

## Chapter Summary

### **Section 1: Spanish Power Grows**

Spain under Philip II became a great European power. The king fought many wars to protect and expand his empire. Between 1550 and 1650, Spain experienced a golden age of culture.

### **Section 2: France Under Louis XIV**

Like Philip in Spain, French king Louis XIV ruled as an absolute monarch. He had a grand palace built at Versailles to symbolize royal wealth and power.



## **Chapter Summary** (continued)

### **Section 3: Parliament Triumphs in England**

England was unusual among other European powers. Its Parliament evolved to check the power of its monarchy due in large part to the triumph of its supporters during the English Civil War.

### **Section 4: Rise of Austria and Prussia**

Lack of a central ruling power in Austria and Prussia led to the Thirty Years' War in the 1600s. In its wake, the Hapsburgs worked to create a unified Catholic state in central Europe while Prussia emerged as a strong Protestant power.

## Chapter Summary (continued)

### Section 5: Absolute Monarchy in Russia

When Peter the Great began his rule in Russia, his goal was to modernize and bring his lands out of isolation. He worked to expand its borders and westernize the state. Catherine the Great continued his aims. Both ruled as absolute monarchs.

## Objectives

- Describe the empire that Charles V inherited.
- Analyze how Spanish power increased under Philip II.
- Explain how the arts flourished during Spain's golden age.



## Terms and People

- **Hapsburg empire** – Central European empire that in the 1500s included the Holy Roman Empire and the Netherlands
- **Charles V** – ruler of the Hapsburg empire beginning in 1519
- **Philip II** – son of Charles V, who began his 42-year reign in 1556 and made Spain the foremost power in Europe
- **absolute monarch** – a ruler with complete authority over the government and the lives of the people

## Terms and People (continued)

- **divine right** – the belief that a ruler's authority comes directly from God
- **armada** – a fleet of ships
- **El Greco** – a famous painter during Spain's golden age
- **Miguel de Cervantes** – the most important writer of Spain's golden age, author of *Don Quixote*



## How did Philip II extend Spain's power and help establish a golden age?

Spain emerged as the first modern European power during the 1500s.

After Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand unified the country, **Philip II expanded Spanish influence** and helped foster a Spanish golden age by supporting the arts.



Charles I became king of Spain in 1516 and heir to the **Hapsburg empire** in 1519.

- He took the name **Charles V** and began the difficult task of ruling two empires.
- Charles, a devout Catholic, engaged in constant war to **suppress Protestantism** in Germany and **push back the Muslim Ottomans** advancing into Europe from Turkey.



The task of ruling two scattered empires proved impossible for Charles V.

He gave up his crown, divided his sizable empire, and entered a monastery in 1556.

Charles gave Spain, the Netherlands, and Spain's overseas empire to his son Philip, who became known as **Philip II**.



**Philip II** expanded Spanish influence and power during his 42-year reign.

One of his main goals was to advance Spanish Catholic power in Europe.

He fought many wars to this end.

Philip made every part of the government answer to him.



He reigned as **absolute monarch**, which meant **he had complete authority**.

Philip asserted that he ruled by **divine right**. He believed his right to rule came from God.

## Philip fought wars in the Mediterranean and the Netherlands.

His goal was to keep the Ottomans at bay. In 1571, Spain defeated an Ottoman fleet off the coast of Greece.

Philip also battled rebels in the Netherlands for many years.

Protestants there opposed Philip's efforts to crush their faith.



Philip began to see Queen Elizabeth I in England as his main Protestant enemy.

He sent a huge Spanish **armada** to invade England.

The mission failed, however, because Spanish ships were outmaneuvered by faster English ships.

The Spanish retreated.

## The armada's defeat marked the beginning of the end of Spain's glory.

- Philip's successors did not rule as well as he did.
- There were also economic problems, such as costly foreign wars and over-reliance on treasure from the Americas.
- In the 1600s and 1700s, other European fleets arose and surpassed Spain's power.

**Prior to the sunset of Spain's power, however, a golden age of culture occurred.**

- This golden age, fostered by Philip's patronage of the arts, lasted from 1550 to 1650.
- During this time, **El Greco** painted beautiful **works of religious imagery**.
- **Miguel de Cervantes** completed *Don Quixote*, considered **Europe's first modern novel**.



## Objectives

- Understand how Henry IV rebuilt France after the wars of religion.
- Explain how Louis XIV became an absolute monarch.
- Describe how Versailles was a symbol of royal power.
- Identify Louis XIV's successes and failures.



## Terms and People

- **Huguenots** – French Protestants of the 1500s and 1600s
- **Henry IV** – a Huguenot prince who inherited the French throne in 1589
- **Edict of Nantes** – a proclamation issued by Henry IV granting the Huguenots religious toleration and other freedoms
- **Cardinal Richelieu** – chief minister of France; appointed by Louis XIII in 1624, he devoted 18 years to strengthening the central government

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Louis XIV** – a king who inherited the French throne in 1643 and went on to rule with absolute power, saying, “I am the state”
- **intendant** – a royal official who collected taxes, recruited soldiers, and carried out the king’s policies in the provinces
- **Jean-Baptiste Colbert** – Louis XIV’s finance minister, who imposed mercantilist policies to bolster France’s economy
- **Versailles** – royal French residence and seat of government established by King Louis XIV

## Terms and People (continued)

- **levée** – a ritual ceremony performed each morning when King Louis XIV rose from bed
- **balance of power** – a distribution of military and economic power among nations to prevent any one country from becoming too strong



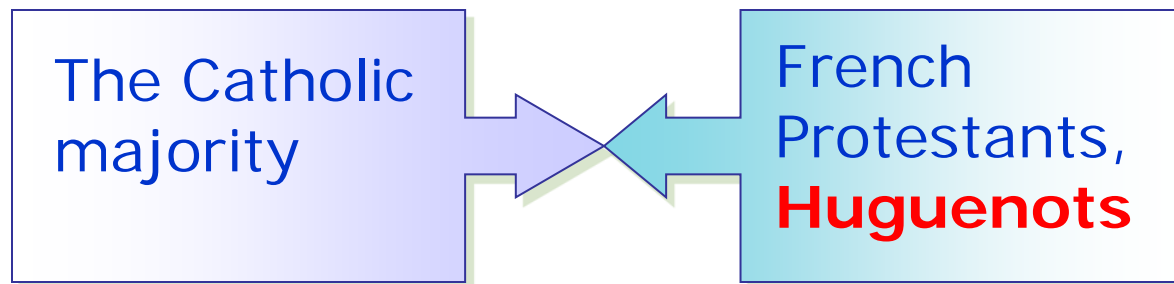
## How did France become the leading power of Europe under the absolute rule of Louis XIV?

France enjoyed a time of peace in the late 1400s in which French kings solidified their power.

Louis XIV became an absolute monarch and built Versailles, a symbol of his power and wealth.

**France was torn apart by wars over religion in the late 1500s.**

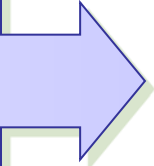
These wars were fought between:



The worst violence during this time occurred on a Catholic holiday in 1572, when 3000 Huguenots were killed. The incident symbolized a breakdown of order in France.

**Henry IV**, a Huguenot, inherited the French throne in 1589.

He fought against the Catholics for four years and then converted to Catholicism.



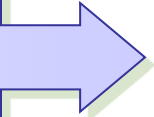
Nevertheless, Henry issued the **Edict of Nantes** in 1598 to protect the Protestants by granting the Huguenots religious toleration.



## Next, Henry worked to repair France.

His goal was to put “a chicken in every pot.” Henry greatly increased the royal bureaucracy.

Henry IV reduced the power of nobles.



In so doing, he laid the groundwork for **future kings to rule without any check on their power.**

Henry IV was assassinated in 1610.  
His son, Louis XIII, became king.



Louis appointed **Cardinal Richelieu** in 1624 as chief minister. Richelieu used all of his cunning to strengthen the central government.



He outlawed Huguenot armies and gave the nobles high posts at court to tie them to the king.

**Louis XIV** became king in 1643 and faced an uprising of nobles, merchants, and peasants.

This effort to take power away from the king was called the *Fronde*.

Rioters drove the young king from his palace.

Louis never forgot about this experience. He decided to take complete control of government and solidify his power as an absolute monarch.

**Louis XIV took the sun as the symbol of his total power and declared “I am the state.”**

- He never called a meeting of the Estates General, the council made up of representatives of all the social classes, during his reign.
- During this time, Louis appointed middle-class **intendants** to carry out his policies, and **built the French army into the strongest force in Europe.**

**All of France's economic policies were aimed at making the nation the wealthiest state in Europe.**

Finance minister **Jean-Baptiste Colbert** imposed mercantilist policies.

He had new lands cleared for farming.

He put high tariffs on imported goods.

He fostered overseas colonies and carefully regulated trade with these colonies.

Even Colbert's efforts could not produce enough income to support Louis's spending.

An example was Louis's decision to build the immense palace of **Versailles**.

There, the king insisted on ceremonies such as the **levée**.

He also let many nobles live at Versailles tax-free to prevent them from threatening his power.



**Versailles was designed to be a symbol of royal wealth and power.**





## Louis XIV ruled France for 72 years.

- His court supported a “splendid century” of the arts in which drama, painting, and ballet flourished.
- Louis sponsored the French Academies, which set standards for the arts and sciences.

At the end of his reign, France was the strongest state in Europe.

**Despite these triumphs, Louis made some decisions that led to the decline of France.**

He fought costly wars to expand French borders, but was checked by rival rulers hoping to maintain the **balance of power**.

He tried to unite France and Spain, but was unsuccessful.

He revoked the Edict of Nantes, and 100,000 hard-working and prosperous Huguenots left France.

## Objectives

- Describe the Tudor monarchs' relations with Parliament.
- Analyze how clashes between the Stuarts and Parliament ushered in a century of revolution.
- Understand how the English Civil War and the development of the Commonwealth led to the Glorious Revolution.
- Explain the development of English constitutional government.



## Terms and People

- **James I** – the first Stuart monarch, who repeatedly clashed with Parliament
- **dissenters** – Protestants who differed with the Church of England
- **Puritans** – a group of dissenters who sought to “purify” the church of Catholic practices
- **Charles I** – a Stuart monarch who inherited the throne in 1625 and dissolved Parliament, then fought the English Civil War against it

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Oliver Cromwell** – leader of the supporters of Parliament during the English Civil War, who went on to lead the short-lived Commonwealth between 1649 and 1658
- **English Bill of Rights** – several acts of Parliament that limited the power of the monarchy and restated the rights of English citizens
- **limited monarchy** – a monarchy that rules in partnership with Parliament or another governing body

## Terms and People (continued)

- **constitutional government** – a government whose power is defined and limited by law
- **cabinet** – parliamentary advisors to the king who in time gained official status
- **oligarchy** – a government in which the ruling power belongs to a few people



## How did the British Parliament assert its rights against royal claims to absolute power in the 1600s?

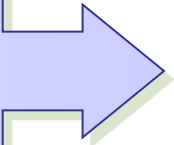
England took a different path than France did in the 1600s.

Though English rulers attempted to increase their authority, Parliament expanded its own influence.



## Tudor monarchs Henry VIII and Elizabeth I worked with Parliament to rule England.

Both sought approval from Parliament, even as they worked to control it.



As a result, Parliament became accustomed to being consulted.

In fact, Elizabeth's skill at handling Parliament helped make her a popular ruler, who came to be known as "Good Queen Bess."



Harmony between the monarchy and Parliament came to an end with the Stuarts.

Because Elizabeth died childless, her throne went to James Stuart, the king of Scotland. **James I**, as he came to be known, **clashed with Parliament**.

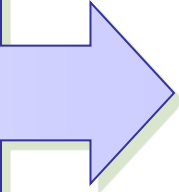
Both **James I** and **Charles I** dissolved Parliament, but faced other challenges to their authority.

- James clashed with **dissenters**, especially **Puritans**, who wanted to “purify” the church.
- He rejected their demands.

**Charles I**  
inherited the  
throne in 1625.

Like his father, he behaved like an absolute monarch and dissolved Parliament in 1629.

**However, Charles summoned Parliament in 1640 because he needed funds to suppress a Scottish rebellion.**



When it met, it launched its own revolt against the king.

Parliament's actions **led to the English Civil War.**

When Charles tried to arrest the radical members of Parliament they escaped and raised an army.

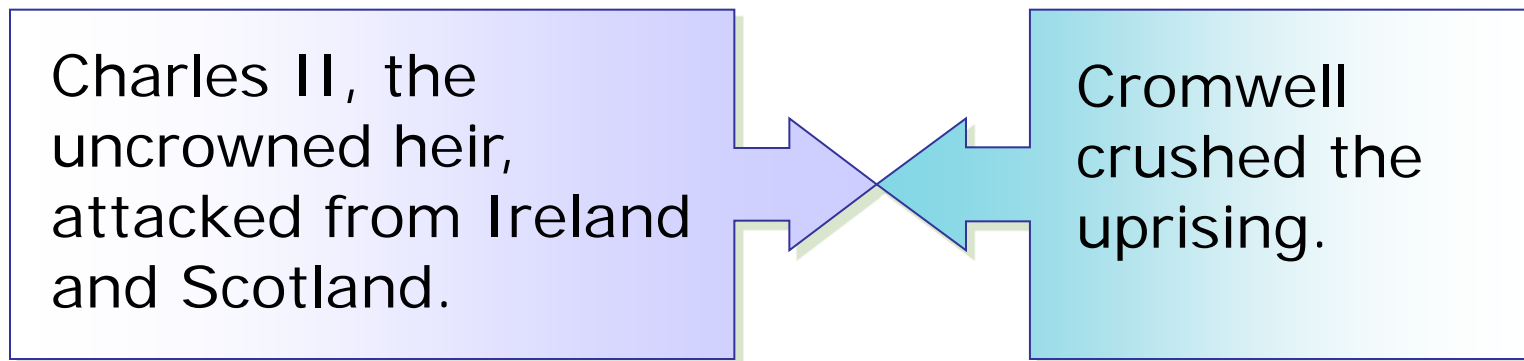
## The English Civil War lasted from 1642 until 1651.

On one side were supporters of Charles I, called **Cavaliers**. They were wealthy nobles.

On the other were supporters of Parliament, called **Roundheads**. They were country gentry, town-dwellers, and Puritan clergy.

The Roundheads were led by a skilled general, **Oliver Cromwell**, and defeated the Cavaliers. The king was tried and executed.

**Parliament declared England a republic, known as the Commonwealth, under Oliver Cromwell's leadership.**



A group called the Levellers challenged the Commonwealth from within. They wanted the poor to have a say. Cromwell suppressed them and **began to rule as a dictator.**



## Puritans gained a voice in the society of the Commonwealth.

Their goal was to root out godlessness.

Sunday was set aside for religious observance, and anyone caught at other tasks could be fined.

All theaters and many taverns were closed.

Education for all people was encouraged.

Marriage based on love and fidelity was also encouraged.

**When Cromwell died in 1658, the Puritans lost control and the Commonwealth came to an end.**

- Parliament **invited Charles II back** from exile in 1660.
- Charles II was popular because he reopened theaters and taverns and had a lively court. He also avoided clashing with Parliament.

**James II, Charles's brother, inherited the throne in 1685 but wasn't there long.**

- He openly practiced his Catholic faith.
- Alarmed, Parliament invited James's Protestant daughter Mary and her husband William to become rulers in 1688.

They accepted, and James II fled to France. This bloodless transfer of power was called the Glorious Revolution.

**William and Mary had to accept several acts of Parliament known as the **English Bill of Rights**.**

It required the monarch to summon Parliament regularly.

It gave the House of Commons the “power of the purse.”


It barred any Roman Catholic from the throne.

It restated the right of trial by jury and affirmed the principle of *habeas corpus*.

Thus, the Glorious Revolution created a **limited monarchy**.



English rulers had to govern in partnership with Parliament, which was quite radical at the time.



During the next century, Britain evolved a **constitutional government** in which the government's power is limited by law.

Political parties emerged in the late 1600s.

The two main parties were the Tories and the Whigs.

The **cabinet** evolved in the 1700s to help and advise the king, and in time gained official status.

The head of the cabinet came to be known as the prime minister.



British government was an **oligarchy** in the 1700s, with the right to vote limited to a few male property owners.

The upper class squeezed the poor by buying up their land and evicting tenant farmers, which they legalized through their control of Parliament.

However, the middle class was growing, and it produced talented entrepreneurs who would help bring about the Industrial Revolution.

## Objectives

- Outline the causes and results of the Thirty Years' War.
- Understand how Austria and Prussia emerged as great powers.
- Describe how European nations tried to maintain a balance of power.



## Terms and People

- **elector** – title of each of the seven leading German princes who chose the Holy Roman emperor in the seventeenth century
- **Ferdinand** – the Catholic Hapsburg king of Bohemia
- **mercenary** – a soldier for hire
- **depopulation** – reduction in population

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Peace of Westphalia** – a series of treaties that ended the Thirty Years' War
- **Maria Theresa** – daughter of Charles VI, who succeeded him and ruled Hapsburg lands during the War of the Austrian Succession
- **War of the Austrian Succession** – an eight-year war that broke out when Frederick of Prussia seized the Hapsburg province of Silesia
- **Prussia** – a strong military state that emerged in central Europe in the late 1600s

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Frederick William I** – a Prussian ruler who came to power in 1713 and gained the loyalty of the Prussian nobles to increase his control of the state
- **Frederick II** – the son of Frederick William, who became king of Prussia in 1740 and seized Silesia from Austria, sparking the War of the Austrian Succession



## How did the two great empires of Austria and Prussia emerge from the Thirty Years' War and subsequent events?

After the Thirty Years' War ravaged the German states of Austria and Prussia, the two powers coexisted.

Their rulers became absolute monarchs who ruled in Europe with no check on their power.



**By the seventeenth century, the Holy Roman Empire was a loose patchwork of separate states.**

They were ruled by the Holy Roman emperor, in theory.

But in reality, the emperor, who was chosen by **electors**, had little power.

The lack of a central authority led to the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War.

The Thirty Years' War began in 1618 when king **Ferdinand** tried to suppress Protestants in Bohemia.

- Protestant nobles threw two royal Catholic officials out of a window. This became known as the **Defenestration of Prague**, and sparked a revolt.
- What began as a religious conflict **changed to a political war for control of Europe**.

The Thirty Years' War was very brutal.

**Mercenaries** burned villages and killed without mercy.

Severe **depopulation** occurred.

Finally, a series of treaties called the **Peace of Westphalia** ended the war.

France emerged the clear winner and **German lands were divided** into more than 360 separate states.



# Europe after the Thirty Years' War, 1648

**After the war's end, the Hapsburgs in Austria wanted to create a strong, unified state.**

This was difficult, because the lands they wanted to unify were made up of many diverse people and languages.

Despite efforts to bring Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, and parts of Poland together, the Hapsburgs never created a central government like the one in France.

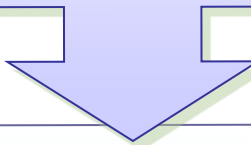




European nation-states in 1700.



Hapsburg emperor Charles VI died in 1740 and left the throne to his daughter, **Maria Theresa**, who immediately had to fight a new war.



The **War of Austrian Succession** began when the king of Prussia seized an Austrian province.



With the help of her Hungarian subjects as well as Britain and Russia, **Maria Theresa** preserved her empire.

## Maria Theresa was a good leader.

- Though she did not succeed in throwing Prussia out of the Austrian province it invaded, **she did win the support of her people.**
- She also reformed tax collection and eased the burden on peasants.



**While Austria grew as a Catholic state, Prussia emerged as a Protestant power.**

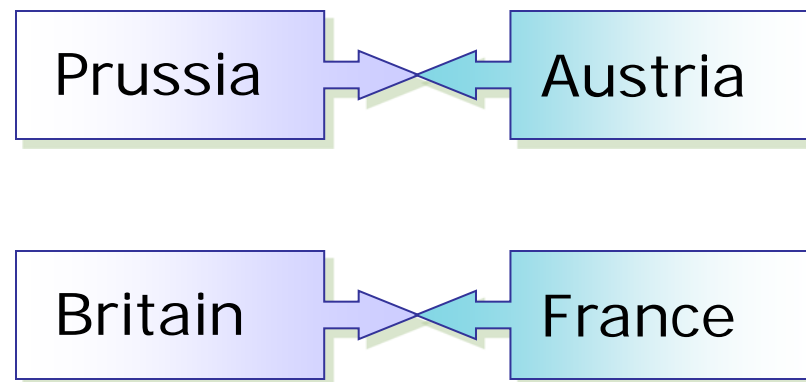
- Prussia was created in the 1600s when the Hohenzollern family united their lands.
- **Frederick William I** came to power in 1713 and gained the loyalty of nobles by giving them positions in the army and government.

Frederick trained his son **Frederick II** in the art of war.

When the prince became king in 1740, he seized Silesia from Austria, sparking the War of Austrian Succession.

He forced Europe to see Prussia as a great power and became known as Frederick the Great.

**Two basic rivalries existed in Europe by 1750.**



These rivalries sometimes resulted in worldwide conflict, as in the Seven Years' War between 1756 and 1763. The Treaty of Paris ended this war and **gave Britain a huge empire.**

## Objectives

- Explain how Peter the Great tried to make Russia into a modern state.
- Identify the steps Peter took to expand Russia's borders.
- Describe how Catherine the Great strengthened Russia.



## Terms and People

- **Peter the Great** – a Russian tsar who took control of government in 1689 and used his power to modernize Russia
- **westernization** – the adaptation of Western ideas, technology, and culture
- **autocratic** – ruling with unlimited authority
- **boyar** – a landowning noble



## Terms and People (continued)

- **warm-water port** – a port that is free of ice all year
- **St. Petersburg** – capital city and major port that Peter the Great established in 1703
- **Catherine the Great** – Russian empress as of 1762 who embraced Western ideas and ruled as an absolute monarch
- **partition** – divide up



## How did Peter the Great and Catherine the Great strengthen Russia and expand its territory?

Russia was still a medieval state in the 1600s, after having suffered a period of disorder and invasions.

In the late 1600s, Peter the Great **came to power and worked to modernize the nation.** Catherine the Great continued his efforts.

**Peter the Great** took control of Russian government and set out to modernize it.

He traveled to European cities in 1697.

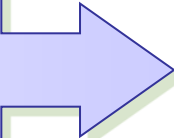
There, he learned about new technologies and was impressed by Parliament in England.

Peter brought back people from Europe to help his policy of **westernization**. To force the change, he was very **autocratic**, ruling with unlimited authority.

## Peter worked to control the Church and the nobles in Russia.

- He brought the Russian Orthodox Church **under his control**.
- He made the **boyars** **serve the state**. He made them shave their beards and switch to a Western style of dress. In exchange, he **strengthened serfdom**.

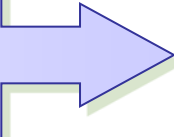
**Peter was not afraid to use force to reach his goal.**



If anyone revolted, he had them killed.

He **adopted mercantilist policies** to pay for his reforms.

Peter's reforms were both social and economic.



He **imported technology**, improved schools, improved canals, **and developed new industries.**

Peter also sought to expand Russia's borders so that it could have a **warm-water port.**

Peter was not able to push through the Ottoman Empire to get his warm-water port, but Catherine the Great would eventually achieve this goal.

To this end, he built the largest army in Europe as well as a world-class navy.

Peter started a war against Sweden in 1700.

He defeated them in 1709 and gained territory along the Baltic Sea.

There, he built a new capital city, **St. Petersburg**, to rival any in Europe. It became a symbol of Peter's goal of modernizing Russia.



**During this time, Russia also expanded eastward.**

- Peter signed a treaty with China that recognized Russia's claim to lands north of China.
- He hired Vitus Bering to explore the strait between Siberia and Alaska.
- These expansions made **Russia the world's largest country.**

## Peter the Great left a mixed legacy.

Positives	Negatives
Ended Russia's isolation	Reforms died with him
Expanded Russia's territory and gained ports on the Baltic Sea	Used terror to enforce his will
Built a big army	Policies led to the growth of serfdom

# Russia expanded its territory between 1689 and 1796.



Peter died without an heir and a power struggle ensued.

Russian nobles became more and more independent.

Then a new monarch took power.

She was to be known as **Catherine the Great.**





**Catherine was born as a German princess.**

She lived in the Russian court for twenty years with her husband, who was heir apparent and insane.

During this time, she learned Russian, studied, and built alliances. **She used these alliances to assume power in 1762.**

## Catherine was a very effective ruler and absolute monarch.

- She embraced Western ideas.
- She reorganized government in the provinces and codified laws.
- She opened state-sponsored schools for children.

## She could also be ruthless.

Peasants revolted against the harsh conditions of serfdom.

Catherine repressed the rebellion and exempted the boyars from paying taxes.

Along with King Frederick II and Emperor Joseph II of Austria, Catherine **partitioned** Poland and took control of its eastern lands in 1772, removing the state from the map.