688-1713) crowned King Frederick I
1701- imitated Louis XIV



Frederick William I- the Soldier King

- Frederick William I (r.1713-1740) -established Prussian Absolutism
- “had a love for tall soldiers” sent agents throughout Prussia and all of Europe to trick, buy, or kidnap tall recruits
- Frederick William always wore a military uniform
- Strong centralized bureaucracy
- The Prussian nobility Junkers became the officer caste



Frederick William – built a first-rate army from 38,000 to 83,000 during his reign

12th in population

4th largest army -1740

“Prussia was almost always at peace”

Society was rigid and highly disciplined

“Sparta of the north”

obedience was the highest virtue



Frederick The Great

- Frederick II (Frederick The Great) r.1740-1786
- As a teenager tried to escape was captured and imprisoned for a year. Frederick had to watch his friend be executed.



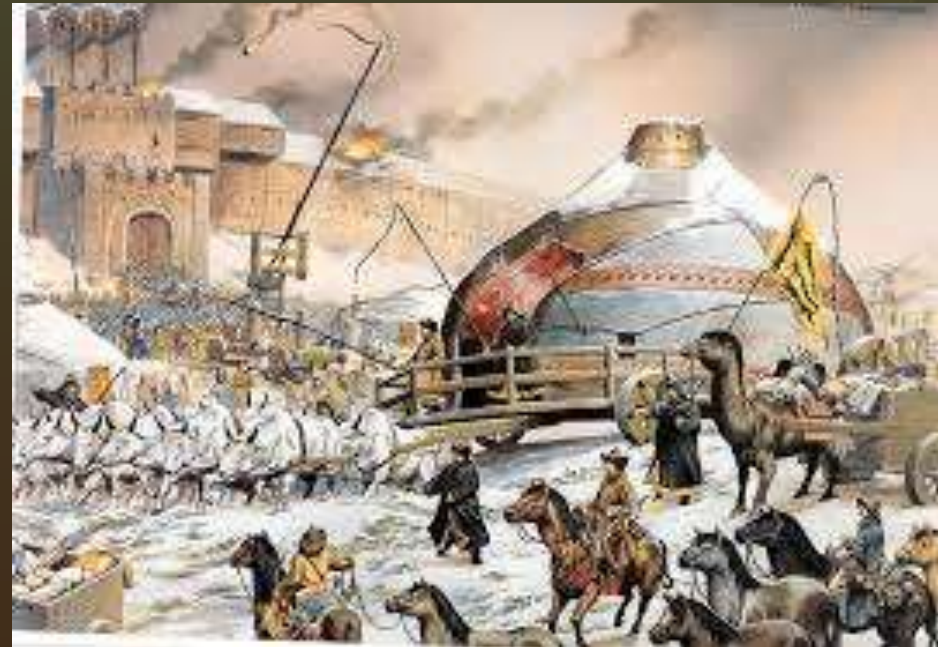
THE DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA

- Eastern Slavs converted to Orthodox Christianity by Byzantine missionaries Cyril and Methodius



Mongol conquest of the Kievan Principality

- **Genghis Khan (1162-1227)**
- Mongols sacked Kiev – 1242
- Mongol Yoke (more than 200 years)
- Capital Sarai on the lower Volga collected tribute and slaves







○ Fall of Novgorod 1478

Alexandra Nevsky

- When the Mongols attacked Kiev the Swedes and Poles attacked the north
- Alexandra Nevsky (of the Neva) Prince of Moscow- defeated the Swedes and Tutonic Knights (Germans)



- Princes of Moscow were loyal servants of the Mongols
- Ivan I (r.1328-1341)
- Ivan III (1462-1505) purchased and conquered lands that included Novgorod
- 1480 Ivan III stopped acknowledging the Khan as his supreme ruler



- after the fall of Constantinople to the Turks- 1453 the tsars saw themselves as heirs to Caesar and Orthodox Christianity
- Moscow-“third Rome”
- Ivan married the daughter of the last Byzantine Emperor



Ivan IV

"Ivan the Terrible"

- Ivan IV "Ivan the Terrible" ascended the throne at age 3. at age 16 crowned himself czar.
- Wife was Anastasia Romanov
- Ivan reigned terror on boyars





Cossacks

- Cossacks – free groups of outlaw armies in the south and east
- Cossacks were originally runaway peasants from central Russia
- Cossacks received payments from the Czar in return for friendship and defense



“time of troubles”

- 1584 Ivan dies
- 1598 “time of troubles” death of son Theodore
- Moscow invaded by Swedes and Poles who occupied Moscow
- Cossacks slaughtered nobles and officials
- 1613 Michael Romanov was chosen czar 16 year old nephew of Ivan the Terrible



Michael Romanov



Stenka Razin

- Stenka Razin (Cossack Leader) Led peasant rebellion(1670)
- Fought against nobles and officials



Peter the great

- 6 feet 7
- overturned regency in 1689
- only one year of peace in 36 years of rule
- Son Ivan died 1696.



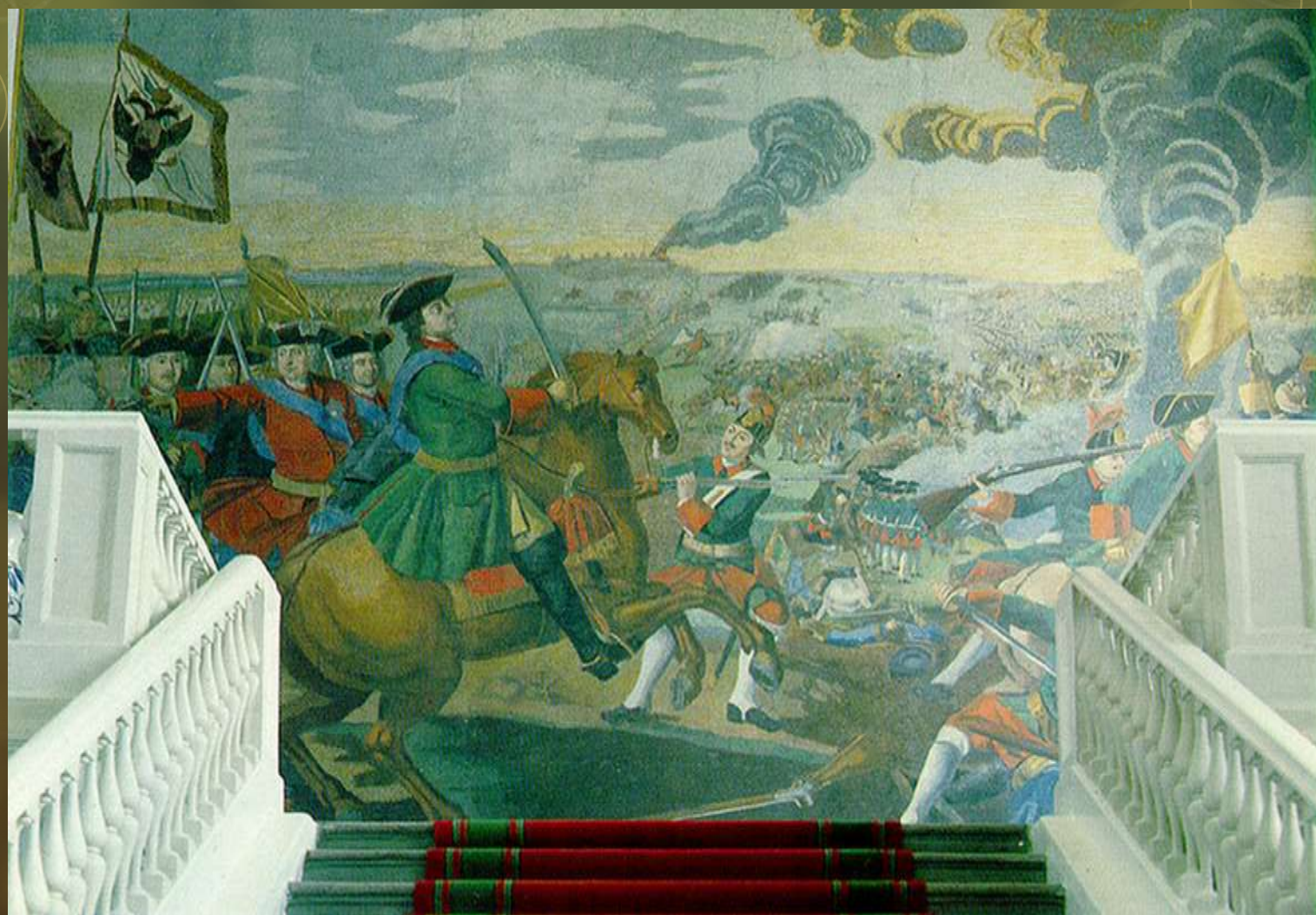
Peter the Great

- Led a group of 250 Russian officials and nobles on a 18 month tour of Western Europe



 The Expansion of Russia under Peter the Great. Peter added vital territory on the Baltic Sea to the vast Russian empire.

Great Northern War -War with Sweden



Sweden

- Sweden was part of Scandinavian confederation ruled by Danes.
- 1523 uprising led to independence
- 17th century- Sweden dominated the Baltic, occupied all of Finland and parts of Norway and Northern Germany.



The Swedish Empire

This map illustrates the Swedish Empire's territorial acquisitions, primarily in green, and its surrounding neighbors. The empire's core territories include:

- Norway:** Trondelag (1658, 1660), Jämtland (1645), Dalarna, Småland, Bohuslän (1658), Halland (1658), Scania (1658).
- Finland:** Finland (1581, 1809), Karelia (1617, 1721), Ladoga lake, Viborg (1721), Ingria (1583-95, 1617, 1721), Estland (1561, 1721), Livonia (1629, 1721), Riga (1621).
- Baltic Sea:** Stockholm, Åland, Gotland (1648), Ösel (1645, 1721), Bornholm (1658, 1660), Cammin (1679), Western Pomerania (1648, 1720), Bremen-Verden (1648, 1719), Wismar (1648, 1803), Stralsund (1815).
- Other Territories:** Klaipėda/Memel (1629-35), Pillau (1629-35), Elbing (1629-35).

Surrounding regions and countries include:

- NORWAY**
- DENMARK**
- RUSSIA**
- LITHUANIA**
- PRUSSIA**
- POLAND**

The map also labels the **NORTH SEA** and the **Gulf of Bothnia**.

Trøndelag
1658 (1660)

Jämtland
1645

Dalarna

NORWAY

Bohuslän
1658

**NORTH
SEA**

Halland
1658

cania

DENMARK

Copenhagen

Stralsund

Bornholm
1658 (1660)

Wismar
1648 (1803)

Bremen-Verden
1648 (1719)

Western Pomerania
1648 (1720)

Gulf of Bothnia

Åland

Stockholm

Dagö

Gotland

1645 (1721)

Öland

BALTIC SEA

Klaipėda/Memel
1629-35

LITHUANIA

PRUSSIA

POLAND

Finland
1581 (1809)

Karelia
1617 (1721)

Ladoga lake

Nöteborg

Helsingfors

Viborg
(1721)

Narve

Ingria

Estland
561 (1721)

1583-95, 1617 (1721)

RUSSIA

Livonia
1629 (1721)

Riga
1621

PR

Elbing
1629-35

Charles XII

- (r. 1697-1718)
- Battle of Narva- Swedish victory
- Battle of Poltava 1709- Russian victory



Charles XII



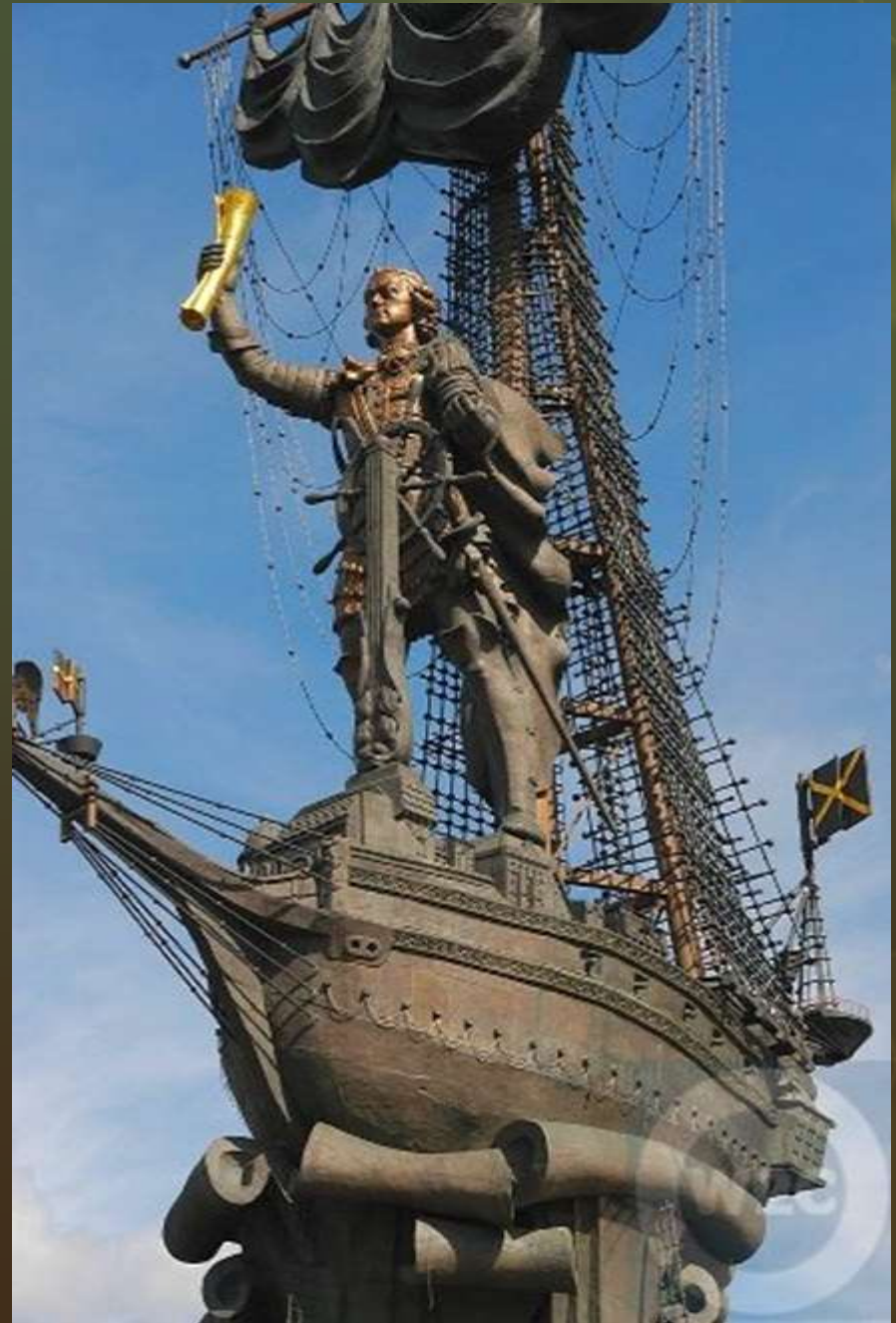
Peter the Great

5 goals

- 1. Taming Boyars and the Streltsy
- 2. Control of the church
- 3. reorganizing the internal administration
- 4. develop the economy
- 5. constructing a major army and navy



- 1698 shaved the long beards of the court boyars and shorted the sleeves and length of coats
- Patriarch Nikon- introduced changes into the church texts and ritual.
- He was opposed by The Old Believers -Thousands committed suicide
- 1721 Peter abolished the position of patriarch
- Russia became the largest producer of Iron in Europe
- Building of the Russian Navy "Baltic Fleet"
- Warm water Port



Patriarch Nikon



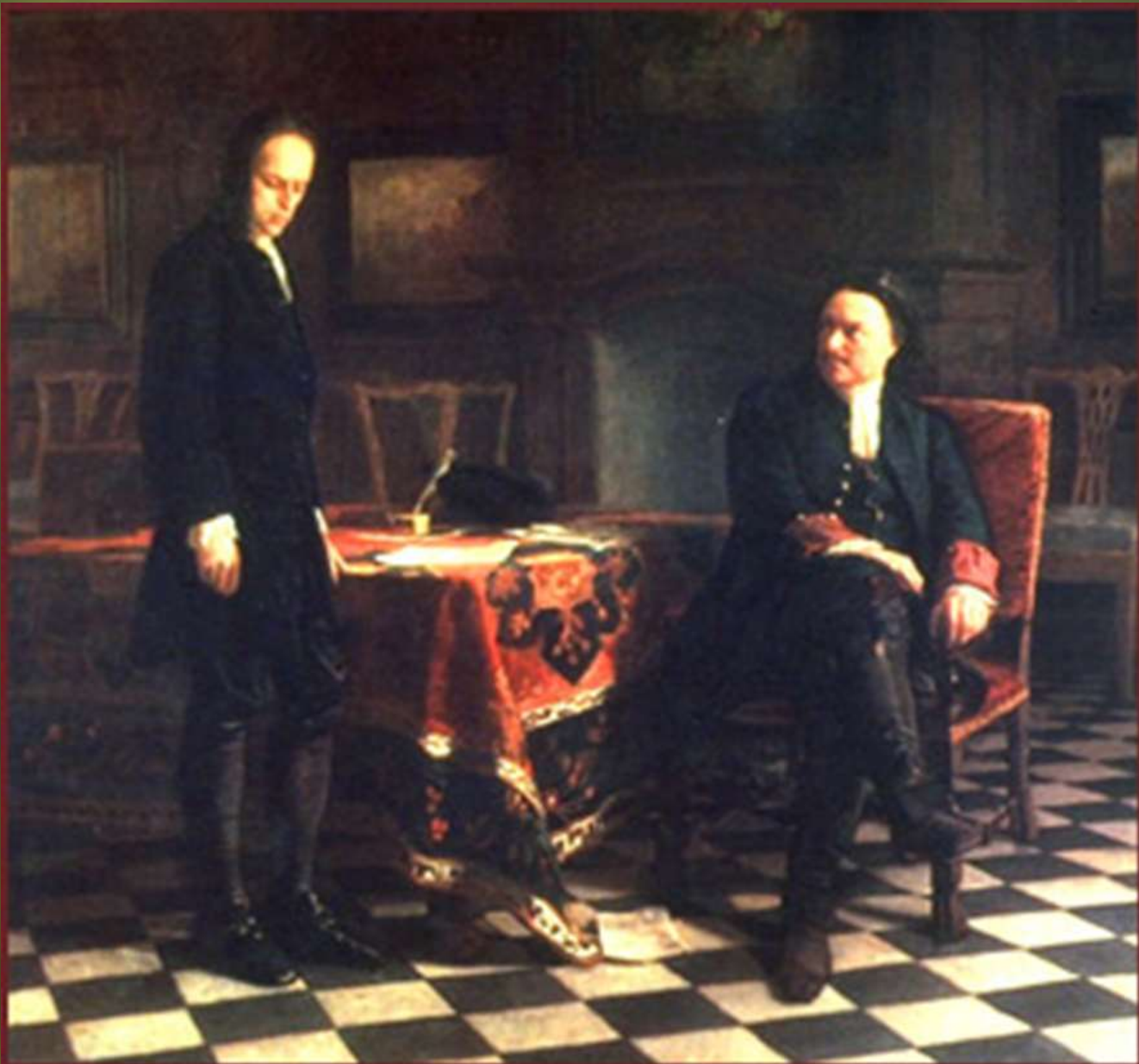
- War with Turks 1695- captured Azov on the black sea. The port was returned in 1711



 The Expansion of Russia under Peter the Great. Peter added vital territory on the Baltic Sea to the vast Russian empire.

- Peace of Nystad ended the Great Northern War
- Russian conquest of Estonia, Lithuania, and part of Finland





Peter Interrogating his Son Alexis, Peter Ge

Baroque

- Baroque culture and art grew out of the revitalized Catholic Church of the later 16th century
- Emotional and exuberant-proclaimed the confidence and power of the Catholic Reformation
- The rulers of central and eastern Europe were obsessed with Palace building.
- The palaces were modeled after Versailles- visual declaration of equality with Louis 14th





Schonbrunn

- Schonbrunn-Vienna began by Emperor Leopold in 1695





St Petersburg

- At the mouth of the Neva River where it flows into the Baltic Sea
- Land was swampy and uninhabited, the climate damp and unpleasant
- Russian victory at Poltava 1709
- St Petersburg - Western and Baroque "Window on Europe"
- Broad straight stone paved avenues
- Houses built in a uniform line
- Canals for drainage
- Stone bridges and street lighting
- All building had to conform to strictly detailed architectural regulations





Poland

- 1683 Polish army helped rescue Vienna from a Turkish siege
- Elective monarchy- distrust and division among the nobility prevented their electing a king from among themselves.
- most Polish monarchs were foreigners



Poland

- Main languages were German and Yiddish
- The official and political language was Latin
- The King of Poland had no army, no law courts, no officials, and no income. The nobility paid no taxes. Landlords were local monarchs on their Manorial estates



Poland

- Central legislative body-(Sejm) only nobles
- Liberum Veto- any single member could require the body to disband.
- The first diet was exploded in 1652. 1652-1764 48 out of 55 were exploded. The requirement of unanimity was a major deterrent to effective government





Vienna

RUSSIA

FRANCE

Istanbul

Madrid

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

Rome

**OTTOMAN
EMPIRE**

Algiers

Tripoli

Mosul

**SAFAVID
EMPIRE**

Damascus

Bagdad

Basra

**SULTANATE
OF MOROCCO**

Cairo

Medina

Mecca

San'a

*The Ottoman Empire Towards
the End of the Seventeenth Century*



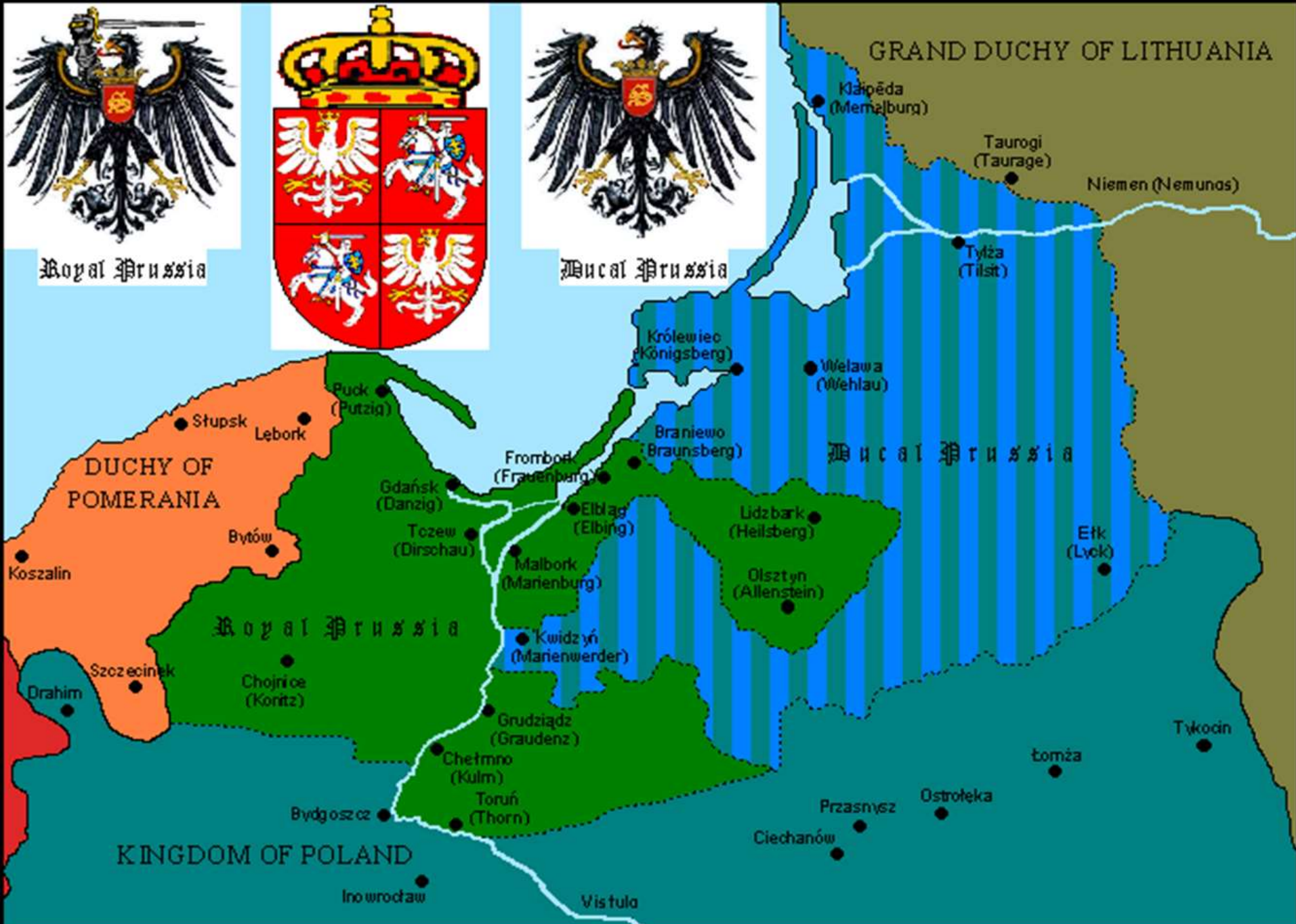
- The legendary brothers, Lech, Czech and Rus, were the eponymous founders of the Polish, Czech and Russian nations



Royal Prussia



Ducal Prussia



Royal and Ducal Prussia in second half of XVI century



Ask Me About

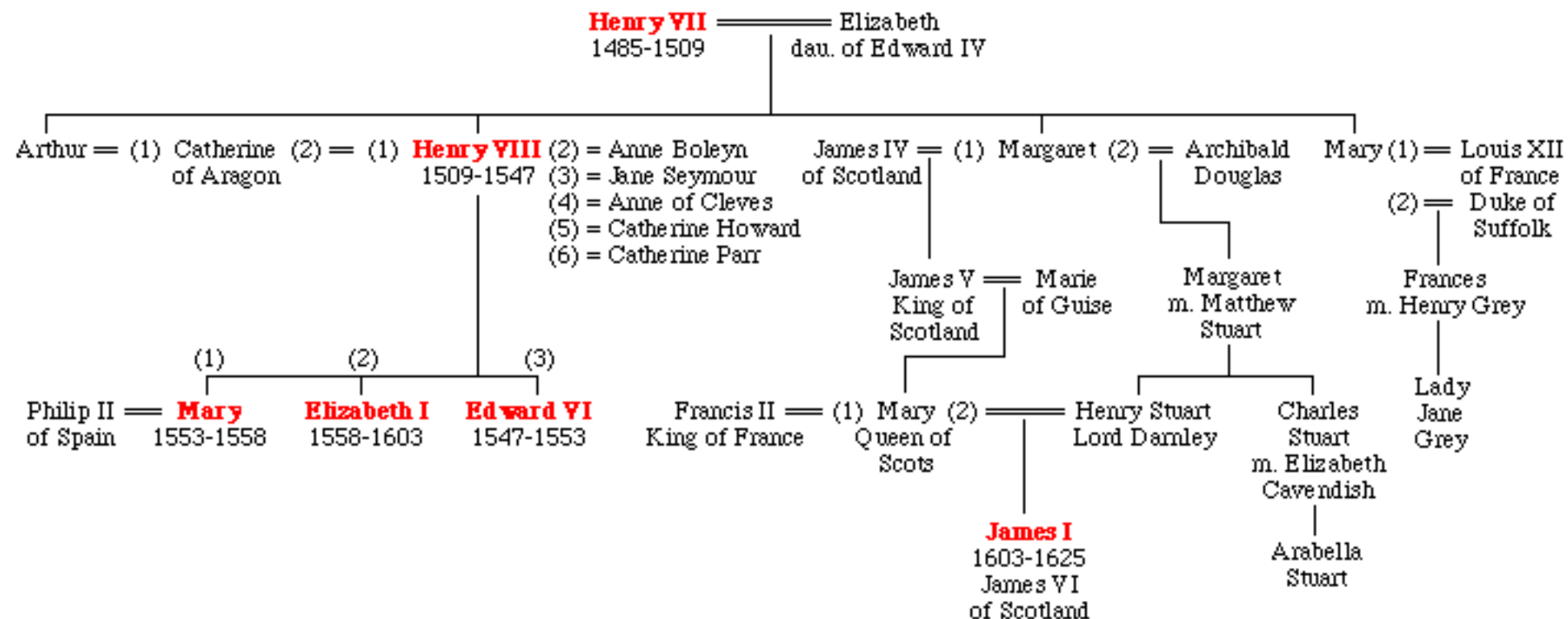


Silesia



The House of Tudor

by Ed Stephan



The House of Stuart

by Ed Stephan

