

Absolutism and Constitutionalism, ca. 1589–1725



I. Seventeenth-Century Crisis and Rebuilding

A. Peasant Life in the Midst of Economic Crisis

1. The Textures of Village Life
2. Diet
3. Economic Crisis

B. The Return of Serfdom in the East

1. Erosion of Peasant Liberties
2. The Legal System
3. Growth of Commercial Agriculture

I. Seventeenth-Century Crisis and Rebuilding

C. The Thirty Years' War (1618–1648)

1. Tensions in the Holy Roman Empire
2. Four Phases of the War
3. Peace of Westphalia (1648)

Belligerents

Protestant States and Allies

Sweden Sweden (from 1630), France (from 1635), Denmark Denmark-Norway (1625–1629), Bohemia Bohemia (1618–1620), United Provinces, Saxony, Electoral Palatinate (until 1623), Brandenburg-Prussia, Brunswick-Lüneburg, England (1625–30), Transylvania , Hungarian Anti-Habsburg Rebels, Zaporozhian Cossacks, Ottoman Empire

Roman Catholic States and Allies

Holy Roman Empire, Catholic League, Habsburg Monarchy Austria, Bohemia Bohemia (after 1620), Spain Spanish Empire, Flag of the Habsburg Monarchy.svg Hungary[4], Flag of the Kingdom of Croatia (Habsburg).svg Kingdom of Croatia[5], Denmark Denmark-Norway (1643–1645)[6]

I. Seventeenth-Century Crisis and Rebuilding

D. Achievements in State-Building

1. Common Goals Between “Absolutist Governments” (France, Spain, Central Europe, Russia) and “Constitutional Governments” (England, Dutch Republic)
2. Obstacles
3. Growth of Central Authority and State Sovereignty



I. Seventeenth-Century Crisis and Rebuilding

E. Warfare and the Growth of Army Size

1. Monarchical Control
2. Professionalism
3. Growth in Army Size

F. Popular Political Action

1. Popular Revolts
2. Urban Uprisings in France



II. Absolutism in France and Spain

A. The Foundations of Absolutism

1. Henry IV (r. 1589–1610)
2. Cardinal Richelieu (1585–1642)
3. Cardinal Jules Mazarin (1602–1661)
4. The Fronde (1648–1653)

B. Louis XIV (r. 1643–1715) and Absolutism

1. Divine Right of Kings
2. Louis's Rule
3. Repression of Protestants
4. Limits on Louis's Power



Hyacinthe Rigaud, *Louis XIV, King of France and Navarre*, 1701
Scala/Art Resource, NY
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II. Absolutism in France and Spain

C. Life at Versailles

1. Nobility
2. Daily Life
3. Patronage and Privileges

D. French Financial Management Under Colbert (1619–1683)

1. Mercantilism
2. Colbert's Policies
3. Mercantilism Abroad

II. Absolutism in France and Spain

E. Louis XIV's Wars (for 33 of 54 years of his personal rule)

1. Marquis de Louvois
2. Conquests
3. Defeats
4. Financing the Wars

F. The Decline of Absolutist Spain in the Seventeenth Century

1. Decline in Trade
2. Fiscal Crisis and Economic Ruin
3. Military Defeats



Map 16.2 Europe After the Peace of Utrecht, 1715
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III. Absolutism in Austria and Prussia

A. The Austrian Habsburgs

1. Consolidation at Home
2. Bohemia
3. Hungary

B. Prussia in the Seventeenth Century

1. Hohenzollerns
2. Junkers
3. The Absolutist Solution



Map 16.3 The Growth of Austria and Brandenburg-Prussia to 1748
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III. Absolutism in Austria and Prussia

C. The Consolidation of Prussian Absolutism

1. Frederick William I
2. The Prussian Army

IV. The Development of Russia and the Ottoman Empire

A. The Mongol Yoke and the Rise of Moscow

1. Mongol Rule
2. Ivan III (r. 1462–1505)
3. Tsars

B. The Tsar and People

1. Ivan the Terrible (r. 1553–1584)
2. The Time of Troubles (1593–1613)
3. The Romanov Dynasty

IV. The Development of Russia and the Ottoman Empire

C. The Reforms of Peter the Great (1682–1725)

1. Peter's Goals
2. Reforms
3. His Achievements

D. The Growth of the Ottoman Empire

1. Ottomans
2. Unique Model of State and Society
3. Sultans

V. Alternatives to Absolutism in England and the Dutch Republic

A. Absolutist Claims in England

1. Queen Elizabeth I
2. James I (r. 1603–1625)
3. Charles I

B. Religious Divides and the English Civil War

1. Puritans
2. The Royal Response
3. The Long Parliament (1640–1660)
 4. The Civil War (1642–1649)

V. Alternatives to Absolutism in England and the Dutch Republic

C. Cromwell and Puritanical Absolutism in England

1. Thomas Hobbes
2. Commonwealth (Republic)
3. Protectorate (1653–1658)

D. The Restoration of the English Monarchy (1660)

1. Restoration (1660)
2. Charles II (r. 1660–1685)
3. James II (r. 1685–1688)

V. Alternatives to Absolutism in England and the Dutch Republic

E. Constitutional Monarchy and Cabinet Government

1. Glorious Revolution (1688)
2. John Locke (1632–1704)
3. Age of Aristocratic Government

F. The Dutch Republic in the Seventeenth Century

1. The Dutch Republic
2. Commercial Prosperity

VI. Baroque Art and Music

1. The Term *Baroque*
2. Origins
3. Baroque Music