

WESTERN CIVILIZATION

Tenth
Edition

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Chapter 15

State Building and the Search for Order in the Seventeenth Century

Focus Questions

- What economic, social, and political crises did Europe experience in the first half of the seventeenth century?
- What was absolutism in theory, and how did its actual practice in France reflect or differ from the theory?
- What developments enabled Brandenburg-Prussia, Austria, and Russia to emerge as major powers in the seventeenth century?
- What were the main issues in the struggle between king and Parliament in seventeenth-century England, and how were they resolved?
- How did the artistic and literary achievements of this era reflect the political and economic developments of the period?

Nicolas-Rene' Jollain the Elder's portrait of Louis XIV captures the king's sense of royal grandeur



Chateaux de Versailles et de Trianon (Ge'ard Blot), Versailles//
© RMN-Grand Palais/Art Resource, NY

Social Crises, War, and Rebellions

(Slide 1 of 3)

- The Coming of Crisis
 - Economic contraction
 - Changing population trends
- The Witchcraft Craze: The spread of witchcraft
 - Increased persecution and executions
 - Accusations: allying and fornicating with the devil; causing harm
 - Contributing factors
 - Religious uncertainty
 - Social conditions and changes to charity
 - Women as primary victims
 - 1450-1750- 100,000 to 110,000 trials; 50 percent of the leading executions; 75 to 80% percent of executed were women (many older women)
 - “Genderized mass murder” or gender neutral hysteria about witches?
 - Decline

Social Crises, War, and Rebellions (Slide 2 of 3)

- The Thirty Years War (1618 – 1648)
 - Background to the war
 - Religious division and constitutional crisis in the Holy Roman Empire
 - The Bohemian Phase (1618 – 1625)
 - The Danish Phase (1625 – 1629)
 - The Swedish Phase (1630 – 1635)
 - The Franco-Swedish Phase (1635 – 1648)
 - Outcomes of the War
 - Peace of Westphalia (1648)
 - End of the Holy Roman Empire
 - Social and economic effects debated

MAP 15.1 The Thirty Years' War



The Thirty Years' War: Soldiers Plundering a Farm



This 1620 painting shows a group of soldiers running amok and plundering a farm. This scene was typical of many that occurred during the Thirty Years' War, especially in Germany, where the war caused enormous destruction.

CHRONOLOGY The Thirty Years' War (Slide 1 of 2)

Event/Leader	Dates
Protestant Union	1608
Catholic League	1609
Election of Habsburg Archduke Ferdinand as king of Bohemia	1617
Bohemian revolt against Ferdinand	1618
Bohemian phase	1618–1625
Battle of White Mountain	1620

CHRONOLOGY The Thirty Years' War (Slide 2 of 2)

Event	Dates
Danish phase	1625–1629
Edict of Restitution	1629
Swedish phase	1630–1635
Battle of Lützen	1632
Battle of Nördlingen	1634
Franco-Swedish phase	1635–1648
Battle of Rocroi	1643
Peace of Westphalia	1648
Peace of the Pyrenees	1659

Social Crises, War, and Rebellions (Slide 3 of 3)

- Was There a Military Revolution?
 - The necessity of an effective military machine
 - The reforms of Gustavus Adolphus (1611 – 1632)
 - The link between the military and taxes
- Rebellions
 - Peasant revolts (1590 – 1640)
 - France, Austria, Hungary, Portugal, and Catalonia
 - Upheavals in Naples, Sicily, and the northern states
 - Russia's urban uprisings (1641, 1645, and 1648)
 - Noble revolts in France (1648 – 1652)

The Practice of Absolutism: Western Europe

- Absolute Monarchy in France
 - Foundations of French Absolutism: Cardinal Richelieu (1624 – 1642)
 - Weakening challengers: Huguenots and nobles
 - Strengthening the crown: the *intendants*
 - Cardinal Mazarin (1642 – 1661)
 - The Fronde – noble revolt

Cardinal Richelieu



National Gallery, London/Getty Images

A key figure in the emergence of a strong monarchy in France was Cardinal Richelieu, pictured here in a portrait by Philippe de Champaigne.

Reign of Louis XIV (1643 – 1715)

(Slide 1 of 2)

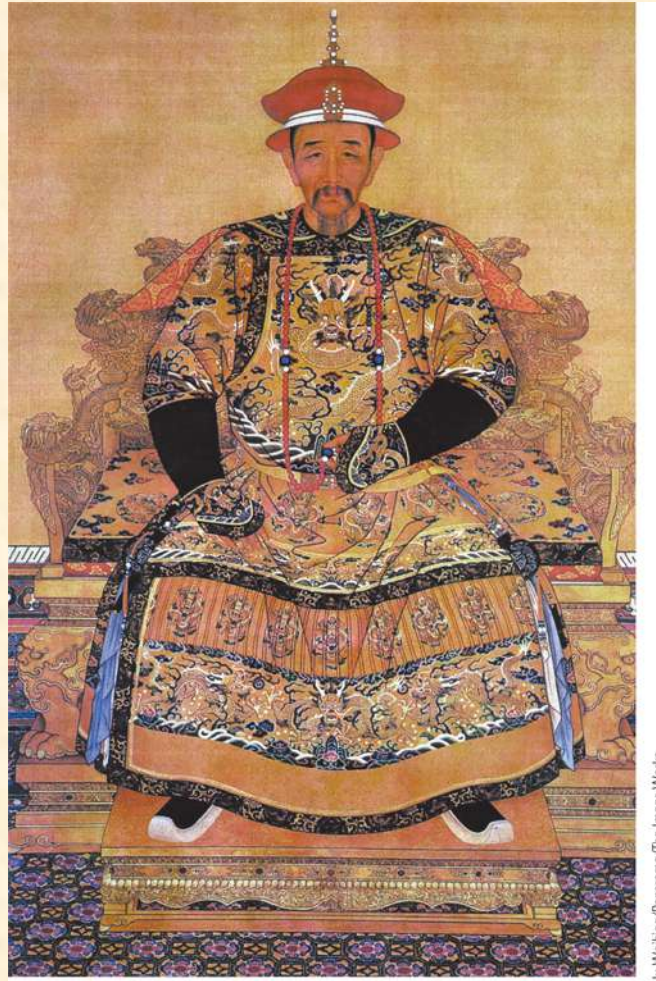
- Administration of the Government
 - Restructuring central policy-making
 - Taming the high nobility
 - Problems with administration in the provinces
- Religious Policy
 - Edict of Fontainebleau (1685)
- Financial Issues
 - Jean Baptist Colbert (1619 – 1683)
- Daily Life at the Court of Versailles
 - The emphasis on ceremony and etiquette

Global Perspectives: Sun Kings, West and East (Slide 1 of 2)



Louis ruled France from 1643 to 1715. This portrait by Hyacinthe Rigaud captures the king's sense of royal dignity and grandeur. One person at court said of the king: "Louis XIV's vanity was without limit or restraint."

Global Perspectives: Sun Kings, West and East (Slide 2 of 2)



Hu Weibiao/Panorama/The Image Works

Kangxi ruled China from 1661 to 1722. This portrait shows him seated in majesty on his imperial throne.

Reign of Louis XIV (1643 – 1715)

(Slide 2 of 2)

- The Wars of Louis XIV
 - Professional army
 - 100,000 in peace; 400,000 at war
 - First war versus the Triple Alliance (1667 – 1668)
 - Dutch War (1672 – 1678)
 - War of the League of Augsburg (1689 – 1697)
 - The Treaty of Ryswick
 - War of the Spanish Succession (1702 – 1713)
 - European and colonial theaters
 - The Peace of Utrecht (1713) and of Rastatt (1714)

The Palace of Versailles



Omniphoto/UIG /The Bridgeman Art Library

Louis XIV spent untold sums of money on the construction of a new palace at Versailles. As is evident in this exterior view, the palace was enormous, being more than a quarter of a mile long.

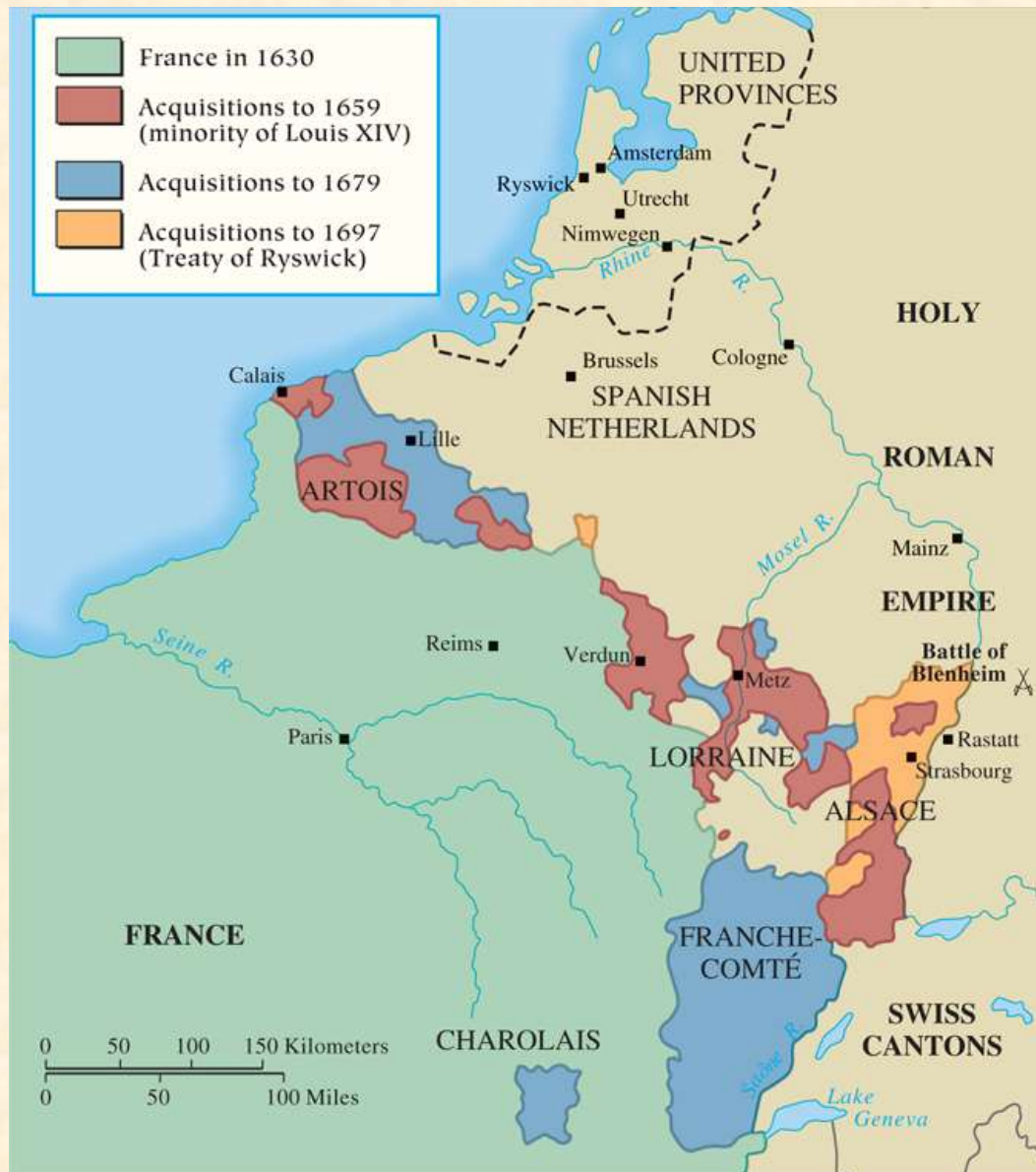
Interior of Versailles: The Hall of Mirrors



Chateaux de Versailles et de Trianon (Thierry Ollivier)/© RMN-Grand Palais/Art Resource, NY

This photo shows the Hall of Mirrors after the restoration work that was completed in June 2007, a project that took three years, cost 12 million euros (more than \$16 million), and included the restoration of the Bohemian crystal chandeliers.

MAP 15.2 The Wars of Louis XIV



The Decline of Spain

- The Consequences of Financial Weakness
 - Bankruptcies in 1596 and in 1607
 - Philip III (1598 – 1621)
- Reign of Philip IV (1621 – 1665)
 - Minister Gaspar de Guzman, the count of Olivares
 - Attempts at reform
 - The Thirty Years' War
 - The expense of military campaigns
 - Revolts and civil war
 - The loss of the Netherlands

CHRONOLOGY Absolutism in Western Europe: France

Event/Leader	Dates
Louis XIII	1610–1643
Cardinal Richelieu as chief minister	1624–1642
Ministry of Cardinal Mazarin	1642–1661
First Fronde	1648–1649
Second Fronde	1650–1652
Louis XIV	1643–1715
First war (versus Triple Alliance)	1667–1668
Dutch War	1672–1678
Edict of Fontainebleau	1685
War of the League of Augsburg	1689–1697
War of the Spanish Succession	1702–1713

CHRONOLOGY Absolutism in Western Europe: Spain

Leader	Dates
Philip III	1598–1621
Philip IV	1621–1665

Absolutism in Central, Eastern, and Northern Europe (Slide 1 of 2)

- The German States
 - The Rise of Brandenburg-Prussia
 - The work of the Hohenzollern dynasty
 - Frederick William the Great Elector (1640 – 1688)
 - Standing army and General War Commissariat
 - Relationship with the nobles
 - Frederick III (1688 – 1713; king of Prussia, 1701)
 - The Emergence of Austria
 - Leopold I (1658 – 1705)
 - Eastward expansion and conflicts with the Turks
 - Siege of Vienna (1683)
 - The development of a multinational empire

MAP 15.3 The Growth of Brandenburg-Prussia




Absolutism in Central, Eastern, and Northern Europe (Slide 2 of 2)

- Italy: From Spanish to Austrian Rule
 - Emperor Charles V, Philip II, and the Spanish presence in Italy
 - Consequences of the War of the Spanish Succession
 - Austria's emergence as the dominant power in Italy


MAP 15.4 The Growth of the Austrian Empire





Russia: From Fledgling Principality to Major Power (Slide 1 of 2)

- The Leadership of Moscow
 - Ivan IV the Terrible (1533 – 1584), the first tsar
 - Romanov Dynasty (1613 – 1917)
- The Reign of Peter the Great (1689 – 1725)
 - Visits to the West (1697 – 1698)
 - Reorganization of armed forces and central government
 - Division of Russia into provinces
 - Control of the Russian church: the procurator
 - Introduction of Western customs and styles
 - Many resented this and regarded him as tyrant
 - Positive impact of reforms on women



Russia: From Fledgling Principality to Major Power (Slide 2 of 2)

- Russia as a Military Power
 - Goal: “Open a window to the West”
 - Conflicts with Sweden
 - Battle of Narva (1700)
 - Great Northern War (1701 – 1721)
 - Battle of Poltava (1709)
 - Peace of Nystadt (1721)
 - Russia gains control of Estonia, Livonia and Karelia
 - St. Petersburg

Peter the Great



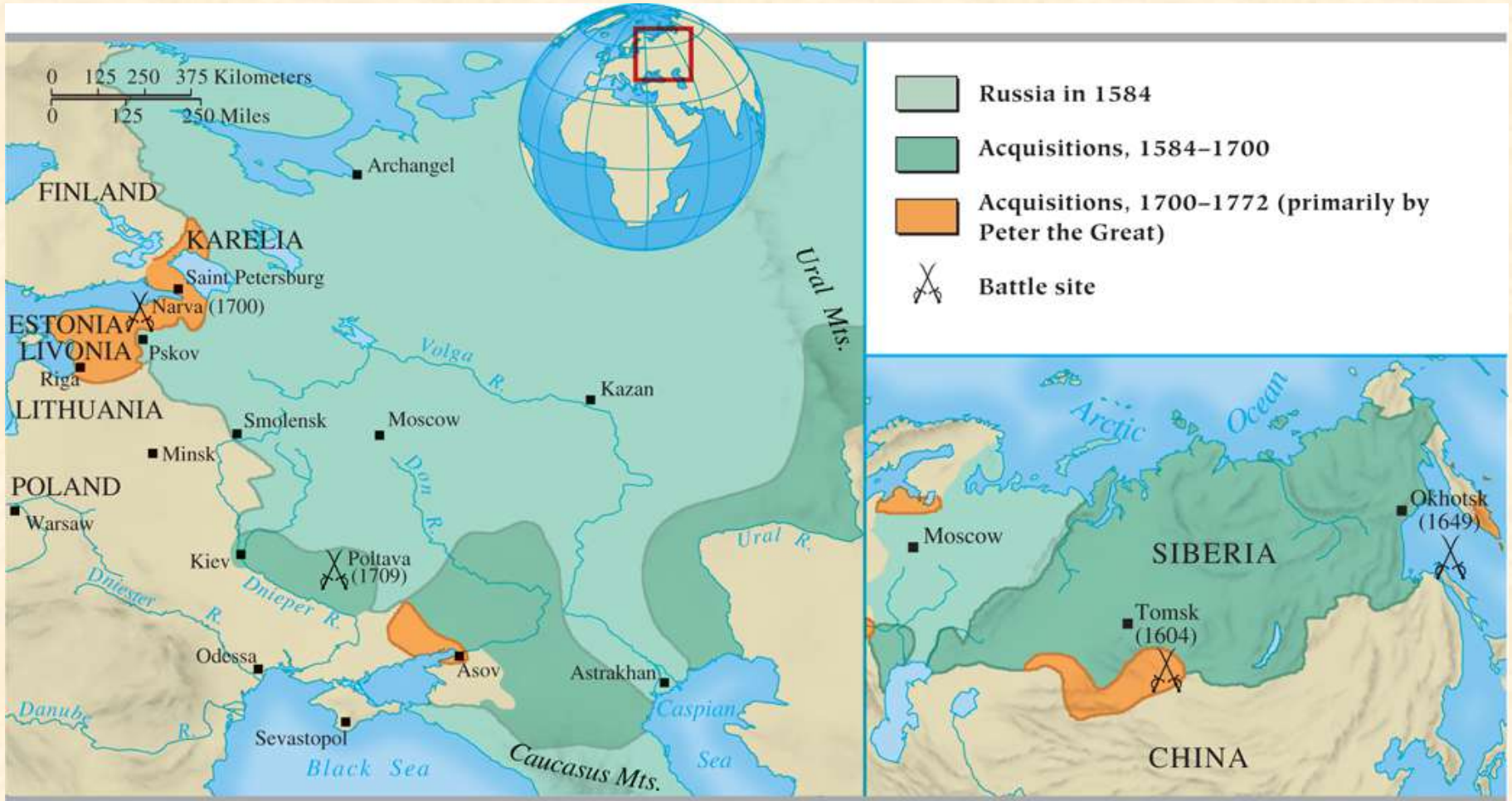
State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg, Russia/Bridgeman Images

Peter the Great wished to westernize Russia, especially in the realm of technical skills. His goal was the creation of a strong army and navy and the acquisition of new territory in order to make Russia a great power.

Great Northern States

- Denmark
 - Losses in the Thirty Years' War and the Northern War (1655 – 1660)
 - Constitutional crisis and revolution (1660)
 - Absolutist constitution proclaimed (1665)
- Sweden
 - Gustavus Adolphus (1611 – 1632)
 - The monarchy's relationship with the "First Estate"
 - Christina (1633 – 1654)
 - The protest of the Riksdag
 - Charles XI (1660 – 1697): building absolutism
 - Charles XII (1697 – 1718) and loss of empire

MAP 15.5 Russia: From Principality to Nation-State



Sweden in the Seventeenth Century



The Ottoman Empire

- Suleiman the Magnificent (1520 – 1566)
 - Attacks against Europe
 - Advances in the Mediterranean
- Ottoman Strength in the Seventeenth Century
 - Ottomans viewed as a European power
 - Bureaucratic and military power
 - The Janissaries
 - New offensives in eastern Europe

MAP 15.6 The Ottoman Empire



CHRONOLOGY Absolutism in Central, Eastern, and Northern Europe: Brandenburg Prussia

Event	Dates
Hohenzollerns established in Brandenburg	1415
Hohenzollerns acquire East Prussia	1618
Frederick William the Great Elector	1640–1688
Electoral Frederick III (King Frederick I)	1688–1713

CHRONOLOGY Absolutism in Central, Eastern, and Northern Europe: Austrian Empire

Event	Dates
Leopold I	1658–1705
Turkish siege of Vienna	1683
Treaty of Karlowitz	1699

CHRONOLOGY Absolutism in Central, Eastern, and Northern Europe: Russia

Event/Leader	Dates
Ivan IV the Terrible	1533–1584
Time of Troubles	1598–1613
Michael Romanov	1613–1645
Peter the Great	1689–1725
First trip to the West	1697–1698
Great Northern War	1701–1721
Construction of St. Petersburg begins	1703
Battle of Poltava	1709

CHRONOLOGY Absolutism in Central, Eastern, and Northern Europe: Denmark

Event	Dates
Christian IV	1588–1648
Christian V	1670–1699

CHRONOLOGY Absolutism in Central, Eastern, and Northern Europe: Sweden

Event	Dates
Gustavus Adolphus	1611–1632
Christina	1633–1654
Charles X	1654–1660
Charles XI	1660–1697
Charles XII	1697–1718

The Limits of Absolutism

- The Findings of Recent Historical Studies
 - Power of rulers not absolute
 - Power of local institutions
 - The authority of local agents in carrying out the monarch's wishes
 - The privileges, liberties, and exemptions of special interests
 - Power of the aristocracy

Limited Monarchy and Republics

- The Weaknesses of the Polish Monarchy
 - Consequences of the end of the Jagiello dynasty
 - Foreign intrusions and elective kingship
- The Golden Age of the Dutch Republic
 - Internal dissension
 - The House of Orange and the stadholders
 - The States General versus the House of Orange
 - William III (1672 – 1702)
 - Economic prosperity, damaged by wars
 - Life in seventeenth-century Amsterdam
 - Role as a commercial and financial center of Europe

Poland in the Seventeenth Century



Dutch Domesticity (Slide 1 of 3)



Museum der Bildenden Kuenste, Leipzig/Erich Lessing/Art Resource, NY

In *Two Women Teach a Child to Walk*, the artist shows a well-furnished and spotless interior.

Dutch Domesticity (Slide 2 of 3)

bpk, Berlin/Gemaeldegalerie, SMB/Jörg P. Anders/Art Resource, NY



In *The Mother*, de Hooch portrays a tranquil scene of a mother with her infant and small daughter.

Dutch Domesticity (Slide 3 of 3)




Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam//Alinari/Art Resource, NY

In *The Linen Cupboard*, a Dutch mother, assisted by her daughter, is shown storing her clean sheets in an elegant cupboard in another well-polished Dutch room.

England and the Emergence of Constitutional Monarchy (Slide 1 of 2)

- King James I (1603 – 1625) and Parliament
 - James's support of the divine right of kings
 - Parliament and the power of the purse
 - Problematic religious policies
 - The Puritans and the rejection of the bishops
- Charles I (1625 – 1649) and the Move toward Revolution
 - Petition of Right
 - "Personal Rule" (1629 – 1640): rule without Parliament
 - Religious policy: a Catholic queen, increasing ritual = Catholic restoration?



England and the Emergence of Constitutional Monarchy (Slide 2 of 2)

- Civil War (1642 – 1648) in England
 - The First Phase (1642 – 1646)
 - Parliament's success against the king
 - New Model Army and Oliver Cromwell (1599 – 1658)
 - The parliamentary split: Presbyterians and Independents
 - The Second Phase (1648)
 - The execution of Charles I (January 30, 1649)
- Cromwell and New Governments
 - From commonwealth to Protectorate
 - Cromwell's troubles with radicals and Parliament
 - The policies of the Lord Protector

Civil War in England




Oliver Cromwell



City Art Gallery, Leeds, UK/Getty Images

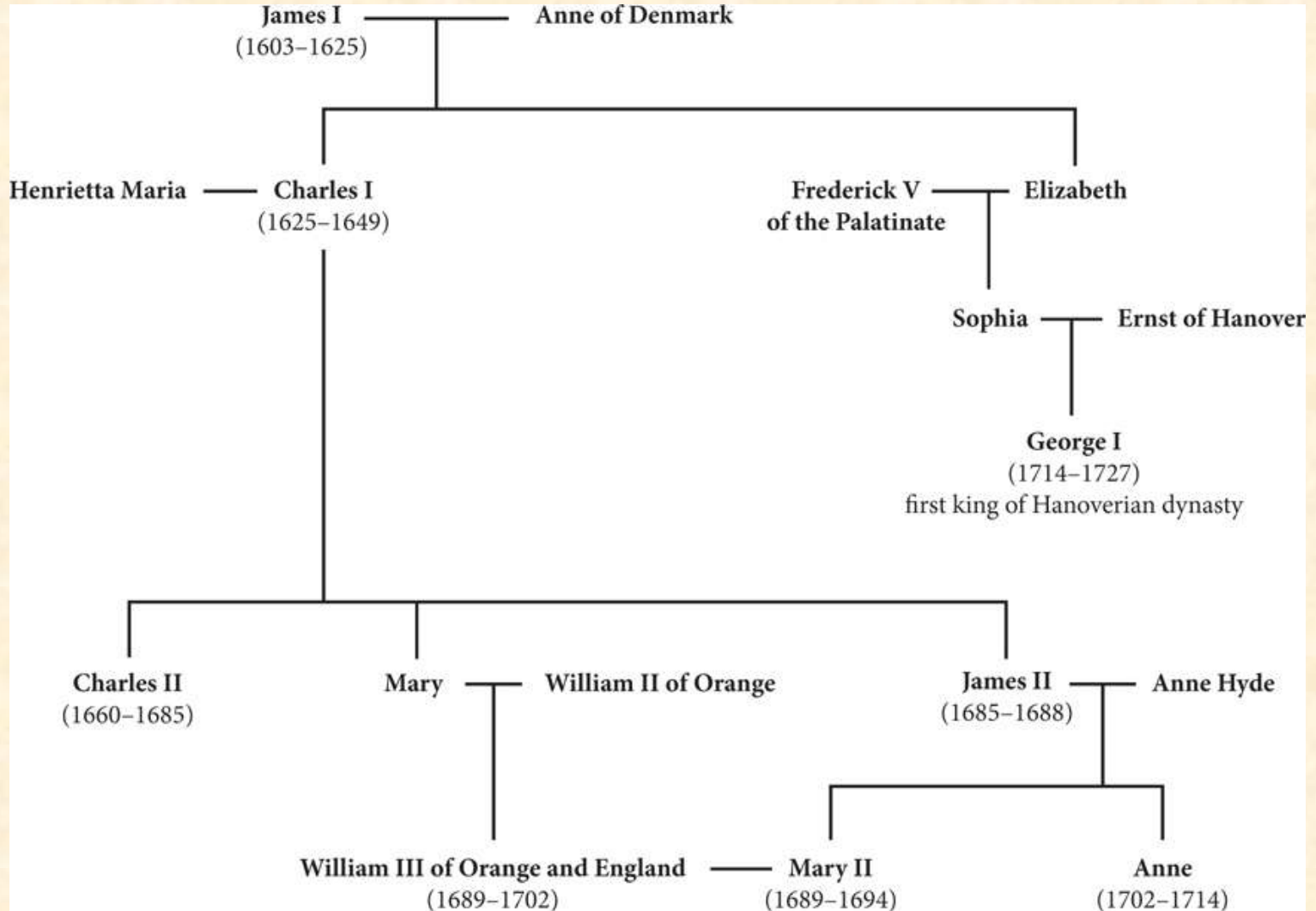
Oliver Cromwell was a dedicated Puritan who helped form the New Model Army and defeat the forces supporting King Charles I.



England and the Emergence of Constitutional Monarchy (Slide 1 of 2)

- Restoration of the Monarchy: Charles II (1660 – 1685)
 - Problems of religion
 - Declaration of Indulgence (1672)
 - Test Act (1673): only Anglicans could hold military and civil offices
 - The Accession of James II (1685 – 1688), a devout Catholic
 - Declaration of Indulgence (1687)
 - Protestant daughters Mary and Anne superseded by a Catholic son, born 1688

CHART 15.1 A Simplified Look at the Stuart Dynasty



England and the Emergence of Constitutional Monarchy (Slide 2 of 2)

- A Glorious Revolution
 - Parliament's invitation to Mary and William of Orange
 - Bill of Rights
 - The Toleration Act of 1689
- Responses to the Revolution
 - Thomas Hobbes (1588 – 1679): *Leviathan*
 - People form a commonwealth, no right to rebel
 - John Locke (1632 – 1704): *Two Treatises of Government*
 - Inalienable rights: life, liberty, and property
 - People have the right to revolt

CHRONOLOGY Limited Monarchy and Republics: Poland

Event/Leader	Dates
Merger of Poland and Lithuania	1569
Sigismund III	1587–1631
Beginning of liberum veto	1652

CHRONOLOGY Limited Monarchy and Republics: United Provinces

Event/Leader	Dates
Official recognition of United Provinces	1648
House of Orange – William III	1672–1702

CHRONOLOGY Limited Monarchy and Republics: England (Slide 1 of 2)

Event/Leader	Dates
James I	1603–1625
Charles I	1625–1649
Petition of Right	1628
First Civil War	1642–1646
Second Civil War	1648
Execution of Charles I	1649
Commonwealth	1649–1653
Death of Cromwell	1658
Restoration of monarchy	1660

CHRONOLOGY Limited Monarchy and Republics: England (Slide 2 of 2)

Event/Leader	Dates
Charles II	1660–1685
Cavalier Parliament	1661
Declaration of Indulgence	1672
Test Act	1673
James II	1685–1688
Declaration of Indulgence	1687
Glorious Revolution	1688
Bill of Rights	1689

The Flourishing of European Culture (Slide 1 of 2)

- The Changing Faces of Art
 - Mannerism
 - Attempt to break away from balance, harmony, and moderation of High Renaissance
 - The Baroque Period
 - Harmony of Classical ideals of Renaissance art and religious revival
 - Popular in Catholic courts
 - French Classicism
 - Emphases: clarity, simplicity, balance and harmony of design
 - Dutch Realism
 - Realistic portrayals of secular, everyday life

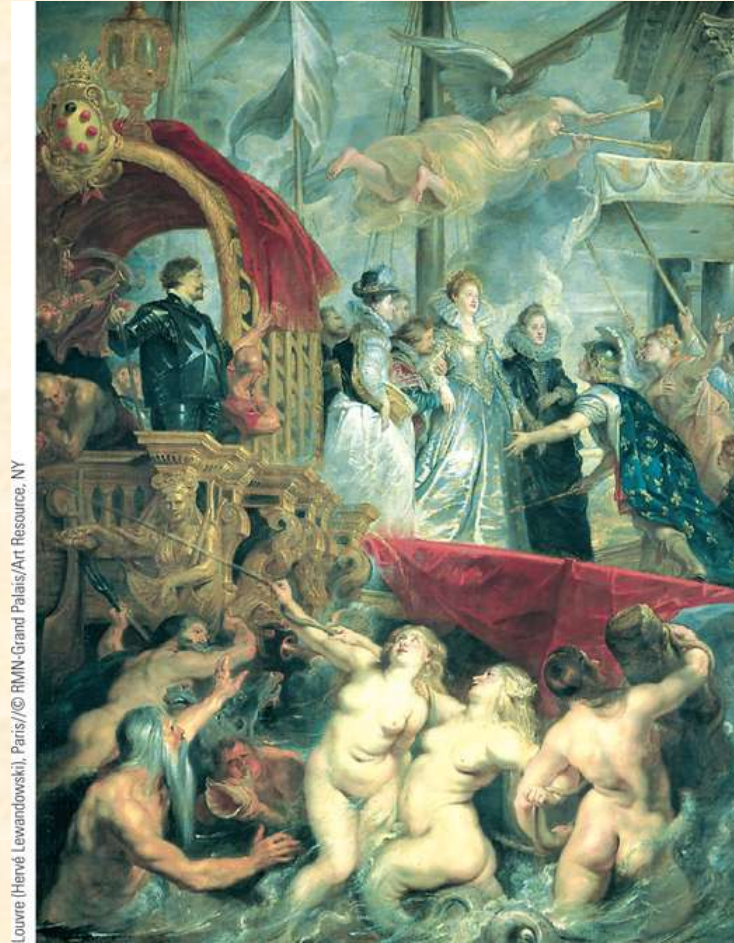
El Greco, Laocoon



National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC/SuperStock

Mannerism reached its height in the work of El Greco. Born in Crete, trained in Venice and Rome, and settling finally in Spain, El Greco worked as a church painter in Toledo. Pictured here is his version of the Laocoon, a Hellenistic sculpture discovered in Rome in 1506.

Peter Paul Rubens, The Landing of Marie de' Medici at Marseilles



Louvre (Hervé Lewandowski), Paris//© RMN-Grand Palais/Art Resource, NY

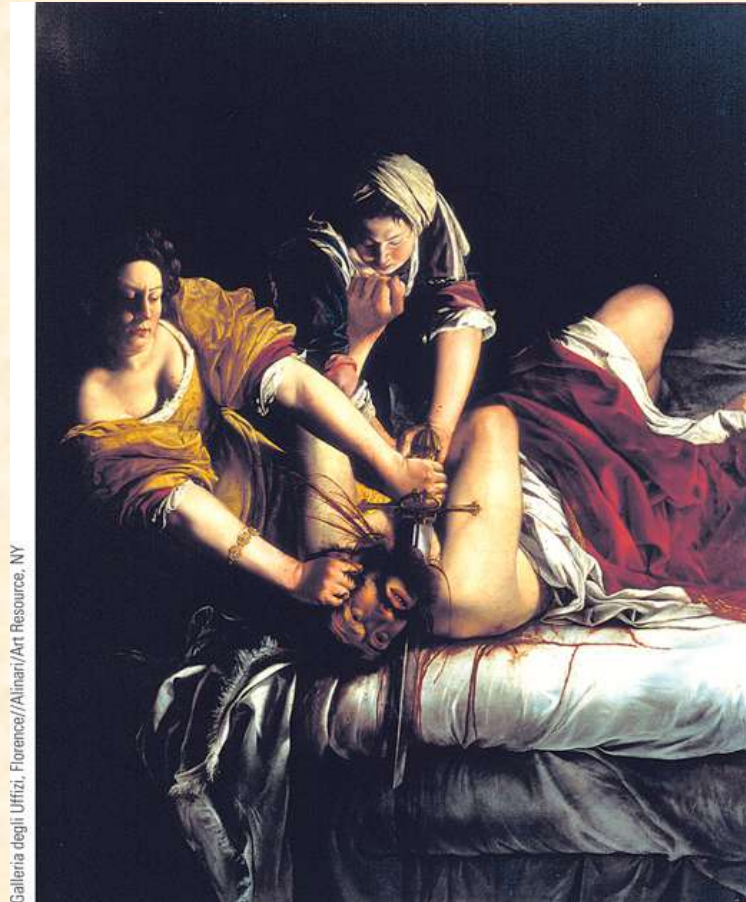
Peter Paul Rubens played a key role in spreading the Baroque style from Italy to other parts of Europe. In *The Landing of Marie de' Medici at Marseilles*, Rubens made dramatic use of light and color, bodies in motion, and luxurious nudes to heighten the emotional intensity of the scene.

Gian Lorenzo Bernini, Ecstasy of Saint Theresa



One of the great artists of the Baroque period was the Italian sculptor and architect Gian Lorenzo Bernini. The Ecstasy of Saint Theresa, created for the Cornaro Chapel in the Church of Santa Maria della Vittoria in Rome, was one of Bernini's most famous sculptures.

Artemisia Gentileschi, Judith Beheading Holofernes



Galleria degli Uffizi, Florence/Alinari/Art Resource, NY

Artemisia Gentileschi painted a series of pictures portraying scenes from the lives of courageous Old Testament women.

Judith Leyster, Self-Portrait



Although Judith Leyster was a well-known artist to her Dutch contemporaries, her fame diminished soon after her death. In the late nineteenth century, a Dutch art historian rediscovered her work.

The Flourishing of European Culture (Slide 2 of 2)

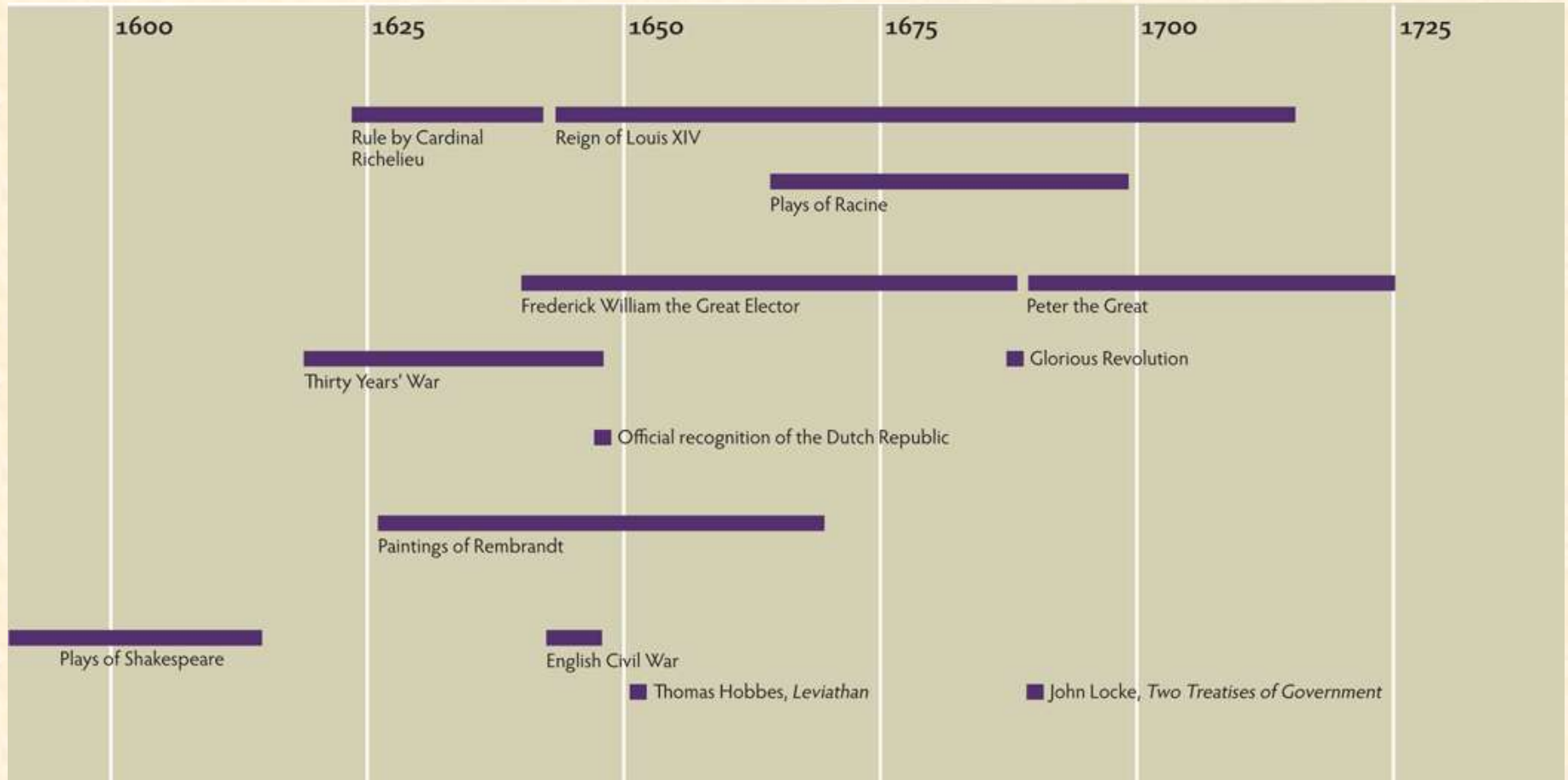
- A Wondrous Age of Theater
 - William Shakespeare (1564 – 1614)
 - Golden Age of Elizabethan Literature (1580 – 1640)
 - The Globe Theater
 - Lord Chamberlain's Company
 - Spain's Golden Century
 - Lope de Vega (1562 – 1635)
 - Wrote 1500 plays – about 1/3 survive
 - French Drama
 - Jean Baptiste Molière (1622 – 1673)
 - *The Misanthrope*
 - *Tartuffe*

Rembrandt van Rijn, *The Night Watch*



The Dutch enjoyed a golden age of painting during the seventeenth century. The burghers and patricians of Dutch urban society commissioned works of art, and these quite naturally reflected the burghers' interests. In his painting *The Night Watch*, Rembrandt portrays the two leaders and sixteen members of a civic militia preparing for a parade in the city of Amsterdam.

Chapter Timeline



Discussion Questions

- Why were so many women targeted during the witchcraft craze?
- How did the Thirty Years' War affect the different participants?
- What changes were brought about with the Peace of Westphalia?
- What were the chief characteristics of absolutism?
- How did Western ideas influence the reign of Peter the Great in Russia?
- What gains did Parliament make at the expense of the monarchy during the course of the seventeenth century in England?
- How did English political thinkers react to the English revolutions?