

CH 16 “The Age of Absolutism”



I. SPANISH POWER GROWS— pg 504

A. Charles V* Inherits Two Crowns

1. Ruling the Hapsburg Empire*

a. Charles=grandson of
Ferdinand & Isabella

b.=ruler of Spain + Holy Roman
Empire



DOMINIONS OF THE HOUSE OF HABSBURG

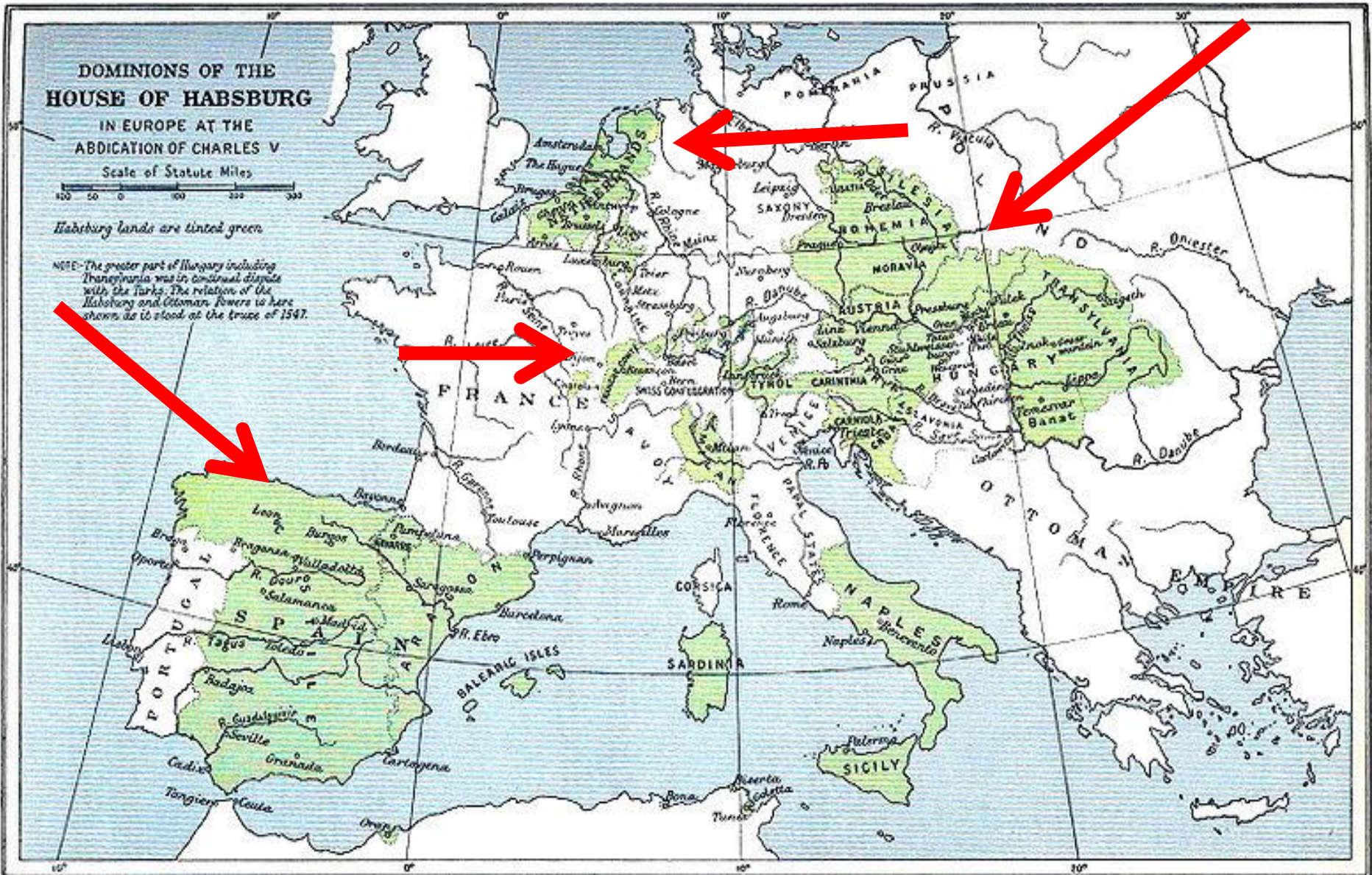
IN EUROPE AT THE ABDICATION OF CHARLES V

Scale of Statute Miles

100 50 0 100 200 300

Habsburg lands are tinted green

NOTE: The greater part of Hungary including Transylvania was in continual dispute with the Turks. The relation of the Habsburg and Ottoman Powers to here shown as it stood at the truce of 1547.



A Kingdom Too Spread Out to Rule?

2. Charles V Abdicates

a. Empire too spread out



b. =gave up throne & entered
monastery

c.=brother Ferdinand took over

d. His son, Philip II became
King of Spain

B. Philip II* Solidifies Power (Charles' son)

1. Centralized (Absolute) Power

a. =absolute monarch

b. Spain wealthy due to American colonies

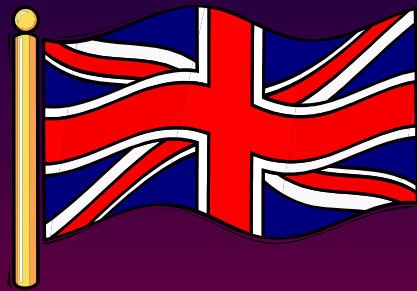
c. Philip a devout Catholic

i. 4 marriages to create alliances



d. Alliance w/ England:

1. Philip + Mary Tudor married (both Catholics)=no kids, Mary died in 4 yrs.



2. The Armada* Sails Against England

a. Spain (Philip) v. England
(Elizabeth I)

b. Spanish Armada=invasion force

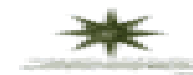
c. =English beat Spanish in the
English Channel=Spanish defeat





ROUTES OF THE ARMADA

- X Fights in the channel
- X Wrecks





Clips from “Elizabeth: The Golden Age” (you may watch this over break for extra credit)

- Elizabeth’s speech to the troops at Tilbury before the Armada
- Defeat of the Spanish Armada by the British
- Watch the symbolism of Spain & Catholicism declining, Britain & Protestantism rising to power

3. An Empire Declines: (Spain)

a. Due to:

1. Defeat of Spanish Armada
2. Philip's successors not good rulers

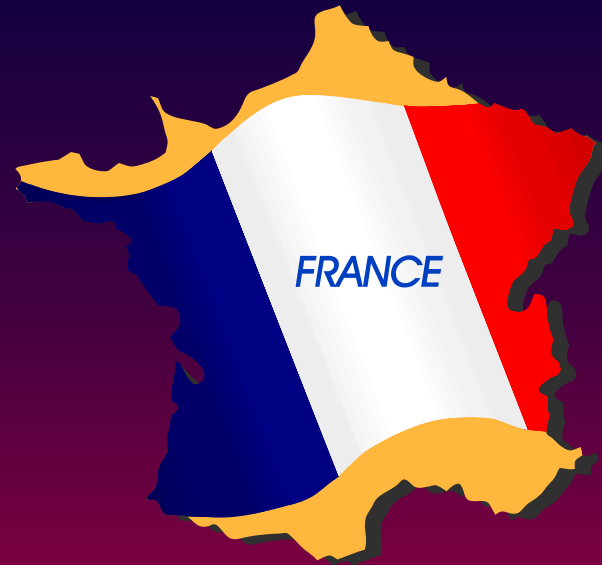
3. Economic problems:

- i. Cost of overseas wars
- ii. Neglect of farming
- iii. Heavy taxation of middle class
- iv. Inflation



New (Greater) European Powers:

=rise of England, France, Netherlands



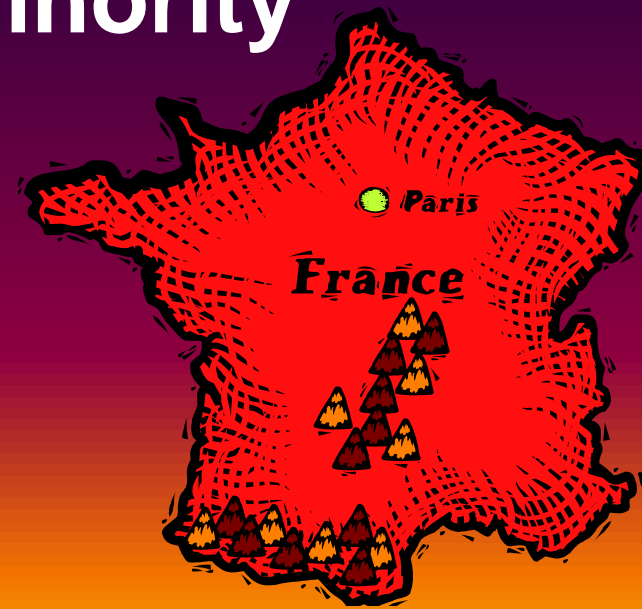
II. FRANCE UNDER LOUIS XIV – pg 510

A. Henry IV* Restores Order

1. Religious Strife (in France)

a. Catholics (majority)

i. Huguenots* (French Protestants) minority





An Eyewitness Account of the Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre by [François Dubois](#) (1790 - 1871).

2. Bringing Peace to a Shattered Land

a. Henry IV=Huguenot turned Catholic
King of France

1. Edict of Nantes*=religious tolerance

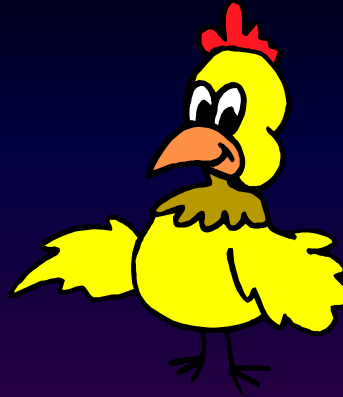
b. Increased govt power=decrease of
nobles



c. Helped peasants “chicken in every pot”



+



=



d. Built/improved roads & bridges

e. Revived agriculture

=increase in govt bureaucracy



3. Cardinal Richelieu* Strengthens Royal Authority

a. Henry IV assassinated

=son Louis XIII (age 9)

b. Musketeers = bodyguards for royal family





Masacro de Henrico el Magno Rey de Francia por Francisco Ravillac en 14 mayo año 1610

b. Cardinal Richelieu Louis' chief advisor

- 1. Wanted to end power of
Huguenots & nobles**



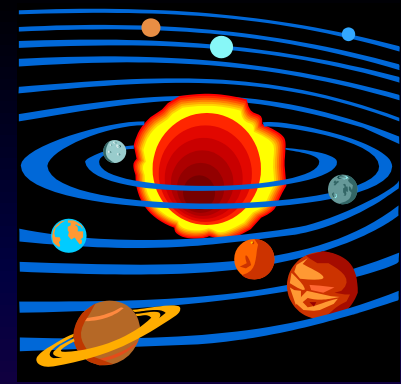
B. An Absolute Monarch Rises

1. Louis XIV “The Sun King”

a. Age 5 when became king,
ruled 72 yrs

2. “I Am the State”

a. =absolute power through divine
right*



3. Louis XIV Strengthens Royal Power

a. Followed Richelieu's Policies:

1. Appointed intendants* (collect taxes, recruit army)

a. from wealthy middle class

=strongest army in Europe

=decrease of power of Church & nobles



4. Colbert Builds France's Finances

a. Jean Baptiste Colbert*=finance minister

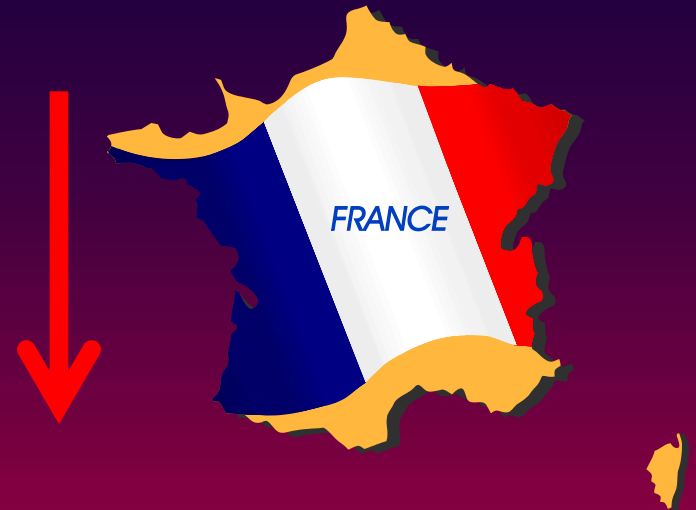
1. Mercantilist policies to boost economy
2. Created more farmland
3. Encouraged industry
4. Built up luxury trade
5. High tariffs=protected French business
6. Expanded French colonies overseas
=France wealthiest nation in Europe



C. A Strong State Declines

1. Waging Costly Wars

a. English, Dutch: tried to stop French



2. Persecuting Huguenots

a. 1685→Edict of Nantes revoked (no more religious tolerance in France)

1.=100,000 Huguenots left France =loss to economy



PROBLEMS IN FUTURE (18th c.) FOR FRANCE:

1. Too much power to govt
2. Costs of army + overseas colonies
3. High taxes
4. Costs of Louis court & lifestyle





III. PARLIAMENT TRIUMPHS IN ENGLAND – pg. 516

A. The Tudors Work With Parliament

1. **Henry VIII & Elizabeth I**: both consulted & worked with Parliament=good relationship



B. A Century of Revolution Begins

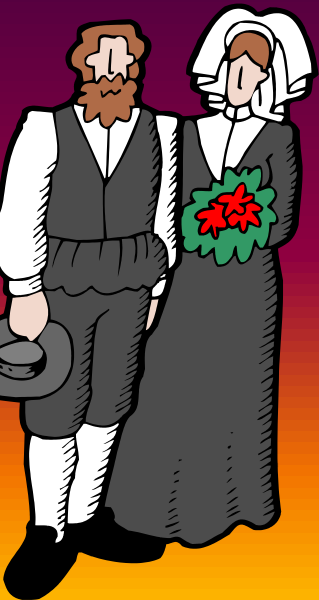
1. Stuarts Issue a Challenge

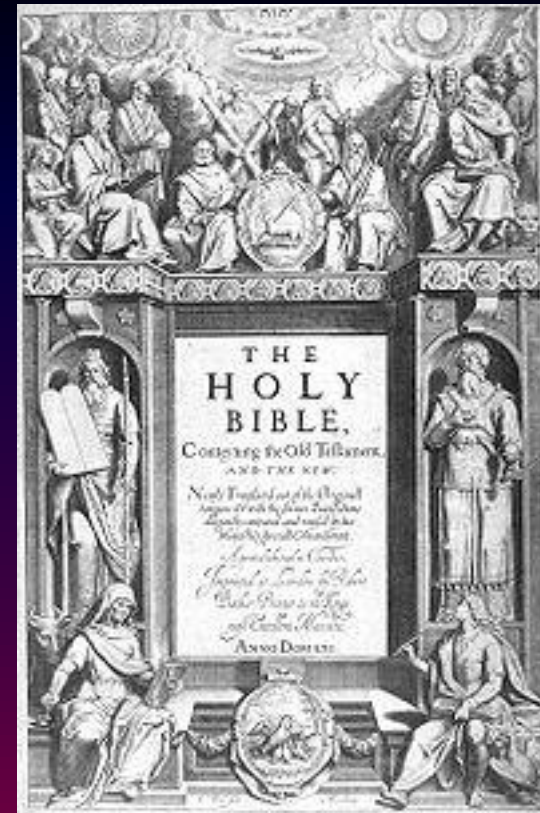
a. Elizabeth I died w/ no heirs=her cousin James I (Catholic) took over

1. He believed in divine right=clashed with Parliament

2. Clashed w/ religious dissenters*

a. example: Puritans*





King James Bible written in vernacular in 1610

2. Parliament Responds

a. Charles I* (James' son)

1. He dissolved Parliament

2. Still needed \$ for wars:

a. In Scotland v. Calvinists

(Protestant)

=summoned Parliament back

=payback coming to Charles!



3. The Long Parliament Begins (13 yrs)

a. Results:

1. Tried & executed Charles' advisors
2. Called for abolition of bishops
3. Declared parliament could not be dissolved ever again

b.=Parliament v. Charles I = Civil War



C. Fighting a Civil War (in England) 9 yrs

1. Cavaliers v. Roundheads

-Charles allies

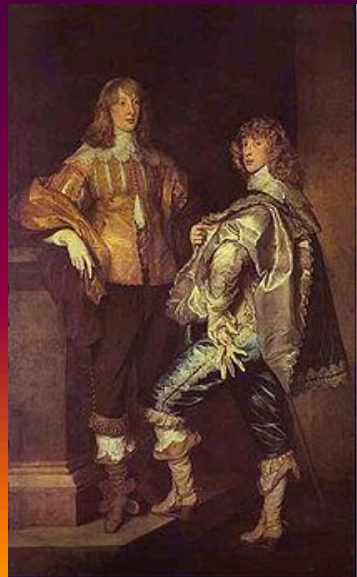
-wealthy, nobles

-Parliament &
allies

-gentry,
merchants, Puritans,
middle class

Oliver Cromwell*--
general

=WON, took Charles
prisoner & put on
trial



2. King Charles II executed

Abtheilung der Execution
In weiland dem Putschmörder und Großmächtesten
König in Groß-Britannien, Frankreich und Irland &c. vorgangen in London vor der Residentz-Whitchall Dienstag
den 30. Janis 1702. Februar. Anno 1702. Nachmittags zwischen 2. und 3. Uhren.



A. Seine Köff: Mayr: an dem Block. B. Doctor Guxon. C. Colonel Tomlinson. D. Colonel Hacker. E. F. die 2. Execution. C. R. V. N. 1649

D. Cromwell & the Commonwealth

1. Challenging the Commonwealth

a. 1st Actions:

1. Abolished monarchy
2. Abolished House of Lords=only House of Commons left in Parliament
3. Abolished Church of England
4. Declared England a republic=commonwealth
5. Cromwell to be the leader



b. Challenges:

**1. Charles II (Bonny Prince Charlie)
& Scotland**

2. Irish problem

3. Levellers



c. Cromwell

=Lord Protector

(=a dictator)



Oliver Cromwell



Oliver Cromwell

Near to
this place was buried
on 25 March 1660 the head of
OLIVER CROMWELL
Lord Protector of the Common-
wealth of England, Scotland &
Ireland, Fellow Commoner
of this College 1616-7

2. Puritans: A Sobering Influence

a. Goal → root out Godlessness

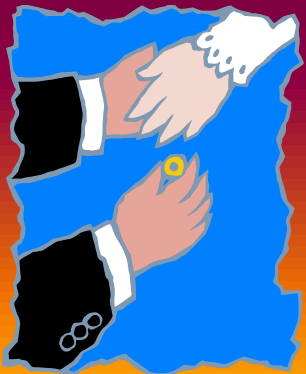
b. New laws:

1. No swearing on Sundays

2. Against gambling, drinking, dancing

3. Education: in order to read Bible = PUBLIC EDUCATION for all

4. Stronger marriage laws, based on love



3. Commonwealth Ends (1660)

a. Cromwell died (1658)

b. Parliament invited Charles II to rule=restoration of the monarchy

c. Puritan ideals stayed:

1. Morality

2. Equality

3. Govt→less absolutism

4. Public Education



E. The Restoration

1. Charles II invited to rule: 1660

2. James II (Charles II's brother):
inherited throne in 1685=unpopular
because Catholic

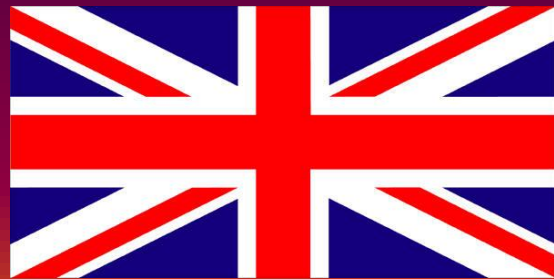
The future James II
with his father Charles I



F. The Glorious Revolution*

1. Parliament Overthrows James II

- a. 1688: James II thrown out & his daughter Mary, & her husband William took over
=both Protestants



G. English Bill of Rights*

1. King must work with Parliament regularly

2. House of Commons to control \$

3. Upheld rights of people

4. =England now a limited monarchy*

=no more absolutism in England

5. Toleration Act*

a. Religious freedom in England

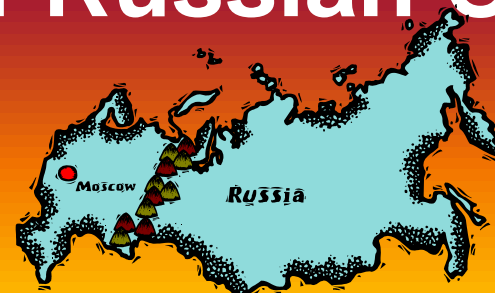
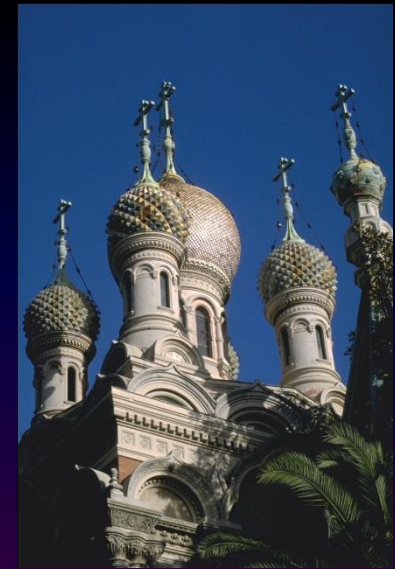


IV. ABSOLUTISM IN RUSSIA

A. Peter the Great*

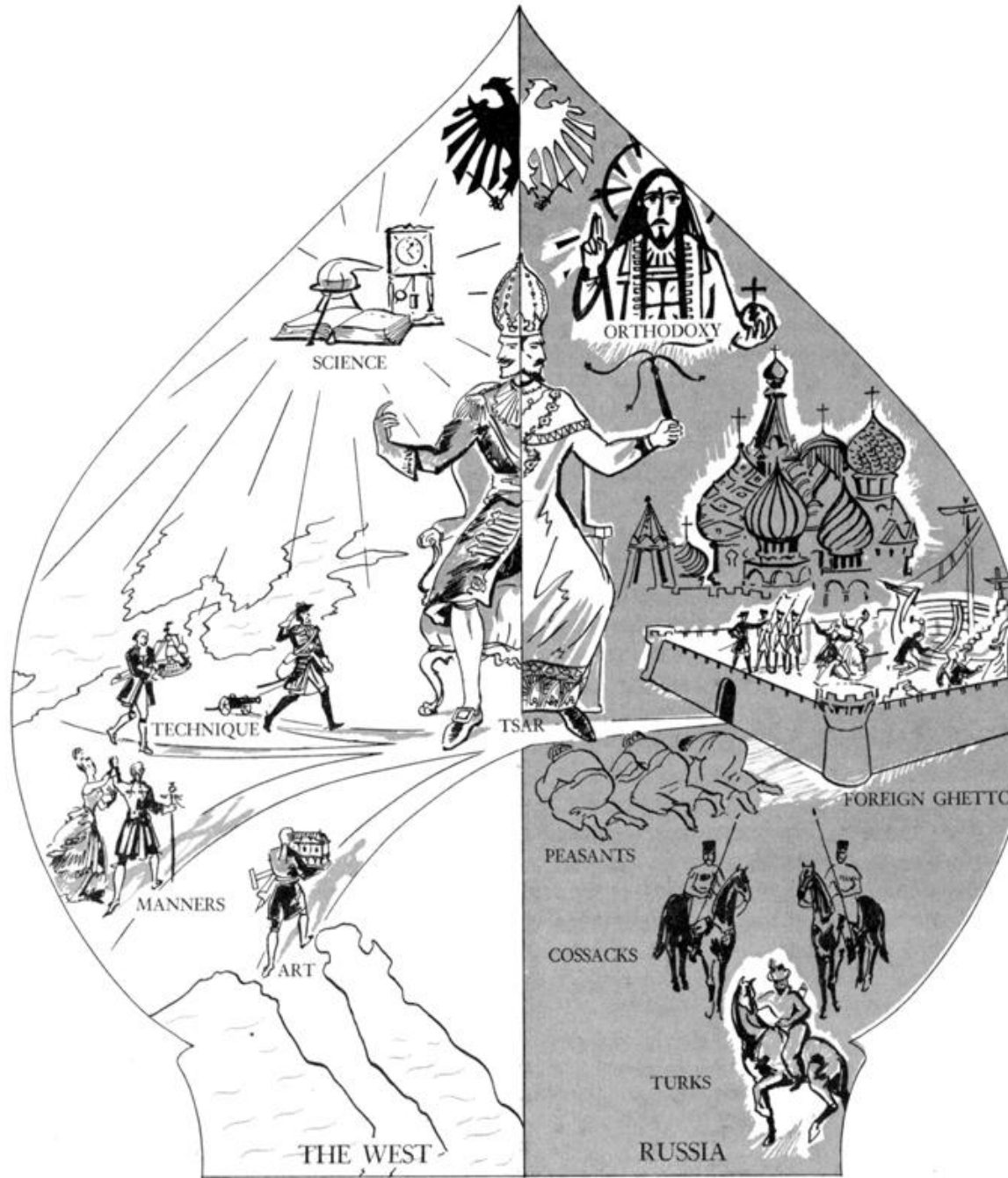
=czar from 1682-1725

1. Centralized royal power (absolutism)
2. All Russia under his authority
3. Reduced power of nobles (=more for him)
4. Took control of Russian Orthodox Church



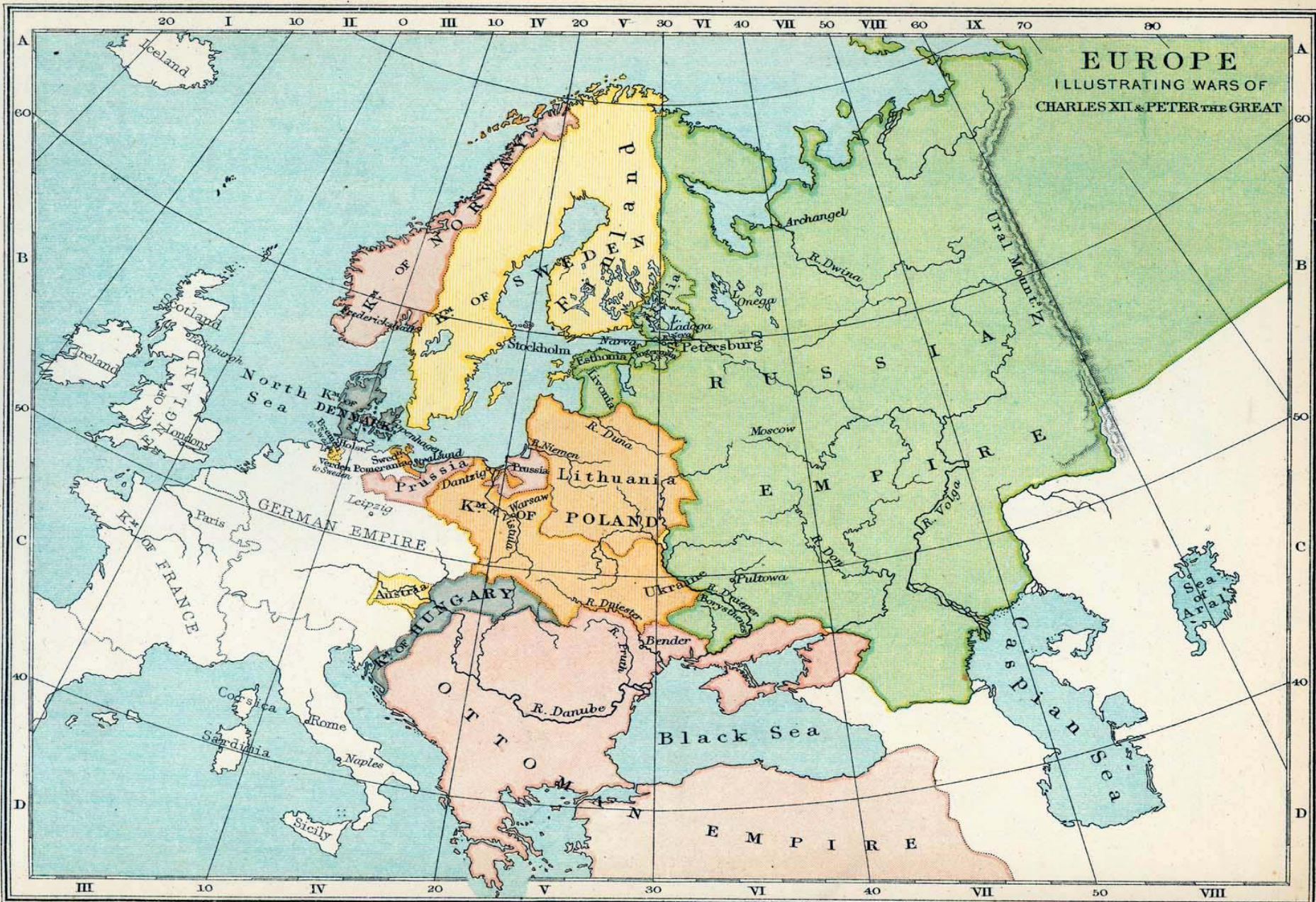


Peter.



RUSSIA UNDER PETER THE GREAT

Peter's Expansion of Russia



5. Expanded Russian territory

6. Built St. Petersburg

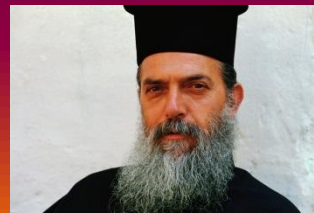
7. Westernization Under Peter:

a. Tried to modernize Russia

b. Simplified Russian alphabet

**c. Developed mining & textile
industry**

d. Beard Tax





Peter the Great Meditating the Idea of Building St Petersburg at the Shore of the [Baltic Sea](#) by [Alexandre Benois](#), 1916

8. Peter's Strong Foreign Policy:

a. Created largest army in Europe:

i. used the draft

b. Built a strong, large Navy

c. Took Alaska for Russia

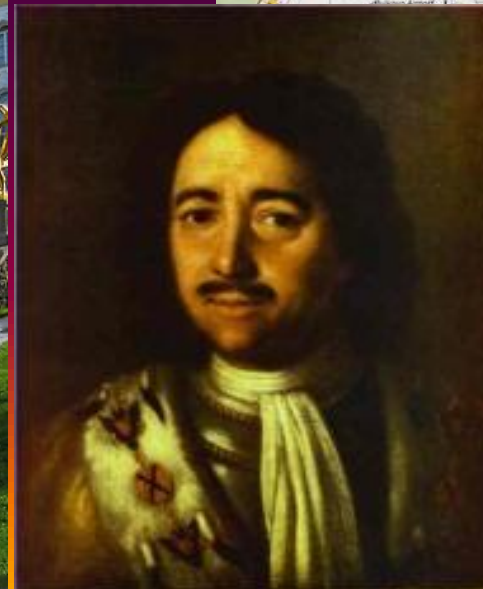
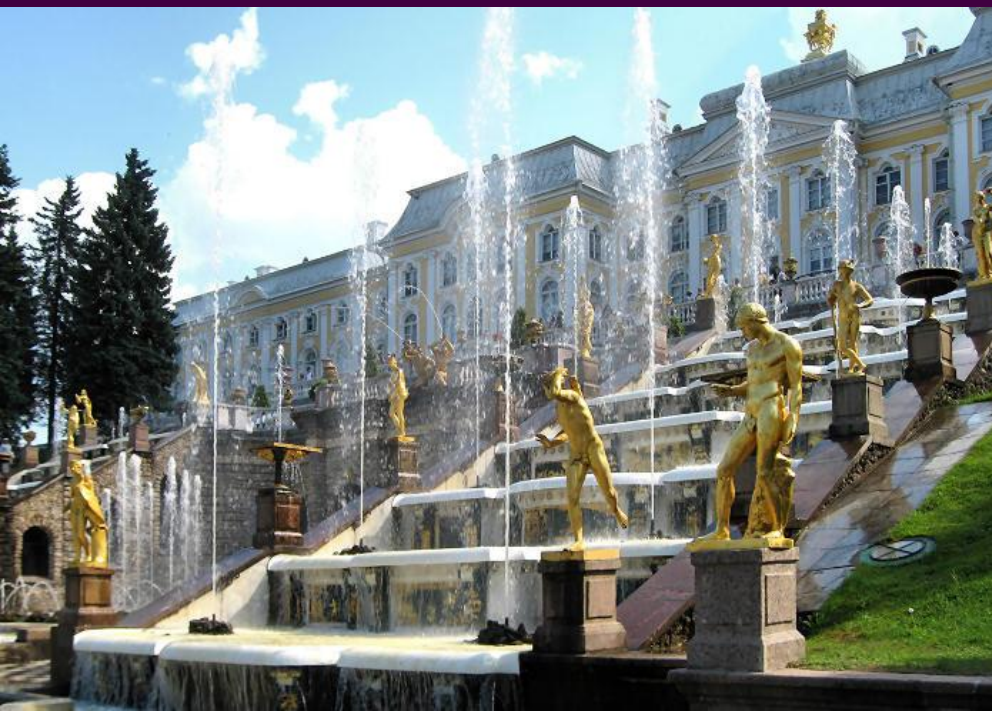
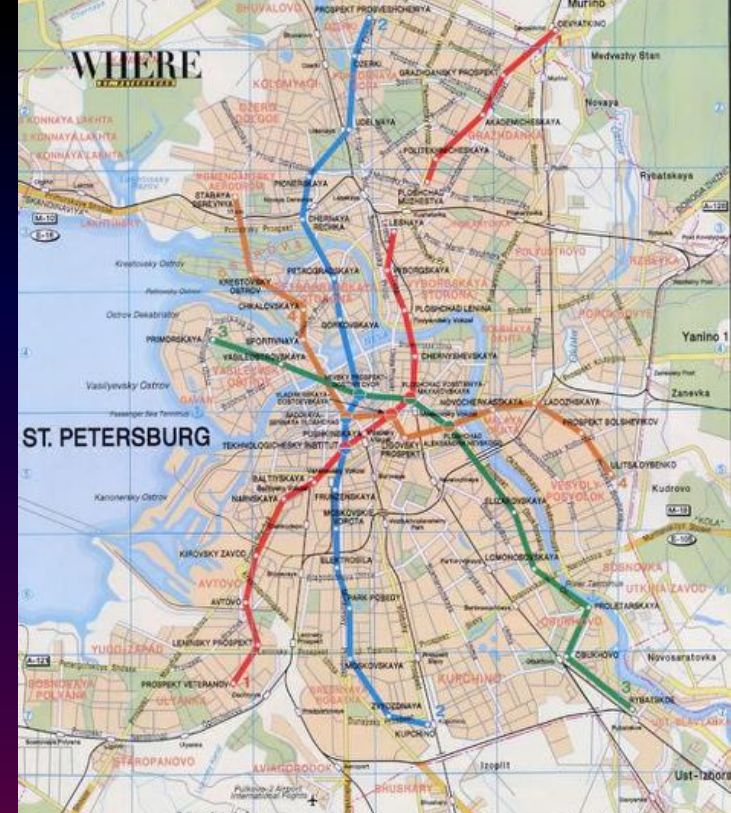


Раскольникъ говоритъ
слушай шырлютникъ
т борода стрижь не
хотъ вотъ блядя на
тебя скоро каруь зажу

шырлютникъ хо
детъ раскольнику
борода стрижь •



Beard Tax
Cartoon in
Russian
Cyrillic



B. Catherine the Great* Follows Peter's Lead (crowned Catherine II)

1. Rise to Power

a. German princess married Russian prince

1. Her husband murdered=Czarina



2. Enlightened Ruler

a. Accomplishments:

1. Reorganized govt
2. Clarified laws
3. Education for all by govt
4. Embrace European ideas, values, Especially anything French



Francis

3. A Ruthless Absolute Monarch

a. Life of peasants grew worse=
more serfs

b. Expanded Russia's borders even
more



SPAIN

Charles V C



Philip II C



FRANCE

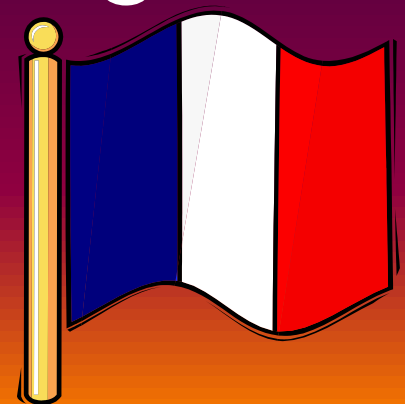
Henry IV P



Louis XIII C



Louis XIV C



ENGLAND

C

Mary I



P

Elizabeth I



C

James I



C

Charles I



C

Charles II



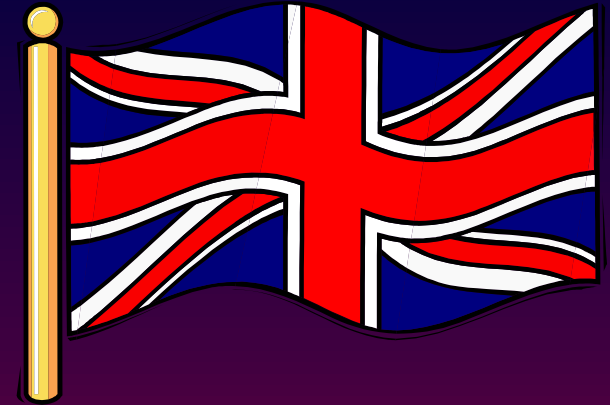
C

James II



P

William & Mary



RUSSIA



○ Peter the Great



○ Catherine the Great