

Mr. Hodge’s Guide to the Age of Absolutism in Europe

Mercantilism

- Defined – An economic philosophy that international commerce should primarily serve to increase a country's _____; using the economy to _____, mercantilism encouraged _____ and discouraged _____ (unless they lead to even greater exports) to amass a _____ of gold and foreign currency.
- Adam Smith's _____ was written as an anti-mercantilist argument.

Spain and Charles V

- _____ was king of Spain and ruler of the _____. He became embroiled in wars with the _____ as it advanced on central Europe and also in religious conflicts with the _____ in the German states. He _____ both thrones and split them between his brother, _____, and son, _____.

How Did Spanish Power Increase Under Charles V and Philip II?

Charles V	Philip II
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1519, Charles V inherited a huge empire. He became king of Spain and was also the heir to the Hapsburg empire. • Ruling two empires involved Charles in constant warfare. • Eventually, Charles gave up his titles and divided his empire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During his 42-year reign, Philip worked to expand Spanish influence, strengthen the Catholic Church, and make his own power absolute. • Philip reigned as an absolute monarch – a ruler with complete authority over the government and lives of the people. • He asserted that he ruled by divine right – belief that authority to rule comes directly from God. • Philip saw himself as guardian of the Roman Catholic Church. • Philip fought many wars as he attempted to advance Spanish Catholic power.

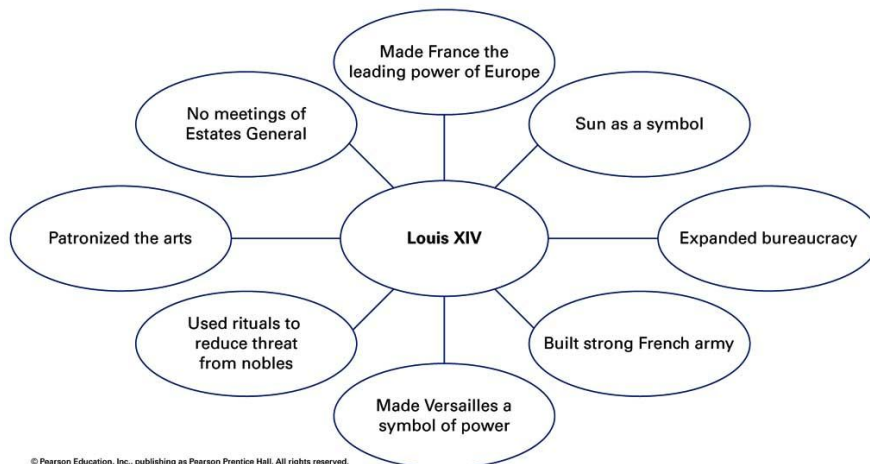
Some background about France...

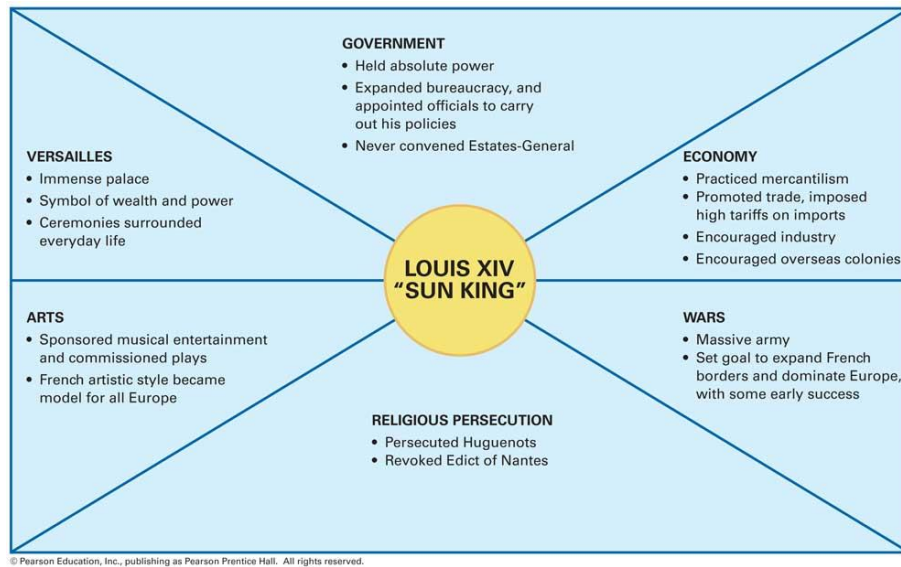
- From the 1560s to the 1590s, religious wars between _____ (French Protestants) and the _____ majority tore France apart.
- To protect Protestants, _____ issued the _____, which granted Huguenots religious _____ and let them fortify their own towns and cities.
- Henry then set out to heal the shattered land. Under Henry, the government reached into _____ of French life.
- By building the royal bureaucracy and reducing the power of the nobility, Henry laid the foundations for royal _____. He reduced the power of the _____ and strengthened the _____.
- After his death, _____ served as chief minister to _____. Richelieu held great influence and orchestrated the further decline of the powers of nobles and Protestants.

France under "The _____"

- _____ ruled with _____ power and took the sun as a symbol. An army of 300,000 soldiers stood ready to enforce his will. His finance minister, _____, instituted _____ policies, which helped France to become the _____ European state.
- Louis XIV lived a lavish lifestyle at the _____, which was a symbol of France's wealth. There, nobles became courtiers who posed no threat to the monarchy. The arts flourished with the support of Louis XIV...

The Reign of Louis XIV





- Louis expanded the _____ and appointed _____, royal officials who collected _____, recruited _____, and carried out Louis’s policies in the provinces.
 - Louis created the strongest army in Europe, which he used to enforce his policies _____ and _____.
- “L’etat, c’est moi”—“I am the state.”

Successes and Failures of Louis XIV

Successes	Failures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louis greatly strengthened royal power. • The French army became the strongest in Europe. • France became the wealthiest state in Europe. • French culture, manners, and customs became the European standard. • The arts flourished in France. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louis engaged in costly wars that had disastrous results. • Rival rulers joined forces to check French ambitions. • Louis persecuted the Huguenots, causing many to flee France. Their departure was a huge blow to the French economy.

- European _____ were formed to keep French expansion in check. The War of the Spanish Succession ended with France agreeing not to unite with Spain. The flight of the _____ from France when the _____ was revoked left the state without many of its best and brightest.

England

- _____ monarchs Henry VIII and Elizabeth I sought the _____ on important matters. Parliament tended to vote as the monarchs wished.
- After the Tudors, the _____ came to rule England. James I tried to claim absolute power, and _____ Parliament. Charles I followed in his father’s footsteps, but had to summon Parliament to _____. Parliament forced him to sign the _____. He then dissolved Parliament and didn’t summon them for 11 years,

until he needed _____ to put down a _____.
Parliament and Charles I then _____ with each other.

England under Charles I

- _____ – had no problem with putting his enemies in prison without trial
- Ran up a _____
- Dissolved _____ in 1629
- Touched off massive _____ between his supporters (“_____”) and supporters of Parliament (“_____”) led by Oliver Cromwell.
- Parliament put Charles on trial and condemned him to death as “a _____, _____, and public enemy.” Charles I was _____ in 1649.

Cromwell, Commonwealth, and the Restoration

- Cromwell’s forces then fought supporters of _____ in Ireland. Upon winning, they exiled the Irish Catholics to the west of Ireland. Cromwell also put down supporters of power-sharing for the poor. Parliament enacted laws that enforced _____.
- After the execution of Charles I, the House of Commons declared England a republic, known as the _____, under the leadership of _____. This sent a clear signal that in England, no ruler could claim _____ and ignore the _____.
- After Cromwell’s death, Parliament invited Charles II to return to the throne – “The _____” – monarchy restored.

A brief summation of what came next...

- Charles II was a tolerant ruler. His brother _____ was too openly Catholic; he was forced from the throne in the _____ Revolution (bloodless).
- In order to save the Anglican Church, Parliament invited his Protestant daughter Mary and her husband, William II, to rule. _____ accepted the English _____, passed in 1689, which gave Parliament the upper hand over the monarchy and restated the rights of English citizens; also served as basis for American _____.
- After the Glorious Revolution, political parties emerged, beginning with the _____ and _____. A cabinet was established, lead by the _____, to help the monarch rule.
- British government was an _____ rather than a democracy, with landowning _____ ruling the country in govt. Still, a strong _____ was growing.

The Rise of Austria and Prussia

The Thirty Years War (1618-1648)

- The _____ War was a series of wars that began with an act of violence by Protestants who were against Catholic rule in Bohemia.
- This sparked a revolt and, with the establishment of _____ on both sides, a widespread European war. It wasn’t always Catholics against Protestants, as some rulers shifted sides to _____.
- After many deaths, the _____ brought an end to the fighting, with France emerging as a winner and the _____ separating into nearly independent states.

- _____ Austria Changes Its Focus
 - The Hapsburgs tried to control the diverse peoples in the empire and settled Austrians in Bohemia and Hungary. They never succeeded in establishing a _____ government, however. _____ ruled after Charles VI, but she was unable to keep _____ from seizing Silesia.
- _____ Prussia
 - The Hohenzollern family ruled the new Protestant state of Prussia. _____ reduced the power of the _____ by having them work for him. His _____ was one of the best trained in Europe.
- The Rivalry of Great Powers
 - Among the great rivalries in the mid 1700s were those between _____ over control of the German states and between Britain and France over the extent of their overseas empires.

Austria under Maria Theresa

- _____ monarch
- Fought Frederick II of Prussia for control of Hungary and Silesia
- Reorganized the government
- “ _____ ”
 - Eased tax burden on her people
 - Gave more rights to her subjects
- Gave birth to _____ children while in power

The Rise of Austria and Prussia

Rise of Austria	Rise of Prussia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austrian ruler keeps title of Holy Roman Emperor. • Ferdinand, Hapsburg king of Bohemia, tries to suppress Protestants and assert power over nobles. • Hapsburgs extend their lands. • Maria Theresa strengthens Hapsburg power. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hohenzollern rulers take over German states. • Frederick I builds one of the best-trained armies in Europe. • Frederick II earns the name “Frederick the Great.”

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Absolute Monarchs in Russia

Peter the Great Modernizes & Expands Russia

- _____ traveled through W. Europe and brought technical experts, teachers, and soldiers back to Russia. He forcefully pushed Russians to adopt Western _____.
- He made himself the head of the Russian Orthodox Church and gave the landowning nobles (_____) jobs working for the state. He adopted _____ economic policies to pay for his reforms and he ruled in a very _____ manner.

- Peter tried to defeat the Ottomans to gain a _____ port, but was unsuccessful. He was able to win the Great Northern War and take Swedish territory on the Baltic Sea, where he built his magnificent capital city of _____.

Absolute Monarchs in Russia
Catherine the Great follows Peter's Lead

- _____ also embraced Western ideas and allowed the boyars to impose _____ on the peasants. She won a warm-water port in the Russo-Turkish war and also seized territory from Poland.

