



Eastern Absolutism

Unit 3: Chapter 17

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I. Eastern Europe

A. Rise of (RAP) = Russia, Austria & Prussia

**B. Demise of (HOP) = HRE, Ottoman Empire
& Polish Kingdom**

1. Liberum veto in Poland

**C. Eastern Europe absolutism different
from France: nobility, middle class,
peasants**

D. Foreign threats: Tartars, Mongols, Turks

**1. continual wartime emergencies =
monarchs reduced political power of
landed nobility**

**a. leaving nobles unchallenged masters of
their peasants.**

E. Monarchs monopolized political power in three key areas:

1. collected permanent taxes w/o consent

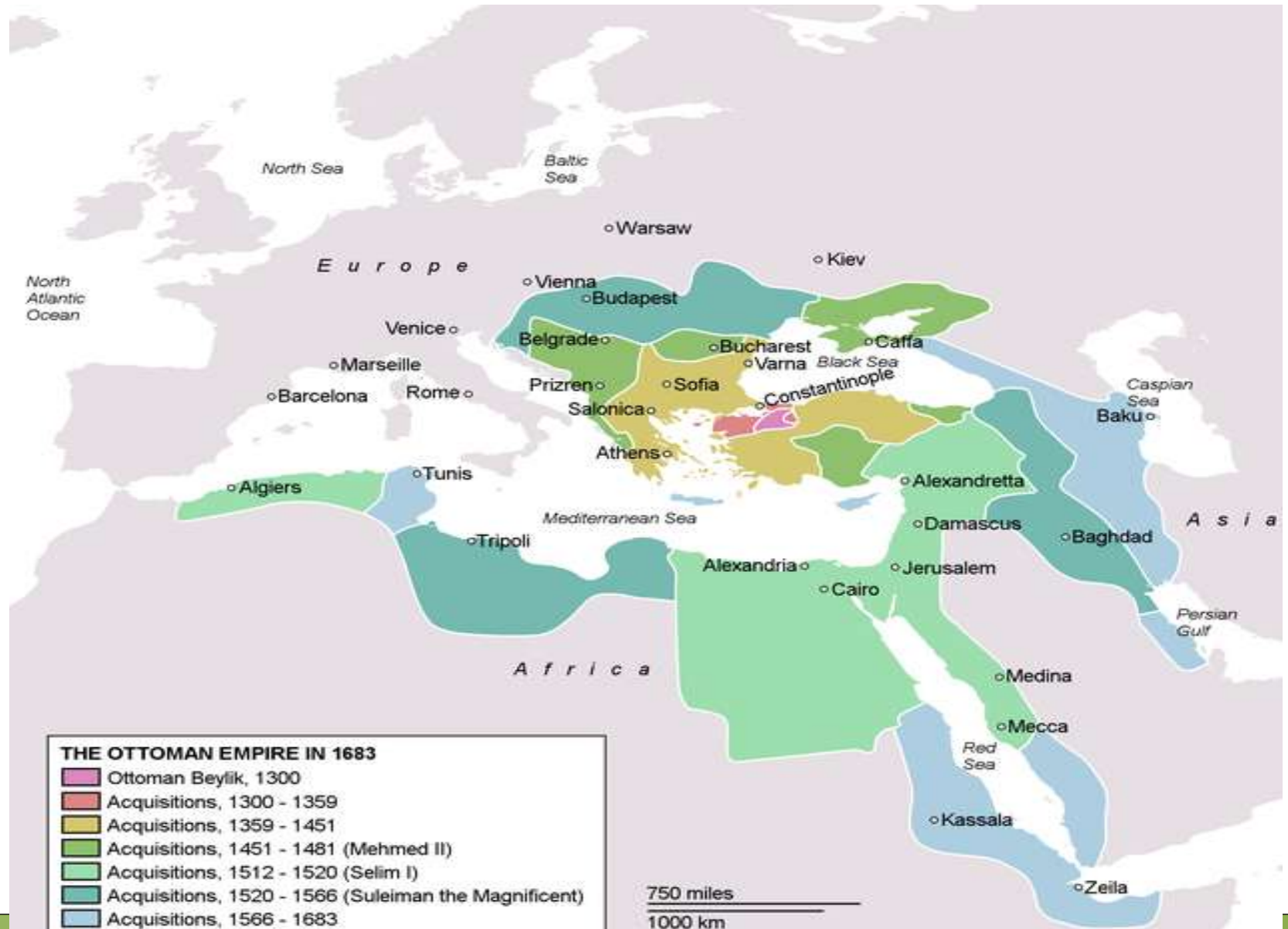
2. maintained permanent standing armies

3. conducted relations with other states freely

The Holy Roman Empire



Ottoman Empire



Poland-Lithuania, 1635



The Transformation of Eastern Europe: 1648-1795



1660



1795

II. Serfdom

A. Landed nobility in Eastern Europe re-established serfdom (1400-1650)

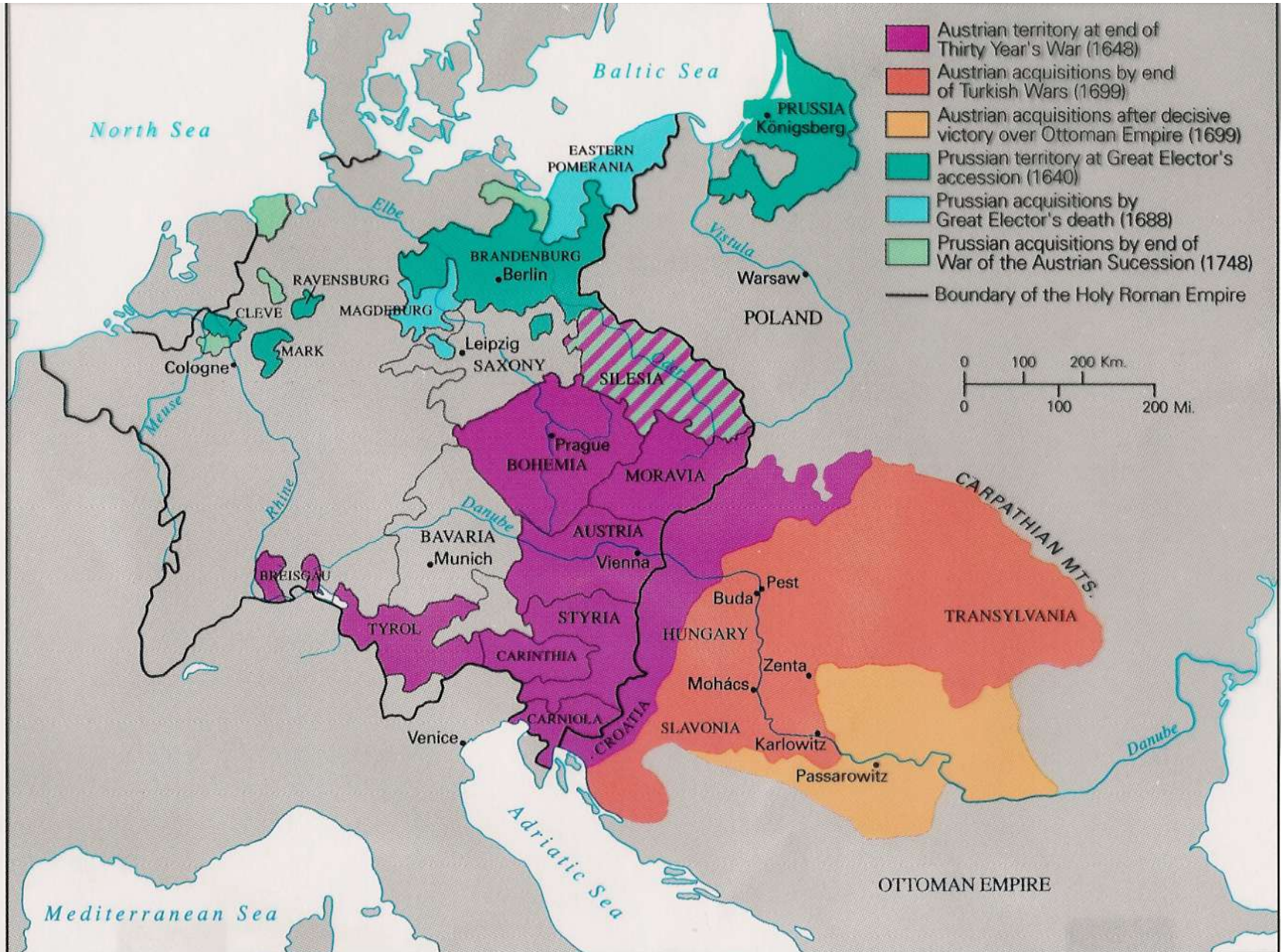
- 1. weak king's – powerful nobility**
- 2. Hereditary serfdom**



III. Austrian Habsburgs

- A. Consolidation of power:
 - 1. focus inward & eastward
 - a. **Bohemia** after 30 Years' War
 - b. **Robot** / stamped out Protestantism
 - c. Centralization of old Austrian provinces: Austria, Tyrol, Styria
 - d. standing army
 - 2. **Hungary** (Magyars)

Growth of Austria & Brandenburg-Prussia to 1748



B. Government organization

1. Not a national state **(3 Parts)**
 - a. Austria, K. of Bohemia, K. of Hungary
2. No single constitutional system – One **common ruler: Habsburg monarch**
3. Hungarian nobility (Protestant)

Rakoczy, 1703 Rebellion

C. Important Habsburg rulers

1. Emperor Charles VI
(r. 1711-1740)
 - a. Pragmatic Sanction of 1713



D. Ottoman Empire

1. Fall of Constantinople, 1453

2. Suleiman the Magnificent

(r. 1520-1566)

a. Sultan owned all property – no landed nobility

3. Millet system

a. religious autonomy

b. bond with religious leaders

4. Bureaucracy

a. slaves



5. Janissary corps

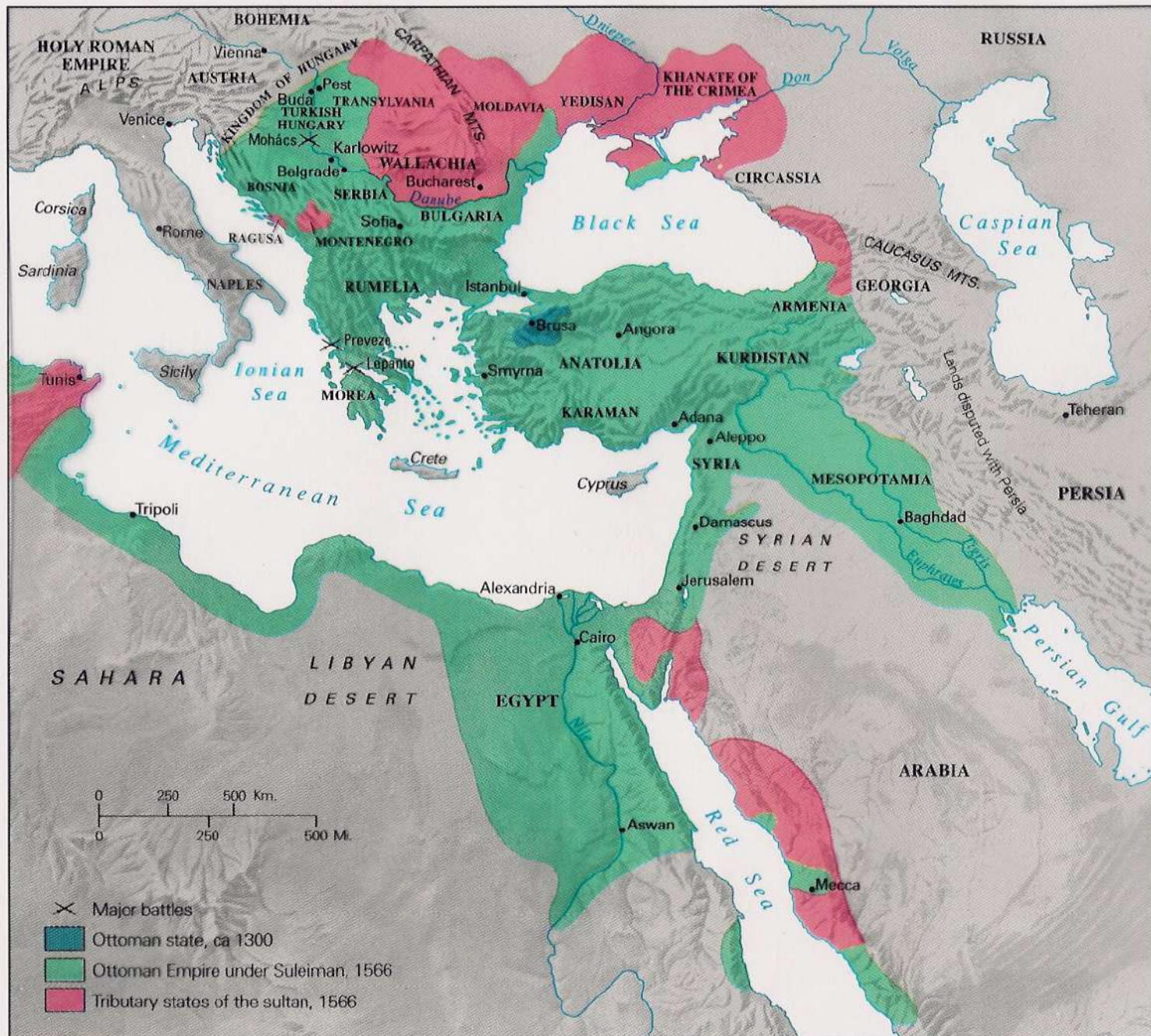
a. Christian slaves

b. Sultan's Army



Kara Mustafa - the leader of Turks.

The Ottoman Empire at its Height, 1566



6. Decline of the Ottoman Empire

a. Monarchical absolutism & strong centralized rule gave way to palace intrigue, weak sultans, powerful oligarchy of top officials

- 1) establishment of Muslim landowners
- 2) decline of military might
- 3) end of expansion

7. Siege of Vienna, 1683

a. Turks defeated and turned back



IV. Prussia

A. House of Hohenzollern

B. Brandenburg-Prussia in 1648



- Acquisitions 1600-1772
- Territory acquired from Poland 1772-1795

C. Frederick William,

1. the “**Great Elector**” (r.1640-1688)
2. taxation w/out consent
3. standing army
4. **Junkers** weakened
 - a. failed to join with towns to block absolutism



D. Frederick I “The Ostentatious” (r. 1688-1713)

1. Crowned king as reward for adding the HRE in the War of Spanish Succession
 - a. encouraged public education

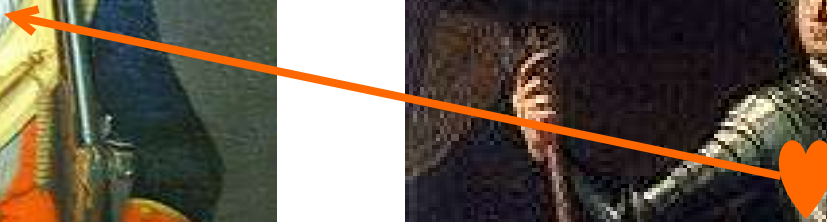


E. Frederick William I (1713-1740)

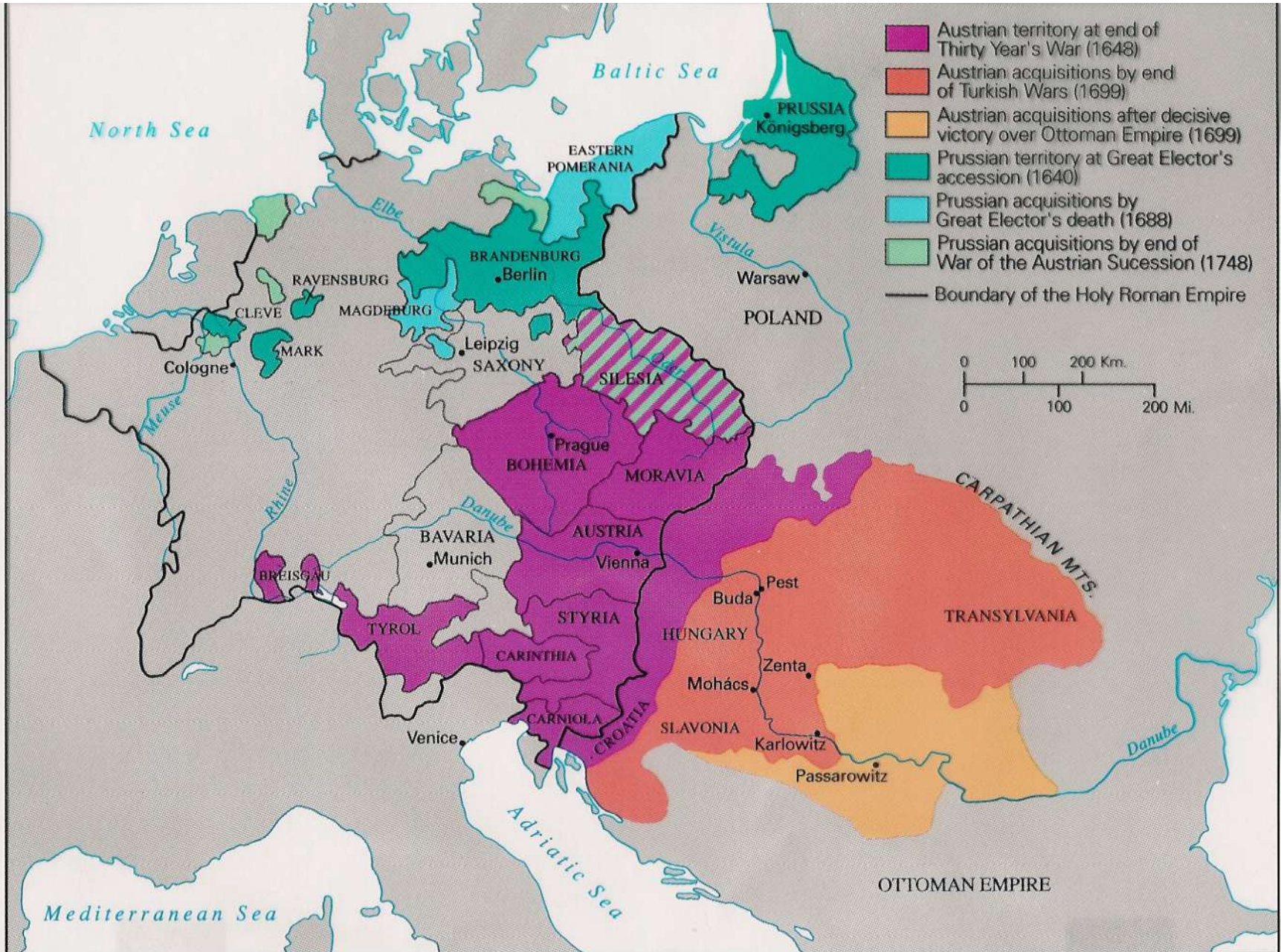
“The Soldiers’ King”

1. Established Prussian absolutism
 - a. Increased army (30,000 – 80,000)
 - b. man for man – strongest military in Europe
2. “Sparta of the North”
3. Most efficient bureaucracy in Europe
4. **Junkers** became official officer caste

Potsdam Giants



Growth of Austria & Brandenburg-Prussia to 1748



V. Russia

A. **Mongol Yoke** and the rise of Moscow

1. Muscovite princes – became hereditary “Great Princes” through service to Mongol Khans (Golden Horde)

2. Ivan I (1288-1340)

3. Ivan III (1442-1505)

a. Tsar / Czar
(Caesar)



B. Ivan IV

1. Ivan IV “Ivan the Terrible”
(1533-1584)

a. **Service nobility**

1) reduced the power
of the Boyars

b. autocratic tsar

1) **Kholops** “slaves”

c. Anastasia **Romanov**



Ivan the Terrible



Muscovy, 1533



2. “Cossacks”- outlaw army of peasants



3. “Time of Troubles” (1584-1613)

- a. followed death of Ivan IV: **infighting** among his relatives, invasion by Poles & Swedes, social upheaval (Cossacks)

4. Romanov Dynasty (1613-1917)

- a. **Michael Romanov** (r. 1613-1645)
 - a. re-established tsarist-aristocracy
 - b. Alexis Romanov (r. 1645-1676)
 - c. **Patriarch Nikon vs. Old Believers**
 - d. **Stenka Razin – Cossack rebellion 1670-71**



C. Peter the Great (1682-1725)

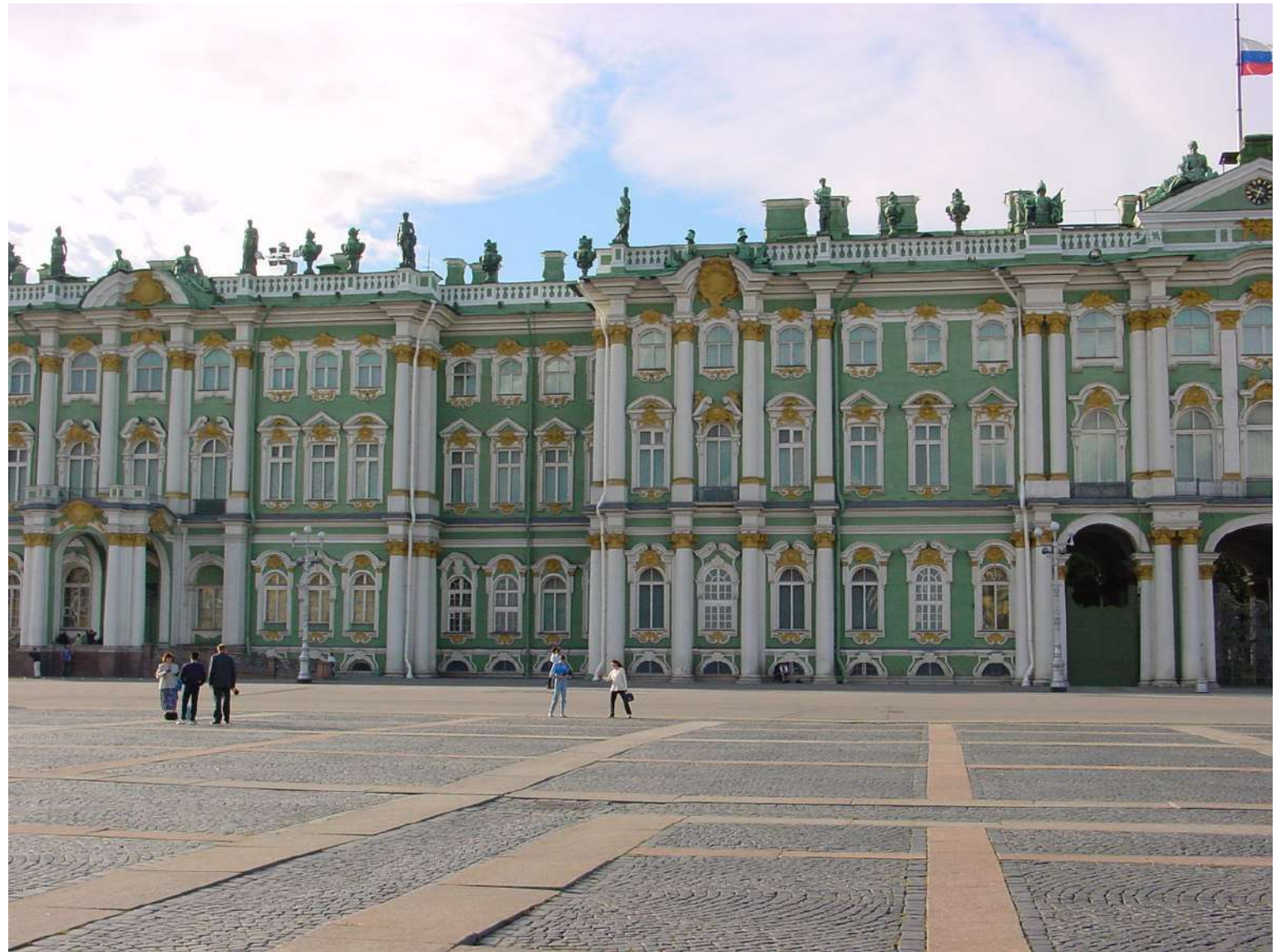
1. Tsarina Sofia
(Peter's older sister)
2. **Strelski**, 1698
3. **Table of Ranks**
4. Secret police
5. Russian Orthodox Church





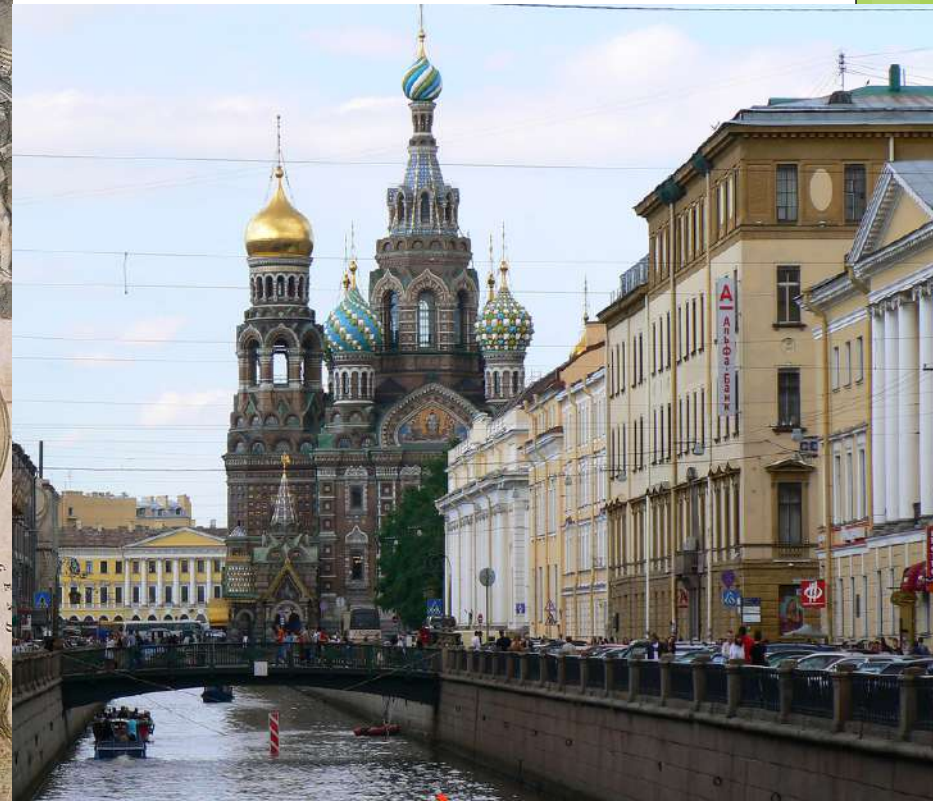
 The Expansion of Russia under Peter the Great. Peter added vital territory on the Baltic Sea to the vast Russian empire.

The Winter Palace



6. St. Petersburg

- Baroque style
- New Capital city of Russia “window to the West”
- Built by peasant conscripted each summer
- Nobility required to build a home and reside in the city



7. Modernization of Russia

a. More efficient military

1. western technology & methods

2. conscription

b. Greater oppression of the serfs

- Cossacks

c. Westernization of Russia



8. Great Northern War (1700-1721)

- a. Peter had Russia at war for most of his reign
- b. War with Sweden
 - 1) Charles XII
 - 2) Battle of Poltava
- c. Russia gains “window to the sea”
 - 1) St. Petersburg



Russia under Peter the Great

