

Defining Chapter 16 (1589 - 1715)

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Sovereignty - During this period, Monarchs reached almost sovereign power. Sovereign power is the absolute control over a society. That is, when a state possesses a monopoly over the instruments of justice and the use of force within clearly defined boundaries. A sovereign state may be an absolute monarchy, in which the monarch holds all power. A more contemporary example is that of dictators, who hold all power.

Absolutism - In an absolutist state, kings claim power through '**divine right**.' This means that no authority was able to check the power of the king. The king was not required to obey the laws, because they answered to god. Since no one was able to limit the government, this power was known as absolute. Absolutists generally had a standing army during wartime and peacetime.

Totalitarianism (Compared to Absolutism) - Absolutism is not the same as totalitarianism. Totalitarianism rose in the 20th century, following the Great War. Totalitarianism, unlike absolutism, aimed to control all aspects of people's lives. This ranged from the arts to politics. Absolutism, however, was where the monarch was the state, but the state did not control all facets of citizen's lives.

Raison d'état - This term directly translates to 'reason for the state.' This means the state acts with purely political intent. This often meant that these acts would violate principles of justice. These were most often based on national interest. This was like an early form of 'the end justifies the means.'

Cardinal Richelieu - Cardinal Richelieu, or Armand Jean du Plessis, was appointed as Marie de' Medici's financial minister. He succeeded Sully. He set out to control the power of the nobility. He is best known for the organization of 32 districts, or generalites. He swiftly punished political opponents and dissidents.

Fronde (including effects on Louis XIV) - The civil wars of 1648 - 1653 were known as the Fronde. This term directly translates to 'slingshot' or 'catapult.' It originally referred to homeless people who threw mud at passing carriages. This civil war originated in the provinces. After these wars, a Frondeur became known as one who opposed government policies.

French Classicism - French classicism is generally a form of baroque. It differed from baroque, however, in that, during the mid to late 17th century, it showed adherence to authority. This form of art came from many counter-reformationists. It showed dark colors. It also consisted of highly contrasting colors.

Louis XIV (including relationship with nobility, Versailles, and tax base) - Louis XIV was the king from 1643 to 1715. Most importantly, he achieved a

great rapport with the nobility. Louis XIII originally started Versailles as a hunting lodge. It was finished under Louis XIV, and it was made into a grand and beautiful palace. Louis XIV was nicknamed the 'sun king.'

Colbert's Mercantilism - Jean-Baptiste Colbert was the son of a wealthy merchant. He was appointed as the head of French finances. He proved himself a financial genius. He applied the Mercantilist system to France, a system in which the government regulates economic decisions. It is important to note, however, that he did not invent this system.

Revocation of Edict of Nantes - Louis XIV revoked his grandfather's Edict of Nantes. He ordered churches to be destroyed. Schools were closed. Huguenots were exiled. This Edict, however, was never meant to be permanent.

War of the Spanish Succession - This war was caused by territorial disputes. There was also a question of who would replace Charles II. It was known that Charles II was unable to produce a male heir. Philip of Anjou was appointed as the heir through Charles II's will. The possibility of France and Spain uniting would cause the collapse of the balance of power in Europe.

Peace of Utrecht - The war was concluded at Utrecht in 1713. This treaty set limits on the power a nation could hold. This showed the idea of balance of power in play. This treaty was the final blow to the power of the Spanish. France would gain many territories through its conquest.

Don Quixote - *Don Quixote* is a book written by Spanish Miguel de Cervantes. This book shows Spanish society during the decline of the Spanish empire.

Quixote comes from a word that means, “idealistic, but impractical.” This term refers to Seventeenth century Spain. Spanish society was falling apart.

Constitutionalism - Constitutionalism is the act of limiting government through the use of a constitution. This form of government implies that there is a balance between authority and power of a state and rights and liberties. A common misconception is that all constitutions are written. Some constitutions are unwritten. It could also be partly written and partly unwritten.

James I of England (including divine right, conflict with house of commons) - James I believed that a monarch had divine right, or god-given right to the throne. He lectured the House of Commons about a king’s divine rule, and that no one can interfere in it. King James I’s views on this trampled the English belief that nothing could be confiscated without due process. James was not good at finances or politics. The expression of his ideas in front of the House of Commons would be a big mistake.

Puritans - Puritans were the reformation’s radicals. They believed that the reformation had not gone far enough. They wanted to ‘purify’ the Anglican church from all Roman Catholicism. Puritans were very strict. Hard workers would be described as having a “protestant work ethic”

Long Parliament - Most members of parliament objected to ‘ship money’ taxation. Ship money is a tax levied on coastal communities. The king, however, taxed inland communities too. Parliament did not trust this king

with an army. This was known as 'Long Parliament' because it lasted from 1640- 1660.

English Civil War - The English Civil War was provoked by Charles I's treatment of parliament. The subversive actions, coupled with blatant hate of each other would spark the war. Charles I led the Roundheads in the north. The parliament led the Parliamentarians from the south. In the end, Charles would lose, and would be convicted of treason.

Thomas Hobbes - Thomas Hobbes was born on the 5th of April, in 1588. He died on the 4th of December, in 1679. Hobbes was of English descent. Hobbes attended Magdalen Hall in 1603. Hobbes tended to study topics chosen by him, because he did not follow a predetermined path.

Commonwealth - A commonwealth is a republican government. Following the defeat of Charles I, England would be proclaimed a commonwealth. Oliver Cromwell rose through the ranks quickly throughout the civil war. He would be placed as king following the turmoil. His policies would start off well, however, power corrupts.

Oliver Cromwell (including government, religion, treatment of Ireland, and economic policies) - Cromwell's rule was called the "protectorate." Despite its name, Oliver ruled through what can best be described as a militaristic dictatorship. Cromwell started by giving power to parliament, however, after many disputes, he would take it away. As for religion, Cromwell was quite tolerant, giving all Christians, except for Roman Catholics, rights. Cromwell

was quite savage to Ireland, crushing many disputes and rebellions with force.

Restoration - The restoration of the monarchy began with the appointment of Charles II as monarch. Charles II was the eldest son of Charles I. Both parliamentary houses were restored. Anglican churches, courts of law, and local governments were also reestablished. The restoration failed to fix the problems with church dissenters and the constitutional position of the king.

James II - James II succeeded his brother, Charles II. James II violated the Test Act by appointing Roman Catholics to political positions. When this blatant disrespect was taken to court, the judges (appointed by the king), decided for the king. An overthrow of James II was caused by two reasons: the first was the forcing of 7 bishops to read the declaration of indulgences. The second was the birth of a male heir, causing fear that a catholic dynasty would continue.

Glorious Revolution - The Glorious Revolution gets its name from the fact that there were minimal casualties. James II's abuses led to his dethroning. James II's family fled to France. This was important because it ended the idea of divine right for good. The throne was replaced with Mary and William of Orange.

English Bill of Rights - Fed up with mistreatment, the English drafted the Bill of Rights. This Bill of Rights much resembles the American one. It

guarantees property and human rights. All law was now made by parliament, which was elected. This greatly limited the power of the crown.

John Locke - John Locke was born on the 29th of August, in 1632. He died on the 28th of October, 1704. He is an English philosopher, who is known as the "Father of Liberalism." His father was a captain in the parliamentary army during the English civil war. Locke was a strong supporter of limited government, and human rights.

Cabinet System - The "Cabinet" refers to a small, private room. In this room were held meetings. These meetings consisted of heads of different departments. They conducted business on behalf of the country. They discussed common policy. George I would sit in on meetings, however his son, George II discontinued that practice.

States General - A states general is an assembly. This assembly met to discuss foreign affairs. It did not, however, possess sovereign authority. All issues had to be referred back to local estates. The local estates would approve or deny the issues.

Dutch East India Company - A group of regents from Holland formed the Dutch East India Company. Companies formed through groups, such as this one, were known as joint stock companies. The Dutch East India Company would conduct matters of trade in many foreign lands. This spanned from Africa to East Asia. The Dutch East India Company would grow to become a massive empire.

1. Constitutionalism is the limitation of government through the use of a constitution. Absolutism is the absolute, unlimited control of a government. Clearly, constitutionalism is a step towards democracy, as compared to the previous absolute rulers. It allows some rights, whereas an absolute ruler can do whatever they wish with their subjects. England was the first to have a constitution.
2. Democracy is not the same as constitutionalism. Constitutionalism means that the country has a constitution. Although democracies generally have constitutions, they do not guarantee the same rights. A democracy implies that all citizens get rights and are able to vote. Constitutionalism states that there is a constitution, and no requirements for rights.
3. The English monarchy evolved quite a lot from Elizabeth I's time to William and Mary. First of all, a cabinet system was put in place. Second, the idea of divine right was done away with for good. The English Bill of Rights was drafted. Citizens overall secured more rights and freedoms.
4. Cromwell's rule was called the "protectorate." Despite its name, Oliver ruled through what can best be described as a militaristic dictatorship. Cromwell started by giving power to parliament, however, after many disputes, he would take it away. As for religion, Cromwell was quite tolerant, giving all Christians, except for Roman Catholics,

rights. Cromwell was quite savage to Ireland, crushing many disputes and rebellions with force.

5. The monarchy was restored following the rule of Charles II. It was concerning that Charles II would restore the Roman Catholic rule. This was believed because he violated the test act by appointing Catholics to political positions. Two issues, however, were not restored. The first was the problem with religious dissenters. The second was the problem that the king was not assigned a constitutional position.
6. The English people now had more freedom, after the Bill of Rights. England had a level of somewhat religious freedom, although it was uncertain for Puritans. The English were permitted life, liberty, and property.
7. Sully revived a palette tax and worked to set up an international trade system. Richelieu weakened noble power, and recruited for an army. By weakening the nobles, Richelieu gave more power to the monarch. The monarch would become absolute. At this point, no one would be above the monarch.
8. Unlike other monarchs, Louis XIV was able to achieve cooperative relationships with the nobility. Shaken by the Fronde, Louis XIV set up Versailles as a "gilded cage for his courtiers." Louis said two key phrases about his rule: the first, L'état c'est moi, means that he is the state, and therefore, by definition, an absolute ruler. His second

phrase was, “un roi, une loi, une foi,” which translates to one king, one law, one faith, which demonstrates the extent to which he wanted to unite the country. As the above quote demonstrates, Louis XIV believed that a country must exist under one faith. Louis XIV built Versailles as a symbol of grandeur, and an escape from real life.

9. Louis XIV believed in a strong, centralized government. Louis XIV was also a very strong expansionist. He launched several militaristic campaigns. These campaigns were intended to expand French power. The most notable of the territories invaded was the Lorraine.
10. Louis XIV left France in a ruined state. The militaristic expenditures caused economic shortages, which could have led to the French Revolution. He was also able to place upon the Spanish throne a French king. He did, however, help rulers who followed him. His subversive weakening of the elites allowed more power to those who followed.

Defining Chapter 17 (up to 1740)

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Changing Role of Serfdom in Eastern Europe - Between 1500 and 1650, the peasants' freedoms declined further. Peasants were forced to become serfs. Their lands were seized. These serfs were subject to Hereditary Subjugation. This meant that they were tied to a lord, much like in feudal times.

Ottoman Turks and Austria - Following the Thirty Years' War, the Habsburgs were extremely impoverished, their economy exhausted. The Habsburgs had long been in a conflict with the Ottoman Turks. This feud was provoked by religious differences, as the Habsburgs were Catholic, and Ottomans Muslim. The Ottomans were ruled by a sultan. They were much more tolerant of religious differences than their European counterparts.

Pragmatic Sanction - The Habsburg states consisted of three parts. The three parts were: the old Austria, Bohemia, and the kingdom of Hungary. The Habsburgs were aware that this union could easily fall apart, so Charles VI passed Pragmatic Sanction. This stated that all states were supposed to be passed on together, to a single Habsburg monarch. This also allowed for any Habsburg ruler, male or female, could receive the empire.

Hohenzollern - The Hohenzollern family were the rulers of Prussia, and what is today Germany. They did not have much true power. The elector of

Brandenburg was a position that allowed, along with 6 other electors, to elect a Holy Roman Emperor. Electors, however, held no military strength. Brandenburg would become known as the “sand-box of the Holy Roman Empire.”

Frederick William the Great Elector - The Thirty Years’ War ravaged modern day Germany. This helped achieve absolutism. Frederick William the Great Elector would come to power during this dark time. One of his big goals was to unify the three provinces, which were: Brandenburg, Prussia, and scattered areas along the Rhine. All of these territories were controlled by Germans, however all of the estates were separate.

Junkers - The German estates in Brandenburg and Prussia were controlled by wealthy, land-owning elites. These elites were known as Junkers. Land-owning elites controlled much of Europe, not just Germany. This was true for places such as England. If the Great Elector had not come to power, constitutionalism may have prevailed earlier.

Frederick William I (The Soldier’s King) - Frederick III, who followed the Great Elector, was weak, and imitated Louis XIV. He was followed by Frederick William I, known as The Soldier’s King. He was quite the contrast to the previous supporter of the arts. He was crude and dangerous, and a great military leader. He built the best, most efficient army in Europe.

Chinggis Khan - In the 1200s, Russia, rather than being a unified country, it was a congregation of many kingdoms. It was known as the Kievan Rus (К и е в с к а я Р у с ь), with its capital at Kiev. Before its

unification, Russia was conquered, in the wintertime, by the Mongolhorde. These were people from modern day Mongolia. They were led by the notorious Chinggis Khan.

Mongol Yoke - Following the conquering of Russia, the Mongols had to set up some kind of rules. They permitted for the Russians to have their own rulers, as long as they paid tribute to the Mongols. This was known as the Mongol Yoke. A new capital, known as Saray, was built on the lower Volga (В о л г а). The Mongols were regarded as the supreme power.

Ivan III - The Russians were tired of bowing down to the Khan supreme ruler. Ivan III emerged, and wanted to kick out the Khan. He consolidated power around Moscow, and took Novgorod. He nearly reached the Baltic Sea. He became the absolute ruler, or Czar.

Boyars - During this time, Russia had a feudal-like system set up. Like all other governments, Russia had its share of nobles. These Russian nobles were known as the Boyars. This is where the term boyard nobility comes from. These boyars would often rule their own princedoms.

Ivan the Terrible (И в а н Г р о з н ы й) - Service nobility refers to a system in which members receive land, only if they serve in the army. Under Ivan IV, or Ivan the Terrible (И в а н Г р о з н ы й), this service nobility accelerated. Ivan IV married Anastasia of the Romanov family, the same family that would rule Russia for many years. He waged war on the

remaining Mongol empire. He captured vast territories, and expanded Russia to sizes never before seen.

Cossacks - Many peasants were mistreated by service nobles. These peasants fled to the newly conquered territories in the east. There, they formed groups. These groups engaged in outlaw activities. They would become known as the Cossacks.

Michael Romanov (Михаил Романов) - Following the death of Ivan the Terrible, there was a search for a true czar. This was because Ivan had left no male heirs. It was finally decided that Michael Romanov, the grandnephew of Anastasia, Ivan's wife, would be king. He was only 16 at the time. Michael's election restored Russia.

Peter the Great (Пётр Великий) - Although he was an absolute ruler, Peter the Great was one of the greatest Russian leaders. Thus the name, the Great. Peter was one of the most western-influenced leaders of Russia. He wanted to continue expansion of the vast empire. Most notably, he forced Russia to update its technologies alongside other European countries.

Baroque - Many Russian czars loved the beautiful style of baroque. Examples of this can be seen in the massive palaces, one of which is the Winter Palace. This baroque showed of power. It was a symbol of grandeur, and wealth. Such palaces were built to overawe people.

1. Sweden was on the decline because of its military conquest. Carolus Rex, or Charles XII started of with a great conquest, winning many battles, however The Great Northern War, most notably the battle of Poltava, would cause the empire to lose power. The Ottoman empire suffered many defeats from the Austrian Habsburgs. Poland was declining since the mid 17th century. This was due to the political instability and lack of reforms which plagued Poland.
2. The Hohenzollerns were able to unite due to the weakened states following the Thirty Years' War. Frederick William I, or the Soldier's King came to power. He was a very strong ruler, creating a large army. The military was important to establish Prussia as a true power in Europe. It was also necessary to defend from attacks.
3. The Habsburgs were defeated by the French. The Hohenzollerns tried to conquer the remaining, weakened Habsburgs to gain more land. This started a struggle between the two powers. The Hohenzollerns are generally associated with Prussia. The Habsburgs are generally associated with Austria.
4. The Mongol conquest, although it may seem quite the contrary, helped the Russians. By conquering them, it permitted for them to emerge from the Middle Ages stronger than the other European countries. In its early days, Moscow was a trade stop, and was a forested area. It proved useful to the rebels due to the fact that the Mongols were unable to

attack Moscow. This would weaken, and eventually overthrow, the Mongols.

5. Russia became a great power due to its vast size, and rulers, such as Peter the Great. Peter began a series of reforms. He drew ideas from the west, and would implement them into the Russian society. He forced Russia to modernize to be able to compete with other military powers. This would prove to be a great step towards Russia's emergence.