

Chapter 19 Royal Power & Conflict

Section 1.... Spain

- 1500s & 1600s European monarchs create powerful kingdoms
 - Command complete loyalty-absolutism-
 - Strength of absolutism found in divine right
 - Monarchs to receive power directly from God
- Philip II
 - Most powerful monarch in Spanish History
 - Devout Catholic & saw self as leading defender of faith
 - Enemy of all Protestants
 - member of Hapsburg family & worked to increase family power
 - known as the “Prudent King”
 - cautious-hardworking-suspicious
 - most time at desk doing paperwork
 - bureaucrats advised but made own decisions
 - unrest
 - until 1469 Spain 2 separate Kingdoms w/ laws & customs
 - unified w/ Isabella of Castile of & Ferdinand of Aragon
 - Castile culture dominant by 1500’s
 - most wealth-pop.-territory
 - Philip II make Castile culture & political center of country
 - royal court/ a wealth from Americas controlled by Castile
 - leaders in Aragon resented dominance & revolted 1590
 - put down quickly but discontent continue
 - Religious Policy
 - Intolerance of non Catholics
 - Philip worry over converted Jews & Muslims
 - marranos- Jews/ Moriscos- Muslims
 - supported inquisition & attended- autos de fe
 - Moriscos revolt 1569 & brutally crushed
 - 1609 expelled from country
 - Protestantism never spread to Spain
 - 1567 Phillip II impose Cath. In Netherlands
 - Dutch Protes. Rebelled & declare indep. 1581
 - fighting continued & English land give support
 - Phillip II defeated Ottoman Turks 1571
 - naval battle of Lepanto off Greece
 - stopped Muslim advance into Europe
 - Spanish Armada
 - Cath. Spain face growing challenge from Protest. England
 - Phillip II supported Eliz. I at first
 - until Eliz. I aids Dutch
 - 1586 Phillip II begins plans for invasion
 - 1588 130 ships/ 33,000 men/ hundreds Cath. Priests sail
 - English have smaller & faster ships w/better cannon
 - English. Send burning ships to break armada up
 - Armada retreat into north sea but stormy & lose ships
 - rest limped back home
 - Spanish defeat was beginning of end of Spanish dominance
 - Dutch/English/ French fill void
 - Last of Spanish Hapsburgs

- 1500 & 1600 Spain's golden century
- Miguel de Cervantes writes Don Quixote
 - non traditional hero & symbolized steady decline of Spanish power
- Despite riches from Americas wars drain treasury
 - begin to borrow from foreign bankers
 - riches (gold) causes inflation & high prices & gov. taxes heavy
 - industry & agriculture decline & weaken mid. Class
- Jews & Muslims deported & were bankers & skilled artisans/ merchants
- successors of Phillip II lacked political skills & become corrupt
 - last Hapsburg in Spanish line Charles II dies w/o heirs
 - European monarchs potted to control Spanish Throne

Section 2.... England

- Historically English monarchs power not absolute
 - Parliament & court of laws
- Tudor Dyn. 1485-1603
 - Henry VII 1st Tudor monarch
 - came to power after War of Roses
 - helped rebuild commercial prosperity
 - encouraged expansion of foreign trade
 - improved tax collection & efficient gov. spending
 - avoided war & used diplomacy & royal marriages to gain power
 - Henry VIII
 - most powerful Tudor
 - engaged in wars in Europe & built up Navy
 - married 6 times to try to get male heir
 - Pope not let him divorce
 - Broke away from Church & became head of Church of Eng.
 - Parli. Support in exchange for more power
 - gained support from wealthy by seizing monastery lands & selling them
 - Edward VI & Mary I
 - Edward VI only 9 when Henry VIII dies 1549
 - dies in 1553
 - Protestant nobles attempt keep Mary I (Cath.) from throne
 - Mary I had popular support of masses
 - Mary has pro-cath. Reign
 - married Phillip II of Spain 1554
 - 1555 restored Cath. As state religion
 - had 300 Protestants burned as heretics
 - went to war w/Protestant France b/c Phillip II wanted
 - Mary dies w/o heir & throne passes to Elizabeth
 - Elizabeth I
 - queen in 1558-very educated-shrewd- forceful personality
 - traveled frequently within country & earned loyalty & confidence w/ masses
 - under reign- England's greatest cultural periods
 - William Shakespeare/William Marlow
 - expected by all that she would marry
 - very slow in seeking husband
 - fearful to marry foreign b/c Phillip II & problem
 - marrying Englishman cause too much jealousies w/ nobility
 - did not give up power to rule & decide not to marry

-Court & Gov.

- advised by council of nobles
 - drafted proclamations/foreign relations
 - supervised justice sys/ regulated prices & wages
 - all w/ Eliz. Approval
- parliament not able initiate legislation
 - could plead-urge-advise-withhold- approval
 - to withhold gave Parli. Power
- justices of peace enforced queen's laws & collected taxes
 - maintain peace/ kept gov. informed of problems
 - not paid but respected

-Social & Economic Policy

-Social Standing

- Queen & court
- Prominent noble w/ much land
- middle group-Gentry- of lesser nobles/merchants/lawyers/clergy
 - important power base group
 - lowest standing- Yeomen- farmers & laborers
- gov. law & policy regulated lives
 - Statue of Apprentices 1563
 - Work a social & moral duty
 - people worked and lived where they were born
 - controlled movement of labor/fixed wages
 - regulated apprenticeships
 - The Poor Laws 1597 & 1602
 - local areas responsible for homeless & unemployed
- Eliz. I came to power w/ crown in debt
- some \$ coming in but much spent on lavish court
 - needed to show power & dignity of monarch
- raised fund w/o going to Parliament
 - sold royal lands/ offices/ licenses
 - helped but not raise enough
- inflation & war costs made her go to Parliament
 - but at end of reign England in deep debt

-Foreign Policy

- before Elizabeth's reign- England lost all possessions in Europe
 - France too powerful to get land back
- built strong navy to defend nation of Eliz. Continued
- Spain & France were greatest naval threats to England
 - England lucky w/ Spanish Armada b/c French not help
- attempted a Balance of Power- What is it?
 - Early in Eliz. Rule-Eng & Sp. fear of French
 - kept Fr. out of Netherlands
 - later England supported Neth. against Spain
- Scotland/Ireland mostly Cath. & hostile to Eng.
 - Eliz. Needed strengthen ties & keep Fr & Spain out of Scotland
 - 1560s Scotland became Protestant majority
 - allied w/ England
 - Queen of Scot. – Mary Stuart
 - abdicated 1567
 - fled to Eng. But caused controversies

- Protestants fear she taken over
- 1586 accused of plotting
- 1587 Eliz. Agreed to execution
- 1590s Eng. Launch military campaign in Ireland
- Elizabeth dies 1603 w/no heir
- King James VI of Scotland is Protestant son of Mary of Scots
- new monarch of Eng. as James I
- began Stuart Dynasty

Section3.....France

- Henry of Navarre became King Henry IV in 1580 and founded Bourbon dynasty- lasted to the 1800s
 - Henry was Protestant-converted to Cath. To quiet opponents
 - issued Edit of Nantes 1598- make Huguenots at ease
 - Henry felt religion should not interfere w/loyalty
 - allowed Prot. worship in majority areas
 - banned Hug. In Paris & Catholic strongholds
 - Provided Hug. w/ same civil rights as Cath.
- with religious strife over- Fr. began rebirth
 - treasury build-up/ roads & bridges repaired/ trade industry promoted
 - brought discipline to army & restore order of bureaucracy
 - all done w/o Estates-General & France headed towards absolute rule
- Cardinal Richelieu
 - Henry IV assassinated in 1610 & son Louis XIII now king at age 9
 - Louis mother- Marie de Medici- was regent for 7 years
 - 1617 Louis gained throne by force & exiled mother
 - Louis names Richelieu Prime Minister
 - Richelieu former advisor of Marie de Medici
 - w/ Louis XIII came to power- nobles have much power
 - collected taxes/administered justice/ appointed officials
 - Richelieu destroyed castles & took away power
 - gave authority & local gov. affairs to Intendants
 - special agents of the Crown
 - were non-nobles & not challenge King
 - Nobles kept social prestige
 - moved to take away Huguenot freedom under Edict of Nantes
 - Hug. revolt in 1625 & put down by 1628
 - Hug. allowed continue religious freedom
 - not keep independent fortified towns
 - strengthen Fr. in Euro. Community
 - supported Fr. culture
 - had leading writers 1635 organize French Academy
 - had royal charter to set rules for language
 - built up Army & encouraged trade & economy
 - Set Fr. on path to become major language for diplomacy & culture
- Louis XIV
 - most powerful Bourbon monarch/ King at age 5 in 1543
 - to many rules so mother Anne of Austria & Cardinal Mazarin rule
 - Mazarin dies 1661 & Louis at 23 begins rule
 - 72 yr reign longest in Euro. History
 - set style for other monarchs 1600s & 1700s
 - “Sun King” all nobility of Euro. revolve around him
 - much pomp & pageantry

- Emphasized strong monarchy
 - feared disorder w/o strength
 - as child lived through Fronde
 - uprisings 1648-1653 by peasants & nobles
 - troops loose control of Paris b/c riots
 - Louis & regents called before Supreme Court
 - Parliament highest court in Paris
- Idea of absolute monarchy promoted by Jacques Bossuet
 - leading church official in Fr. 1600s
 - writings became most famous justifications
 - subjects have no right to revolt
 - even if King unfair
 - God will punish king
- Court Life
 - after Fronde/ Louis to live outside Paris
 - new gov't centered & palace at Versailles
 - designed to demonstrate wealth/power/glory
 - 10,000 people lived & worked
 - had nobility attend at Royal Court
 - could be controlled
 - nobility depended on King's pensions/court positions
 - nobles have not power but not have pay taxes
 - Louis raise \$ w/ sales of offices
- Gov't Policies
 - most top advisors from middle-class & not nobility
 - Sap more power from nobles
 - Fr. gov't not unified
 - left over from feudal times/ laws varied among the provinces
 - could not change quickly b/c gov't & economy collapse
 - Louis appoint Jean- Baptist Colbert "Kohl-ber"
 - serve as economic & financial minister
 - promoted mercantilism
- Taxation
 - many gov't reforms not in taxes
 - most taxes from poor/ nobles-clergy-gov. officials exempt
 - most tax collectors kept portions & became rich
 - not replaced b/c some would happen w/others
 - visible improvement w/farms & homes increase taxes
 - many let towns and farms run down (left)
- Religious Policy
 - Hug. viewed as threat to absolute monarchy
 - many wealthy business & merchants
 - Louis wanted to convert them
 - 1685 Edict of Nantes repealed
 - Hug. can not practice & children forced to convert
 - 200,000 emigrated Americas/England/Netherlands
- Expansion & Conflict
 - Louis want Fr. dominant power
 - Euro. leaders feared him dallied together
 - Charles II Sp. dies w/o heir
 - Fr. & Aus. Have claims to throne
 - Charles II will states Sp. not break-up & Louis grandson will be King

- Philip of Anjou= King Philip V of Spain 1700
- Europe fear Fr. & Sp. too powerful/ 1701-1713 War of Spanish Succession
 - Eng./Dutch/Netherlands/Austria- Grand Alliance of Europe
 - Peace w/ treaty of Utrecht 1713
 - Philip V recognized as King but Sp. & Fr. never allowed to unite
 - war drained Fr. treasury & increased poverty & opposition to rule
- Legacy Louis XIV
 - greatest cultural period
 - financial ruin w/ weak nobility & resentful pop.
 - Louis XV next (great-grandson Louis XIV)
 - conflict increasing w/nobles & mid class = revolution

Section 4.... The German States

- The 30 yr. War
 - conflict continue after Peace of Augsburg 1555 Cath. & Prot.
 - Prot. princes of Ger. resist Cath. Hapsburg rule
 - 1618 war begins- Bohemia w/ King Ferdinand (Cath)
 - Fer. heir to Hapsburg throne & wanted strengthen rule
 - Fer. begin to limit freedom of Prot. (mostly ethnic Czechs)
 - 1618 Czechs rebelled & take Prague
 - dev. Into civil war
 - Fer. 2. Cath princes vs. other Prot. princes
 - Phillip II of Sp. (Hap.) aided Fer.
 - Czech revolt put down 1620
 - over 10 yrs. Czech. Forced to convert
 - revolt still continue
 - Denmark fight against Hap. (hope to gain territory)
 - Danes forced to withdraw
 - Sweden enter to defend Prot. cause
 - Politics enter w/ Cardinal Richelieu (Cath. Vs. Cath.)
 - b/c afraid Hap. Becoming too powerful
 - Outcome in Gr.
 - countryside plundered 2 1/3 pop. Killed
 - end 1648 & Gr. Weak w/Fr. leading power
 - Peace of Westphalia end war
 - Holy Roman Emp. = 300 separate states
 - Hap. Rule Aus. & Bohemia only
 - no hope of absolute monarchy

-Austria

- Hap. Concentrate on building strong monarchy in Austria
- Aus. Most powerful at start
- w/Help of Poles- lift Ottoman Siege of Vienna 1683
 - By 1718 Aus. gain back territory in Balkans
- 1740 Maria Theresa inherit throne
 - law & custom forbid women rule Austria
 - Holy Roman Emp- Charles VI-father Maria Theresa
 - made monarchs of Euro. accept Pragmatic Sanction
 - Royal decree w/force of law
 - Euro. mon. not divide Hap. Lands
 - accept female succession
 - no formal training but made internal improvements
 - tax collection/infrastructure/eco.
 - ended trade barriers

-Prussia

- Brandenburg-Prussia ruled by Hohenzollern family
 - Hoh. Ruled only Bran. until 30 yr war & gain Prussia
- Frederick William I 1713-1740
 - powerful-centralized gov. & supported trade
 - most effort into training army into best in the world (famous merks.)
- Frederick II 1740-1725 (Frederick the Great)
 - continued w/ upgrade of army
 - ignored Pragmatic Sanction & seized Silesia- Aus. province
 - War of Austrian Succession

Section 5..... Russia

-Rise of Russia

- 1200s to 1700s isolated from Euro no:
 - Crusades/Renaissance/Reformation b/c Orthodox
- Developed own civ. Based on Byz. Empire & orthodox church
 - nobility-church-towns never challenged czars
- Ivan IV (the Terrible) 1533-1584
 - intelligent/religious/cruel
 - Paranoid from childhood trauma- noble rivalry
 - “treason everywhere” arrested-exiled-executed many advisors & son
 - reduced threat of boyars (nobles) challenging throne
 - seized their land & relocated w/dispersion
 - strategically placed loyal people
 - become secret police force oprichnik “aw-preech-necks.”
 - lg. country but no warm H₂O ports
 - unsuccessfully war w/Poland-Lithuania- Sweden
- Time of Troubles
 - Ivan’s death-chaos 1598-1613
 - nobles feud over throne/ peasant revolts/ invasion
 - 1613 assembly clergy/ nobles/ citizens name Michael Romanov czar
- 1500s -1600-s great change in Russian society
 - boyars closely tied to czar’s service
 - townspeople lost influence in gov’t
 - peasants bound to land like serfs
- Peter the Great (Peter I 1689- 1725) 7ft tall
 - growing up studied mechanics/geography/ military strategy
 - brought foreign tutors for navigations & shipbuilding
 - after become czar took 18 month tour Eng. & Netherlands
 - visit shipyards/mills/factories/laboratories
 - learned carpentry & dentistry & surgery
 - when return- force nobility adopt western ways
 - social customs & fashion
 - sent people to study in Europe & brought experts
 - built new capital at St. Petersburg b/c water access Euro.
- Foreign Policy
 - took control of Siberia from China in 1689
 - 1700s Danish navigator Vitus Bering
 - claimed Bering Strait for Russia
 - led to settlements in Russia and Canada
 - fought Poland/Sweden/Ottoman for warm water territory
 - w/modern army 1721 won Eastern Baltic from Sweden
- Gov. Adm. & economy

- central bureaucracy based on Fr.
- clergy under direct control
 - no single leader- Holy Synod- council of bishops
- created new class nobles –dvorianic- “dvoh-ree-yah-nee-yuh”
 - gave gov’t service & allowed hereditary landed estates
- gave full control of Surfs to nobles
 - in Euro peasants gain more freedom/ Rus. Opposite
- agriculture & crafts under strict gov. control
- Effects
 - strengthened Rus. In foreign Affairs
 - limited success at home
 - domestic policy broke traditional Orthodox Culture
 - nobles & Peasants were united but now split
 - rift between pro Euro culture & traditional life
- Catherine the Great (Catherine II) 1762-1796
 - took control fro husband-Peter III
 - Gr. Princess 7 influenced by Euro. thinkers
 - came close to freeing serfs but changed b/c serf rebellion
 - loosened control of nobles w/serfs & conditions worsened
 - many sm. Uprisings & put down harshly
 - defeated Ottoman Turks & gained warm water port in Black Sea
 - took territory of E. Poland
 - last great absolute monarch of 1700s
 - by her death- ideas of equality spreading all over.