

Unit 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 – c. 1815

Chapter 15

Reading Notes Packet Instructions

1. Complete the Terms & Names
2. Complete the Readings
 - a. Take notes as you read the chapter, use the focus throughout the packet to complete the notes
 - b. Please use bullet point format**
3. SAQ
 - a. At the end of the packet there will be an SAQ, answer the SAQ to the best of your ability.
 - b. Remember Spill the TEA
 - i. Topic Sentence (Mini Thesis)
 - ii. Evidence (name drop, provide specific evidence, event)
 - iii. Analysis (Wrap it up and connect it back to the prompt)

Terms & Names

Terms & Names	Definition + Significance	Page #
Witchcraft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - trials of women who were called heretics for avant-garde ideologies 	
Thirty Years War	<p>Bohemian Phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Began in one of the Habsburgs' own territories - 1617 Hasburg Archduke Ferdinand became king <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ferdinand was a devout Catholic who began a process of re-Catholicization(ing) Bohemia and strengthening royal power - The Protestant nobles rebelled against Ferdinand in May 1618 and proclaimed their resistance by throwing two of the Habsburg governors and a secretary out of a window in the royal castle in Prague. This is known as the defenestration of Prague - The Bohemian's deposed Ferdinand, and elected as his replacement the Protestant ruler Elector Frederick V, who was also the head of the Protestant Union <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead to greater Protestant control in the Holy Roman Empire - Fredinand sought the aid of the imposing forces of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria and the Catholic League - Battle of White Mountain outside of Prague on November 8, 1620 - Emperor Ferdinand declared Bohemia a hereditary Habsburg possession, confiscated the land of the Protestant nobles and established catholicism as a the sole region <p>Danish Phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - King Christian IV of Denmark <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A lutheran intervned on behalf of the Protestant cause by leading an army into northern Germany - ----- 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Made an anti-Habsburg and anti-Catholic alliance with the United Provinces and England. He also wanted to gain possession of some Catholic territories in northern Germany to benefit his family <p>Swedish Phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden (1611 - 1632) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Military genius - Brought disciplined and well-equipped Swedish army to Northern Germany - He was also a devout Lutheran who felt compelled to aid his coreligionists in Germany - Gustavus's army swept the imperial forces out of the north and moved into the heart of Germany. In desperation, the imperial side recalled Wallenstein, who was given command of the imperial army that met Gustavus's troops near Leipzig <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leipzig is in Germany <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leipzig debate - Imperial forces are holy roman empires and habsburgs - Battle of Lutzen in 1632, the Swedish forces prevailed but paid a high price for the victory when the Swedish king was killed in battle - <p>The Franco-Swedish Phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Swedes wished to continue while the French under the direction of Cardinal Richelieu the chief minister of King Louis XIII, entered the war directly, - The Catholic French were now supporting the Protestant Swedes against the Catholic Habsburgs of Germany and Spain. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - French would prevail, and become a powerhouse in the later parts of the 17th century - Catholic French were supporting Protestant Swedes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More about nationalism, imperialism, expanding than religion - They wanted to expand into Germany and secure their border - The Battle of Rocroi in 1643 proved decisive as the French beat the Spanish and brought an end to Spanish military greatness - The French then moved into victories over the imperialist Bavarian armies in southern Germany <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Near Munich - They pillaged many villages, tortured normal villagers trying to get by because of the Little Ice Age and food storage 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Burning people alive, raping, torturing to death - Mass devastation, and they want to end the war quickly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In some places up to 50% of the people were lost - The war in Germany was officially ended by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 	
Peace of Westphalia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peace of Westphalia ensured that all German states, including the Calvinist ones, were free to determine their own religion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Peace of Westphalia also made it clear that religion and politics were now separate 	
English Civil War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First phase of the English Civil War parliament prevailed with the creation of the New Model Army - Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One of the leaders of the civil war - anger at Charles, he got executed 	
Glorious Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A group of seven prominent English noblemen invited William of Orange, husband to Mary, to invade England. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - William and Mary raised an army and invaded England while James, his wife, and their infant son fled to France - England embarked on a “Glorious Revolution” not over the issue of whether there would be a monarchy but rather over who would be a monarch 	
Thomas Hobbes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (1588-1679) Hobbes’s name has been associated with the state’s claim to absolute authority over its subjects - Hobbes claimed that in the state of nature, before society was organized, human life was “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.” - Humans were guided not by reason and moral ideals but by animalistic instincts and a ruthless struggle for self-preservation. - Idea that humans were inherently selfish 	

John Locke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (1632 - 1704) argued against the absolute rule of one man. Locke's experience of English politics during the Glorious Revolution was incorporated into a political work called two Treatises of Government - Natural rights - to life liberty and a property 	
Holy Roman Empire		
Gustavus Adolphus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden (1611 - 1632) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Military genius - Brought disciplined and well-equipped Swedish army to Northern Germany - He was also a devout Lutheran who felt compelled to aid his coreligionists in Germany - Gustavus's army swept the imperial forces out of the north and moved into the heart of Germany. In desperation, the imperial side recalled Wallenstein, who was given command of the imperial army that met Gustavus's troops near Leipzig 	
Absolutism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An Absolute Monarchy meant that the sovereign power of ultimate authority in the state rested in the hands of a King - Sovereign power meant having the authority to make laws, taxes, administer justice, control state administrative system, and determine foreign policy - In the case of King Louis XIII and XIV absolutism also meant to rule by divine-right - Divine Right: God had established the king as king to rule over the people, and since the kings got their power from god, their authority was absolute 	
Divine Right Monarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - God had established the king as king to rule over the people, and since the kings got their power from god, their authority was absolute 	
Jacques Bossuet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - chief theorist of divine right monarchy 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - argued first that government was divinely ordained so that humans could live in an organized society - God established kings and through them reigned over all the people in the world 	
Louis XIV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Louis was born in 1639 and he inherited the throne at the age of four i 1643 - Louis XIV and Anne of Austria struggled to have a child, so when Louis XIV was born, he was named the Sun King and was considered a divine gift - Louis XIV at a young age was forced to study history, policy, language, and art. He was really into space. - When Mazarin died in 1661 Louis XIV took personal control of his reign and declared that he would rule as a sovereign king and absolutely <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Louis was upset with the Fronde that had humiliated his early reign, declared to never allow nobles to have that much power again - Edict of Fontainebleau <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only Catholic in France, if you were Protestant you would be persecuted - 	
Cardinal Richelieu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Swedes wished to continue while the French under the direction of Cardinal Richelieu the chief minister of King Louis XIII, entered the war directly, <p>Richelieu sought to consolidate royal power and by restraining the power of the nobility, he transformed France into a strong, centralized state.</p>	
Taille	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - annual direct tax usually levied on land or property - increased 2.5x from 1610 to 1643 - tried to combat French debt 	
Cardinal Mazarin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When Richelieu died in 1642 and Louis XIII in 1643, Louis XIV became King at the age of four. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mazarin was trained by Richelieu and held an important role in the early reign of Louis XIV - Until 1661 mazarin and Anne of Austria, took regency and controlled much of the government until Louis XIV was of age 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - However, Mazarin was strongly disliked among the French. Due to heavy taxes imposed to pay for the Thirty Years War, Mazarin's regency led to the First and Second Fronde. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The French strongly believed that the people who should govern them should be French and Mazarin was Italian - The Fronde (1648-1652) was a series of civil war uprisings of parliament and nobles. However, the uprisings failed and only made the French central government stronger 	
Parlement of Paris	The Parlement of Paris would hold sessions inside the medieval royal palace on the Île de la Cité, nowadays still the site in Paris of the Hall of Justice. The parliament also had the duty to record all royal edicts and laws.	
First Fronde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - revolt of the nobles against the rule of Mazarin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - as a foreigner, he was greatly disliked by all elements of the French population - they also resented the centralized administrative power being built up at the expense of the provincial nobility - 1648-1649 	
Second Fronde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1650-1652 - led by nobles of the sword - interested in overthrowing Mazarin for their own purposes: to secure their positions and increase their own power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the nobles began fighting each other instead of Mazarin 	
Versailles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One of the most important aspects of Louis XIV's absolute monarchy was the construction of Versailles - Versailles was Louis XIII's old hunting lodge, the area was a literal marsh <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Louis XIV however decided to reconstruct Versailles into one of the largest and most extravagant palaces. - Construction started in 1661, however the official move to Versailles was not until 1682 - In 1682, Louis finalized Versailles and moved the entire nobility and courtiers under one roof. At any given time, there were 10,000 people living at Versailles 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the first time ever, the King could watch over every single noble and member of the court. The King restricted the power of the courtier and diminished their role by occupying them with activities and extravagant events. 	
Jean-Baptiste Colbert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Controller general of finances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase wealth and power in France - Decrease the need for imports and increase exports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - France began investing in French academies and arts to increase wealth - Invited Royals from other countries and empires to attend grand balls at Versailles and exchange goods - Under Colbert, roads, canals and French goods increased. - However, even though there is credit given to Colbert for his finances, Louis XIV reign was absurdly expensive and the cost of building Versailles was nearly two billion dollars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not to mention the ceremonies, rituals, events, concerts, and firework shows that Louis XIV put on to entertain his nobility caused national debt - Additionally, Louis XIV was war frenzy and involved France into many unnecessary wars during his reign of absolutism 	
The Wars of Louis XIV	<p>War of Devolution 1667- 1668</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1667, Louis began his first war by invading the Spanish Netherlands to his north and Franche-Comte' to the east - Devolution was a local custom governing the inheritance of land in certain province of the Spanish Netherlands, by which daughters of a first marriage were preferred to sons of subsequent marriages; and Louis XIV of France began the war on the pretext that this custom should apply to sovereign territories also, so that his wife, Marie-Therese, should succeed her father, Philip IV of Spain - But the Triple Alliance of the Dutch, English, and Swedes forced Louis to sue for peace in 1668 and accept a few towns in the Spanish Netherlands for his efforts <p>Dutch War 1672 - 1678</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He never forgave the Dutch for arranging the Triple Alliance and sought to continue the fight for Spanish Nevada 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With England against the Dutch, Louis mounted an invasion of the Dutch Republic in May 1672 that was supported by the British navy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - France invaded the United Provinces with some initial success. However, the Dutch were able to fight back by flooding Amsterdam and weakening the French - The French victories led Brandenburg, Spain, and the Holy Roman Empire to form a new coalition that forced Louis to end the Dutch War by making peace at Nimwegen in 1678 <p>Nine Years War - 1689 - 1697</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The creation of the League of Augsburg, consisted of Spain, the Holy Roman Empire, the United Provinces, Sweden, and England, which led to Louis's third war, the War of the League of Augsburg or the Nine Years war - This was mainly a rival battle between the Bourbon and Habsburg dynasties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All due to the succession of the Spanish throne because that country's Habsburg ruler, King Charles II, was unable to produce heirs and was practically on his deathbed - The inheritance would have to be through the female line, and through marriage alliances the Bourbons of France (Louis XIV and Maria-Therese of Spain) could take over the Habsburg empire - Brought economic depression and famine to France. The Treaty of Ryswick ending the war forced Louis to give up most of his conquests in the empire, although he was allowed to keep Strasbourg and part of Alsace. <p>The War of the Spanish Succession - (1702 - 1713)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Charles II, the childless Habsburg ruler, left the throne of Spain in his will to a grandson of Louis XIV. When the latter became king Philip V of Spain after Charles's death the war started because this would create Bourbon Habsburgs hegemony over Europe - The war consisted of battles all over Europe and colonial America. The war finally came to an end with the Peace of Utrecht in 1713 and of Rastatt in 1714 - Although these peace treaties confirmed Philip V as the Spanish ruler, initiated a Spanish Bourbon dynasty that would last into the twentieth century, they also affirmed that the thrones of Spain and France were to remain separated - The real winner in this war was England, which received the French possessions of Newfoundland, Hudson Bay Territory and Nova Scotia in America. Though France by its sheer size 	
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	and position remained a great power, England had emerged as a formidable naval force	
Phillip III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - was characterized by a successful peaceful foreign policy in western Europe and internally by the expulsion of the Moriscos (Christians of Moorish ancestry) and government by the king's favourites. - From the beginning, Philip placed affairs entirely in the hands of a favourite, Francisco Gómez de Sandoval y Rojas, marqués de Denia, - Remote from his subjects, Philip spent huge sums on court entertainments and neglected Spain's growing economic problems, which were to reach crisis proportions in the following reign. 	
Phillip IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - His reign was one of the most momentous in medieval history because Philip successfully challenged the traditional power of the papacy in France, thereby strengthening the monarchy. - raised money through rigorous collection of incomes due, forced loans, high taxes, and debasement of the coinage. The Jews were expelled from France in 1306 and the "Lombards" (Italian bankers) in 1311. The property of each group was confiscated. Philip also seized the wealth of the Knights Templar after pressuring the weak Pope Clement V into suppressing them. 	
Phillip II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - His reign as Spain's king began the Golden Age, a period of great cultural growth in literature, music and the visual arts. He was also the King of England through his marriage to Mary Tudor for four years. - e sought to limit the spread of Protestantism, and he ultimately completed the work of unification begun by Ferdinand and Isabella (the "Catholic Monarchs") in the Iberian Peninsula. Read more about the house of Habsburg and the Habsburg dynasty. 	
Frederick William the Great Elector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Bohemian's deposed Ferdinand, and elected as his replacement the Protestant ruler Elector Frederick V, who was also the head of the Protestant Union <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead to greater Protestant control in the Holy Roman Empire - Ferdinand sought the aid of the imposing forces of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria and the Catholic League - Battle of White Mountain outside of Prague on November 8, 1620 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emperor Ferdinand declared Bohemia a hereditary Habsburg possession, confiscated the land of the Protestant nobles and established catholicism as the sole religion 	
Frederick III	He instituted absolute monarchy in Denmark-Norway in 1660 , confirmed by law in 1665 as the first in Western historiography. He also ordered the creation of the Throne Chair of Denmark.	
Treaty of Karlowitz	1699, peace treaty signed at Sremski Karlovci (Ger. <i>Karlowitz</i>), N Serbia. It was concluded between the Ottoman Empire on the one side and Austria, Poland, and Venice on the other. The preceding war (1683–97) had resulted in the Ottoman defeat in 1697, thereby forcing the Ottomans to consent to the treaty. All Hungary (including Transylvania but not the Banat of Temesvar), Croatia, and Slavonia were ceded to Austria by the Ottomans. Podolia passed to Poland, and the Peloponnesus and most of Dalmatia passed to Venice. Russia, also at war with the Ottomans, captured Azov in 1696 and concluded a separate peace treaty with Turkey in 1700.	
Hohenzollern Dynasty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1609, the Hohenzollerns inherited some lands in the Rhine valley in western Germany, 9 years later they received the duchy of Prussia. By the 17th century, then, the dominions of the house consisted of 3 disconnected masses in western, central, and eastern Germany 	
Leopold I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holy Roman Emperor - encouraged the eastward movement of the Austrian Empire, but he was sorely challenged by the revival of Ottoman power 	
Boyars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - russian nobility 	
Intendants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - System created by Cardinal Richelieu in order to weaken the nobility. The system replaced local officials with middle-class or minor noble civil servants and each of the country's thirty-two districts had an intendant responsible for maintaining justice, police, and finance. As a result of this system, the French government became more efficient and centrally controlled. - 	

Procurators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a layman who represented the interests of the tsar and assured Peter of effective domination of the church 	
Janissaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christian boys who had been taken from their parents, converted to the Muslim faith, and subjected to rigid military discipline to form an elite core of 8,000 troops personally loyal to the sultan. 	
gentry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people who own land - any of England's gentry were Puritans, and these Puritan gentry not only formed an important and substantial part of the House of Commons, the lower house of Parliament, but also held important positions locally as justices of the peace and sheriffs. AND THEY WERE PISSED OFF 	
Mannerism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the midst of religious wars and the growth of absolutism, European culture continued to flourish. The era was blessed with a number of important artists and writers. - After the Renaissance, European art passed through a number of stylistic changes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The artistic Renaissance came to an end when a new movement called mannerism emerged in Italy in the 1520s and 1530s - Mannerism reflected this environment in its deliberate attempt to break down the High Renaissance principles of balance, harmony, and moderation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Italian Mannerist painters deliberately distorted the rules of proportion by portraying elongated (long) figures that conveyed a sense of suffering and a strong emotional atmosphere filled with anxiety and confusion. 	
Baroque	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A new movement, Baroque, eventually replaced Mannerism in the last half of the sixteenth century <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Embraced by the Catholic reform movement, and especially at the Catholic courts of the Habsburgs in Madrid, Prague (car, gar, zar verb), Vienna, and Brussels - Baroque artists sought to bring together the Classical ideals of Renaissance art with the spiritual feelings of the sixteenth century religious revival. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Baroque painting style was known for its use of dramatic effect to arouse the emotions. - Baroque art and architecture reflected the search for power - Baroque churches and palaces were magnificent and richly detailed. Kings and princes wanted others to be in awe of their power 	
Oliver Cromwell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cromwell was well disciplined and trained in military tactics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supported by the New Model Army - The new model army, Parliament ended the first phase of the civil war with the capture of king Charles I in 1646 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Charles took advantage of the division between parliament and flee to seek help from the scots - Oliver cromwell and New Model Army were angered by the fleeing of charles - Start of the second Civil War(1648) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that ended with Cromwell's victory and the capture of the king - The king was captured on a charge of treason and adjudged that Charles Stuart, was a tyrant, traitor, murderer, and public enemy to the good people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On January 30, 1649, Charles was beheaded (captured for a 2nd time) - Started by the anger of parliaments by the flee of charles I 	
The Golden Age of the Dutch Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic prosperity, fueled by the role of the Dutch as carriers of European trade - New City Center <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 1610, there were 60,000 inhabitants in Amsterdam. - In 1613, rapid growth caused the city government to approve an "urban expansion plan" that increased the city's territory from 500 to 1800 acres through the construction of three large concentric canals. - Trade and Goods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The city soon became a crossroads for the exchange of many of Europe's chief products - Chief port for the Dutch West Indian and East Indian trading companies 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - City industries turned imported raw materials into finished goods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Producer of woolen cloth, refined sugar and tobacco products, glass, beer paper, books jewelry, and leather goods - By the 1700s, Amsterdam was the principal supplier of military goods in Europe. - - Calvinist background of the burgher, bourgeoisie (middle class) Dutch led them to adopt a simple lifestyle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They wore dark clothes and lived in simply furnished houses known for their steep narrow stairways - "Cleanliness is next to godliness" - New inventions that furthered Dutch society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Street lights, fire hoses, canals, and new ships - Paintings that depicted everyday life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dutch painters delighted in painting scenes of domestic life, especially the lives of the wealthy burghers who prospered from trade, finance, and manufacturing 	
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Textbook Readings/Notes

432 - 435 End at Thirty Years War

435 - 440 End at The Practice of Absolutism: Western Europe

440 - 445

446 - 447

448 - 455 End at Limited Monarchy and Republics

455 - 457

458 - 463

464 - 469

Reading Notes: Ch. 15 State Building and The Search For Order in the Seventeenth Century 432-469**DIRECTIONS:**

1. For each section answer the focus question (FQ) using the information in the text.
 - a. Answers should be in bullet point form
 - b. Should cover, who, what, where, when, why

Social Crises, War and Rebellion (pg. 433)

Focus Question: What Economic, Social, and Political crises did Europe experience in the first half of the seventeenth century?

- little ice age made agriculture very difficult
 - with the inflation caused by the Age of Exploration and the large influx of gold, many commoners couldn't afford basic necessities
- many women who had avant-garde ideologies were considered heretics, and were often executed
- there was a rise in absolutism, and many of the nobility were unhappy that their power was being taken away

The Practice of Absolutism (pg. 440)

Focus Question: What was absolutism in theory, and how did its actual practice in France reflect or differ from the theory?

- Absolutism was just one ruler that had all the power, or absolute power
- Its practice in France reflected the theory of absolutism, since Louis XIV distracted the nobles using the Palace of Versailles, which indirectly took away some of their power.

The Reign of Louis XIV (pg. 441-447)

- Louis was born in 1639 and he inherited the throne at the age of four in 1643
- Louis XIV and Anne of Austria struggled to have a child, so when Louis XIV was born, he was named the Sun King and was considered a divine gift
- Louis XIV at a young age was forced to study history, policy, language, and art. He was really into space.

- When Mazarin died in 1661 Louis XIV took personal control of his reign and declared that he would rule as a sovereign king and absolutely
 - Louis was upset with the Fronde that had humiliated his early reign, declared to never allow nobles to have that much power again
 - Edict of Fontainebleau
 - Only Catholic in France, if you were Protestant you would be persecuted

Absolutism in Central, Eastern and Northern Europe (pg. 448)

Focus question: What developments enabled Brandenburg-Prussia, Austria and Russia to emerge as major powers in the seventeenth century?

- Brandenburg-Prussia gained power with the guidance of the Hohenzollern and his development of a strong army and trading/mercantile practices. Austria and Russia were led by Leopold.

Limited Monarchy and Republics (pg. 455)

What were the main issues in the struggle between king and Parliament in seventeenth-century England, and how were they resolved?

- When the king arrested some members of the more radical faction in Parliament, a large group in Parliament led by John Pym and his fellow Puritans decided that the king had gone too far
- First phase of the English Civil War parliament prevailed with the creation of the New Model Army
- Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658)
 - One of the leaders of the civil war
- After eleven years of exile, Charles II (1660 - 1685) returned to England and became the king of England
 - The restoration of the monarchy and the House of Lords did not mean however, that the work of the english revolution was undone
 - Parliament kept much of the power it had won: its role in the government was acknowledged, the necessity for its consent to taxation was accepted, and arbitrary courts were still abolished
- After the restoration of the monarchy, a new Parliament(the Cavalier Parliament) met in 1661 and restored the Anglican Church as the official church of England
 - Laws were passed to force everyone, particularly Catholics and Puritan Dissenters, to conform to the Anglican Church
 - Charles, however, was sympathetic to Catholicism

The Flourishing of European Culture (pg. 464)

How did the artistic and literary achievements of this era reflect the political and economic developments of the period?

- In England and Spain, writing reached new heights between 1580s and 1640
 - Written in vernacular .
- Much of the English cultural flowering of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries occurred during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.
 - William Shakespeare exhibited a remarkable understanding of the human condition in theater and literature
- In Spain, companies ran the 1st professional theaters, which were established in Seville and Madrid in the 1570s
- Touring companies brought the latest Spanish plays to all parts of the Spanish Empire
 - including Mexico City in the New World

Short Answer Question (SAQ) Practice (10 points)

Read prior to answering this question. Be sure to distinguish A, B, and C.

REMEMBER “Spill the TEA”

T: topic sentence (mini-thesis)

E: evidence (name drop +)

A: analysis (explain how your evidence connects & supports your answer)

1. Directions: In your responses, be sure to address all parts of the questions you answer. Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable. Be sure to label A, B, and C.

- a. Describe one political effect of the Thirty Years’ War and the Peace of Westphalia
- b. Describe one economic effect of the Thirty Years’ War and the Peace of Westphalia
- c. Describe one religious effect of the Thirty Years’ War and the Peace of Westphalia

- a. **One political effect of the Thirty Years’ War and the Peace of Westphalia was that religion and politics were starting to separate. For example, the pope was ignored in all decisions at Westphalia. In this period of time, political motives became guiding forces in public affairs as religion moved towards a matter of personal affairs.**
- b. **One economic effect of the Thirty Years’ War and the Peace of Westphalia was that it required a large amount of soldiers to fight. These soldiers were not only hard to find, but also hard to fund. If a country wanted to fund these soldiers, they needed to impose heavy taxes on the civilians, making it even harder for them to live along with the rise in inflation.**
- c. **One religious effect of the Thirty Years’ War and the Peace of Westphalia is that the Peace of Westphalia allowed all German states to determine their own religion. This made it so that even Calvinists were able to practice their own religion without being prejudiced.**

