
Absolutism and Enlightenment

France

Background:

■ Henry of Navarre (Henry IV)

□ 1st king of Bourbon Dynasty

□ Converted to Catholicism

□ Devoted reign to rebuilding France & its prosperity

■ Edict of Nantes

□ Issued by Henry

□ Huguenots could live in peace in France & set up their own houses of worship in certain cities



France

Background:

■ Cardinal Richelieu

- ❑ No walls in Protestant cities
- ❑ Weakened power of nobles by ordering them to take down their castles & by increasing power of gov't agents



France

Louis XIV (14th) Comes to Power

- Came to power at 4 years old
- France suffered from riots by nobles and Louis' life was threatened at times
- Louis never forgot the fear/anger and vowed to be so strong nobles could never threaten him again



France

Louis XIV Comes to Power:

■ Jean Baptiste Colbert:

- ❑ Made France economic power
- ❑ Followed mercantilism – make France self-sufficient
- ❑ Expanded & protected French industry
- ❑ Encouraged migration to Canada (fur trade)



France

Sun King's Grand Style:

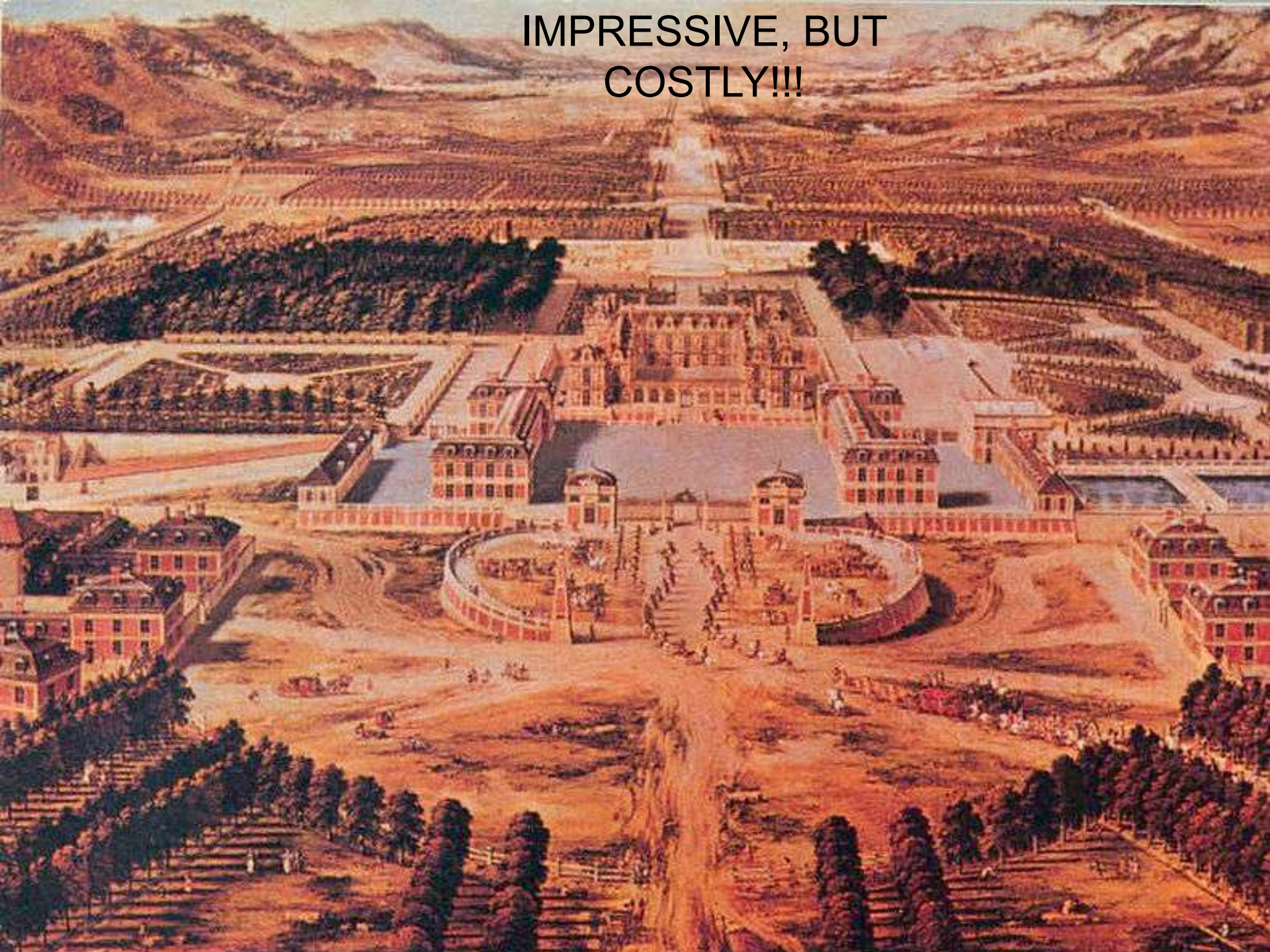
■ Controls Nobility

- ❑ Nobles expected to be at Palace at Versailles, if not, incomes & social status would decrease
- ❑ Made nobility totally dependent on Louis

■ Patron of the Arts

- ❑ Opera & ballet
 - ❑ Supported writers
 - ❑ Promoted art that glorified monarchy & supported absolute rule
-

IMPRESSIVE, BUT
COSTLY!!!



France

Disastrous Wars and Legacy:

■ Expansion

- ❑ Wanted to expand France's borders succeeded at first
 - ❑ Countries banded together to match France's strength creating balance of power
-

France Disastrous Wars and Legacy:

War of Spanish Succession (1701-1714)

- ❑ Charles II of Spain died and the throne went to Louis' grandson
- ❑ Dutch, French, English, and the Holy Roman Empire all have claims to the Spanish Throne, so war breaks out with France facing off against the Dutch, English, and Prussians
- ❑ In the end France wins and Treaties are signed dividing up Spanish Lands with France getting the throne
- ❑ This put Spain & France now ruled by French Bourbon kings
- ❑ Treaty that ended war allowed Louis' grandson to stay in power as long as thrones of Spain & France not united
- ❑ Big winner - Great Britain:
 - Took Gibraltar
 - Increased involvement in slave trade

France

Disastrous Wars and Legacy:

■ Death and Legacy:

□ People rejoiced at news of Louis' death

□ Positive:

■ France became the military leader of Europe

■ France ranked above all others in art, lit., statesmanship

□ Negative

■ War & construction of **Palace at Versailles** = massive debt

■ Tax burden on the poor & Louis' abuse of power would plague his heirs & set stage for revolution

Russia

The First Czar:



■ Ivan the Terrible

- ❑ 1st to call himself “czar”

- ❑ 1547-1560 – “good period” – won victories, added lands, code of laws, ruled justly

■ Terror

- ❑ 1560-1584 – “bad period” – Ivan accused boyars (nobles) of poisoning his wife, Anastasia

- ❑ Using secret police – executed boyars, their families, & peasants who worked their land

- ❑ 1581 – killed oldest son – left only weak son to rule

Russia

The First Czar:

■ Romanovs:

- ❑ Ivan's son died – period of turmoil with no leader
- ❑ 1613 – Russian leaders met to choose next czar – chose Michael Romanov
- ❑ Begins Romanov Dynasty (1613-1917)



Russia

Czar Peter the Great:

■ Russia Different Than Europe:

- ❑ Had looked to Constantinople for leadership
 - ❑ **Mongols & geographic barriers cut Russia off from Renaissance and the Age of Exploration**
 - ❑ Religious Differences – Russia was Eastern Orthodox; Western Europe was mostly Catholic or Protestant
 - Russia viewed them as heretics
-

Russia

Czar Peter the Great:

■ Peter Visits West:

- ❑ Believed future depended on having warm-water port
- ❑ 1697 – “Grand Embassy” – long visit to W. Europe
- ❑ **Goal: learn about European customs and manufacturing techniques**



Russia

Peter Rules Absolutely:

■ Reforms:

- ❑ Brought Russian Orthodox Church under state control
- ❑ Less power for great landowners
- ❑ Modernized army by hiring European officers who drilled soldiers in European tactics with European weapons
- ❑ Paid for army with heavy taxes

“For you know yourself that, though a thing be good and necessary, our people will not do it unless forced to.”

- Czar Peter the Great

Russia

Peter Rules Absolutely:

■ Westernization:

- ❑ **Introduced potatoes**
 - ❑ **Started 1st newspaper**
 - ❑ **Improved women's status**
 - ❑ Ordered nobles to adopt western fashion
 - ❑ **Advanced Education** - *believed this was key to Russia's progress
-

Russia

Peter Rules Absolutely:

■ St. Petersburg:

- ❑ Wanted a seaport → easier to travel to the west
 - ❑ Fought Sweden for land on Baltic Sea
 - ❑ Had St. Petersburg built on a piece of swampy land
 - ❑ Estimated 25,000 – 100,000 people died in the effort to build it
-

England

Defying Parliament:

- James I (1603-1625):
 - ❑ Struggled w/ Parliament over \$
 - ❑ Agreed to **new translation of Bible**



England

Defying Parliament:

■ Charles I (1625-1649):

□ Forced to sign Petition of Right:

- Not imprison subjects with out due cause
- Not levy taxes with out Parliament's consent
- Not house soldiers in private homes
- Not impose martial law during peacetime

□ Set forth idea that law was higher than king



England

English Civil War (1642-1649):

■ Background/Causes:

- ❑ Parliament passed laws to limit royal power – king outraged – arrested Parliament leaders –
mob began to form
 - ❑ Loyal to Charles – Royalists/Cavaliers
 - ❑ Puritan supporters of Parl. – Roundheads
-

The English Civil War, 1642–1645

December 1642

SCOTLAND
North Sea
ENGLAND
Edgehill
Oct. 1642
London

- Area controlled by Puritans
- Area controlled by Royalists
- Battle

December 1643

SCOTLAND
North Sea
IRELAND
Adwalton Moor
June 1643
ENGLAND
London

December 1644

SCOTLAND
North Sea
IRELAND
Marston Moor
July 1644
ENGLAND
London

December 1645

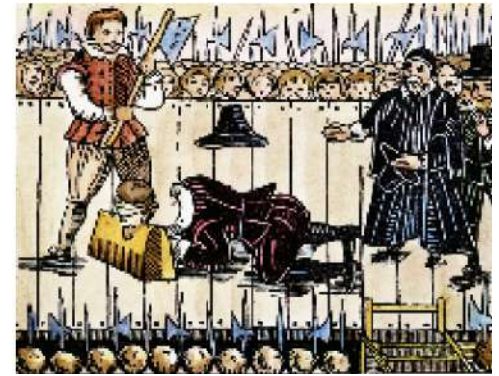
SCOTLAND
North Sea
IRELAND
Naseby
June 1645
ENGLAND
London

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. **Movement** Explain which side gained and which side lost territory during each

England

English Civil War (1642-1649):



■ **Result:**

□ **Roundheads win** (write this part under Results)

□ **Oliver Cromwell:**

■ **Roundhead General** (Write this part under Cromwell)

■ Tried, beheaded Charles for treason - 1649

■ **Established English commonwealth** (repub. form of gov't)

England (1689)

■ Charles II:

- Rule known as Restoration (restored monarchy)
- *Habeas Corpus* – gave every prisoner right to get a doc. stating charges against them (couldn't jail someone for no reason)



England (1689)



■ James II & Causes:

- ❑ James offended subjects because he boasted his Catholicism
- ❑ Dissolved Parliament because he appointed Catholic officials to high office (against law)

■ Glorious Revolution:

- ❑ William & Mary (James' daughter) led army to London; James fled (bloodless overthrow)

England (1689)

■ Results – Limits on Monarchs:

❑ Became constant monarchy

❑ Bill of Rights passed

❑ Cabinet developed to keep government from halting to a standstill

United States (1776)



■ Causes:

- ❑ Trade, tax laws seen as unfair by colonists
- ❑ Boston Tea Party incident & shutting down of Boston
- ❑ Battle at Lexington & Concord

■ Enlightenment Influence:

- ❑ King George broke social contract
 - ❑ Declaration of Independence based on ideas of Locke and others from Enlightenment
-

United States (1776)

■ Success:

- ❑ Colonists motivation greater
 - ❑ British generals made mistakes
 - ❑ Time – British citizens got tired of fighting
 - ❑ French helped at Yorktown
-

United States (1776)



■ Results:

□ Americans won independence

□ Constitution:

■ Based on theories of Locke, Montesquieu, & Rousseau

□ Bill of Rights:

■ 1st 10 amendments to the Constitution

■ Protected basic rights as freedom of speech, press, assembly, & religion (ideas of Voltaire, Rousseau, Locke)

Haiti (1791)



■ Causes:

- ❑ Oppressed people (many slaves) fed up with treatment from white masters

■ Toussaint L'Ouverture:

- ❑ Became leader of revolution, skilled general, and diplomat
- ❑ French made peace, accused him of another uprising, & sent him to prison in French Alps

Haiti (1791)

Independence

- Jean Jacque Dessalines:
 - ❑ Took over for L' Ouverture
 - ❑ 1804 – declared colony an ind. country
 - ❑ 1st black colony to free itself from Euro. control



Latin America (1808-1825)

■ Causes:

❑ Lack of loyalty to king

❑ Locke's ideas – when ruler removed, power shifted to the people





Latin America, 1800

INTERACTIVE



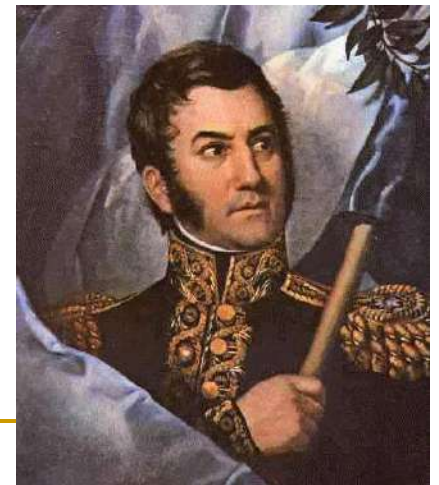
South America (1808-1825)

■ Simón Bolívar:

- ❑ Venezuela – called “George Washington of South America”
- ❑ Partnered with San Martín in Ecuador
- ❑ Bolivia named in his honor

■ José de San Martín:

- ❑ Liberator of Argentina, Chile, & Peru



Latin America (1808-1825)

■ Mexico:

- ❑ Miguel Hidalgo started it

- ❑ José Morelos continued it (creoles feared loss of property, land, & lives)

- ❑ Agustín de Iturbide finished - 1821

■ Brazil:

- ❑ Happened with out fighting

- ❑ Brazilians signed petition, asked Dom Pedro (King John's son) to rule, he agreed – 1822

France (1789)

Revolution Begins (Causes)

THREE ESTATES

□ First Estate:

- **Clergy**
- Enlightenment ideas bad

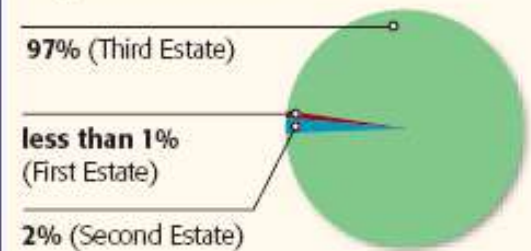
□ Second Estate:

- **Rich nobles**
- Disagreed about Enlightenment ideas

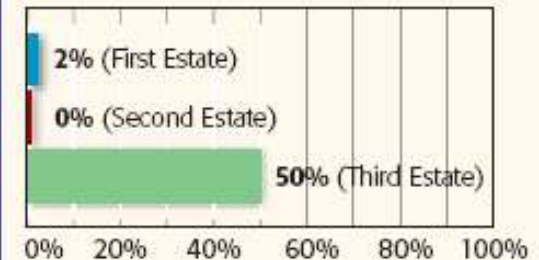
□ Third Estate:

- **Bourgeoisie (middle class)**, peasant farmers
- No power to influence gov' t
- Embraced Enlightenment ideas
- Resented 1st and 2nd estates

Population of France, 1787



Percent of Income Paid in Taxes



France (1789)

Revolution Begins (Causes)

Louis XVI & Marie Antoinette



- ❑ Inherited debt from previous kings
 - ❑ Extravagant spenders themselves
 - ❑ Louis weak leader, indecisive
 - ❑ Marie spent a lot of money on gowns, jewels, etc.
 - Known as “Madame Deficit”
-

France (1789)

Revolution Begins (Causes)

Estates-General:

- ❑ Assembly of reps from all 3 estates
 - ❑ Solution to financial problem - impose new tax on nobility – assembly called to approve it in 1789
-

France (1789)

Revolution Begins (Causes)

National Assembly & Tennis Court Oath:

- ❑ Formed by members of 3rd Estate
 - ❑ 3 days later – 3rd Estate delegates locked out of meeting hall – broke down door to indoor tennis court & vowed not to leave until new constitution was written
 - ❑ Act proclaimed end of absolute monarchy and the beginning of a representative government
-

France (1789)

Revolution Begins (Causes)

Storming of Bastille:

- ❑ 1st major act of revolution
- ❑ Mob searching for gunpowder stormed prison, killed prison guards, & paraded in streets with their heads



France (1789)

Revolution Begins (Causes)

Great Fear:

- ❑ Senseless panic – peasants became outlaws in fear that nobles were hiring outlaws to terrorize peasants
 - ❑ Peasant women, demanding bread, marched on Versailles – demanded Louis & Marie return to Paris
-

France (1789)

Reform & Terror

Declaration of the Rights of Man & of the Citizens

- ❑ Similar to & **inspired by the U.S. Declaration of Independence**
- ❑ Slogan – “Liberty, Equality, & Fraternity”

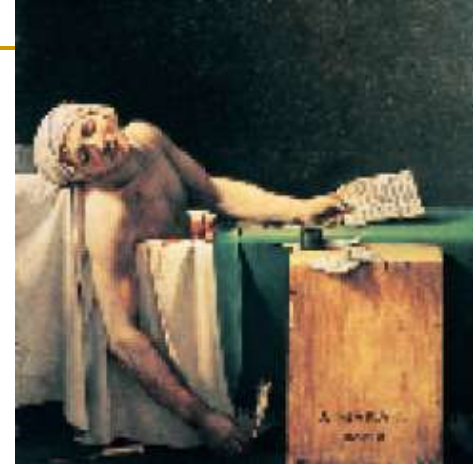


France (1789)

Reform & Terror

France at War:

- ❑ 1792 – fought against Prussia & Austria
- ❑ Mob imprisoned royal family
- ❑ Legislative Assembly declared king deposed, dissolved assembly, & called for election of new legislature
- ❑ Jacobins – radical political organization – called for death of those who supported king



France (1789)

Reform & Terror

Guillotine:

- ❑ Machine with weighted blade that severed head of victim
- ❑ Louis and Marie executed in this way



France (1789)

Reign of Terror (1793-1794)

Maxmilien Robespierre:

- ❑ Jacobin leader – wanted to get rid of all of France’s past, religion, etc.
- ❑ Became leader of Committee of Public Safety
- ❑ From 1793-1794, ruled basically as a dictator – during the period known as the “Reign of Terror”

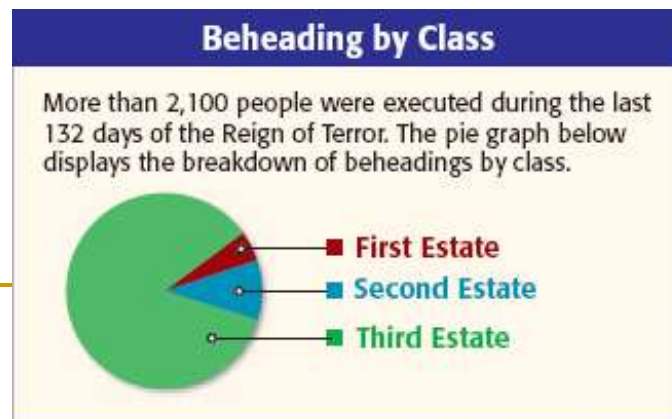


France (1789)

Reign of Terror (1793-1794)

Reign of Terror:

- ❑ Chief Task: protect revolution from enemies
- ❑ Often had “enemies” tried in morning, guillotined in afternoon
- ❑ Many “enemies” were fellow radicals who challenged Robespierre’s leadership



France (1789)

Reign of Terror (1793-1794)

End of Terror:

- ❑ 1794 – members of National Convention turned on Robespierre – he was executed by guillotine
 - ❑ Set up new plan for government – power with upper middle class
 - ❑ Napoleon commanded France's armies
-

France (1789)

Napoleon's Rise & Rule



Hero & Coup d'état:

- ❑ Defended National Convention with cannonade from royalists
 - ❑ Invaded Italy – successful; Invaded Egypt – unsuccessful
 - ❑ Came back, surrounded legislature, members dissolved Directory, Napoleon declares self first consul and assumed role of dictator
-

France (1789)

Napoleon's Rise & Rule

Restored Order:

- ❑ Kept many of changes from Revolution
- ❑ Set up tax system & national banking system
- ❑ Opened government – run public schools
- ❑ Brought religion back
- ❑ Created uniform set of laws Napoleonic Code
- ❑ Crowned self emperor in 1804

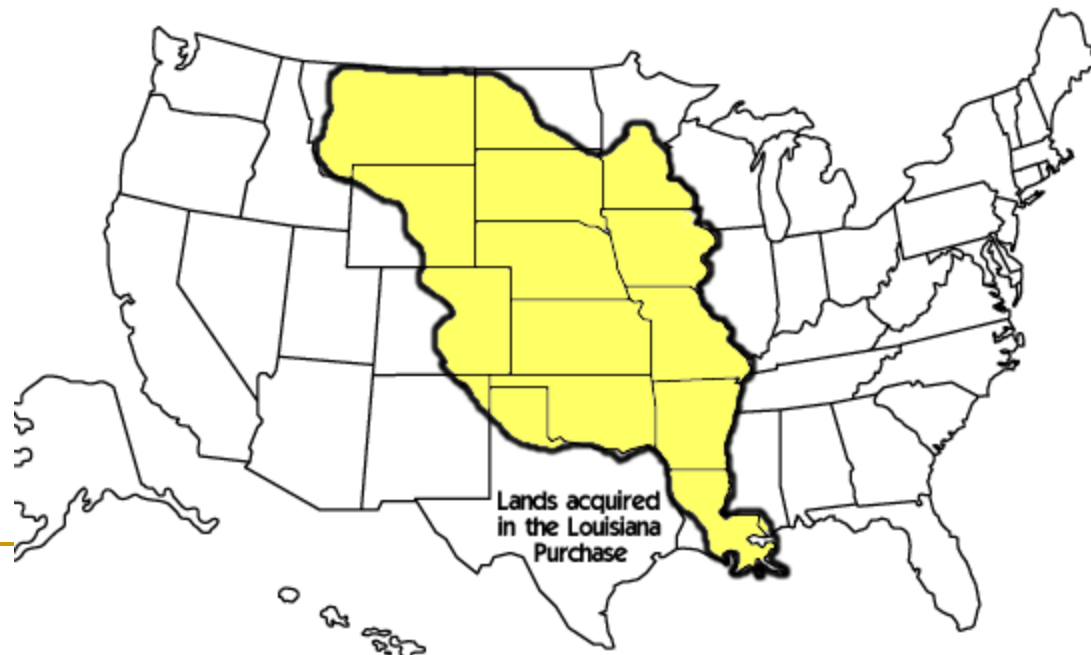


France (1789)

Napoleon's Rise & Rule

Loss of American Territory:

- ❑ Lost St. Domingue (Haiti)
- ❑ **Sold Louisiana Territory in 1803 for \$15 million to U.S.**

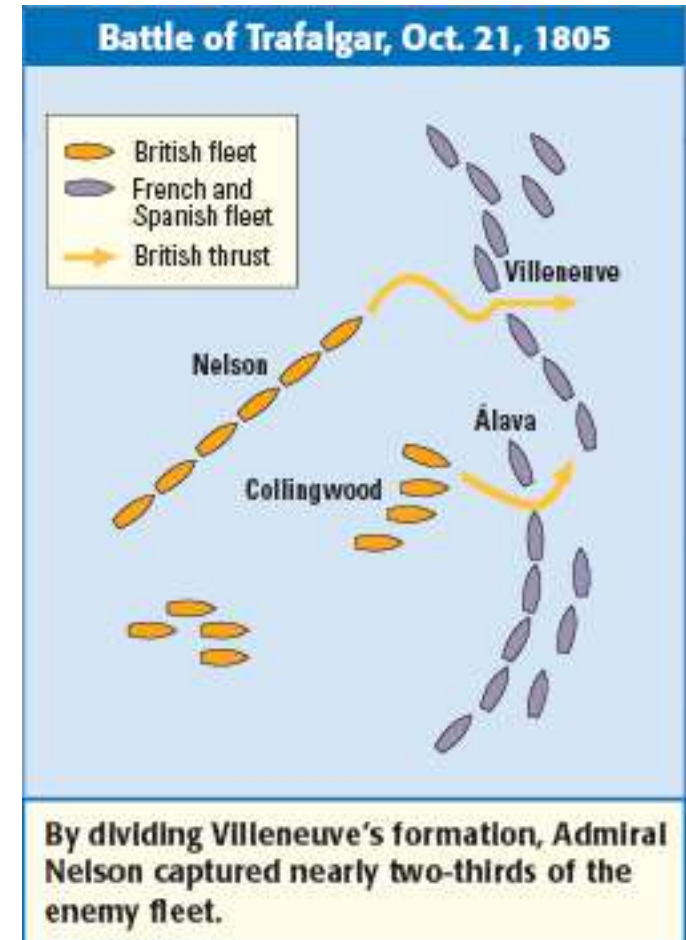


France (1789)

Napoleon's Rise & Rule

Europe & Battle of Trafalgar:

- ❑ Battlefield success forced Austria, Prussia, & Russia to sign peace treaties
- ❑ Only battle lost – Battle of Trafalgar – naval defeat
 - Results: ensured supremacy of British navy, forced Napoleon to give up plans of invading Britain



France (1789)

Napoleon's Defeat

Mistakes:

❑ Continental System:

- Goal: Prevent trade & communication between Great Britain & other European nations
- Blockade not tight enough

❑ Peninsular War:

- Guerilla peasant fighters in Spain fought Napoleon's forces and weakened French Empire due to 6 years of fighting
-

France (1789)

Napoleon's Defeat

Mistakes:

❑ Invasion of Russia (1812):

- Breakdown in alliance caused Napoleon to invade
 - Russians practiced scorched-earth policy
 - Napoleon made it to Moscow
 - Napoleon got trapped by winter – Russians attacked – only 10,000 soldiers left to fight
-

France (1789)

Napoleon's Defeat

Defeat:

- ❑ Prussia & Russia took advantage of inexperienced military
 - ❑ **Napoleon accepted terms of surrender – exiled him to Elba**
-

France (1789)

Napoleon's Defeat

The Hundred Days & Battle of Waterloo:

- ❑ Hundred Days – Napoleon's last bid for power
 - ❑ Napoleon escaped Elba, regained power
 - ❑ Battle of Waterloo – Prussian & British troops defeated French
 - ❑ Napoleon exiled to St. Helena – died 6 years later
-

France (1789)

Congress of Vienna

Klemens von Metternich & His Plan:

- ❑ Foreign minister of Austria
- ❑ Didn't like democratic ideals of French Revolution



France (1789)

Congress of Vienna

French Containment:

- ❑ Surrounded France with strong militaries so it could not overpower weak nations

Balance of Power:

- ❑ No country, including France, would be a threat to others

Legitimacy:

- ❑ Restore ruling families of France, Spain, several states in Italy & Central Europe to their thrones
-

France (1789)

Congress of Vienna

Political Changes:

- ❑ Conservatives took control in many countries
- ❑ Many countries remained politically divided
- ❑ Latin American revolutions ensued

Legacy:

- ❑ Power of France diminished; Britain & Prussian power increased
 - ❑ Nationalism spread in Italy, Germany, Greece
 - ❑ Ideas about authority & basis of power changed – democracy became more popular
-

Spain

Spanish Empire:

“His smile and his dagger were very close.”- Phillip’s court historian

■ Philip II:

- ❑ **Seized Portugal** (no heir) –
now had empire that circled the globe
- ❑ Empire gave him lots of wealth
- ❑ Duty = defend Catholicism



Spain

Defeat of Spanish Armada:

■ Background:

- **Philip launched Armada in attempt to punish Protestant England & Queen Elizabeth I**, who supported Protestant subjects who rebelled against Philip



Spain

Defeat of Spanish Armada:

■ What Happened:

Spanish Armada defeated

■ Impact:

Seriously weakened Spain

Spain

Spanish Art and Literature:

- El Greco (“the Greek”):
 - Showed deep Cath. faith of Spain
- Velasquez:
 - Court painter for Philip IV of Spain
- Cervantes:
 - *Don Quixote de la Mancha* (1605)
 - Birth of modern European novel



Spain

Empire Weakens:

■ Taxes:

- ❑ Spain's nobles don't pay; burden on lower classes → never dev. middle class

■ Bankruptcy:

- ❑ Finance wars = Spanish kings borrowed money
 - ❑ Philip declared Spain bankrupt 3 times
-

Spain

Dutch Revolt and Dutch Prosper:

- 1579 – 7 N. provinces of Protest. Netherlands – united, declared ind. from Spain
 - Art:
 - Rembrandt – painted portraits of wealthy middle-class merchants
 - **Trade:**
 - **Stability of gov't → concentration on economic growth**
 - **Dutch East India Co. – dominated Asian spice trade**
-