

Absolute Rulers Stations

France before King Louis XIV

Before Louis XIV came to power, France was a nation in conflict between Catholics & French Protestants (called Huguenots)



King Henry IV tried to fix this issue by declaring religious toleration called the Edict of Nantes

Louis XIV



By the time Louis XIV came to power, France was an absolute monarchy

Louis XIV ruled France for 72 years & became the classic example of an absolute monarchy

Louis XIV believed that he was the government, ("L'etat c'est moi"): He excluded nobles from gov't decisions & hired bureaucrats to collect taxes & enforce laws

Louis XIV



With this wealth, Louis built a powerful army & transformed France into the most powerful nation in Europe

Louis XIV called himself the "Sun King" because he felt that French power emanated from him



Louis XIV



Louis XIV had a positive impact on France:

His economic advisors used overseas colonies & mercantilism to generate new wealth

He encouraged manufacturing to make France self-sufficient

Louis XIV



Louis XIV had a negative impact on France:

He involved France in expensive wars that failed to gain France new lands & led to massive debts

War of Spanish Succession



Louis XIV



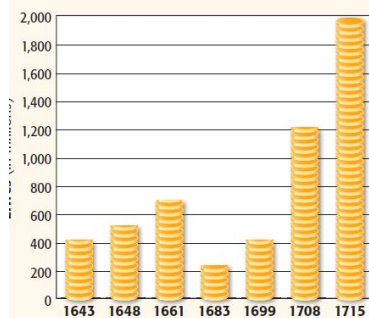
He used wealth & art to glorify himself, including constructing a massive palace called Versailles

The Legacy of King Louis XIV

As a result of Louis XIV, France became the most powerful nation in Europe

But, decades of lavish spending by monarchs led to massive debts & heavy taxes

Debt of the Royal Family, 1643–1715



Eventually, the French people grew frustrated & overthrew the monarchy

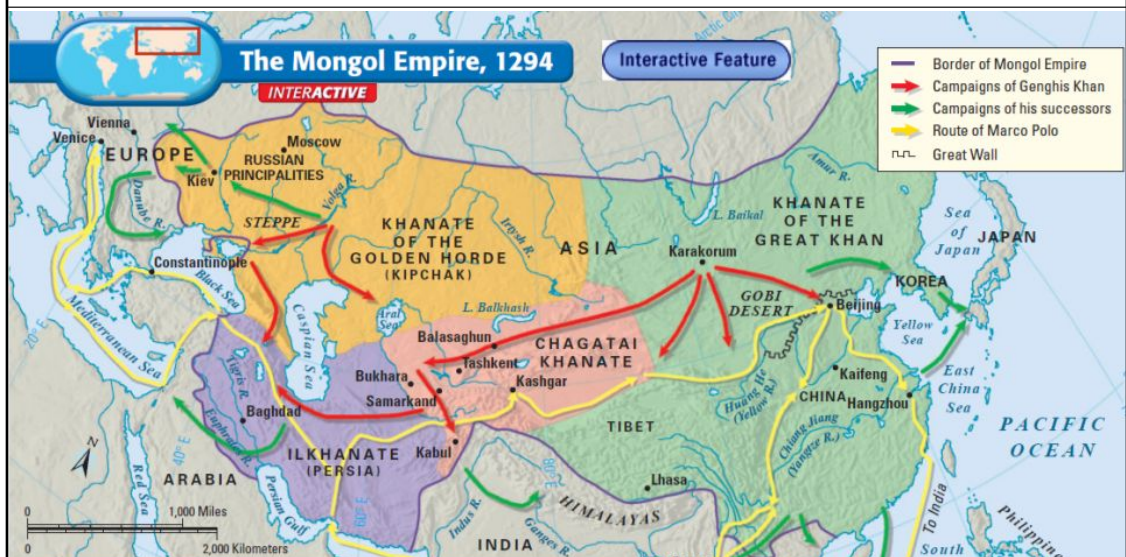
Peter the Great of Russia



Examine the portrait of Russian king Peter the Great & find things in the painting that help show his accomplishments

Peter the Great of Russia

Russia was influenced by the Byzantine Empire but was conquered by the Mongols



Peter the Great of Russia

Ivan III successfully liberated Russia from the Mongols & ruled as the first czar ("caesar" or "king")

Over time, czars expanded Russia's borders, increased their power over the nobles, & created an absolute monarchy



The Rise of Russia. Russia grew through the addition of large units of territory comprising millions of square acres.

Peter the Great of Russia

By the time Peter the Great became czar in 1682, Russia was a large empire

But Russia was not as advanced as Western European nations

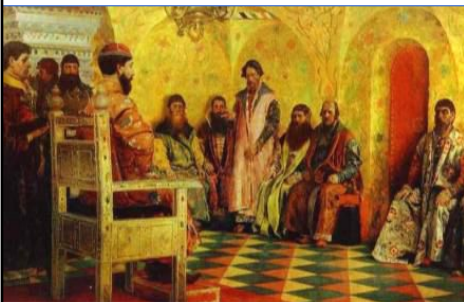


Peter the Great of Russia



- Russia was isolated from Western Europe & knew very little about the new ideas of the Renaissance
- While European nations grew wealthy from trade, made cultural advances, & had strong economies...
- ...Russia had no advanced industry, no overseas colonies, & an economy of small-scale farmers
- Most Russians were feudal peasants working for nobles (called boyars)

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Peter the Great of Russia



Czar Peter the Great wanted to modernize & “Westernize” Russia to catch up with Europe



Peter the Great of Russia



Czar Peter the Great wanted to modernize & “Westernize” Russia to catch up with Europe

In disguise, Peter toured Europe to learn new ways to modernize Russia



Peter the Great of Russia



While in Europe, Peter learned new ideas about shipbuilding, manufacturing, government organization, city planning, music, & fashion.



Peter the Great of Russia

When he returned from Europe, Peter imposed new reforms to Westernize Russia:

Adopted European fashions by banning beards for men & veils for women



Peter the Great of Russia



Adopted a European calendar

Improved farming techniques

Used mercantilism as an economic policy

Created iron & lumber factories

Modernized the army & navy

Made himself head of the Orthodox Church (like Henry VIII in England)

Peter the Great of Russia

Peter expanded Russia's borders & built a new "European-style" Russian capital at St. Petersburg



The Legacy of Peter the Great

As a result of Peter the Great, Russia became a more advanced, Western nation



But, modernization was a slow process & Russia had not fully industrialized by World War I

During World War I, revolutionaries overthrew the monarchy & created a new gov't based on socialism



Elizabeth I of England

Unlike other nations in Europe, England had a limited monarchy rather than an absolute monarchy



Elizabeth I of England



During the Middle Ages, English nobles revolted against a cruel king who overtaxed them

In 1215, nobles forced King John to sign the Magna Carta which limited the king's power & protected citizens' rights

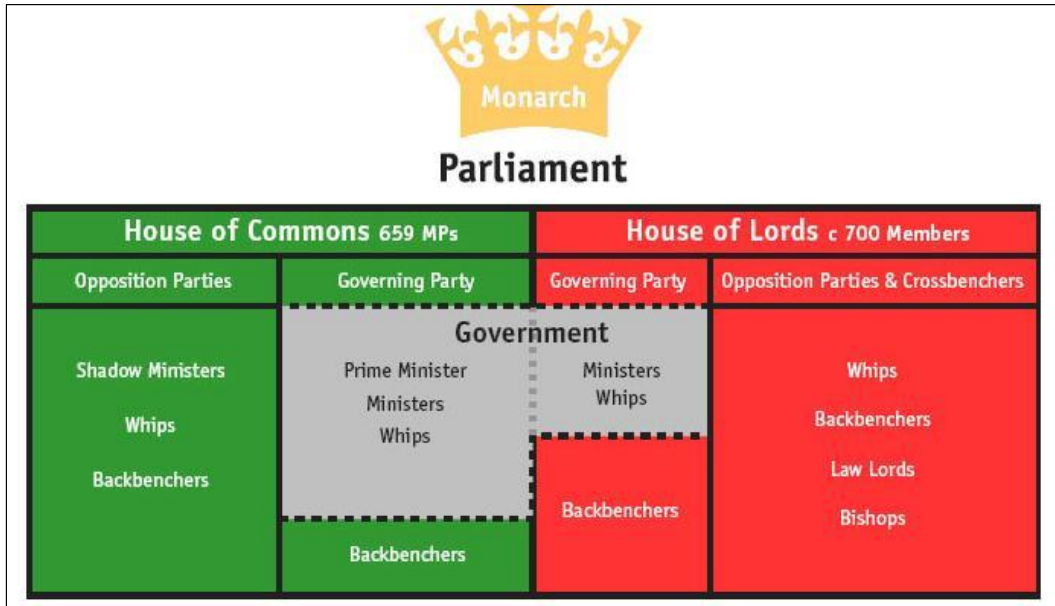
Elizabeth I of England



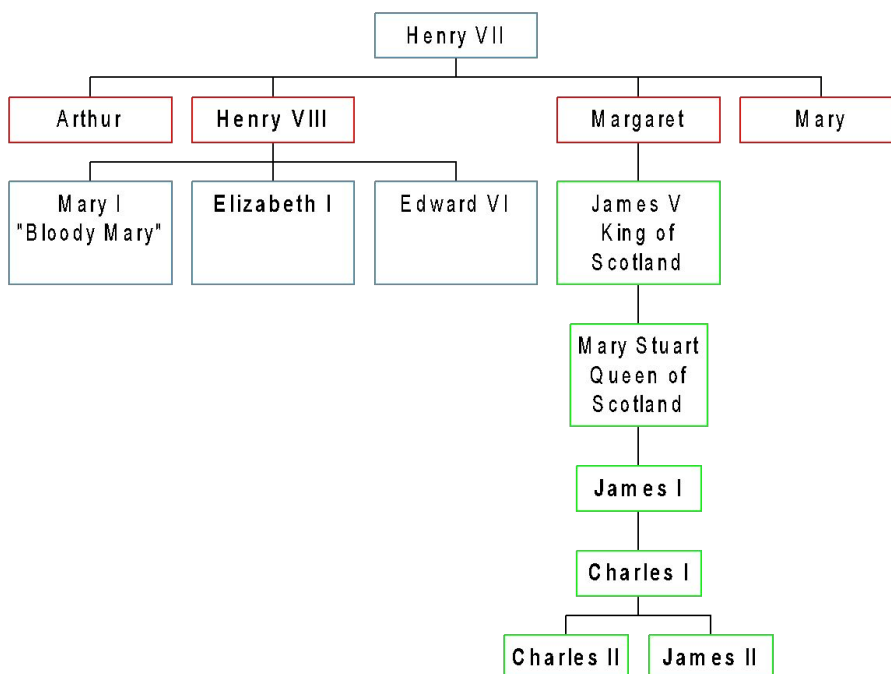
The Magna Carta created a "limited monarchy" and led to the formation of Parliament in 1295

Parliament is a legislative group of commoners & lords who work with the king to pass laws & taxes

Elizabeth I of England



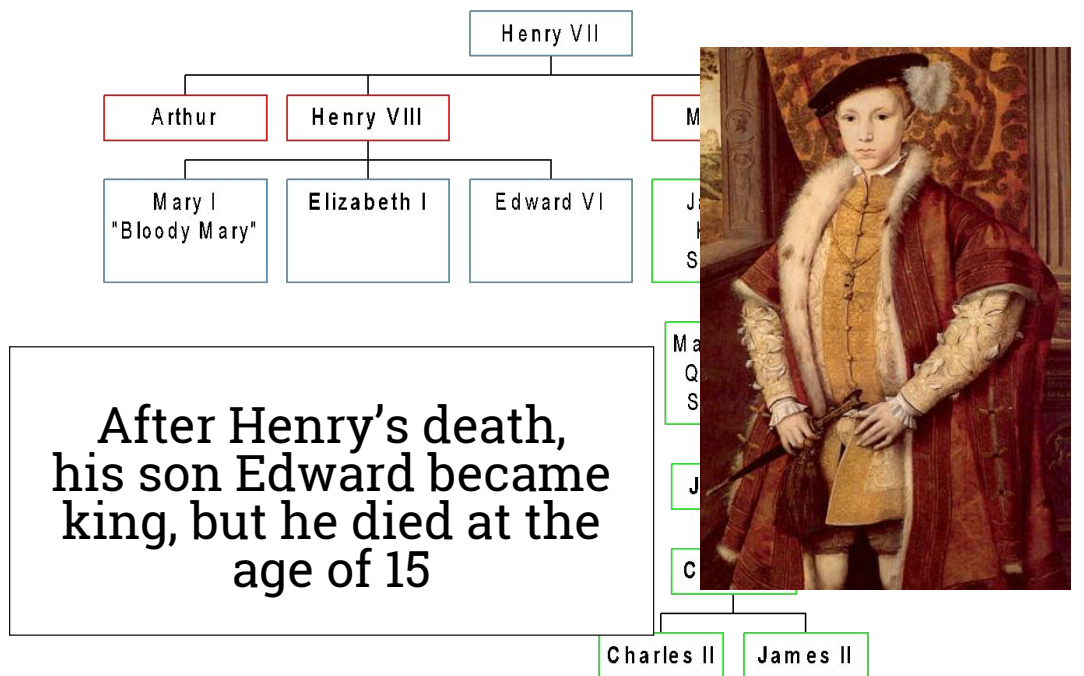
Elizabeth I of England



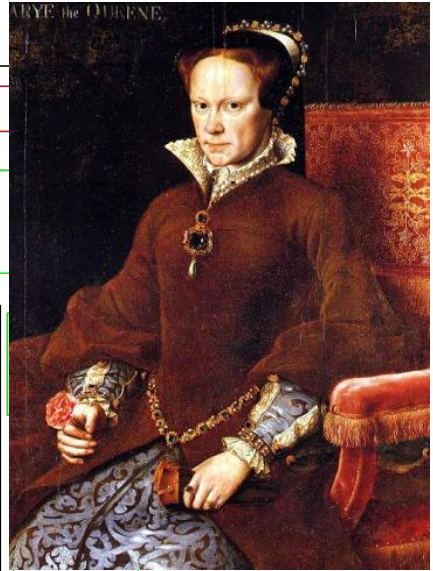
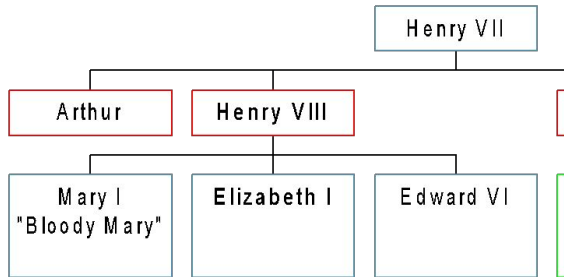
Elizabeth I of England



Elizabeth I of England



Elizabeth I of England



Elizabeth's sister Mary became queen & tried to convert England back to Catholicism; Protestants who ignored "Bloody Mary" were executed

Charles II James II

Elizabeth I of England

After Mary's death in 1558, Elizabeth became queen

Elizabeth ruled for 45 years & became the greatest monarch in English history

Elizabeth refused to share power with a man & never married (she was known as the "Virgin Queen")



Charles II James II

Elizabeth I of England

During her reign, Elizabeth worked with Parliament to settle important issues

One of the most important issues was to determine what religion England would be: Anglican or Catholic?

Elizabeth & Parliament passed the Act of Uniformity which made Anglicanism the official religion of England...

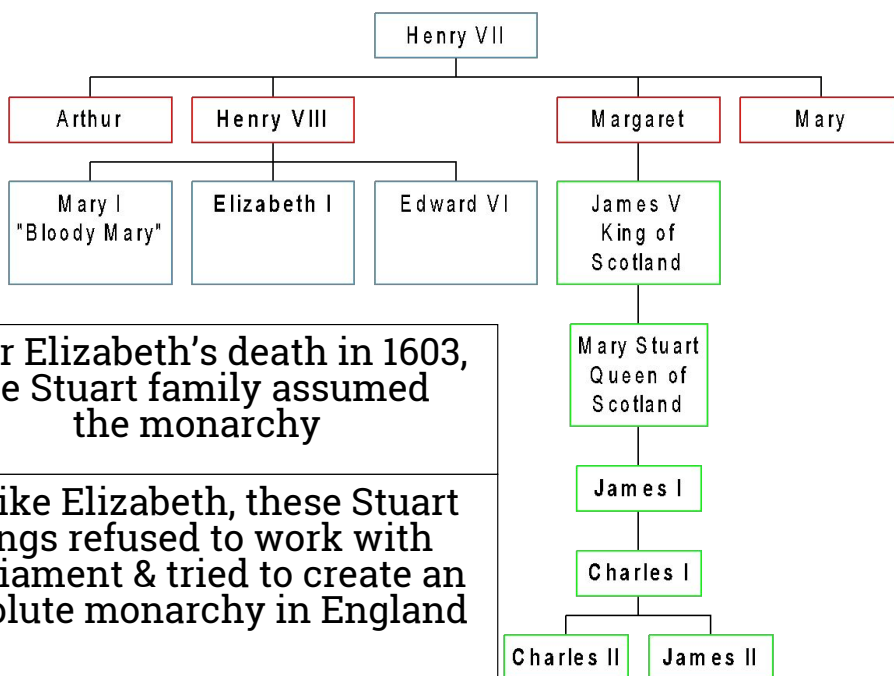
...but many Catholic traditions & rituals remained

This compromise settled the religious issue in England

She promoted capitalism and mercantilism by encouraging joint-stock companies to invest in overseas exploration & colonization

During Elizabeth's reign as queen, England experienced a golden age in culture, especially literature & theater

The Legacy of Elizabeth I of England



After Elizabeth's death in 1603, the Stuart family assumed the monarchy

Unlike Elizabeth, these Stuart kings refused to work with Parliament & tried to create an absolute monarchy in England

Background of Philip II - Charles V

- King of Spain & Ruler of the Holy Roman Empire
 - Ruling two empires involved Charles in constant warfare
 - As a devout Catholic, he sought to suppress Protestantism in the HRE (he was eventually forced to allow the German princes to choose their own religion)
 - The scattered empire proved to be too scattered for any one person to rule effectively so Charles divided it up between his brother, Ferdinand (HRE) and his son, Philip (Spain)

Philip II

- Reigned as an absolute monarch
- Devoted most of his time to government work (unlike many other monarchs)
- Defended the Catholic Church and turned back the rising Protestant tide in Europe
- Fought many wars in an attempt to advance Spanish Catholic power (e.g., the Netherlands)

Philip II

- **Marriage:** Built alliances and pacified enemies
 - Maria – Alliance: Portugal
 - Mary Tudor – Alliance: England
 - Elizabeth Valois – Alliance: France
 - Anna – Alliance: Austria
- **War:** Gained control of Portugal
- **Wealth:** Silver and gold from colonies in the Americas fueled the Spanish economy and ensured Spanish power



Spanish Armada

- By the end of the 1580s, Philip II saw England's Queen Elizabeth I as his chief Protestant enemy – she also supported the Dutch against Spain and encouraged English captains to plunder Spanish ships and loot Spanish cities in the Americas
- 1588: Philip II prepared a huge armada, or fleet of warships, to invade England – but the lighter, faster English ships defeated the Spanish Armada in the English Channel
- This marked the beginning of the end of Spanish power



Philip II's Accomplishments

- Expanded Spanish influence
- Thanks in part to gold and silver from the Spanish colonies in America, he made Spain the foremost power in Europe
- Strengthened the Catholic Church (defended the Catholic Counter-Reformation)
- Made his own power absolute

Philip II's Significance

- Under Philip II, Spain reached the peak of its power
- Established the first trans-Pacific trade route between America and Asia
- Commenced settlements in the Philippines (the Philippines was named after him)
-

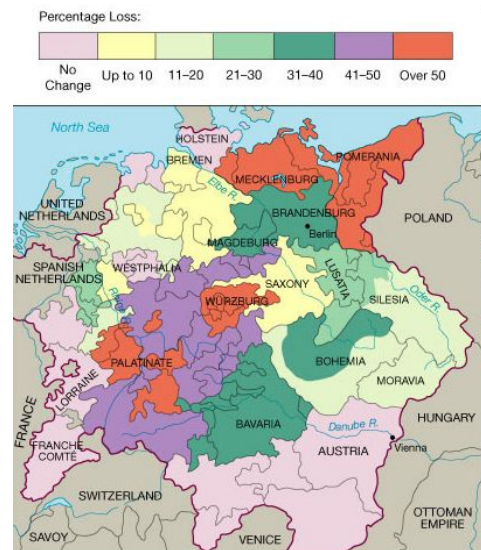
Prussia Before Frederick II

- Patchwork of hundreds of small, separate states
- Ruled by emperor who had little power over the many rival princes
- This power vacuum contributed to the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War, and religious division between the Protestant north and the Catholic south



Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)

- Series of wars
- Began in Bohemia (present-day Czech Republic) in the German states
- Ferdinand, the Catholic king of Bohemia, wanted to suppress Protestants and assert power over nobles
- Defenestration of Prague = a few rebellious Protestant nobles tossed two royal officials out of a window, sparking a local revolt, which widened into a war



Population Loss in Germany During the Thirty Years' War

Results of the Thirty Years' War

Roving armies of 'mercenaries' (soldiers for hire) burned villages, destroyed crops, and killed without mercy



Famine and disease



Depopulation (as many as one third of the people in the German states may have died as a result of the war)

Peace of Westphalia (1648)

- Series of treaties seeking to bring about a general European peace and to settle other international problems
- France won extra territory along Spanish and German borders
- German lands divided into more than 360 separate states – each still acknowledged the Holy Roman emperor but each had their own government, currency, church, armed forces, and foreign policy (again, the German states were not united)

The War of the Austrian Succession



- Daughter and successor of the Austrian emperor Charles VI
- No woman had ruled Habsburg lands in her own name
- Frederick II of Prussia seized the Habsburg province of Silesia, which sparked the 8-year War of Austrian Succession
- With support from Britain and Russia, Maria Theresa preserved her empire and strengthened Habsburg power by reorganizing the bureaucracy and improving tax collection (Britain and Russia didn't want Prussia to upset the balance of power by gaining new lands)

The War of the Austrian Succession

- While Austria was molding a strong Catholic state, a region called Prussia emerged as a new Protestant power
- The Hohenzollern rulers set up an efficient central bureaucracy



Frederick William I

- Frederick William I gained the loyalty of Prussian nobles by giving them positions in the government and army, which reduced their independence and increased his own control
- He also placed great emphasis on military values and forged one of the best-trained armies in Europe
- Frederick William made sure that from a young age, his son Frederick was trained in the art of war



Frederick II (The Great)

- Frederick II's harsh military training had an effect – he wasted no time using his army when he came to power in 1740
 - Seized Silesia and sparked the War of the Austrian Succession
 - Brilliantly used his army in several other wars, forcing all to recognize Prussia as a great power and earning himself the title of 'Frederick the Great'

Frederick II (The Great)

- By 1750, the great European powers included Austria, Prussia, France, Britain, and Russia
 - These nations formed various alliances to maintain the balance of power
 - Two basic rivalries persisted: Prussia vs. Austria and Britain vs. France
 - These rivalries sometimes resulted in worldwide conflict

Frederick II (The Great)

- Seven Years' War (1756-1763)
 - Fought on four continents
 - Austria, Prussia, France, Britain, and Russia fought in Europe
 - Britain and France also fought in Africa and India
 - In North America, the war is known as the French and Indian War: Native American groups took sides with the French or the British
 - The Treaty of Paris ending these wars gave Britain a huge empire, thus changing Europe's balance of power for the next hundred years
 - Also, Prussia came out of the war stronger than it went in

Frederick II's Accomplishments

- Further consolidated power in Prussia
 - Seized Silesia in Austria, thus extending Prussia's territory
 - Built a strong army and used that army to build a strong state (forced other nations to recognize Prussia as a great power)
- “Prussia is not a state which possesses an army, but an army which possesses a state”

Frederick II's Accomplishments

- Brought Prussia from a state of general weakness to that of great power and wealth
 - Military successes and domestic reform brought land and prosperity to Prussia
- He was an absolute ruler that lived by the principle that he was the 'first servant of the state' – he tried to do what was most beneficial for Prussia, and expected his people to possess the same devotion

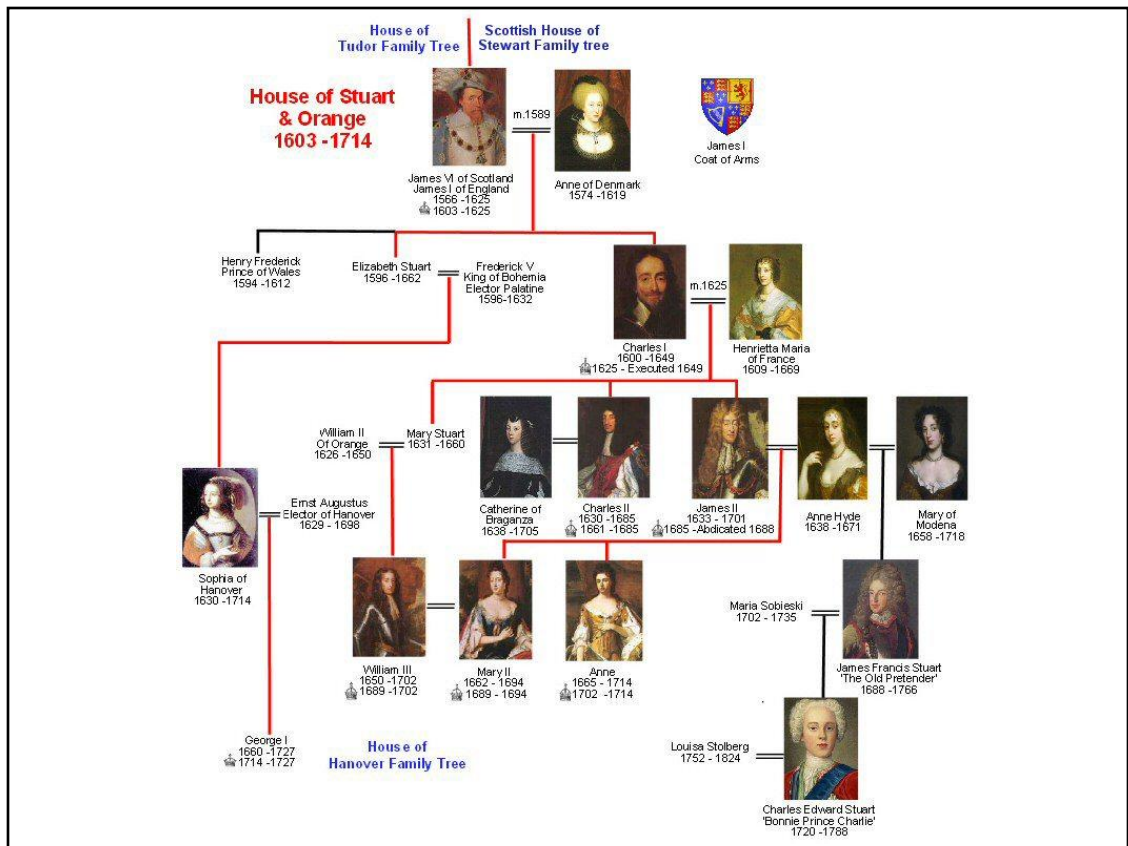
England

Charles I, Charles II, James II
(r. 1625-1649) (r. 1660-1685) (r. 1685-1688)



Essential Understanding

- Political democracy rests on the principle that government derives power from the consent of the governed (the people). The foundations of English rights include the jury trial, the Magna Carta, and common law.
- The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution prompted further development of the rights of Englishmen.



Monarchy vs. Parliament

Parliament: England's legislative body

- House of Lords which represented the nobility
- House of Commons (the lower house) which represented everyone else

Parliament controlled the finances!

The Tudor's dealt with Parliament well - the Stuarts did not!



Palace of Westminster

Tudors vs. Stuarts

- Tudor monarchs believed in divine right but recognized the value of good relations with Parliament
- Stuart monarchs weren't as popular as the Tudors or as skilled in dealing with Parliament – they inherited problems that Henry and Elizabeth had long suppressed, resulting in a century of revolution that pitted the Stuart monarchs against Parliament

James I - King of England

- James VI- King of Scotland became James I King of England
- Reigned 1603-1625
- He believed in the **divine right of kings** - kings receive their power from God and are responsible only to God
- 1611 - King James version of the Bible



James I's Accomplishments & Historical Significance

- Often offended the Puritans in Parliament (Elizabeth flattered them to get her way)
- Expanded English international trade and influence was actively pursued through the East India Company
- The **Thirty Years' War** (1618–1648) was one of the most destructive conflicts in European history – began during his reign
- James handed down to his son, Charles I a fatal belief in the divine right of kings, combined with a disdain for Parliament
- These beliefs and attitudes led to the English Civil War and the execution of Charles I



Charles I

- Son of James I
- Reigned 1625-1649
- Married to a devout French Catholic
- When he did not get what he wanted from Parliament he dissolved it in 1625



Charles I

- Money came from taxing the people
- Decrease in popularity
- He had to call Parliament
- Parliament took this opportunity to impose limits on the monarchs' power



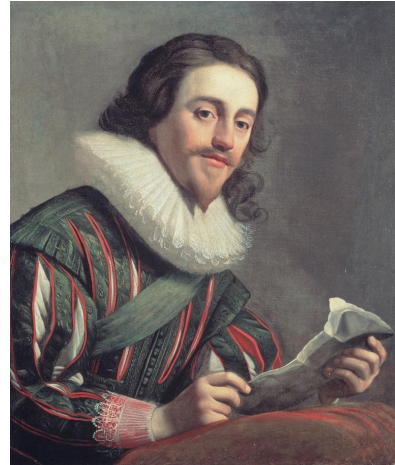
"Charles I, King of England, the 'Triple Portrait' by Anthony van Dyck

Petition of Right - 1628

- The King would not:
 - imprison subjects without due cause
 - levy taxes without Parliament's consent
 - house soldiers in private homes
 - impose martial law in peacetime
- After agreeing to the petition, Charles I ignored it because it limited his power
- The petition was important: it set forth the idea that the law was higher than the king

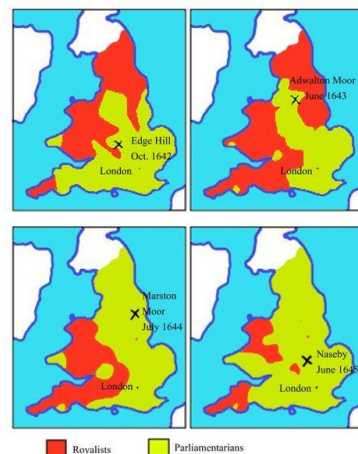
Charles I

- 1629 – 1640 Charles I dissolved Parliament and ruled personally
- Charles tried to arrest Parliament's leaders in January 1642 – they escaped
- A mob of Londoners raged outside the palace
- Charles fled London and raised an army in the north of England, where people were loyal to him



English Civil War: 1642-1649

- **Cavaliers:** Supporters of the king or Royalists versus
- **Roundheads:** Puritan supporters of Parliament
- Oliver Cromwell, military genius, lead the New Model Army (Parliament)
- His army was made up chiefly of extreme Puritans known as the Independents, who believed they were doing battle for God
- **Parliament won!**





Royalists *Cavaliers*

House of Lords
N & W England
Aristocracy
Large landowners
Church officials
More rural

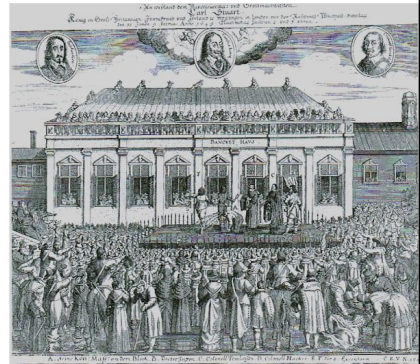


Parliamentarians *Roundheads*

House of Commons
S & E England
Puritans
Merchants
Townspople
More urban

Death of King Charles I - 1649

- Cromwell and the Puritans brought Charles to trial for treason. They found him guilty and sentenced him to death.
- The execution of Charles was revolutionary. Kings had often been overthrown, killed in battle, or put to death in secret – but never before had a reigning monarch faced a public trial and execution by his own people.

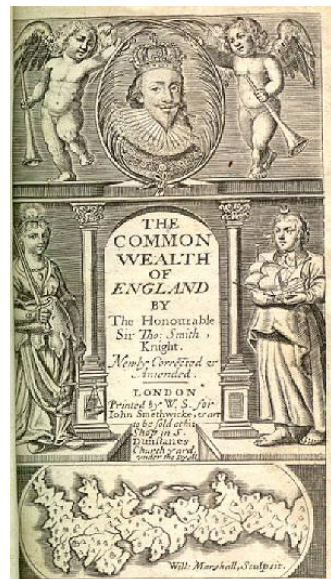


Charles I's Accomplishments & Historical Significance

- Petition of Right imposed limits on the monarch's power
- Back and forth with Parliament led to the English Civil War (dissolving, then calling, then trying to arrest Parliament)
- Executed for treason – the first time a reigning monarch faced a public trial and execution by his own people

Commonwealth of England 1649-1653

- Cromwell ruled with Rump Parliament
- Rump Parliament abolished the monarchy and the House of Lords, and declared England a republic, or **commonwealth**
- 1653 - Cromwell dismissed Parliament (too difficult to work with) and set up a military dictatorship



The Protectorate 1654-1660

- Cromwell "Lord Protector"
- Ruled until his death in 1658
- He was buried in Westminster Abbey
- When the Royalists returned to power his corpse was dug up, hung in chains, and beheaded



Restoration of the Stuarts

- Parliament then restored the monarchy
- **Charles II** took the throne from 1660 -1685
- Under the restored Stuart monarchy, Parliament kept much of the power it had gained
 - It restored the Church of England as the state religion and restricted some rights of Catholics and Puritans



James II

- 1685 - **James II** (the younger brother of Charles II) became king when Charles II died
- Devout and openly Catholic
- James named Catholics to high positions in the government, armed forces, and universities
- Conflict over religion again brewed



Glorious Revolution 1688

- Parliament did not want James II's Catholic son to assume the throne
- The Dutch leader, William of Orange, a Protestant and husband of James's daughter Mary, was invited to rule England
- James II and his family fled, so with almost no violence, England underwent its "Glorious Revolution"



Charles II's & James II's Accomplishments & Historical Significance

- Under the restoration Stuarts (Charles II and James II), Parliament kept much of the power it gained during the time of Cromwell and the Commonwealth
- Conflict over religion remained a serious issue:
 - Stuarts = Catholic
 - Parliament = Church of England (Anglican)
- Parliament invited William & Mary to rule, which led to the Glorious Revolution

The Bill of Rights 1689

- The Bill of Rights set the foundation for a constitutional monarchy
- Helped create a government based on the rule of law and a freely elected Parliament
 - Parliament's right to make laws and levy taxes
 - Standing armies could be raised only with Parliament's consent
 - Right of citizens to bear arms
 - Right to a jury trial



William and Mary Mary r.1689-94 and William r.1689-1702

- Required to accept the Bill of Rights in order to rule - which they did
- They are the only monarchs in British history to have reigned jointly



Bill of Rights

- Main provisions:
 - The King could not suspend the operation of laws.
 - The King could not interfere with the ordinary course of justice.
 - No taxes levied or standard army maintained in peacetime without Parliament's consent.
 - Freedom of speech in Parliament.
 - Sessions of Parliament would be held frequently.
 - Subjects had the right of bail, petition, and freedom from excessive fines and cruel and unusual punishment.
 - The monarch must be a Protestant.
 - Freedom from arbitrary arrest.
 - Censorship of the press was dropped.
 - Religious toleration.



1603 - 1625



JAMES I claimed power from GOD.
Parliament controlled the taxes.



1625 - 1642



CHARLES I dismissed Parliament and collected illegal taxes.



1642 - 1649



THE CIVIL WAR
Defeat, capture and execution of CHARLES I



1649 - 1660



THE COMMONWEALTH
Rule of OLIVER CROMWELL & The Army



1660 - 1685



CHARLES II Called home to be King.

HOLLAND



1685 - 1688



JAMES II Dismissed Parliament & ruled alone.



1689 onwards



JAMES II fled.
WILLIAM & MARY invited to rule England.