

# - Absolutism - (1648-1763)

#1-3 check class notes

#4 → Yes or No? - NO checks on power  
- complete control

missing the religious component

SO - #4 may be a better example of dictatorship

★ Big Idea → need all 3 key elements in order to be an absolute ruler.

• IS this now or then? •

- 12 wives
- poor country
- 1/3 of the children have lost one parent
- parliament has been dissolved but they have a constitution
- sugar cane crops
- subjects are dying based on malnourishment

what is a constitution?

- Rules the people and government have to follow

King of Swaziland - NOW!!

Article discussion



11/8/16

## Divine Right of Kings (D.R.K)

- The doctrine that Kings and queens have a God-given right to rule and that rebellion against them is a sin.

- obedience is the virtue of all virtues

- Doesn't matter how the King acts  
(in fact they might act with tyranny)

↳ Tyranny: cruel or oppressive  
government or rule. } like Macbeth!!

## 30 Years War

1. Hapsburgs - Austria
  - Spanish/Austrian
  - Catholic
2. Hohenzollern - Prussia
  - Prussian/German
  - Protestant/Lutheran

## Historical Context

- Issues between Protestants and Catholics dating back to 1450
- Bohemia
  - 1600 - Protestants outnumber Catholics
  - Catholics forbid new Protestant churches
  - Protestants freak out about Ferdinand becoming Emperor of Bohemia -  
b/c he is Catholic
- Pro: Cath have a meeting in Prague in 1618

↳ Does not go well. "

## Defenestration of Prague

Threw people out the windows into a big pile of dung (poop)



# 4 Phases of the 30 years war

## 1. Bohemian phase (1618-1625)

- Fighting post defenestration
- Catholic forces crush protestants
- Jesuits try to sway the protestants to fight
- mercenaries (hired fighters)
- Wallenstein → offers services to the emperor (Hun?! → Protestant to Catholic)
- Emperor doesn't have control over Wallenstein



## 2. Danish Phase (1625-1630)

- Horrified by Wallenstein (destruction?)
- Christian IV of Denmark - gets involved but Wallenstein is too much for him
- Emperor makes an edict
  - No other forms of Christianity other than Catholicism; Lutheran
  - Means less control
- Hapsburgs reach top of power by 1630

## 3. Swedish Phase (1630-1635)

- Cardinal Richelieu - divided the Swedish forces.
- Adolphus has great success in the north
  - ↳ gets a wound and dies in 1632
- Swedish defeated shortly thereafter
  - ↳ looking bad for the protestants ...

## 4. French Phase (1635-1641)

- Wallenstein → goes against the emperor (he was angry "I")
- Some protestant princes join forces with the (Catholic) emperor because they do not want so much power in the Hapsburg family



# Peace of Westphalia (1648)

- Treaties recognize sovereignty of the 300+ German princes
- Disallows papal meddling (get that pope outta here!)
- Peace of Augsburg - added Calvinism to the list of allowed religions

## Results of the war

- North stays primarily ~~German~~ Protestant
- South stays Catholic
- German princes won the right to form alliances with anyone as long as they don't declare war
- ★ France wins the region of Alsace important for later in history.



Because Spain lost territory, France becomes most powerful

- Holy Roman Empire dissolves
- Hapsburg Family still wealthy and strong (just like their chins!)
- Aftermath in Germany
  - Wallenstein destroyed
  - Population takes a major hit
    - millions dead of disease, starvation
    - Decreased by 20%!

Reoccurring theme in history

- Food Shortages
- Inflation crushes the economy
- Trade routes disappear

## Things you MUST remember

- Began as a religious war → solutions are not religious
- France proves international politics are more important
- No country possessed an army large enough to know off their opponents
  - ↳ large armies are going to be important
- Alsace region hotly contested

Germany takes a hit

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Prussia - Frederick the Great  
"a crown is merely a hat that lets  
the rain in"

- Didn't want to be a ruler (liked music)
- His friend was beheaded in front of him by his father as punishment for running away (influences his ruling style)

### REFORMS

- Religious tolerance
- Military
- Freedom of the press
- Code of Law

well meaning; kindly

- He was a benevolent dictator

- ruler w/  
total power

### Russia

- Russia was still in a "feudal" state, while everywhere else in Europe was advancing...
  - Mongol empire losing grip/control
  - Tartars gaining control
  - "Boyars": ruling aristocracy

#### • Ivan (III) the Great

- Began to amass more wealth
- "Bought" out neighboring ruling families
  - put down rebellions even within his own family

#### • Ivan the Terrible

- Began centralize power
- Acquired great deal of land
- Many believe he was mentally ill
  - Deeper gene pool, maybe a better idea
- 1560, Deep depression. Behavior became erratic
  - Paranoia of the boyars
  - Left Moscow, threatened to leave ~~the throne~~ <sup>the throne</sup>
  - Agrees to come back only if he gets absolute power, execution rights, ~~confiscate~~ <sup>confiscate</sup> ~~traitors~~ <sup>traitors</sup> ~~property~~ <sup>property</sup>



## Ivan IV Continued -

### • Reign of Terror

- destroys the Boyar

- beats his pregnant daughter-in-law causing a miscarriage. kills his son-in-law blinds the architect because he doesn't like a Cathedral.

CRAZY

Dies then

### • His sons are incompetent

↳ Dimitri (dies at 7)

↳ Fedo (dies childless)

↳ Boris is "elected" Tsar

Derives from Caesar

FALSE demitris begin to appear

All executed after gaining power

1st - somewhat successful

2nd - no one believes him

3rd - forced to the top

## Romanov's

### • Mikhail Romanov

- Great nephew of Ivan IV wife, Anastasia her father's name was Roman → Romanov

- Elected at age 16 (1613)

- Great economic prosperity

- All Russian Sovereignty (1625)

- power is consolidated within the family

- James (VI) I - (Stuart) 1603-1625
- Protestant
  - translates the bible (King James Bible)
  - Scottish (Macbeth!!!)

[See peer notes - slides missing from Harvin notes]

Charles flees to the Scots for help  
↳ they sell him to Parliament!

The King is executed!

- Parliament tries King Charles I for being a Tyrant, traitor, murderer, and public enemy
- Beheaded in 1649 - sent shock throughout Europe.
- If a monarch in England can be killed, a monarch can be killed in any country.  
→ Goes against DROK!!!

11/15/16

## Cromwell Comes to Power

- Parliament abolishes the Monarchy
- Declare a republic
- Lord protector → Oliver Cromwell
- Enforced Blue Laws restricting Christmas, dancing, gambling - very Puritan
- Hated Catholics → sent them to Ireland
- Any Catholic who disobeyed, killed on site

Cromwell dies 1658

- ↳ son takes over, 9 mo of rule, can't keep power
- people are ready for a king again
- Ruled Parliament asks Charles II to come back

[check notes from peers - missed some slides]

## Our Charles II and Parliament

- Head of the Church
- Tried to protect Catholics
- Test Act → banning Catholics from political office

Big Idea ★ Balancing act between Parliament and Charles II

## James II: The "Bad" Brother

- He's Catholic
- Gives his friends positions of power
- DRUK is back!
- Reign of Terror!! kills everyone who opposes him

William III of Orange and <sup>Queen</sup> Mary

## The Glorious (bloodless!) Revolution

- You come rule the country, but you have to obey our rules
- They accept, James II runs away



- Will and Mary Sign a Bill of Rights
- Recognizes Parliament as the real power
- No Catholic can sit on the throne
- Trial by Jury
- Parliament Superior to Monarchy
- Habeas Corpus
- No excessive fines or unusual punishments

England is now a limited Monarchy

- Absolute Monarchy - monarch who has complete authority over the government and lives of the people he or she governs
- Constitutional or Limited Monarchy - Less power for monarchs

# Sun King continued

## Versaille

- ↳ very elaborate palace
- ↳ 10,000 people living there
- ↳ Hall of mirrors
- ↳ Nobility required to live there
- ↳ L'etat c'est moi → The state is me
- Rituals • nobility required to attend
- ↳ It's a privilege to handle the king's excrement (ew!), dress him, watch him eat
- [Big Idea] wants ultimate control of the nobility.

## Patronage of the Arts

- Versaille was a center for the arts
- Made opera and ballet more popular
- Moliere → wrote plays (comedies)
- supported arts as a way to glorify the king (of course!)

## Disastrous Wars

- France most powerful nation in Europe
- Attempted to expand borders -  
Invading Spanish Netherlands, only gained a small portion
- Countries allied forces to stop other wars
- The common people having a hard time / harvest is poor

Louis dies 1715

### Legacy

#### Positive

- Arts
- Great power
- Military leader
- Empire of colonies

Treasury almost bankrupt

#### Negative

- Debt
- Palace
- Poor resent the king for taxes

↳ L'etat c'est moi →

## Shaky Monarchy Post Louis XIV

- John Law

### ↳ COLONIALISM

"The best way to get out of debt is to do it on the backs of another country..." //

- Fleet of Ships jumps from 16 → 300! <sup>Holy Molly!</sup>
- Fur trader, Sugar
- French colony in Louisiana (N. America)
  - Canada ↙ Caribbean ↘
  - "The Mississippi Bubble"
    - Law organizes a monopoly on trading
    - Stock was inflated
    - 1718 - financial disaster
    - creates major problems in France

### Issues in France

- Common people resent king/aristocracy
- Financial Crisis
- Boy King → Louis XV (rules 1715-1774)
- ↳ Aristocracy don't have to pay taxes
  - pensions from the government
  - High level in government saved for aristocracy
  - promotions based on connections
  - Versailles → symbol of waste
- France's ability to produce agriculture was based on a feudal system of peasantry tied to the land
- Need for Gov't Reform
  - no uniform code → lacked justice
  - not all classes were treated equally
  - Local parliaments rise up against the King → Absolute ruler <sup>abolishes them</sup>
  - ↳ people applaud the attempt

### Legacy

- Monarchy weaker - people are still upset
- Failed to solve problems - corruption / inequality

NOTES 12/13/16 (5 school days until break :))

## Enlightenment Principles

- Religion, tradition, and superstition limited independent thought
- Accept knowledge based on observation, study, testing

What was going on at the time?

England:

- chaos, wars, people are unhappy
- trying to figure out the government (Cromwell, parliament, etc.)

France:

- mid 1600's - not much different than England
- wars of religion, Fronde & Louis's etc.
- People seeking refuge from England  
Hobbes, Locke, Wolff, Descartes
- Into the 1700's = Louis building a large and expensive nation

Etymology (study of the origin of words)

↳ Philosophes = Love of Knowledge, pursuit of wisdom, systematic investigation

Group of thinkers will bring "Light" to a "dark" time (Let not light see my black and deep desires)

ENLIGHTENMENT

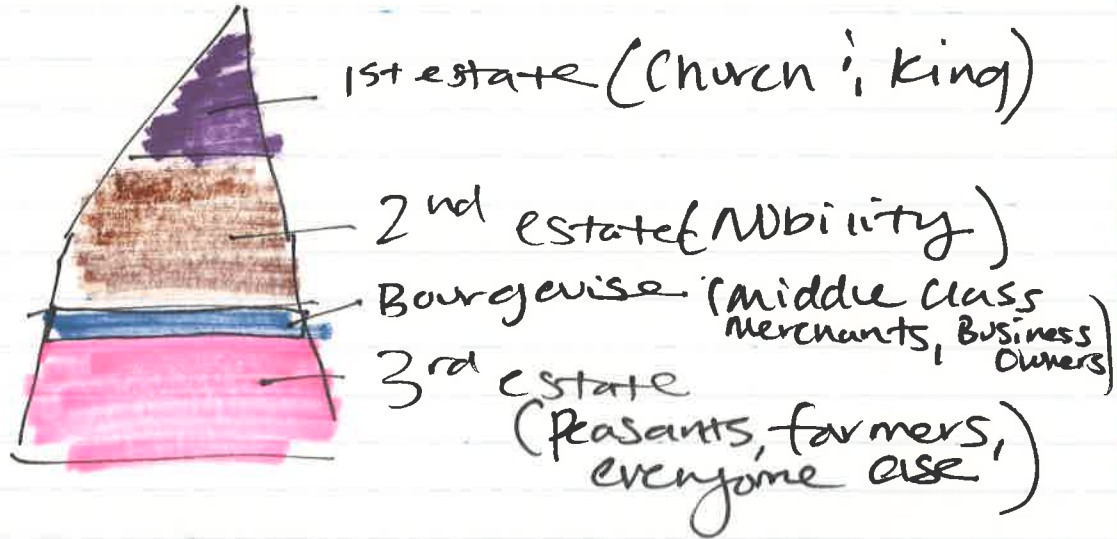
Classical → Middle Ages → Renaissance → Protestant Reformation → Absolutism →

Natural progression of thinking and people (History repeats itself more if we don't learn and remember it!)

NOTES 12/15/16

## Ancien Regime

- LOOKS familiar to feudalism



1789

- Drought hits France
- You've been spending 50% of your income on food
- 3rd estate is hit hard
- Taxes to build more in Versailles
- Wars and famine
- 1st and 2nd estate ignoring the 3rd estate

## Chaos / Inequity / Crime

↳ You experienced it in the simulation → It was happening in France too!

## Estates Debrief

1. How much money do you have?
2. Who had the most? The least?
3. What are the problems with the system??

## Estates General

- ↳ 1st estate 1%  
2nd estate 2%  
3rd estate 97%

Every representative was an equal vote?!?  
2-1

If there is so much inequality in the voting system... would the 3rd estate ever have their needs met through a vote?!

Political standpoint - react!

homework → CRA, pull out 5 key pieces of evidence. You will need to tie back these pieces of evidence to the philosophers we've been learning about

Due tomorrow

# NOTES 1/3/17 ✓ <sup>WOW NOW!</sup>

## End of the Reign of Terror

- ↳ Changing of power
- ↳ Replaced one absolute power w/ another
- ↳ Those who executed by means of guillotine find the same fate (poetic justice?)

1795 Constitution of the Year III of the Republic  
- convention able to inaugurate a new constitution (Republic → Directory)

Executive • 5 leaders

Legislative • upper house (approve laws)  
• lower house (propose laws)

Qualifications - property owner (2-5% of population)  
- male

\* Thank the French Rev for:

- pants!
- Beginning of women's rights
- Guillotine ("humane" killing)
- metric system

From the Convention:

- metric system
  - laws
  - primogeniture (got rid of it)
  - Debt imprisonment (got rid of it)
  - Abolished Slavery (1795)
  - Free standardized education → Doesn't happen until 1843
- Wow...

NOTES 1/13/17

## Changing Economics

(Absolutism) Mercantilism

- Govt. should regulate a nation's economy to increase wealth @ the expense of rival nations, protecting home trade

What paved the way for Revolution?

- Inventions

Growth in  
Textile

- Flying Shuttle
- Spinning Jenny
- Water Frame

Advancements in inventions =  
advancements in production =  
increase in goods/sales =  
increase in economy

## Transportation

- Steam powered locomotives

- "The Rocket"

- 70 miles of track

1840 - 4500 miles

1870 - 15,000 miles

- Canals

- modern roads

- Need for iron increases

↳ in order to produce iron, need coal

↳ End of the Ind. Rev' Britain produces the most iron

Why Britain?

• stable government

• good Banks and natural resources

• Many rivers

• Agricultural Revolution - crop rotation, seed drill

• Colonial empire (slave labor)



## England in 1750

### Transportation

10 DAYS London → Edinburgh

### Work

20% lived in towns

### Health

28 per 1,000

### Politics

5% male voters (no females)

### Education

7 universities

## England 1900

### Transportation

1 Day London → Edinburgh

### Work

80% working in cities

### Health

18 death per 1000

### Politics

100% males vote

### Education

17 universities

## Agricultural Revolution

### - Enclosure movement

- Impacts land ownership laws
- Manor system ineffective
- Passing laws to consolidate land  
↳ causes small farmers

• Rich get richer, poor are displaced  
Could Argue → this revolution leads to the population explosion

Why would  
that be  
important?

## Social impact

- Urbanization
  - 80% Population living cities
- no sewer system ←
  - Disease
  - Sanitation
  - Poor quality of living
- ↓  
rotting urine/feces running in the streets

## New Technologies

- Coal power developed
  - 1712 Newcomen Engine, water pump
    - Timber shortage = increased coal demand
    - Coal mines needed to be deeper
    - water is seeping into the mines
  - 1790 - Watt Circular Engine
    - more effective
    - Steam power - condenser recycles the steam into water

## • Iron

- Becomes lighter
- 1779 1st iron bridge - still standing!
- Increasing demand

## • Chemicals

- Sulfuric acid, Sodium carbonates, bleaching powder, gun powder

All used to speed up processes, but created much waste/pollution

## Land, labor, capital

Land → Enclosure acts

Labor → workforce

Capital → \$ becomes the new trade

Entrepreneurship → see a need, fill a need

Turn pikes - privately owned roads  
we maintain the roads, charge you to use it



## New Social Classes

- rise of the middle class
- rise of working class
  - ↳ living in tenements
  - ↳ forced from farms, into "apartment" living, slums develop due to poor conditions. Increase in crime
- working class band together
  - organized labor unions were illegal in G.B.

## Mechanization leads to a different lifestyle

- Farming was difficult, but varied
- Factory work involved specialization - repetitive tasks
- Mining become lucrative
  - \$\$\$ ↑ paid more, higher risks
- women and children get jobs more because you can pay them less
  - no political power
  - machines requires small hands/ people to fix them