

Absolutism Test Review



1. SPAIN-

- Philip II- son Charles V
- Religious persecution
- wars (1588)
- Rise and Decline of Spain
- Rise-Gold and Silver
- Decline- Fought wars, lost Navy to England, instead of investing→buy all things they want
- ****Reason for Spain's Decline?****
- ***Why Philip II absolute monarch?***

2. FRANCE-

- Henry IV (of Navarre)
- Explain religious Problems in time period?
- Declaration of Edict of Nantes(Huguenots)
- Cardinal Richelieu
- Louis XIV- why powerful monarch?
 - Built Versailles
- Why Louis XIV lose all power
 - Fought a lot of unsuccessful wars (war of Spanish Succession)
 - Spent too much luxuries→ Versailles

3. CENTRAL EUROPE-

- Ferdinand II (Catholic)
- How was Ferdinand II as a leader?
- 30 Years war- how did it start?
 - Defenestration of Prague
 - 1st half war- Catholics
 - Middle war-tie/ changing--? France switchover, Sweeden joins
 - Attack city Magdeburg

4. RUSSIA

- Peter the great
 - What did he do for country
 - Westernize empire

SPAIN

- **Philip II**- son of Charles V
 - Spain, Netherlands, Belgium, S. Italy, New World, Portugal
- *Problems with empire:*
 - Muslim attacks on Spanish fleet (S. Italy area)
 - Administration Problems-empire too large to control.
 - Religious divisions (Spain= Catholic)→ get rid of Netherlands (Jews), Muslims
 - Spain→ keep going bankrupt~fall apart economically
- Phillip II- ABSOLUTE MONARCH
 1. One of 1st absolute monarchs
 2. The power and right to rule resides exclusively with the king.
 3. Divine right-monarch receives his or her authority to govern from God, not from the people over whom he or she rules. Rebellion against them→ sin
 4. Central source authority
 5. Centralizing control
- Philip continues religious persecution
 1. Spain inquisition: killing about 25,000. Protestants had to convert to Catholicism. If didn't, may be tortured or executed. Protestantism declined in Spain.
 2. Muslims: Defeat Muslim armada at Lepanto b/c of the raiding of Spanish ships. Now have control of Mediterranean. (1571)
 3. England defeats Spanish armada (1588)
- Problems:
 1. Attack England 1588
 2. Armada is destroyed by the English.
 3. English attack Cadiz, Spain. Destroy Spanish Navy and loot city.
- Spanish Decline and cost of war
 - Philip II plagued by same problems and issues as father Charles V.
- 1. Neglect of trade and industry.
 - Boats sailing→ trade
 - Major INFLATION→
 - a. Influx of gold and silver
 - b. Major rise in population
- Get involved in Navy War
- 2. There is no real merchant class. The Spanish placed a low value on commerce and industry. Young men were encouraged to do other things beside merchants
 - a. ARTS→ writers, poets, artists (El Greco & Cervantes)
- 3. The inquisition had killed off many business leaders. (Jews and Muslims)
- 4. Agriculture changes. Because wool was profitable, most farmland for raising sheep, therefore there was no food.
 - a. Imports goods/food- outweigh \$ going to make on sheep.
- 5. Dependence on temporary wealth (go to new world & find Gold). Most of their wealth was from Aztec and Inca gold. They didn't invest it, but spent in on wars to import foods and goods.

Spanish decline-recap

1. Empire too large
2. Neglect of Trade/Industry
3. Temp. Wealth
→ imports
4. Wars-
 - 1588 (Spanish attack England & lose)
 - 1571-Defeat Muslims (Over religion) & don't get a lot in return.

FRANCE

- **Henry IV-** (Huguenot & marries Catherine de Medici daughter → St. Bartholomew Massacre) → focused on success of France
 - Ended Spanish interference in France
 - Converted to Catholicism
 - did this to compromise and make peace.
 - "Paris is worth a mass" * Very important to this time period
 - Example of *politique* (the interest of the state comes first before any religious consideration)
 - Paris- most powerful city in France.
 - All power goes to him in controlling France and is worth the conversion.
 - Henry conversion *AFFECT* →
 - Huguenot: some not happy, but some think this will give them more power
 - Cahtolic: don't like the fact he was a Huguenot, but it is better that he is at least converted to Catholicism.
- Passed EDICT OF NANTES
 - Declaration of religious tolerance for Huguenots in France.
 - Can build own houses of worship (churches)
 - Allowed to build walls surrounding towns-protection and defense
- Henry assassinated by religious phanatic.
- **Cardinal Richelieu**
 - Louis XIII not good king; figure head. Richelieu had real power though not official.
- Anti-Protestant (Huguenot)
 - Removed their right to have fortified towns.
 - LOVED having authority
 - "Man of the cloth"- part of church. Not supposed to love authority, should be interested in religion → very aggressive about power
 - Tries to take power from Huguenots and take it for himself.
- Decreased the power of Nobles-make sure nobles never get too much power.
 - More nobles than him and fearful they'll revolt against him
 - Nobles → only ones in France who have power to overthrow him
 - Takes jobs away → decrease power of nobility
 - Kings keep same amount of power
 - Cardinal Richelieu consolidates (condenses) power for French monarchy.
- **Louis XIV**

- Too young
- Cardinal Mazarin-effective ruler.
 - Continues policies of Richelieu:
 - a. Increases taxes to strengthen govt. → upsets people. He consolidates power to central government so much → nobles weakened. (Noble don't usually get taxed- this increases the power of king & decreases power of nobility)
 - b. Riots started by noble → not successful b/c king too powerful-other side doesn't have a lot of power → able to shut down riot.
- LOUIS XIV (1661)
 - Previous leaders consolidated power so he has ABSOLUTE POWER. (suppress enemies of crown → increase power of king.)
 - Louis XIV is the most powerful monarch in French history.
 - "Sun King"-everything revolves around him-if there is no sun, there is no you. W/o him your life would not be and you wouldn't be where u are.
 - "L'etat e'est moi" → "I am the State"-If he ceases to exist, so does the state. If he's not in charge → chaos will occur. One who controls everything in the state would fall into chaos.
 - Egotistical- hard work to run empire. Hard work is 2 hours a day according to Louis.
 - He shows his power in 3 ways:
 - a. Religion
 - He's Catholic
 - He gets rid of EDICT OF NANTES
 - Convert to Catholicism or leave country
 - This hurt economy-less people are paying taxes- so has to raise taxes to get more money
 - b. Government
 - -intendants
 - generally from middle class;appointed by king to: collect taxes and administer justice
 - Nobles lose power-no longer these intendants.
 - Intendants had more power than had previously.
 - c. Economy
 - Jean Baptiste Colbert- Minister of finance
 - Louis XIV puts him in charge b/c concerned about finance
 - Mercantilism (Power=wealth)
 - Support French businesses
 - Favorable French businesses
 - Tariff: taxes on foreign goods.
 - Migrate people to Canada → get \$ out of New World
 - Tax break to native businesses (French)
 - Overall goal is to create power for the country → generate wealth → generate power

French Decline-recap

1. Versailles-expensive (2.5 billion dollars-initial cost) Servants, running water, plants-flowers, crops-cultivate (Pay for all)
 - Roughly 50% tax base was paid to just keep Versailles going.
2. Major crop failures-bad winter, people don't have enough food.
 - Buy/import food-costly to French govt.
 - Decrease in population
 - More people-more taxes-more money for Louis XIV → power
3. **Wars-(Louis fights disastrous wars)
 - War of Spanish Sucession
 - Sucession: who comes next
 - Louis XIV 17 yr old grandson → problem- France & Spain united under the same → French (both Catholic countries)
 - Major Catholic force
 - If protestant-major army forcing you → bad
 - All countries worried-France & Spain unite and create all Catholic Europe
 - Treaty Utrecht 1713
 - Throne is taken by Louis grandson, but not allowed to unite empires
 - France-loser
 - Great Britain-winner (1607)-Jamestown → by 1700's bigger, 13 colonies-big economies → going up in power, everyone else goes down.
 - War between France & Netherlands for power
 - Dutch have complete control over Asian trade markets
 - Dutch flood country-forced to retreat
 - As result-France fought 2 major wars and got nothing out of it-lose major amounts of money.

CENTRAL EUROPE

- **Ferdinand II**
 - Head of Hapsburg family
 - Catholic
 - Foreigner to Czech people (Bohemia)
 - Elected Czech king of Bohemia
 - Czech peasants revolt-don't like to be ruled by foreigner-doesn't know about country, wants, needs
 - Mainly religion(Bohemia-mostly Protestants)
- *The Defenestration of Prague* (1618)
 - Protestant noblemen march to Czech palace and throw 2 of Kings advisors out of window. Amazingly they survive, but at great cost.
 - Beginning Thirty Years War
- Thirty Years War 1618
 - Main Causes:
 1. Religion-They must be Catholic → revolt (Defenestration of Prague)

- 2. Territory
 - 3. ***Power****
 - Part I of War → Hapsburg Triumphs
 - Catholic → Holy Roman Empire
 - 1. Ferdinand II & Hapsburg army takes control of Bohemia. Hapsburg army is of the Catholic League, Spanish, Netherlands, and Austria
 - 2. Defeat Czech & German Protestants
- (Not stop until every protestant area Catholic)

More Hapsburg Triumphs

- (Magdeburg 1631)-completely Protestant city
- Turning point of war
- Ferdinand and Catholic army continue military campaign to destroy protestants
 1. 30,000 people slaughtered by Ferdinand in Magdeburg
 2. Hundred of pamphlets, woodcuts, and newspaper accounts brought reports of the horror to the protestant people of Europe
 3. Support from protestants will join forces to survive the Hapsburg attack

The Swedish Period

- 2nd half of war where protestants begin to wibn
- Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden now came into war (protestant)
- Has 140,000 soldiers
 - Standing army-permanent army- your only job. All do id train to be effective training force
- He feared that Ferdinand's (Catholic) power in area might threaten Sweden
- Gustavus declares war against Holy Roman Emperor- Ferdinand
- Wins most Germany for Protestants
- Was supported by France during reign of Cardinal Richelieu and Mazarin???
 - France helps Protestants b/c fear Hapsburg family from gaining too much power
 - Feel won't survive if everywhere is Hapsburg
- France during war switched sides to protestants-major influence to give protestant chance to win
 - France didn't want to lose pwr. To Hapsburg

War ends.

- Peace of Westphalia (area in Germany)
 - 1648
 - Empires got too tired of fighting
 - Too much death & money
 - Land destroyed-can't grow anything on it anymore
- Results
 1. Ended religious war and the idea of a Catholic empire
 2. Weakened Spain and Austria (Hapsburg)
 - Ended up losing all money and wealth and don't get anything in return.

3. France is stronger
 - Spain-Hapsburg spent too much money → they lost so much power-
France able to gain it (Balance of Power)
4. German Princes independent of the M.R.E.
5. *Ability to settle in Negotiations
6. *Beginning of Modern State system

RUSSIA

- **Peter the Great (Monarch of Russia)**
 - Warm water ports (Black sea or Baltic sea)
 1. Trade- ideas
 2. Navy- conquering and getting land
 - Westernization
 1. Printing (spread ideas, knowledge)
 2. Medical Sciences-surgery, dentistry
 - a. Creates Russia's 1st hospital
 3. Metal working- cannons, artillery
 4. Clothing styles
 - a. Nobles (boyars)
 5. Boat making
- Wanted to drag Russia out of the dark ages
- Controls Boyars-
 - Cut off beards
 - Change clothes
- Attacks elite force military
 - Executed (beheaded) over 1,000 of them- fear the will take over country
 - Wants military to follow him
- Wants:
 - Build Russia military power
 1. Takes church land and property → cannons (bells) → diminish power of Church
 2. Increasing taxes-increases his power
 3. Recruits from peasants
 - a. When drafted in the military it is for 25 yrs. Basically a death sentence.
- Forms military
- Able to get port on Baltic coast-St. Petersburg
- When builds St. Petersburg-brings in thousands and thousands of peasants to build city → die
- Nobility- brings them all to St. Petersburg (new capital) so he can watch them.