Chapter 17: Age of Absolutism
Bell work

• How can monarchs consolidate their power?
Extending Spanish Power

- How did Spanish power increase under Charles V and Philip II?
- How did the arts flourish during Spain’s golden age?
- Why did the Spanish economy decline in the 1600s?
How Did Spanish Power Increase Under Charles V and Philip II?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARLES V</th>
<th>PHILIP II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In 1519, Charles V inherited a huge empire. He became king of Spain and</td>
<td>During his 42-year reign, Philip worked to expand Spanish influence,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>was also the heir to the Hapsburg empire.</td>
<td>strengthen the Catholic Church, and make his own power absolute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruling two empires involved Charles in constant warfare.</td>
<td>Philip reigned as an <strong>absolute monarch</strong>. He asserted that he ruled by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eventually, Charles gave up his titles and divided his empire.</td>
<td><strong>divine right</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Philip saw himself as guardian of the Roman Catholic Church.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Philip fought many wars as he attempted to advance Spanish Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>power.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Wars of Philip II, 1571–1588
Spain’s Golden Age

The century from 1550 to 1650 is often called Spain’s *siglo de oro*, or “golden century,” for the brilliance of its arts and literature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAINTERS</th>
<th>WRITERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>El Greco produced haunting religious pictures, dramatic views of the city of Toledo, and striking portraits of Spanish nobles.</td>
<td>Lope de Vega wrote more than 1,500 plays, including witty comedies and action-packed romances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diego Velázquez painted vivid portraits of Spanish royalty.</td>
<td>Miguel de Cervantes wrote <em>Don Quixote</em>, the first modern novel in Europe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Economic Decline

In the 1600s, Spanish power and prosperity slowly declined.

LACK OF STRONG LEADERSHIP
- The successors of Philip II were far less able leaders than he.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS
- Costly overseas wars drained wealth out of Spain almost as fast as it came in.
- Treasure from the Americas led Spain to neglect farming and commerce.
- The expulsion of Muslims and Jews from Spain deprived the economy of many skilled artisans and merchants.
- American gold and silver led to soaring inflation.
Classwork

- Page 415 (1-7) in complete sentences - 1 & 2 may be in phrases
Section 1 Assessment

Which of the following was not a cause for Spain’s economic decline?

a) costly overseas wars
b) the expulsion of Muslims and Jews from Spain
c) lack of strong leadership
d) a decrease in the amount of money in circulation

Who painted views of the city of Toledo and portraits of Spanish nobles?

a) El Greco
b) Cervantes
c) Velázquez
d) Lope de Vega

Want to connect to the World History link for this section? Click Here.
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Want to connect to the World History link for this section? [Click Here].
France Under Louis XIV

- How did France rebuild after its wars of religion?
- How did Louis XIV strengthen royal power?
- What successes and failures did Louis XIV experience?
From the 1560s to the 1590s, religious wars between Huguenots (French Protestants) and the Catholic majority tore France apart.

To protect Protestants, Henry IV issued the Edict of Nantes, which granted Huguenots religious toleration and let them fortify their own towns and cities.

Henry then set out to heal the shattered land. Under Henry, the government reached into every aspect of French life.

By building the royal bureaucracy and reducing the power of the nobility, Henry laid the foundations for royal absolutism.
How Did Louis XIV Strengthen Royal Power?

Louis took the sun as the symbol of his absolute power and was often quoted as saying, “L’etat, c’est moi”—“I am the state.”

During his 72-year reign, Louis did not once call a meeting of the Estates General.

Louis expanded the bureaucracy and appointed intendants, royal officials who collected taxes, recruited soldiers, and carried out Louis’s policies in the provinces.

Louis created the strongest army in Europe, which he used to enforce his policies at home and abroad.
Successes and Failures of Louis XIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUCCESSES</th>
<th>FAILURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Louis greatly strengthened royal power.</td>
<td>Louis engaged in costly wars that had disastrous results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The French army became the strongest in Europe.</td>
<td>Rival rulers joined forces to check French ambitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France became the wealthiest state in Europe.</td>
<td>Louis persecuted the Huguenots, causing many to flee France. Their departure was a huge blow to the French economy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French culture, manners, and customs became the European standard.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The arts flourished in France.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 2 Assessment

What was the purpose of the Edict of Nantes?
   a) It granted religious toleration to Catholics.
   b) It granted religious toleration to the Huguenots.
   c) It granted religious toleration to Jews.
   d) It granted religious toleration to Muslims.

Which is an example of how Louis XIV strengthened royal power?
   a) He disbanded the French military.
   b) He met regularly with the Estates General.
   c) He appointed intendants to carry out his policies.
   d) He increased the power of the nobility.

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Triumph of Parliament in England

- How did the Tudors and Stuarts differ in their relations with Parliament?

- How did the English Civil War lead to the rise of the Commonwealth?

- What were the causes and results of the Glorious Revolution?
Events in England, 1603 – 1689

- 1603: Stuart rule begins
- 1629: Charles I dissolves Parliament
- 1649: Parliament orders execution of Charles I; Cromwell rules
- 1688: Glorious Revolution
- 1689: Parliament passes Bill of Rights

Timeline:
- 1600
- 1620
- 1640
- 1660
- 1680
- 1700

- 1640: Long Parliament meets
- 1642: English Civil War
- 1660: Parliament restores Stuart rule; Charles II is crowned
### The Tudors believed in divine right, but also recognized the value of good relations with Parliament.

When he broke with the Roman Catholic Church or when he needed funds, Henry VIII consulted Parliament. Elizabeth both consulted and controlled Parliament.

### The Stuarts believed in divine right and repeatedly clashed with Parliament.

When he needed funds, James I dissolved Parliament and collected taxes on his own. Charles I ignored the Petition of Right, dissolved Parliament, and ruled the nation for 11 years without it.
The English Civil War pitted supporters of Charles I against the forces of Parliament, under Oliver Cromwell.

Cromwell’s army defeated the forces of the king.

Parliament put Charles on trial and condemned him to death as “a tyrant, traitor, murderer, and public enemy.”

After the execution of Charles I, the House of Commons abolished the monarchy, the House of Lords, and the official Church of England. It declared England a republic, known as the Commonwealth, under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell.

In executing the king, parliamentary forces sent a clear signal that, in England, no ruler could claim absolute power and ignore the rule of law.
The Glorious Revolution

When James II angered his subjects and clashed with Parliament, parliamentary leaders invited William and Mary to become rulers of England. When William and Mary landed in England, James II fled to France. This bloodless overthrow of a king became known as the Glorious Revolution.

Before they could be crowned, William and Mary had to accept the English Bill of Rights, which:

- ensured superiority of Parliament over the monarchy.
- gave the House of Commons “power of the purse.”
- prohibited a monarch from interfering with Parliament.
- barred any Roman Catholic from sitting on the throne.
- restated the rights of English citizens.

The Glorious Revolution did not create democracy, but a type of government called **limited monarchy**, in which a constitution or legislative body limits the monarch's powers.
Section 3 Assessment

When the Tudor monarchs needed funds, they
a) dissolved Parliament.
b) consulted with Parliament.
c) raised their own money.
d) borrowed money from France.

Who came to power in England during the Glorious Revolution?
a) Charles I
b) James II
c) William and Mary
d) Elizabeth I

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What were the causes and results of the Thirty Years’ War?

How did Austria and Prussia emerge as great powers?

How did European diplomats try to maintain a balance of power?
The Thirty Years’ War

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAUSES</th>
<th>RESULTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rival German princes held more power than the emperor.</td>
<td>The Peace of Westphalia ended the war with a general European peace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion divided the Protestant north and the Catholic south and created a power vacuum.</td>
<td>The war led to severe depopulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>France gained territory.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Hapsburgs were forced to accept independence of all of the princes of the Holy Roman Empire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Germany was divided into more than 360 states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Netherlands and present-day Switzerland won independence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Austria and Prussia

Two great empires, Austria and Prussia, rose out of the ashes of the Thirty Years’ War.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>PRUSSIA</th>
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<tr>
<td>The Hapsburgs kept the title of Holy Roman emperors and expanded their lands.</td>
<td>The Hohenzollern family united their lands by taking over the states between them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hapsburg monarchs worked hard to unite the empire, which included peoples from many backgrounds and cultures.</td>
<td>Hohenzollern kings set up an efficient central bureaucracy and reduced the independence of nobles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Theresa won popular support and strengthened Hapsburg power by reorganizing the bureaucracy and improving tax collection.</td>
<td>Frederick William I created one of the best armies in Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frederick II used the army to strengthen Prussia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
By 1750, the great powers of Europe included Austria, Prussia, France, England, and Russia.

These powers formed various alliances to maintain the balance of power.

Though nations sometimes switched partners, two rivalries persisted.

- Prussia battled Austria for control of the German states.
- Britain and France competed for overseas empire.
A major cause of the Thirty Years’ War was
a) conflict between Germany and Russia.
b) conflict between Protestants and Catholics within the Holy Roman Empire.
c) conflict between Catholics and Jews within the Holy Roman Empire.
d) conflict between Germany and England.

Which European powers were major rivals by 1750?
 a) Spain and England
 b) Prussia and Austria
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Absolute Monarchy in Russia

- How did Peter the Great try to make Russia into a modern state?

- What steps did Peter take to expand Russia’s borders?

- How did Catherine the Great strengthen Russia?
Peter the Great was committed to a policy of *westernization* in Russia. However, persuading Russians to change their way of life proved difficult. To impose his will, Peter became the most autocratic of Europe’s absolute monarchs. During his reign he:

- forced the **boyars**, or landowning nobles, to serve the state.
- imported western technology and culture.
- insisted that the boyars shave their beards and wear western-style clothing.
- used autocratic methods to push through social and economic reforms.
- imposed policies which caused the spread of serfdom.
- brought all Russian institutions under his control.
Expansion Under Peter

Peter created the largest standing army in Europe and set out to extend Russian borders to the west and south.

Peter unsuccessfully fought the Ottomans in an attempt to gain a **warm-water port** for Russia.

Peter engaged in a long war with Sweden, and eventually won land along the Baltic Sea. On land won from Sweden, Peter built a magnificent new capital city, St. Petersburg.

Peter signed a treaty with Qing China which recognized Russia’s right to lands north of Manchuria.

Peter hired a navigator to explore what became known as the Bering Strait between Siberia and Alaska.
An efficient, energetic empress, who ruled in the tradition of absolute monarchs, Catherine:

- reorganized the provincial government, codified laws, and began state-sponsored education for boys and girls.
- embraced and encouraged Western ideas and culture.
- gained a warm-water port on the Black Sea.
- agreed to partition Poland and gained the eastern portion.
- granted special privileges to the boyars.
- allowed the boyars to increase their control of the peasants and repressed peasant rebellions.
Expansion of Russia, 1689 – 1796
Section 5 Assessment

Peter the Great was unable to
a) defeat Sweden and win lands along the Baltic Sea.
   b) obtain a warm-water port for Russia.
   c) build his new capital city.
   d) obtain lands north of Manchuria.

During her reign, Catherine the Great
a) granted economic rights to peasants in Russia.
   b) granted political rights to peasants in Russia.
   c) came to the aid of peasants who were rebelling against the boyars.
   d) allowed the boyars to increase their control of the peasants.

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