CHAPTER 16, SECTION 1

Spanish Power Grows
Charles V Inherits Throne

- 1516 → Ferdinand and Isabella’s grandson Charles I became king
  - He now is in control of the colonies in Americas
- 1519 → Charles I other grandfather died and he inherited Hapsburg empire (includes Holy Roman emp.)
  - He then took the name Charles V
Charles V’s Empire
Ruling Two Empires

- Charles was in constant warfare
  - He was a dedicated Catholic who fought to end Protestantism
- After years of conflict he was forced to let others practice their own belief
- Eventually, the Hapsburg Empire became too big to rule for one man; he divided it
  - Charles V gave up his titles and entered a monastery in 1556
Describe Charles V

- Make a quick list of what you know about Charles V:
Philip II Gains Power

- Philip II - given Spain, Netherlands, and Spanish American colonies (ruled 42 years)

- He expanded Spanish influence and strengthened the Catholic Church
  - Philip made his own power absolute
  - He devoted most of his time to government work
Eventually, Philip made every part of the government responsible to him

He reigned as an **absolute monarch** (complete authority)

- Stated that he ruled by divine right
- Saw himself as a guardian of the Roman Catholic Church
- Wanted religious unity so he turned the Inquisition against Protestants
Philip’s Marriages

1 – Maria of Portugal (alliance)

2 – Mary Tudor of England (alliance)

3 – Elizabeth Valois of France (alliance)

4 – Anna of Austria (alliance)

Therefore, Philip had an influential role in all Europe’s major royal houses.
Battles in Mediterranean

- **The Ottoman Empire** - a constant threat to Spain in the Mediterranean

- **Battle of Lepanto (1571)** → Spain defeats Ottomans off the coast of Greece easily
  - showed how powerful Spain had become
Battle in Netherlands

- Philip battled rebels in the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg
  - (richest part of Philip’s empire)

- Protestants resisted Philip’s power and Catholics resisted high taxes
Philip vs. Queen Elizabeth

- 1580s → Philip saw Queen Elizabeth as his major Protestant enemy
  - (Elizabeth supported the Dutch against Spain)

- SPANISH ARMADA 1588 - Philip prepared a huge armada (fleet) to carry a Spanish invasion against England
  - 130 ships, 20,000 men, 2,400 pieces of artillery (Spain was very confident)
In the English channel, the large Spanish ships were outmaneuvered by lighter, faster English ships. This marked the beginning of the end for Spain’s power. 1600s → Spain’s power and prosperity declined. Philip II’s successors were far less capable than he was to rule.
Spain’s Golden Age

- 1550-1650 → Spain’s Golden Age
  - Philip II was a huge patron of the arts and literature
  - This century produced several famous Spanish writers and painters
    - **Writers**: Miguel de Cervantes (comedy), Lope de Vega (comedy/romance)
    - **Painters**: El Greco → master of Spanish painting (religious pictures)
Review

1) Why did Charles V eventually give up his titles as ruler/prince and go into a monastery?
   - A  His empire was too small for his liking
   - B  He wanted to practice religion
   - C  He wanted to find a new wife
   - D  His empire became too big to rule

2) Philip II is considered to be which type of ruler?
   - A  Democratic President
   - B  King
   - C  Aristocrat
   - D  Absolute Monarch
Henry IV Restores Order

- 1600s → France becomes the most powerful country in Europe
- 1589 → Henry IV inherits throne and fights against Catholic opposition
  - Under Henry, the gov’t reached into every aspect of French life
  - Officials administered justice, repaired roads, built bridges and revived farming
  - Henry set the foundation for absolute rule
Absolute Monarch Rises

- Louis XIV inherited the throne in 1643 at the age of FIVE
  - Disorder would sweep across France
- Eventually, Louis XIV stood firmly on his divine right to rule
- At 23 years old, he took FULL control of the government
  - Called himself the Sun King (center of universe)
Louis XIV

- Never called a meeting of the Estates General
  - Representatives from all of the French social classes
  - Estates General now has no power
- Louis expanded bureaucracy and app’td **intendants** → royal officials who collected taxes, recruited soldiers, and carried out his policies
Louis XIV

- Often gave intendant jobs to wealthy middle class men for support
- Built the French army into the strongest in Europe
  - France would pay, feed, train and supply 300,000 soldiers
  - Louis used this army to enforce his policies at home and abroad
Countryside, near Paris → Louis turned a hunting lodge into a palace
- a magnificent building
Millions of flowers, trees, etc. filled the fields at Versailles
This was Louis seat of government
- Nobles, officials and servants were all present
Patronizing the Arts

- Louis supported a “splendid” century of the arts.
- Painting, music, architecture, and decorative arts of France began to be used all over Europe.
- Louis sponsored the French Academies...set high standards for both arts and sciences.
Costly Wars

- During Louis' 72-year reign, France was the strongest country of Europe.
  - However, some decisions he made eventually led to decline.
- He poured vast resources into wars to expand France's borders.
  - Rival countries would work together to prohibit this from happening.
  - Dutch and English had a strong alliance.
Strong State Declines

- 1700 → Louis’s grandson takes the throne in Spain (Philip V)
  - Neighboring nations fought to prevent the union of France & Spain
- The War of Spanish Succession dragged on until 1713
  - France signed the Treaty of Utrecht: stated Philip would remain king and the two crowns would not unite
CHAPTER 16, SECTION 3

Parliament Triumphs in England
Tudors Work w/ Parliament

- From 1485-1603 England was ruled by Tudor monarchs (family)
- They believed in divine right and worked very closely w/Parliament
- Elizabeth I also consulted and controlled Parliament when in power
- She was a popular and successful ruler in England
Century of Revolution

- Elizabeth died in 1603 with no children
- Her heir was a distant relative: James Stuart (King of Scotland)
- Stuarts were not as popular or as skilled in dealing with Parliament as the Tudors
  - They also inherited problems that Henry and Elizabeth had never dealt with which created conflict with Parliament
Stuarts Issue a Challenge

- James I agreed to rule England according to the laws and customs
- But, he began to lecture Parliament about divine right...this led to multiple disagreements with Parliament
  - James eventually dissolved Parliament and collected taxes on his own
  - James also clashed with religious groups such as Protestants and Puritans
Parliament Responds

- 1625 → Charles I takes the throne
- Continued the ways of James: 1) take $$$, 2) imprisonment w/o trial
- Eventually Parliament made him sign the **Petition of Right**: prohibited the king from raising taxes without Parliament
  - Eventually he ignores the document and rules without Parliament for 11 years
Long Parliament Begins

- 1640 → Parliament is known as “Long Parliament” because it lasted on and off until 1653
- Actions triggered greatest political revolution in English history
  - Parliament tried and executed Charles I chief ministers
  - Declared Parliament could not be dissolved w/o its own consent
Fighting a Civil War

- Clashes b/t the King and Parliament led to the English Civil War
  - **Cavaliers** (rich followers of Charles) vs. **Roundheads** (common folk supporting Oliver Cromwell)
- Parliament won out and executed Charles I (beheaded)
  - Sent message to Europe that no ruler in England could claim absolute power
The House of Commons abolished the monarchy, House of Lords, and the official Church of England

Declared England a Republic known as the Commonwealth

Under the leadership of Cromwell
- This was the Rise of the Puritans
- Wanted to purify England
Puritan Influence

- Parliament put in place laws that ensured Sunday was reserved for religious observance.
- They encouraged education for all people (wanted all to read the Bible).
- Believed in religious freedom and welcomed back the Jewish followers after 350 years of exile.
Commonwealth Ends

- After Cromwell’s death, many were tired of Puritan ways and military rule
- A newly elected Parliament placed Charles II on the throne
- Became a very popular ruler
  - Reopened theatres and taverns
  - Restored the Church of England but tolerated others
Glorious Revolution

- **James II** inherited the throne
  - Favored absolute rule and Catholicism
- Parliament looked to seat **William and Mary** on the throne
  - Signed the English Bill of Rights
    - Reestablished much of the Magna Carta
    - Served as a model for later governments
- This non-violent overthrow is known as the Glorious Revolution
- Established Limited Monarchy in England
Constitutional Gov’t Evolves

- Political Parties
  - Emerged in England in 1600s (powerful)
  - 1) Tories – wanted to restore old ways
  - 2) Whigs – supported Glorious Revolution (changes)

- Cabinet System
  - Est’d in 1700s-George I inherited throne, spoke no English and needed the help of Parliament to ensure order
Society Ruled by the Few

- British government eventually turned into an oligarchy – ruling power belongs to a few people
  - “Natural” Ruling Class → landowning aristocrats
  - Highest Nobles held seats in House of Lords
  - Wealthy landowners/rich businessmen controlled House of Commons
Review

1) Royal officials who collected taxes, recruited soldiers and carried government policies are…?
   ■ A Intendants
   ■ B Recruiters
   ■ C Scholars
   ■ D Aristocrats

2) The non violent overthrow in England is known as which of the following?
   ■ A Glorious Rebellion
   ■ B Glorious Age
   ■ C Glorious Time Period
   ■ D Glorious Revolution
CHAPTER 16, SECTION 4
Rise of Austria and Prussia
Thirty Years’ War

- Started in present day Czech Rep.
  - Began in May 1618
- Sparked by the fact that the Holy Roman Emperor didn’t have any control over his states
  - Actually, he seemed powerless compared to the princes that ruled
- This would divide the German states even more than they already were
Ferdinand, Catholic Hapsburg King of Bohemia, wanted to suppress Protestants and assert royal power

- Protestants rebelled and actually threw two royal officials out of a castle window

- This led to several other rebellious acts taking place

- Both sides went out to find allies and this turned into a European War
Finally in 1648 a series of treaties was accepted by all sides

- Became known as the Peace of Westphalia

This was aimed to bring European peace and settle international problems

- This settlement left the German states divided into more than 360 areas
Results

- France was the clear winner
  - Gained territories from Spain and Germany
- Hapsburgs were not successful
  - Had to accept independence from all local princes of Holy Roman Empire
- Netherlands and Switzerland won recognition of independent states
The Hapsburgs still wanted to create a strong unified state
- Kept the title “Holy Roman Emperor”
- They wanted to expand their own lands
- They would add Bohemia, Hungary, parts of Poland and Italy to Austria
  - Uniting these lands was not easy
Challenges to Unity

- The lands Hapsburgs wanted were divided by geography as well as by culture and diversity of the people
  - In many parts of the empire, people had their own language, laws, politics, and customs
- The Hapsburgs would show some control over these areas but never est’d a central gov’t like France
War of Austrian Succession

- Charles VI of Hapsburg Empire dies with no male heir
  - His daughter Maria Theresa and son Frederick II both want to be in power
  - This conflict sparked an 8 year war
- Maria eventually got support from Britain and Russia
  - She wanted to prevent Frederick from gaining anymore land
War of Austrian Succession

- Maria eventually won the support of most of her people
- She reorganized the bureaucracy and improved tax collections
- She even forced nobles and clergy to pay taxes
  - This would ease the burden of taxes and labor services on the peasants
Rivalry of Great Powers

- 1750 → Europe is dominated by Austria, Prussia, France, Britain and Russia
  - These nations formed various alliances to keep the power balanced
  - Sometimes they would switch partners
- Once in a while, this struggle would turn worldwide (Seven Years War)
  - Power shifted a few times between the rivals
CHAPTER 16, SECTION 5

Absolute Monarchy in Russia
Peter the Great Modernizes Russia

- 1682 → Peter takes the throne at age 10
  - Did not take control of government until 1689
- 1697 → Peter sets out to learn about Western ways of life
- He visited factories and art galleries, learned about anatomy, etc.
  - Brought a group of European experts to Russia to help him Westernize the country
Westernization

- Upon his return, Peter brought back technical advisors to carry out his policy of Westernization
  - Peter wanted to make Russia like Europe
  - In order to persuade his countrymen, Peter had to employ autocratic rule
  - Brought everything under his control
  - Forced the nobles (boyars) to serve the government
  - Executed those who opposed him
Peter the Great Expands

- Needed to control a “warm-water” port in order to expand
  - Open all year long
  - Wanted the area of Sweden on Baltic Sea
- Sets out on war to attain this goal
- He wins and builds St. Petersburg
  - Brought in Italian architects
    - Served as his “Window on the West”
To the Pacific

- Peter continued to expand Russia
- Sent explorers into Siberia
  - Vitus Bering...hired by Peter to explore the Pacific Coast and Bering Strait
- Russians expanded into Alaska
- Russian traders built outposts in Alaska and Northern California
Peter’s Death/Legacy

- Died in 1725 – left a mixed legacy
  - He ended Russia’s long period of isolation and expanded borders
- However, many of his ambitions died when he did
  - Nobles began to ignore his policies
- He had to use force to ensure his power which widened the gap between Russia and Europe
Peter died without an heir and without naming one specifically

This set off a power struggle in Russia with the Romanov family

After a few ineffective leaders, the Russian nobles reasserted power

Then → a new monarch firmly took the throne: Catherine the Great
Enlightened Ruler

- Catherine was an efficient, energetic ruler
- She reorganized the provincial gov’t, codified laws, and started education
- She encouraged Western ideas like Peter the Great

  - She was a student of the French thinkers who led the Enlightenment
Ruthless Absolute Monarch

- Catherine was very ruthless in her ruling:
  - She exempted the boyars from taxes and let them increase their power against the peasants
  - Peasants would eventually rebel and Catherine would make their lives worse
  - She was determined to expand borders
  - Fought the Russo-Turkish war against Ottomans and seized land from Poland
Partitions of Poland

- 1770s → Catherine, Frederick II of Prussia and Joseph II of Austria all want parts of Poland
- To avoid fighting each other, they split up the country of Poland
- Catherine took Eastern Poland
  - Poland would remain like this until 1919 when it would become independent
Review

1) Who was the clear winner of the Thirty Years War?
   - A Poland
   - B France
   - C Germany
   - D Russia

2) It can be said that Peter the Great wanted to do which of the following?
   - A Make Russia like the Middle East
   - B Make Russia like the Indian Peninsula
   - C Westernize Russia like most of Europe
   - D Create a democracy