

Pylm Black

Lecture 28:

Response to Crisis II: Absolutism,
Constitutionalism, Consent, and Empire

Response to crisis

France - absolutism - L'état c'est moi

England - Constitutionalism

- tried absolutism

- failed - English Civil Wars

- contributed to debate

Absolutism - reaction to Resistance Theory

↳ Divine right absolutism

- Power derives from God

- No say from people

Hobbes - Leviathan

- State of Nature

- no political org.

- Time before gov'ts

- All against all

- The awfulness

What was Hobbes reacting to?

- English Civil War

- 30 years war

- General Crisis

His Argument

- man should give authority to central figure

- Social Contract Theory

- secondary theory of power

Jane I VI → Divine right absolutism

↓
Hobbes

↓
Irrevocable social contract

Capital transition

↑ expenditure from commerce & empire

5 early modern imperial powers

- Portugal

- Spain

- France

- England

- The Dutch

↳ Learning empire in the 16th century

- Ireland

- Fighting Spain

- "Legitimate" commerce

Spain is the power - to emulate

- fighting Spain keeps England + Dutch out, but
it is in fighting Spain that they get a task for
empire

Dutch build an empire

- East Indies → Dutch East India Company / VOC

- New Netherlands - N. E. Manhattan & N.J. + surrounding

- Caribbean

- in Brazil for a bit

Results of Elizabethan Imperial endeavors
Haphazard, little state support,
Short term focus



Delayed colonization, private enterprise,
Decentralized, independent character

Rule of James I

Treaty of London - 1604

- Peace w/ Spain

Jamestown, 1607

- key result of the Treaty of London

- Does NOT go well

Plymouth, New England - 1620

- religious dissenters

- Mayflower

- travelling to institute more reformed Protestantism

Personal Rule of Charles I (1629-1640)

Cronkston on Puritans

Massachusetts Bay - 1630

Great Migration - 1630s

Catholics - Maryland, 1634

The large "Great Migration" - 1630-60

New England Confederation (1643)

- not centralized

- Parliamentarian

Cromwell's Wars & Diplomacy

- England - rising international power

Empire begins to matter
- Cash crops

Mercantilism

- strengthen home industry - tariffs
- increased foreign trade - monopolies
- balance of exports over imports
- accumulation of bullion

Long Parliament - first Navigation Act - (1651)

- all commerce in Britain had to happen on English ships
- establish a monopoly

Triangular trade

- Colonies for raw materials
- Home for manufacturing
- Slaves in Africa

Rise of the Slave Plantation Complex

- Sugar rises in 1640s - 1650s - Dutch

England vs. Dutch

First Anglo-Dutch War - 1652-54

Second Anglo-Dutch War - 1664/65-67

Third Anglo-Dutch War - 1672-74

After Cromwell

- step by step reversed

1660-1688 - Stuart Restoration

- Charles II (1660-85)

- Revolt of Rev. of 1637-1660?

- no standing army
- Triennial Act - Parliament every 3 years
- Re-establish Anglican

President - republic

Navigation acts

- 1651 - under republic
- 1660 - reaffirms & strengthens
- 1663 - European goods cannot go to colonies besides England
↳ control ALL trade

Commercial Revolution in trade/economies

Products

- sugar
- tobacco
- tea, coffee
- Indian textiles
- Commercial elite rise through wealth

Charles II of England - no heir, James II (brother) is heir

- HE'S A CATHOLIC?!!?
- Exclusion crisis - 1678-81
- Rise of Political Parties
 - Whigs - oppose James
 - Tories - ancient constitution, divine right

King James II

- Absolutist
- Roman Catholic
- Dispensing w/ or suspending laws
- Standing army