CHAPTER 15 – State Building and Order in the 17th Century pp. 436-475

SOCIAL CRISIS and WAR

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| Witchcraft | \*Larger populations and a famine create social tension that result in the Witchcraft Craze.  \*Mostly occurred in Western Europe and America.  \*Older women mostly scapegoats for witchcraft.  \*Why it continued in debatable, but many say religious instability, social uncertainty, and political destabilization. |
| Thirty Years War | \*Last of the Religious Wars between Protestants and Catholics (1618-48)  \*Bohemian Phase- Despite Peace of Augsburg (1555), Habsburgs’ try to reinstate Catholicism but princes rebel knows as the Defenestration of Prague.  \*Two Hapsburg governors thrown out of 70 ft window and survive in pile of manure. (They claim an act of God saved them.)  \*Ferdinand, now HRE, with help from Spain win and establish Catholicism.  \*Danish Phase- King Christian of Denmark tries to expand his Protestant control.  \*Protestants defeated with help from commander Wallenstein.  \*Swedish Phase- King of Sweden Adolphus vowed to help German Protestants.  \*King is killed, Wallenstein assassinated, and Ferdinand seems to have won.  \*Catholic French get involved v. Habsburgs of Germany and Spain and win battles.  \*Wars finally end with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648.  \*Results are minimal in terms of land, but it does effectively eliminate the HRE’s power. |
| ACTIVITY | Students will complete a Diamante Poem of a topic, person, key terms from today’s lesson.  Diamante poems are shaped like a diamond and will cover SEVEN lines:   1. TOPIC (Noun) 2. Two describing words (adjectives) 3. Three action words (ing) 4. Two words to capture topic AND two words to capture counter-argument or opposition. 5. Three action words (ing) 6. Two describing words for ending noun 7. Ending noun |

ABSOLUTISM IN EUROPE

EQ: What is absolutism and how was it utilized in France, Germany, and Russia?

Definition: Absolutism is ultimate power of the state in the hands of one king who claimed divine right.

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| FRANCE | \*Cardinal Richelieu strengthens the monarchy of Louis XIII by eliminating private armies, controlling the Huguenots and crushing betraying nobles.  \*He also adds power to a centralized state through intendants, or royal officials, and an annual tax known as a taille (TY).  \*Louis XIV becomes king in 1643, but he also has an advisor, Cardinal Marazin, to run the kingdom during childhood.  \*France deals with Frondes, or nobility uprising, but eventually they end and Louis becomes ‘real king’ in 1661.  \*Creates the court at Versailles to show power and used diplomatically.  \*Louis issues the Edict of Fontainebleau with revokes the Edict of Nantes and exiles nearly 200,000 Huguenots.  \*Under finance minister Colbert France increased its revenue, but Louis continued spending.  \*The Sun King used money to wage 4 wars during his reign- (Spanish Netherlands, Dutch’s United Provinces, HRE, and the War of Spanish Succession).  \*Louis’ grandson becomes King Philip V of Spain and Europe unites to thwart an uber-Bourbon Empire.  \*Fighting ends with the Treaty of Utrecht where England emerges as more powerful and Spain and France are not to be unified. |
| SPAIN | \*Although rich and powerful in early 17th century, Phillip II overspends on war and country nearly bankrupt.  \*Spanish begin to lose lands once conquered including Netherlands and border regions with France. |
| GERMAN STATES | \*After 30 Years War, Germany made up of nearly 300 ‘little Germanies’.  \*Frederick William consolidates areas, forms an army and gains support from nobles known as Junkers.  \*Stage is laid for his son Frederick II to become the King to a new European power called Prussia.  \*Austrian Habsburg dynasty still controlled large areas, but not unified due to diversity. |
| ITALY | \*Meh |
| RUSSIA | \*Ivan the Terrible (Tsar-Caesar), expand Russia’s borders and crushes the nobility (boyars).  \*National Assembly elect Michael Romanov as the new tsar. Romanov’s will rule for 300 years.  \*Peter the Great westernizes Russia politically, culturally, and economically. Takes control of Russian Orthodox Church in 1721.  \*War with Sweden gave access to the Baltic Sea and St. Petersburg becomes the capital. |
| NORTHERN  STATES | \*Denmark remains a weak monarchy after 30 Years War.  \*After Christina abdicates, Charles XI re-establishes Swedish monarchy, but loses much of it to Russia. |
| OTTOMAN EMPIRE | \*Suleyman I leads new Empire deep into Europe and along the Mediterranean.  \*Army is strong and includes Janissaries-Christian boys taken and converted to Islam.  \*Ottomans never fully threaten Europe making historians wonder ‘what if’? |

LIMITED MONARCHIES AND REPUBLICS

EQ: What were the main disagreements between monarchies and parliament of England and how did they resolve the issues?

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| POLAND | \*Once a strong dynasty of Poland/Lithuania, tried to bring in foreign King in 16th century.  \*The Seym, Polish diet, controlled land, money, army and monarchy was left powerless.  \*Each member of the Seym could veto any type of vote turning Poland into virtual city-states controlled by a noble. |
| DUTCH GOLDEN AGE | \*After Peace of Westphalia, United Provinces (Netherlands) becomes a great European power through trade.  \*William of Orange was the stadholder, or provincial official for largest group.  \*Many opposed and a republic form of government ensued, but its failure led to monarchical regime of William III.  \*He dies with no heir and the republic resumes control.  \*Warfare and England’s control of the Atlantic results in Dutch decline. |
| ENGLAND | \*After Elizabeth, James I takes the throne ending the Tudor dynasty.  \*He espoused (supported) divine rule, but Parliament was like….uh….no!  \*Growing number of Puritans made up House of Commons who were against James.  \*Charles I tries to limit Parliament, marries the Catholic sister of Louis XIII, and taxes via the ‘ship money’- taxes on coastal towns for defense.  \*English Civil War (1642-46) sees Oliver Cromwell form the New Model Army and capture Charles.  \*Parliament splits and Presbyterian faction tries to restore Charles, but Cromwell launches second Civil War in 1648 to victory and Charles is beheaded. Bye, bye…monarchy.  \*Cromwell named Lord Protector, but despite military prowess and success, he cannot stabilize England politically.  \*Monarchy is restored after Cromwell’s death in Charles II. Succession to James II ends with him having a male heir (Catholic) causing panic to the country.  \*Glorious Revolution of 1688 led by William of Orange and Mary (James II daughter) gives them the monarchy and creates the English Bill of Rights-1688.  \*Two famous responses were Thomas Hobbes’ *Leviathan* and John Locke’s *Two Treatises of Government.* |

Compare/Contrast the English Bill of Rights to that of the U.S. Bill of Rights.