

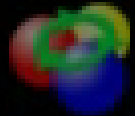
1500 – 1800

Spain, France, Russia, & England

# Absolute Monarchs in Europe

# Theory of Absolutism in Europe

- All power in the Empire rests on the land of the King or Queen
- King or Queen control all aspects of society
- Rule by Divine Right
  - God created the monarch to act as God's representative on Earth
  - Answer only to God
    - Does not owe responsibility to the people



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# Growing Power of Europe's Monarchs (3 Reasons)

## 1. Decline in feudalism

- Feudalism: Work the land in return for housing & protection
  - Society where upper class rules
- King needed to keep emerging classes under control

## 2. Rise of cities

- Control of large group of people
- Middle class supported Monarchs
  - Wanted peaceful society → Good for business

## 3. Growth of national kingdoms

- Kingdoms that expand over large areas of land

# Crisis Lead to Absolutism

- Religious & territorial conflicts led to continuous warfare
  - Caused governments to build huge armies
  - Taxes were levied to pay for soldiers
- Monarchs began to gain power by controlling religion
  - Controlled worship & social gatherings
- Wanted to be free from noble control & parliaments

# Spain's Empire

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# Phillip II

- King of Spanish Empire
  - Spain, Spanish Netherlands, American Colonies, & Portugal
- Inherited the empire from his father
- Deeply religious man
- Wealthy Empire
  - Americans supplied 339,000 lbs. of gold by 1600
  - 16,000 Tons of silver by 1560
  - Phillip kept  $\frac{1}{4}$  of all shiploads for royalty share



# Europe, 1650



- Austrian Hapsburg lands
- British Stuart lands
- French Bourbon lands
- Prussian lands
- Russian lands
- Spanish Hapsburg lands
- Boundary of Holy Roman Empire





# Phillip II

- Defender of Catholicism
- Believed it was his duty to defend Catholics
  - Attacked Muslims, Ottoman Empire, & Protestants
- Called for Catholics to fight against the Ottomans
  - Dedicated 250 ships to defeat the Ottoman fleet
- Launched ships to defeat the Protestants & lost



### Defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588

- Routes of the Armada
- Routes of the English fleet
- 🚢 Some shipwreck sites
- 🇪🇸 Spanish Hapsburg lands



# Weakening of Spain's Empire

- Gold & silver causes economic problems
  - Merchants raised prices to help corner demand
  - Easy access to silver dropped the value of silver
- Spain expelled all Jews & Muslims from Spain
  - Lost craftsmen & businessmen
- Nobles did not have to pay taxes
  - Tax burden on lower classes
  - Lower class unable to form middle class

# Weakening of Spain

- Spain borrowed money to overcome its losses
  - Made enemies rich by borrowing from them
  - France, England, Netherlands, Germany, & Italy
- The Spanish Netherlands Revolt
  - Dutch did not like Spanish
  - Phillip II taxed the Dutch & Protestants to overcome money loss
    - Protestants respond by fighting Catholics (Spain)
    - 1,500 Protestants killed
  - Dutch flood their land to drive out Spanish

# QUIZ TIME!

- You may use your notes, but if you talk to your neighbor, I will take your paper, and you will get a ZERO.
- Each ? Is worth 2 points.

- 1) the King and Queen only had to answer to who?
- 2) Religious & territorial conflicts led governments to build huge what?
- 3) Whom did Spain expel – and was eventually a reason for their decline in power.
- 4) Spain launched a failed attack on what country?
- 5) What religion was Phillip II?

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  - God
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  - England
- 5) What religion was Phillip II?
  - Catholic

# France's Monarchy

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# King Louis XIV

- Began reign at 5 years old
- Took full control after Cardinal Mazarin died
  - Louis XIV advisor
- Excluded all nobles from his councils
- Increased the power of intendants
- Jean Baptiste Colbert was his economic advisor
  - Believed in mercantilism
  - Wanted to manufacture everything instead of importing
  - Gave royal money to assist French colonies
  - Set high tariffs to discourage imports
  - Encouraged people to move to Canada to help with fur trade

# King Louis XIV

- Fought to expand France
  - Unsuccessful
  - Attacked the Dutch to gain colonies
    - Dutch flooded their land to prevent French victory
  - Wars created huge debt for French people
- Died in 1715

# King Louis XIV

- Grand Style as King
  - Large Eater
- 4 Bowls of soup
- A whole pheasant
- A partridge in garlic sauce
- 2 Slices of ham
- A salad
- A plate of pastries
- Fruit
- Hard-boiled eggs
- 500 Cooks & waiters



# Russia's Monarchy

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# Creating Absolute Rule

- Ivan III
  - Ruled 1462 – 1505
- Ivan's Accomplishments
  - Conquered territory around Moscow
  - Liberated Russia from the Mongols
  - Began to centralize Russia's government
    - Centralize: One main government in control
    - Led to absolute monarchy

# Ivan IV

- Grandson of Ivan III
- Became ruler at 3 years old (1533)
- Struggled against Boyars (Russian Nobles)
- Gained total power at 16 years old
  - Crowned himself czar
  - First Russian ruler to use the title czar
- Married Anastasia from the Romanov family
  - Family of Boyars

# Ivan the Terrible

- The “good years” 1547 – 1560
  - Won victories to add land to Russia
  - Gave Russia a code of civil laws to reduce crime
- 1560 Anastasia died
  - Began the bad period
  - Accused the Boyars of poisoning his wife
  - Formed a police force to hunt & kill suspected traitors
    - Police dressed in black robes & rode black horses
    - Killed thousands of people
  - Killed his oldest son in 1581
- Died in 1584 & youngest son takes over

Romanovs Take Over

# Russia's Monarchy (Cont)



# Romanovs Take Over

- Ivan IV son is weak physically & mentally
- Died with no heirs
  - Relatives of Ivan are killed
  - Many Boyars try to take control
- 1613 Russian cities sent representatives to choose a ruler
  - Chose Michael Romanov
    - Grandnephew of Anastasia

# Peter the Great

- Romanovs ruled from 1613 – 1917
- Peter the Great takes over
  - AKA Peter I
  - Became ruler in 1696
  - Increased the power of the czar

# Peter Rules Absolutely

- Wanted strong military & commerce
  - Modeled after Western Europe
- Reforms
  - Brought Russian Orthodox Churches under his control
  - Reduced the power of landowners
  - Brought people from lower classes to run government
  - Trained his army in European fighting tactics
    - Paid for with heavy taxes

# Peter the Great Westernizes Russia

- Introduced potatoes as a staple of Russian diet
- Started first newspaper & edited himself
  - Controls messages
- Raised women's status in society
- Ordered nobles to change to Western fashion of dress
- Set up new schools
- Fought against Sweden for access to the Baltic Sea
  - Called the area St. Petersburg

Jim, Chuck, Ollie, Chuck, Jim

# English Monarchy

# James I

- Queen Elizabeth I rules while arguing with Parliament
  - Argued over proper spending of taxes
  - Government did not have money to pay the Queen's expenses
  - Died in 1603 & left a huge debt on the government
- King James Stuart Takes Over
  - Cousin of Queen Elizabeth & King of Scotland
  - Became King James I

# James I

- Believed in Absolute Monarchs
  - “Kings are justly called gods, for that they exercise a manner of resemblance of divine power upon earth”
- Did not interact well with Parliament
- Jamestown, VA named in honor of him
- Died in 1625

# Charles I

- Son of James I
- Dissolved Parliament
  - Refused to give him money to fight wars
- Reinstates Parliament to give money
  - Parliament made Charles I sign a document known as Petition of Right
- Petition of Right (King agrees to)
  - Not imprison subjects without due cause
  - Not levy taxes without Parliament consent
  - Not house soldiers in private homes
  - Not impose martial law in peace time



# Charles I

- 1629 Charles I dissolved Parliament & refused to recall them

# English Monarchy (Cont)

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# English Civil War

- Charles I offends people of Scotland & England
  - Harsh practices in government & religious differences
- Charles I raised an army to stop protestors
  - 1642 – 1649 Supporters of Charles & opponents fought in the English Civil War
  - Scotland people asked military leader to fight Charles supporters
    - Oliver Cromwell
- Charles defeated in 1649
  - Charged with treason & sentenced to death

# Oliver Cromwell

- Became King in 1649
- Established a republic government
- Drafted a constitution in 1653
  - First of modern countries to have a constitution
  - Cromwell tore up the document & ruled as a military dictator
    - No parliament allowed
- Died in 1658
  - Parliament is reestablished

# Charles II

- New parliament chose Charles II as King
- Restored the monarchy in 1660
- Worked with Parliament for Due Process in Court
  - Habeas Corpus
  - Right to obtain a writ ordering a prisoner from jail be brought before a judge
  - Judge would decide if prisoner faced trial or set free
  - Monarchy could not put someone in jail without trial
- Died in 1688

# English Monarchy (Cont)

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# James II

- Chosen to succeed Charles II
- Catholic King
  - Appointed Catholics to high positions
  - Dissolved Parliament when they disagreed with his religion
- Had a son in 1688 to ensure his family stays in power

# James II Overthrown

- Had a daughter named Mary
  - Married William of Orange
    - Prince of the Netherlands
    - Protestant
- Parliament invited William & Mary to overthrow James II
- 1688 William led an army to England to defeat James II
  - Became known as Glorious Revolution



# Political Change

- William & Mary set up a constitutional monarchy
- No suspension of Parliament's laws
- No levying of taxes without permission from Parliament
- No interfering of freedom of speech from Parliament
- No penalty for petitioning the King about problems
- Parliament & monarchy ruled together
- Monarchy ruled with advisors who worked with Parliament
  - Advisors known as cabinets