

AP Euro - Study Guide (1st Semester)

Historiography, High Middle Ages, Renaissance,
Reformation, Tudors, Stuarts, Scientific Revolution,
Enlightenment, Enlightened Monarchs, French Revolution

~~~~~ Historiography ~~~~~

Revisionism- to edit or change the accepted analysis of a person or event

- Positive change: truth is uncovered
- Negative change: truth is covered up

Determinism/ World Wide View:

- Emphasis on the circumstances and "zeitgeist", the times
- The belief that historical events and changes are controlled by factors other than the motives and free volition of individuals.
- Factors, such as, providence, fate, destiny, geography, politics, social tradition, are most important.
- The view that the events are the unavoidable results of definite causes.
- i.e. Marxists, Shirton Nazi Germany

Great Man Theory:

- Emphasis and belief that the most important factor in shaping events in history is individuals, who possess extraordinary abilities which alter the course of history (either positively or negatively).
- i.e. Carlyle...Heroes and Hero worship, Bullock on Nazi Germany.

Elitist- historian with information that has a new theory that has never before been introduced.

Marxist Interpretation of History: The economic development of society, the consequent division of society, the consequent division of society into classes, and the struggle of these classes against each other.

Social History: Historical writing that concentrates on the study of social groups, their interrelationships, and their roles in economic and cultural structures and processes; often characterized by the use of social science theory and quantitative methods.

Political/Diplomatic History: The study of diplomacy in the past: the study of formal political relations between sovereign states, the alliances which they made, the origins of the wars which they fought and the negotiation of the peace treaties which concluded these conflicts. The study of diplomatic history has been central to the development of modern historical scholarship.

Economic History: The subfield of history devoted to the study of past economic

events; economic events may mean: (1) economic life in its broad relationship to institutional, social, and cultural life, or (2) more narrowly, problems of supply, demand, economic growth, and income distribution. The use of quantitative data and mathematical analysis is often closely associated with the field.

Cultural History: A subfield of history that attempt to achieve an integrated treatment of human activity – literary, aesthetic, intellectual, and so on, as well as political, social and economic – through the study of social forms, symbols, metaphors, styles, modes of thought.

World History: The idea of world history as history considered within the framework of the entire world. Many historians have used techniques of systematic and comparative historical analysis in an attempt to identify general or universal principles governing the operation of human societies.

Military History: the dominant motive in the more serious writing on the history of war has been didactic. Soldiers have tried to establish clearly defined principles of war, which are constant through time and whose validity can be proved by illustrations from history.

Fact- A claim to knowledge established by the methods of historical inquiry.

Thomas Carlyle:

- believed in Great Man Theory
- *Heroes, Hero Worship, and the Heroic in History*- elaborated and illustrated his theory of history. Heroes are those who have conquered their personal spiritual crises and then led their people to conquer theirs.

Sydney Harris:

- Pedantic- dull, just the facts, what you need to know
- Versus
- Poetic- many interpretations of history as well as the facts.

Wie es eigentlich gewesen – How it is, is how it should be written.

Burckhardt vs. Thorndike:

- Burckhardt: suggested that the brilliance of the Renaissance originated in the uniqueness of men who excelled in Italy in the late 15th century. (Great Man)
- Thorndike: argued that the Renaissance must be seen as an extension of the activities of the late Middle Ages. (World-Wide)

Checklist:

Four major river valleys of Civilization:

- Tigris-Euphrates
- Nile
- Indus
- Yellow

3 races of man:

- Caucasian
- Negroid
- Mongoloid

Major Periods of History:

- Pre-historic (before 3000 B.C.)
- Ancient (3000 B.C. – 500 A.D.)
- Middle Ages (500 A.D. - 1500 A.D.)
 - Early (500 – 800) : Dark Ages
 - Medieval (800 – 1300) : Feudal
 - Late (1300 – 1500)
- Modern Era (1500 – Now)

Secondary Source- second hand account, second version of what has occurred.

Primary Source- first hand account.

Chronology- topically, opposite

Objective- looking at situation unbiased

Subjective- looking at a situation with personal input and opinions, biased.

~~~~~ **High Middle Ages** (1300-1450) ~~~~~

Philip the Fair's sons- held stocks of grain back until conditions were desperate and prices high, forbade the sale of grain abroad, try and solve the problems of decreased economic wealth in France.

### Edward II of England-

- Used Parliament to set price controls.
- Condemned speculators, fear of food rioting, instead of enforcing price controls.

### The Black Death:

- Genoese ships brought the plague to Messina, it spread across Italy, and eventually throughout Europe.
- The bacillus lived in stomach of a flea and the flea resided on rats
- 2 forms- (1) Bubonic- the flea was transmitter, (2) Pneumonic- the plague was communicated directly from one person to another.
- b/c of primitive level of sanitation, urban conditions were ideal spread for the disease;lack of personal cleanliness and temporary ailments weakened the resistance to the disease.
- Symptoms:
  - boil, buba, growth that caused pain, if buba was drained thoroughly of pus could recover

- black spots and blotches on skin caused bleeding under the skin.
- Cough and spit blood, death followed days later.
- Jews were believed to have poisoned the wells of Christian communities and infected Europe, thousands were killed
- Individual merchants endowed hospitals- provided shelter and compassion for the sick rather than medical care.

#### Consequences of Black Death:

- Population decline led to increase in per capita wealth, wages rose, and more mobility among classes
- Statute of Laborers- attempted to freeze salaries and wages, couldn't be enforced, and was unsuccessful.
- Flagellants - extremists who whipped and scourged themselves as penance for their and society's sins, in the belief that the Black Death was God's punishment for humanity's wickedness
- Quarantine of arriving ships, crews, passengers, and cargoes to determine if they brought the plague

#### The Hundred Year's War:

- Edward III of England paid homage to Philip VI of France for Aquitaine, ancient inheritance of England required after Treaty of Paris, Philip confiscated the duchy b/c of expansionist French policy. – immediate cause
- Chivalry- nobility participate in war, considered an ennobling experience, displayed chivalric behavior.
- Edward the Black Prince- son of Edward III, defeat French at Poitiers and held French king for ransom.
- Henry V, soldier king- triumphed over many battles, advanced to Paris.
- Joan of Arc- heard voices telling her that King Charles VII needed to be crowned and the English expelled, won victory at Orleans and won the war. Burned under suspicion of witchcraft.

#### Consequences of the Hundred Years' War:

- "Commons"- English knights and burgesses met often and realized their mutual interest and began to meet apart from the lords.
- Parliamentary Statute of 1341- required that all non-feudal levies have parliamentary approval, acknowledges that the king of England could not tax w/o parliament consent.
- Charles VII- wanted national assembly, no one in France did: too expensive to send delegates, hindered the growth of a representative body of gov.
- Promoted **nationalism**- the feeling of unity and identity that binds people of the same country together.

#### Decline of Church Prestige

- Philip the Fair of France- wanted to control the church and its policies, pressured pope Clement V to settle in Avignon
- Babylonian Captivity- damaged papal prestige, leadership of church cut off from its historic roots, concentrated on bureaucratic matters.
- Catherine of Siena- wrote 350 letters urging the pope to return to Rome.
- Pope Gregory XI- bring papal court back to Rome, pressure put on cardinals

to elect new Italian Pope.

- Urban IV
  - wanted to abolish pluralism, absenteeism, clerical extravagance and ostentation.
  - Threatened to excommunicate some cardinals for clerical luxury
  - Cardinals excommunicate him and new pope declared at Avignon, leaving two popes
- The Great Schism
  - French antipope- Clement VII at Avignon
  - England support- Urban in Rome
  - Weakened the religious faith of many Christian and gave rise to instability and religious excesses.
- The Conciliar Movement
  - Conciliarists- believed that reform of the church could best be achieved through periodic assemblies representing all the Christian people. Favored a balance form of church government with papal authority shared with a general council.
  - Marsiglio of Padua- Defender of the Peace (Defensor Pacis) - church was subordinate to the state, the church had no inherent jurisdiction and should not own property, was excommunicated.
  - John Wyclif- urged the abolition of pilgrimages, pluralism, and absenteeism. Every Christian free of mortal sin possesses lordship. Followers were called Lollards.
  - Council at Constance- wants to end schism, reform the church and wipe out heresy. Disposed of both popes and Martin V became new pope

#### Life of the People

- William Wallace- Scottish hero who led a revolt against Edward I of England and retains importance as a symbol of resistance to English rule and of Scottish nationalism.
- Fur-collar crime- crime committed by nobility
- Peasant revolts- against nobility in France-the Jacquerie
- Richard II of England meet with leaders of revolt, tricked them and crushed uprising; in the end, rural serfdom disappeared

#### Vernacular Literature

- Dante Alighieri- Divine Comedy- vision of heaven and hell. First major work in Italian vernacular.
- Geoffrey Chaucer- Canterbury Tales- a tale of a pilgrimage of people with different backgrounds and a different story to tell.
- Francois Villon- poet, *Lais* farcical bequests to friends and enemies. *Grand Testament*- unshakeable faith in the beauty of life on earth
- Christine de Pisan- *Livre de la mutacion de fortune*, *Ditie*- Joan of the Arc's victory, *The City of Ladies*- list of great women of history and their contributions, and *The Book of Three Virtues*- advice on household management for women of all social classes in all stages of life.

~~~~~ **Renaissance** (1300-1600) ~~~~~

As early as 1300's b/c of Petrarch, Dante, & Chaucer -> 1600 to include the Elizabethan age, Shakespeare, Northern Renaissance

Reasons why it started in Italy:

- wealth from trade - wealthy merchants in major cities-> Venice, Pisa, etc.
 - became "patrons"- commissioned the arts
- studied the ancients in their lands- Ancient Rome, Greece
- Papal states - extremely wealthy
- wool & banking in Florence, Medici family
- 'great men' in Italy - many of the greatest artists weren't shy about showing their talent
- Italy was divided into city states - high competition between all of them

Humanism - "new learning" - the humanities -> educated & civilized

- Petrarch praised literature, history, philosophy, language (vernacular) - believed he was living in a new age of learning
- the ability to appreciate learning for the sake of learning
- term coined by Bruni

Classicism - using the classics of Ancient Greek, Roman thought

Individualism - spirit - confidence, not arrogance - no fear of recognition

- stressed personality, uniqueness, full development of capabilities & talents
- Leon Battista Alberti - "Men can do all things if they will"

Secularism - concern w/the material world instead of the religious world

Important writers:

Dante Alighieri - Divinia - The Divine Comedy

Chaucer - Canterbury Tales

Lorenzo Valla- On Pleasure - defends the pleasures of the senses as the highest good

Boccaccio - The Decameron - satire- not pessimistic

Rabelais - Gargantua & Pantagruel - trying to capture the essence of laughter, French secularist

Machiavelli - The Prince - "ends justify the means"- political theory

- how to gain, keep, and increase political power

Castiglione - The Courtier - rules for behavior

- man should be skilled in a variety of fields - 'Renaissance' man
- woman should make herself pleasing to the man

Pico della Mirandola - On the Dignity of Man- man possesses great dignity & there are no limits to what he can accomplish

Peter Paul Vergerio - works dealt w/the education of young men in public life and liberal arts

Cellini- Autobiography - epitomizes the spirit of individualism & achievement of one's potential

Erasmus - Education of the Christian Prince and Praise of Folly - formulated the ideology of humanism

- education is the key to reform
- Christianity is an attitude of heart & spirit
- Thomas More - British - Utopia - "no place" is the perfect place
- Cervantes - Don Quixote
- Martin Luther - 95 Theses
- Montaigne - French - wrote the first essay
 - skepticism - total knowledge is never attainable
- Pietro Aretino - letter writer, satirizer of princes

Artists:

- Giotto - realism - used chiaroscuro (light & shade)
- Ghiberti - designed the bronze doors of the Baptistery of Florence
- Da Vinci- *Mona Lisa, The Last Supper*
 - La Gioconda - Da Vinci sought in her the "perfect woman"
- Michelangelo - *David, The Last Judgement*, ceiling of Sistine Chapel
- Raphael - *School of Athens* - intellectual greats
- Bosch - master artist of "symbolism and fantasy", used religious themes with grotesque fantasies, imagery, & peasant folk legends
 - *Death and the Miser*
- Jan van Eyck - used oil based paints - *Ghent Altarpiece*
- Donatello - sculptor - revived classical figure, w/its balance & self-awareness
- Titian - painter - the *Worship of Venus, The Rape of Europa*

fresco - painting on wet plaster

Palazzo Vecchio - major defense fortress in Florence; housing the podesta (city's highest magistrate)

popolo - middle classes who resented their exclusion f/the power of the signori, wanted equality of taxation

Johan Gutenberg - first printing press - *Bible* was the first publication

- printing made propaganda possible & stimulated the literacy of the people
- manuals for travel, medicine, even porn

Major difference b/t Northern & Italian humanism - Northern stressed social reform

Pope Leo X - first encouraged French invasion of Italy, then called on the Spanish & Germans to expel the French

Pope Julius II - commissioned the painting of St. Peter's Basilica

condottieri - leader of mercenary soldiers

mechanical clock - contributed to the mentality that saw the universe in visual & quantitative terms; could set the number of work hours in a day

status of women - loss of political power, access to property

- status influenced by Castiglione's The Courtier

- women belonged in the home, shouldn't be intellectual
 - intellectual women were 'unnatural', a threat to the men
- rape wasn't considered very important, quite common

Politics

- France- Charles VII reorganized the royal council, more influence to middle class men - strengthened finances through *gabelle* (tax on salt) and *taille* (land tax)
 - remodeled the army & created the first, permanent royal army
 - Pragmatic Sanction - superiority of a general council over the papacy
- Louis XI- "Spider King"- treacherous
 - promoted new industry, welcomed foreign craftsmen & made more revenue, which coupled w/severe taxes, improved the army-> used to put aristocrats under control
 - gained Burgundy, Anjou, Provence, Brittany, Bar, & Maine
 - Concordat of Bologna - rescinded Pragmatic Sanction, let the papacy receive the first year's income of bishops & abbots
- Spain- Isabella (Castile) & Ferdinand's (Aragon) marriage was union of 2 houses, not political union- still kingdoms w/their own *cortes* (parliament), laws, courts
 - revived *hermandades* (brotherhoods), to curb aristocracy; given the power to act as police & judicial tribunals
 - restructured royal council w/middle class- had full judicial, legislative, executive power, responsible for supervising local authorities
 - secured the right from the Pope to appoint bishops in Spain & territories
 - 1492- issued edict expelling all practicing Jews f/Spain - then tried to change it so that the doctors would stay
 - reconquista - wars w/the objective of the conversion or expulsion of Arabs & Jews from Spain
 - Anti-Semitism- Jews were the scapegoat for the Black Death
 - Jews forced to convert to Christianity - converted Jews were called *conversos*, *Marranos*, *New Christians*
 - rich & held prominent position in government & church
 - were thought to be born malicious, immoral, & criminal, so therefore unable to be truly converted
 - Inquisition- judged heretics, established to ensure the Catholic faith

~~~~~ Reformation (1517-1650) ~~~~~

Frederick of Saxony – one of seven electors of Holy Roman Empire

- had political jurisdiction over Wittenberg
- forbade sale of indulgences w/n his duchy, so people of Wittenberg went to Jutenborg to buy them
- protected Luther when he was declared an outlaw by Charles V

Indulgences

- those who'd sinned must confess and complete the assigned penance;

- indulgences could be bought and replace that penance
- church has authority to grant these to sinners b/c of special relationship w/ Christ
- Luther challenged pope's power and papal wealth
 - argued there was no biblical basis for indulgences
 - denied papal authority and infallibility of general council

John Tetzel – Dominican friar

- sold indulgences
- “As soon as coin in coffer rings, the soul from Purgatory springs!”

Martin Luther – launched Protestant Reformations of 16th century

- came to believe salvation comes from faith, not good works
- argued indulgence sales w/ 95 Theses
- excommunicated at Worms
- was against peasant revolts; believed in obedience to civil authority
- used German language; all should be able to read and interpret Bible
- consubstantiation (regarding Eucharist)
- gave dignity to domestic work, encouraged education for girls, ended confession, but claimed women should be no more than efficient wives

95 Theses – Luther, 1517

- nailed onto Wittenberg Castle door, October 31
- in response to sale of indulgences and overall church corruption

faith – believed by Luther to be all you need for salvation

Bible – Christian holy book

vernacular – Luther translated New Testament into German, 1523; democratized religion

3 Sacraments -- believed by Luther to be the only such that the Scriptures supports: baptism, penance, and the Eucharist (*note: in a packet, explained as only baptism and confirmation, and all others are referred to as ordinances)

Spread of Lutheranism: Church corruption – main emphasis of critics placed on moral and administrative reform (i.e. clerical immorality, ignorance, and pluralism/absenteeism)

- Immorality: sexual transgressions, drunkenness, gambling, indulgence in fancy dress
- Ignorance: low standards on education of priests, not as educated as laity, illiterate
- Absenteeism/Pluralism: many clerics held several offices but seldom visited them or did the work; instead, collected revenues from them and hired poor priests; provoked nationalistic resentment
- Impact of Wealth on Church: gov. officials were rewarded w/ high church offices since church had much wealth; were allowed to govern the

church (had nothing to do w/ spirituality); popes lived lives like secular princes, so set no example

-Luther wrote in vernacular and appealed to women and common people

Charles V – devoutly Catholic Hapsburg king, 1500-1558

-inherited many small pieces of land

-convinced that it was his duty to maintain the political and religious unity of Western Christendom so last medieval emperor

-didn't think much of gov. reform

-in Charles' Netherlands, Lutheranism spread as a result of corruption, but Charles V's loyalty to Flemish checked the spread

-abdicated in 1556; divided lands b/w brother Ferdinand I and son Philip II

Diet of Worms – 1521

-decision reached to condemn Luther and his teaching

-not enforced b/c many German princes didn't want to enforce it

Peace of Augsburg – settled Hapsburg-Valois wars, 1555, where Charles recognized Lutheranism, princes could choose nation's religion

John Calvin – developed Calvinism, 1509-1564

-believed in predestination: men and women cannot actively work to achieve salvation; God has already decided who would be saved/damned

-*Genevan Catechism*: 1541, a summary of the faith and guide for daily living

-humanity is totally weak against God

-many things are sin (ex. dancing, gambling) and punished sinners heavily

-humans are by nature sinful and can do no good w/o God's intervention

-appealed to women, believing they're participating in a meaningful church organization

-religion had many social and economic implications

-established Geneva, "the city that was a church"

-ideal Christian society

-considered strong upholders of faith

-theocracy: a gov. by officials regarded as divinely inspired

Institutes of the Christian Faith – John Calvin 1559

-his ideals

-believed mostly that humanity is totally weak against God (thus humanity cannot change fate)

work ethic

-Weber Thesis: claimed that if a nation is predominantly Protestant (esp. Calvinist), economy will prosper

-hard-working Calvinists will create capitalism b/c of adamant beliefs

Puritan – English Protestant, wanted to "purify" the Church

Huguenot – French Calvinist

Presbyterian Church of Scotland – established by John Knox, 1560

- named b/c presbyters (ministers), not bishops, governed it
- strictly Calvinist in doctrine
- laid great emphasis on preaching
- Book of Common Order* was liturgical directory

Counter-Reformation – the comeback of the Catholic church

- sought renewal through simulation of new religious fervor
- involved Catholic efforts to bring heretics back to their church lest they corrupt the entire Catholic community

Ignatius Loyola – established Society of Jesus; 1491-1556

- played powerful role in resisting spread of Protestantism, converting Asians and Latin American Indians to Catholicism, and spreading Christian education all over Europe
- wrote *Spiritual Exercises* which directed the individual imagination and will to the reform of life and a new spiritual piety
- followers called Jesuits; exerted great pol. influence, wanted to help souls

Jesuits – see “Ignatius Loyola”

Index of Prohibited Books – established by Inquisition; books that were considered heresy and outlawed

Inquisition

- powerful instrument of Counter-Reformation
- committee of six cardinals w/ judicial authority over all Catholics and power to arrest and execute
- vigorously attacked heresy under Cardinal Caraffa
- operated under Roman law principles

On Christian Liberty – Martin Luther, 1520

- “A Christian man is the most free lord of all and subject to none.”
- peasants liked b/c of Luther’s defiance; words contributed to social unrest

Spiritual Exercises – see “Ignatius Loyola”

Brethren of Common Life

- a group of pious laypeople in Holland
- sought to make religion a personal inner experience
- The Imitation of Christ* by Thomas Kempis on urging Christians to take Christ as their model and seek perfection in a simple way of life
- stressed the Scriptures in spiritual life

consubstantiation vs. transubstantiation

- Trans: believed by Catholics that in the Eucharist (“Lord’s Supper”) the bread and wine literally become the body and blood of Christ; involved

miracles

- Cons: believed by Luther that pope can't make that miracle; not as literal; more faith-based

Council of Trent – established by Pope Paul III

- called to reform church and secure reconciliation w/ Protestants
- had some obstacles but gave equal validity to Scriptures and tradition, reaffirmed 7 Sacraments and transubstantiation (rejected Luther/Calvin ideas)
- strengthened ecclesiastical discipline w/ the Tridentine
 - 1) required bishops to live in their own dioceses
 - 2) suppressed pluralism & simony
 - 3) forbade the sale of indulgences
- changed laws on valid marriage

Anabaptists – “to baptize again”

- “left wing of the Reformation”
- believed only adults could make free choice on faith
- didn't believe in baptizing children
- believed in religious tolerance
- each community/church was independent
- attracted poor and uneducated; were persecuted
- separation of church & state

1525 Peasant Revolt in Germany

- economic conditions were deteriorating
- representatives of Swabian peasants drew up the Twelve Articles which expressed their grievances
- believed their demands conformed to Scriptures and cited Luther to prove it
- Luther supported at first to prevent rebellion but condemns the use of armed force
- he eventually condemned them for their uprisings in *Against the Murderous, Thieving Hordes of the Peasants*

Prince Henry of Portugal and Exploration

- called “The Navigator”
- fabricated carefully planned expeditions and found trade routes to India
- sponsored Diaz, da Gama, Manuel, and Cabral
- Lisbon became entrance point for all foreign goods into Europe

Ferdinand and Isabella – Spanish monarchs who sponsored Columbus

~~~~~ Tudor England (1485-1603) ~~~~~

Wives of Henry VIII -- the six lovely ladies

-Catherine of Aragon: divorced

- intentional alliance b/t Spain and England (being youngest child of Ferdinand and Isabella)
- intelligent and spirited
- failed to produce any surviving children besides Mary, 1516 (and no suitable male heirs)
- Henry petitioned Pope Clement VII for annulment, but wasn't granted (by admitting Pope Julius II had erred and granting annulment, would have supported Lutheran belief in popes substituting own evil judgments for law of God)
- Cardinal Wolsey was also against divorce
- Henry passes Act in Restraint of Appeals, 1533, declaring him highest legal authority of England
- passes Act for the Submission of the Clergy, 1534
- passes The Supremacy Act, 1534, declaring king supreme head of Church of England and get the divorce
- Henry thus used Parliament to legalize English Reformation

-Anne Boleyn: beheaded

- refused to "bed" with Henry unless married
- failed to produce male heir, but did have Elizabeth, 1558
- Thomas Cromwell (secretary) creates divorce opportunity w/ private agenda
 - friends with Jane's father, wanted Henry to marry Jane
 - got rid of Anne by fabricating rumors of her adultery
- 1536: Anne is blamed of WIA
 - witchcraft: had a sixth finger (6=devil) and a "third breast"
 - incest: very close to two brothers, rumors developed
 - adultery
- 1536 also a year of tragedy b/c of death of Catherine and More

-Jane Seymore: died

- gives birth to Edward VI but dies of infection
- only wife to share Henry's grave
- Cromwell sets Henry up w/ Ann of Cleves

-Ann of Cleves: divorced

- married after a long two-year wife interval
- not very pretty, Henry was bothered
- intended political marriage, but proved to be politically inconvenient
- placed no obstacles in divorce, occurring six months after marriage
- Cromwell executed (friend of Ann)
- made to be considered "king's sister"

-Catherine Howard: beheaded

- the slut
- first cousin of Boleyn, niece of duke of Norfolk
- Henry loved her very much, but in vain
- Cranmer eventually reveals that she'd cheated with Culpepper
- beheaded, 1542, with her accomplices

-Catherine Parr: survived

- well educated
- nursed sick little Henry and looked after children
- died giving birth to Thomas Seymore's son (husband after Henry)

Edward VI -- 1547-1553

- sickly, short reign following Henry's
- wrote the Book of Common Prayer with Archbishop Cranmer

Bloody Mary -- Queen Mary the I, 1553-1558

- faced ill health, neglected by father, fanatic
- sharp move back to Catholicism
- marries Philip of Spain (son of Charles V)
- executed several hundred Protestants, tried to convert heretics
- executions include Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer

Gloriana/Queen Bess -- Elizabeth, 1558-1603

- shrewd politician, chose path b/w Catholic and Puritan extremes
- Elizabethan Settlement: laws requiring conformity to Church of England
- Anglican Church moves in Protestant direction

Anglican Church -- the Church of England

- established by Henry VIII to divorce Catherine of Aragon

Thomas Cromwell -- chief minister of Henry VIII

- convinces Henry to dissolve monasteries for cash
- caused Pilgrimage of Grace (religious rebellion)

Thomas More -- English writer, 1478-1535

- wrote *Utopia* about basic problems of society caused by greed
- key to individual reform = reform of institutions that mold him
- executed by Henry VIII for failure to comply with Act of Supremacy

Thomas Cranmer -- archbishop

- writes *Book of Common Prayer* with Edward VI
- assisted in making Henry's divorces possible
- approved of Lady Jane Grey as Edward's successor; she was beheaded and Mary I denounced him for supporting Protestantism
- burned at the stake, 1556

Cardinal Wolsey -- chancellor of Henry VIII; obese, had a lot of power

Mary, Queen of Scots -- staunch Catholic, 1560-1567

- close ally of Catholic France
- led opposition to English throne, but Elizabeth didn't want to order execution
- tried to kill Elizabeth w/ Philip's backing; was discovered and beheaded

Popish Plots – plots by the papacy to unseat Elizabeth as the monarch of England

Dutch-British Diplomacy Under Elizabeth -- grave dilemma

- Calvinists in Low Countries in revolt against Spanish rule and oppression
- United Provinces is born from the Netherlands and Philip II and Alexander Farnese (duke of Parma, sent to crush revolution with patient sieges) didn't like that; UP asked Elizabeth for assistance
- if she supported, then she'd antagonize Philip II and wanted to avoid war
- if she didn't and UP crushed by Farnese, Spain might invade England too
- eventually helped b/c:
 - wars in LC hurt English economy
 - murder of William of Orange, "The Silent" (Protestant leader)
 - collapse of Antwerp signaled Catholic sweep through Netherlands
- sent 250,000 pounds and 2000+ troops

Spanish Armada Struggle – Spain vs. England

- pissed about execution of Mary
- planned to use massive naval fleet to transport Flemish army across English Channel and fight England if attacked
- Farnese didn't like idea
- May 9, 1588: Armada sails from Lisbon harbor
- met by smaller, faster English ships w/ better fire power, storms, bad food and water, inadequate ammo, and English fire ships, they lost
- defeat prevented Philip II from reimposing unity on W. Europe by force

William Cecil – Elizabeth's secretary

- well entrusted
- like Cranmer to Henry
- bad at murder, however

Frances Walsingham --Machiavellian political advisor to Elizabeth

James I or VI – succeeded Elizabeth and showed her strengths in comparison

The Milch Cow painting – artist believed that Elizabeth, Philip, William of Orange, and the duke of Anjou were all exploiting the LC (the cow is Flanders)

Pieter Brueghel art – Flemish painter

Politique – believed that through a strong monarchy alone could a country prosper (religion shouldn't matter)

- ex: Elizabeth I, Henry IV of France

Hapsburg-Valois Feud

- Charles V goes to war w/ French Valois kings in mid 1500s over land
- French supported Lutheran princes in Germany to challenge Charles V
- wars advances Protestantism and promoted Germany's fragmentation
- settled w/ Peace of Augsburg, 1555, where Charles recognized Lutheranism, princes could choose nation's religion
- ended officially b/w French and Spain w/ Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis, 1559

Philip II – Spanish king, son of Charles V, 1556-1598

- joined Spain and Portugal under crown
- not really liked; anti-tolerance
- affiliated with revolt in Netherlands, Spanish Armada, Escorial

Council of Blood – 1568

- Philip II sent troops under duke of Alva to "pacify" the LC
- created council to weed out heretics
- March 3: 1500 men executed

Escorial – lavish palace of Philip II, NW of Madrid

Battle of Lepanto – Spanish, papal, and Italian ships defeated Ottoman Turks

- Turkish fleet virtually destroyed

Concordat of Bologna – b/w French king Francis I and Pope Leo X, 1516

- repealed Pragmatic Sanction (asserted superiority of general council over papacy and giving monarch much power over church)
- improved pope's income
- French monarch can select French bishops and abbots (thus kings still have much power over church)
- explains why France stayed Catholic: French kings made it the official religion
- created problems w/n church: most priests didn't care about parishioners, so Protestantism spread

Edict of Nantes – granted Huguenots liberty of public worship, 1598

- granted by Henry IV/of Navarre (politique)
- helped restore internal peace in France
- revoked by grandson Louis XIV, 1685

Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis – b/w France and Spain, 1559

- officially ended Hapsburg-Valois wars

Belgium – future version of the Spanish Netherlands (split from United Provinces)

Antwerp – commercial and financial capital of entire European world in 16th century

- Flemish city controlled by Hapsburgs
- collapsed under Alexander Farnese in revolution
- collapse marked farthest reach of Spanish rule and caused division to UP

Act of Uniformity – united England under one religion by Elizabeth

39 Articles of Anglican Church – basic tenets of Anglican Church, approved by bishops

William Shakespeare and his plays – English writer, 1564-1593

- Renaissance man in his appreciation for classical culture, individualism, humanism
- genius lay in originality of characters, plot diversities, and understanding of human psychology
- Julius Caesar, Pericles, Antony and Cleopatra, Othello, Macbeth, Hamlet*

Baroque – style of art popular in 16th century Europe

- Portuguese for “odd-shaped, imperfect pearl” – overblown, unbalanced style
- stress influence of Rome and revitalized Catholic church
- more than just “Catholic art”
- Peter Paul Rubens, painter, and Johann Sebastian Bach, composer

Act of Supremacy – Henry VIII, 1534

- declared king the supreme head of Church of England
- led to heated debate in House of Commons

OKC vs. BB – Henry good or bad?

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester – romantic interest of Elizabeth

Don Juan – legendary Spanish hero who seduced military commander’s daughter

- kills commander and cynically invites his funerary statue to a feast
- statue comes to life and drags Don Juan down to hell

Lord Howard of Effingham – commanded English fleet against the Armada

Battle of Spurs – 1513

- won by Henry VIII over France
- gained English pride, won some land

Battle of Flodden Field – 1513

- James IV of Scot. attempted to invade N. England
- English under Thomas Howard crushed them

Battle of Bosworth Field – 1485

- Richard III was killed, crown passed to earl of Richmond (Henry VII), first of Tudors
- ends War of the Roses (Rich, white, H. of York; Henry, red, H. of Lancaster)

Francis Drake – hailed by Elizabeth as first Englishman to circumnavigate globe

- secretly commissioned by Elizabeth to undertake expedition against Spanish colonies on Pacific coast of New World

John Hawkins – kinsman of Drake

- also helped England in naval battles against Spanish

Lady Bryan – nanny, teacher, and mentor to Elizabeth; like a mother to her

Jacobean literature – referring to reign of James I

- Sir Philip Sidney: *Astrophel and Stella*
- Edmund Spenser: *Faerie Queene*
- Christopher Marlowe: *Tamburlaine* and *Jew of Malta*
- William Shakespeare: (see William Shakespeare)

Duke of Somerset – Edward Seymour, 1506-1552

- served on various military and diplomatic missions for Henry VIII
- brother to Jane Seymour
- gained custody of Edward VI after Henry's death
- shortly after took posts of treasurer and earl marshal
- effected many Protestant reforms
- helped write the *Book of Common Prayer*
- beheaded in 1552

Walter Raleigh – English soldier, explorer, courtier, and man of letters; 1554-1618

Defense of the Seven Sacraments – written by Henry VIII, made “defender of the faith” by papacy

Hans Holbein – Dutch, 16th century artist of Tudors

William Scrots – painter for Edward VI

Henry Fitzroy – illegitimate son of Henry VIII and Elizabeth Blount (?)

~~~~~ **Stuart England** (1603-1715) ~~~~~  
**Absolutism vs Constitutionalism, the Dutch**

James I (1603-1625) - James IV of Scotland

- The True Law of Free Monarchy* - defended the Divine Right of Kings
- Anne of Denmark- James' wife, child bride @ age 12
- the “wisest fool in all of Christendom”
- Georges Villier - James' favorite lover - Duke of Buckingham
- rewriting of the bible - King James Version
- “no privileges & immunities... can stand against a divinely appointed king”

Charles I (1625-1649) - son of James I

- “forgot nothing and learned nothing” of his father's problems
- Petition of Rights - 1628- skeleton for the Bill of Rights
- ignored the Parliament, dismissed it 22 times
- made crazy taxes - ship tax on towns without ships/harbors
- wed to Henrietta Maria of France - a Catholic
- went to Parliament b/c he needed money to fight a Scottish revolt and an Irish rebellion - Parliament resisted, “bare”
- 1649- tried and convicted of high treason - lost his life by 1 vote
- Humpty Dumpty

English Civil War (1642-1649) - Charles had to raise his own army b/c of the bare Parliament

- not full-out war- only a/b 10% of population fought
- Roundheads vs. Cavaliers
  - Roundheads-supporters of Parliament; had round bowl-shaped hair
    - rich Puritan merchants, "bourgeoisie"
  - Cavaliers-wanted to maintain monarchy
    - Anglican aristocrats
- Battle of Naseby (1644)- Charles was losing ports/supplies
  - Cromwell had the element of surprise
  - Cavaliers lose the battle, Charles retreats to Oxford
- Cromwell had advantage b/c he had military support, charisma, and a cause
  - justification factor

Interregnum (1649-1660) - the time between Charles I & Charles II's reigns

- Commonwealth- the name of state, called by Cromwell
- Protectorate- military dictatorship- Cromwell's rule
- from the death of Charles I to the driving out of Cromwell's son
- Oliver Cromwell- "Old Ironsides"
  - formed the New Model Army
  - persecutes the Irish -> Drogheda- women & children slaughtered
- the Instruments of Government- invested power in a lord protector and a council of the state
  - gave all Christians the freedom to practice their religions, except Catholics
- Navigation Act(1651)- English goods must be transported on English ships

Charles II (1660-1685) - 'the best of the worst'- Restoration

- bred special breed of dogs - King Charles Spaniels
- political breakthroughs:
  - 2 party system: Whigs & Tories
    - guaranteed that the voices of the people would be heard
  - Whigs- favored more rights & power for parliament
    - more liberal, some Puritans
    - favored businesses
  - Tories-favored a strong monarchy
    - more conservative, aristocratic
    - largely Anglican, large landholders
  - Habeas Corpus Act - every person has the right to a fair, speedy trial given by a jury of their peers, and to be given the reason for their arrest
- "Golden Age of England"- Charles was well liked by the people
  - 1644-45- the London Fire and plague that followed - Charles stayed in London and helped the people
  - London rebuilt by architect Christopher Wren
- Test Act- only Anglicans allowed to hold government offices
- Cabal- council of the king's 5 advisors- prelude to the cabinet system
- Royal Academy of Science- Isaac Newton was the head
- married Catherine of Borganza-came w/dowry of 300 pounds

-gained parts of Bombay & Calcutta, India

James II (1685-1688) - "dismal Jimmy" - victim of the Glorious Revolution

- wed to Mary of Modena, an Italian Catholic
- they have a son who will surely be raised Catholic, dangerous to the English government
- believed in Divine Right of Kings
- justification of James' overthrow and William & Mary taking the throne:  
Locke's 2<sup>nd</sup> Treatise of Government - right to overthrow a tyranny
- Glorious Revolution - glorious b/c there was no bloodshed

William & Mary (1688-1702) - overthrew James II, Mary's father

- signed the English Bill of Rights (1689), which said:
  - laws made in Parliament can't be suspended by the Crown
  - Parliament must be called at least every 3 years
  - the Crown can't sway a judge w/the threat of removal
  - no standing peacetime army
  - Protestants, not Catholics, could hold firearms
  - right of petition
  - freedom of speech
- Act of Settlement (1701)- all Protestants can hold gov. offices

Anne Stuart (1702-1715) - "Queen of Tragedy" - died childless after having 13 children miscarry, stillborn, or die @ early age

-"oasis of mediocrity"

-Act of Union (1707)- formally unified the kingdoms of Scotland & England

3 areas of discontent:

- 1)finances - taxes, which Parliament had control over
- 2)religion - Catholic vs. Puritan
- 3)politics - abuse of the Divine Right of Kings -> dismissing Parliament

Thomas Hobbes - Leviathan - support of absolute monarchy

- people are naturally evil, incompetent and need authority
- power comes from the people- contract b/t people & gov.

John Locke - Second Treatise of Civil Government

- consent of the governed
- people have the right to overthrow a tyrannical government
- governments are made to protect the liberties of the people
- people have the right to private property that can't be intruded upon by the government
- social contract - people will give up some of their liberties as long as the leaders live up to their duties

Bloody Assizes - bloody trials in Ireland run by Catholic fanatic, Judge Jeffries

-prerogative courts

Puritans- fanatical Anglicans - wanted to "purify" the Anglican Church of Roman

Catholic influences

William Laud - Archbishop of Canterbury under Charles I

-tried to impose elaborate rituals & ceremonies on the Anglican church

Long Parliament (1640-1660)- legislation to limit the power of the king

-Triennial Act- compelled the king to summon Parliament every 3 years

Cabinet System - leading ministers, who have seats in & the support of the majority of the House of Commons, make common policy

-Robert Walpole- 1<sup>st</sup> prime minister

Recusants - Catholics who refused to take the Eucharist of the Anglican Church

Dutch Republic in 17<sup>th</sup> century - "golden age of the Netherlands"

-split into provinces, each province had an oligarchy of wealthy merchants called regents and stadholders, reps of federal assembly

-federal assembly, States General, handled foreign affairs

-a weak union of strong provinces

-bases of commercial wealth: thrift, frugality, toleration (religious)

-fishing industry was cornerstone of economy

-Dutch East India Company - joint stock company -trade

-lowest shipping rates in Europe, largest merchant marine

-standard of living was the highest in Europe, low prices for food

-war w/France & England in 1670's hurt

-War of Spanish Succession marked beginning of economic decline

| <u>Constitutionalism</u> : England<br>(Tudors, Stuarts, Hanovers)                       | <u>Absolutism</u> : France<br>(Bourbons)                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Tradition of having a voice limit the monarch (f/the Magna Carta)                       | traditionally weak monarchs - weak lines of succession                                                                                            |
| monarchical power reduced, Parliament strengthened                                      | Divine Right of Kings increased by Louis XIV                                                                                                      |
| nobility-strong but under the control of the monarch                                    | nobility-revolutionary, but brought under control by Louis XIV                                                                                    |
| 18 <sup>th</sup> century: voting rights increased, House of Commons made more important | 18 <sup>th</sup> century: French Revolution, the people challenge the Divine Right of Kings- no alternatives to violence<br>-end up with Napoleon |

~~~~~ **Louis XIV/ Absolutism (1643-1715)** ~~~~~

Jean Baptiste Colbert-- Louis XIV's controller general of finances.

-central principle: wealth & economy of France should serve the state

-applied **mercantilism** to France

-internal industries: mirrors to replace Venetian imports, firearms to replace Swedish imports, lace-making to combat looms in Belgium

Mercantilism--collection of government policies for the regulation of economic activities, especially commercial activities, by and for the state

- nation's international power based on wealth, esp. gold supply
- a country had to sell more than it bought to accumulate gold
- tariffs
- suffer few defeats in war-- don't go into war without the intention of winning
- use the colonies' resources for the industry of the mother country

Versailles and its Impact--Louis' palace, 10 miles outside Paris

- nobles had to live there for a certain part of the year
- Le Notre, Levoir- architects

Huguenots--French Calvinists--didn't tend to mix with the populous

- given freedom of worship by the **Edict of Nantes**
- main centers: La Rochelle, Nantes

Amsterdam--replaced Antwerp as the richest city in Europe

Cardinal Richelieu & his Policies--Armand Jean DePlessis-Louis XIII's minister of state

- believed the state was more important than religion
- sided with Protestants in the Thirty Years' War
- "raison d'etat"
- curbed noble power; started intendant system

Henry IV & his Policies--"peasant king"-- converted to Catholicism

- passed the **Edict of Nantes**
- "chicken in every pot"

Duke of Sully--Maximilien de Bethune- Henry IV's chief finance minister

- balanced the budget; early mercantile ideas for internal industries
- wine, imports/exports, silk

Characteristics of Louis XIV's Personality--vanity, isolated, very Catholic (attended Mass every day)

Sun King--center of attention, attracts the rich & powerful, sun god Apollo all over the palace of Versailles

Edict of Nantes and its Revocation--allowed Protestants freedom of worship

- revoked by Louis XIV in 1685
- Louis considered religious uniformity necessary for the goal of "one king, one law, one faith"

30 Years' War--religious

- 1st phase: Bohemian phase (1618-1625)
- civil war in Bohemia b/t Catholic League & Protestant Union

- Bohemians fought for religious liberty & independence f/Hapsburgs
- Ferdinand of Styria (fiercely Catholic) became king of Bohemia (very Protestant) and they didn't want to be Catholic, so they revolted
 - Bohemians became Catholic
- 2nd phase: Danish phase (1625-1629)
 - King Christian IV of Denmark- Catholics had many great victories (led by Albert of Wallenstein)
 - Wallenstein seemed interested more in his own riches than the Catholic cause - Catholic forces soon divided
- 1629 - peak of Habsburg power
 - Edict of Restitution - all properties lost to Protestantism since 1552 restored & only Catholics & Lutherans could practice their faiths
- 3rd phase: Swedish phase (1630-1635)
 - Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden (devout Lutheran)
 - intervened to support the oppressed Protestants & his relatives, exiled dukes of Mecklenburg
 - Swedes win w/superior muskets & warm uniforms
 - Swedish victories ended Habsburg ambition of uniting all the German states under imperial authority
- 4th phase: French or international phase (1635-1648)
 - French sent financial & military support to the Swedes & German Protestant princes
 - neither side won quickly & decisively b/c they lacked the resources
- Peace of Westphalia - recognized the sovereign, independent authority of German princes
 - each ruler governed their own territory; Holy Roman Empire done
 - independence of United Provinces of the Netherlands recognized
 - reduced role of Church in German affairs - symbol of reduced role of the church in politics

Duke of Saint Simon-outspoken critic of Louis XIV

War of Spanish Succession; Results and Ramifications (1702-1714)

- France loses land in the N.A.-Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, etc.
- France loses Straits of Gibraltar
- Phillip of Anjou becomes king of Spain; starts Bourbon dynasty

Treaty of Utrecht--ended the War of Spanish Succession

- France disappointed-lost men & money

Jules Mazarin--Louis XIV's first advisor

- trained by Richelieu
- he basically ruled France until Louis was old enough, which was age 23
- The Fronde

Poussin (Nicholas)-considered the greatest example of French classicist painting

Classicism in Art & Music-the artists & writers of late 17th century imitated the

subject matter & style of classical antiquity; resembled Renaissance Italy
-classical qualities: discipline, balance, restraint

Tariffs-Colbert made high tariffs on imports, low on exports to spark the economy

Madame De Pompadour--mistress of Louis XV--> handsome, lacked education
-basically ran the country for him

Intendant system-France split into 32 generalites
-intendants were governors of the generalites

"lever, Diner, Coucher"--to get up, eat, and go to sleep
-Louis' daily schedule

"Je Verai"--(I shall see)-Louis' answer to all kinds of questions
-because silence, caution, & secrecy became tools for achieving his goals
-misery of the Fronde made him feel isolated

Bishop Bousset-wrote Political Treatise- which justified divine right of kings
-tutor to the dauphin(father of Louis XV)

The Fronde (mudslingers)--civil wars of 1648-1653
-3 significant results:
-must compromise w/the bureaucrats & social elite
-French economy was disrupted
-traumatic effect on a young Louis XIV

"Chicken in every pot"--Henry IV's policy

Grand Alliance--Spain, Holland, England, Austria, and Prussia united against France in the War of Spanish Succession

Moliere--Jean Baptiste Poquelin-wrote comedies that exposed the hypocrisies and follies of society through

Alexandre Dumas--19th century French author of The Three Musketeers, The Count of Monte Cristo, La Reine Margot

Le Roi Soleil--The Sun King

St. Bartholemews Day Massacre- August 1572-after the marriage of Margot to Henry of Navarre
-all Huguenot gentry in Paris for the marriage were massacred
-b/t August 35 & October 3-around 12,000 Huguenots killed in the major cities of France: Meaux, Lyons, Orleans, & Paris
-sparked the War of the Three Henrys

Lully- one of Louis' favorite composers- works combined lively animation

w/restrained austerity

Canal de Deux Mars - canal linking the Atlantic & Mediterranean

marquis de Louvois - Tellier-Louis' secretary of war

-methods of recruiting troops: dragooning, conscription, lottery

War of Devolution - vs. Spain- 1667-68 - religion wasn't the basis

-France gains Spanish sea routes, Caribbean influence

Dutch War - vs. Holland & Spain - 1672-79

~~~~~ **Scientific Revolution (1600-1750)& Enlightenment (1700-1800)** ~~~~~

philosophes-group of thinkers, wanted social & political changes, reformers not revolutionaries - hated religious intolerance

Copernicus (1473-1543)- Polish astronomer, rejected Aristotle's geocentric view of the universe

Implications of his heliocentric view:

- 1) put the stars' movement as a result of the Earth's rotation- destroyed the main reason for believing "crystal spheres"
 - 2) suggested an infinite universe
 - 3) characterized the earth as any other planet - destroyed the basic idea of Aristotelian physics that the spheres were made of perfect elements while the earth was made of imperfect elements
- sharp attacks f/clergy including Martin Luther and John Calvin who both used quotes f/the Bible to dispute his claims
-Catholic Church didn't declare it false until 1616

Tycho Brahe- Danish astronomer

- built the most advanced observatory of the time- monetary help f/the king of Denmark
- collected over 20 years of data and observations of the stars

Johannes Kepler- Brahe's assistant, brilliant mathematician

3 laws of planetary motion:

- 1) planets' orbits are elliptical not circular
 - 2) planets all have different orbital speeds
 - 3) the time it takes for one revolution around the sun depends on the planet's distance f/the sun
- mathematically proved Copernicus' theory

Galileo- modern experimental method

- showed that a uniform force produced a uniform acceleration
- formulated the law of inertia
- made a telescope, saw 4 of Jupiter's moons and that the moon was imperfect- further disproved geocentric universe

-Dialogue (of the World Systems)- written simply so average people could understand it

- 'salvation'-tries to explain to 2 other people why the planets orbit the sun

- 'simple one'-took in the knowledge

- 'estupido'- wouldn't listen, symbolized the Church, clergy, etc. who were set in their old traditional ways

- recanted for Dialogue after being persecuted by the Inquisition; didn't give the Church the satisfaction of killing him

William Harvey- British- circulation of blood

Sir. Isaac Newton -British mathematical genius - the "Father of Physics"

- Principia-combined the theories of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo

- set of mathematical laws that explain motion & mechanics

- law of universal gravitation

- written for the scholar, not the average person

- "Man is master of his own fate... through reason & science, man will increase his knowledge"

- "If I have seen further, it is by standing on the shoulders of Giants"

- headed the Royal Academy of Science- Charles II

- well-liked by the people because man was made the central

- connections made from science to other sides of life

Causes of the Scientific Revolution

- 1) long-term permanent universities f/medieval times- science was able to emerge as a minor but distinct branch of philosophy

- 2) Renaissance stimulated scientific progress - recovery of the classics

- 3) navigational problems of long sea voyages - captains needed to be able to chart their positions for reliable maps & less risk in trade

- telescope, barometer, pendulum clock, microscope, air pump

Voltaire- Francois Marie Arouet- French philosophe; deist

- Candide-social critique/satire

- considered a masterpiece of the Enlightenment

- Letters on the English-attacked the divine right of kings

- supported absolutist kings (like Frederick II) who ruled for the improvement of their countries

- praised England's civil liberties

- saw the Catholic Church as stifling; challenged it and Christian theology

- "even if one does not agree with a word one says, one should defend one's right to say it"

- ridiculed the French aristocrats/nobility

Jean-Jacques Rousseau- Swiss- committed to individual freedom

- philosophy on life: living life to its fullest, trying to treat people equally

- Confessions-philosophy on life & marriage

- Social Contract-based on: general will and popular sovereignty

- the general will is sacred & absolute, reflecting common interests of

the people

- unlike Locke, didn't believe in private property
- Emile-education should be spontaneous, not structured, organized
- attacked rationalism & civilization as destroying
- “man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains”
- “I detest the false, formal system of education... unequal distribution of wealth leads to the inequality of classes which I believe is unnatural”

Montesquieu-French baron - checks & balances, separation of powers

- Spirit of the Laws-complex study of republics, monarchies, & despotism
 - power should be divided b/t a variety of classes - strong, independent upper class especially important
 - admired English way- power divided b/t king, parliament, royal courts
- Persian Letters- social satire; cleverly criticized existing European practices & beliefs

Bernard de Fontenelle-writer who popularized scientific developments, made them easier to understand

- Conversations on the Plurality of Worlds- the human mind is capable of making progress
- Eulogies of Scientists-exploited w/ variations of rational, progressive scientists vs. prejudiced, reactionary priests

Pierre Bayle- French Huguenot

- Historical and Critical Dictionary-nothing can ever be known beyond all doubt; humanity's best hope is open-minded toleration

European intellectual turmoil caused by:

- 1) science vs. religion
- 2) question of religious truth- is it worth fighting for? (30 Years' War)
- 3) rapidly growing travel literature on non-European lands & cultures
- 4) John Locke's "Essay Concerning Human Understanding"- new theory about how humans learn & form their ideas

Denis Diderot- French philosophe

- he and D'Alembert edited Encyclopedia
 - banned by the French gov. at first, forbidden by the Catholic Church
 - articles written by leading scientists, writers, skilled workers, progressive priests->treated every aspect of life & knowledge
 - humans can use reasoning to expand human knowledge

Rene Descartes-analytical geometry

- body & mind behaving as one: dualism
- “I think, therefore I am”

Francis Bacon- inductive reasoning-> empiricism

- “I say experiment, observe, and interpret... the scientific method will enable all of the world to increase its knowledge and awareness”

Baron Paul D'Holbach- German born, French educated; aggressively atheist

- System of Nature-argued that human beings were machines completely determined by outside forces
- repulsed other philosophes who were deists, not so atheist
- hostile toward Christianity & all other religions

David Hume-Scottish philosopher

- skepticism has a powerful long term influence-human mind is nothing but a bundle of impressions
- our ideas reflect only our sense experiences, therefore our reason can't tell us anything that can't be verified by sense experience (i.e. God, universe)
- undermined the Enlightenment's faith in the power of reason

Marie-Jean Caritat, marquis de Condorcet- French aristocrat- transformed the

- Enlightenment belief in gradual, hard-won progress into utopianism
- Progress of the Human Mind-tracked 9 stages of human progress & predicted that the 10th would bring perfection

Immanuel Kant-German philosopher

- if serious thinkers were allowed the freedom to state their opinion in publicly in print, then enlightenment would follow

salons-social gatherings held by French female nobility

- Madame Geoffrin, Du Deffand, Julie Lespinasse
- Geoffrin: godmother of Encyclopedia
- philosophes could meet & discuss new ideas

Role of women- women could advance socially, but not politically or economically

- many philosophes wanted more rights for women, but not to the point where they were equal w/men

Madame du Chatelet-woman who studied physics, math

- translated Newton's Principia to French
- excluded f/the Royal Academy of Science b/c of gender

rococo-artistic style that became popular b/c of the women in salons

- soft pastels, starry-eyed lovers, hovering cupids, etc.

Frederick II-wrote poetry, allowed religious freedom, improved legal & bureaucratic systems

Joseph II-against capital punishment, religious toleration, freed the serfs, spent money industrializing Vienna instead of spending it uselessly on the court

~~~~~ Enlightened Monarchs ~~~~~

Prussia (Hohenzollerns)-> Kaiser

- Frederick II aka Frederick the Great (1740-1780)
- believed that he ruled as the "first servant of the state", not with Divine

Right of Kings

- took over Silesia from Maria Theresa of Austria in
- put a government bureaucracy in place
- established religious toleration & freedom of the press
- made the legal process better, first German law code
- enforced general education rules & rebuilt towns through agricultural reforms
- Frederick William- the "Great Elector" (1640-1688)
 - forced the estates to accept permanent taxation w/o consent
 - soldiers doubles as tax collectors & policemen
- Junkers- landowning classes
- Elector Frederick III "the Ostentatious" (1688-1713)
 - main accomplishment: winning a royal title & being crowned King Frederick I in 1701
- Frederick William II "The Soldiers' King" (1713-1740)
 - enforced strict military values in the society
 - bizarre, almost pathological love for tall soldiers
 - believed that the welfare of the king & state depended on the army

Austria (Hapsburgs)-> Emperor

- Maria Theresa (1740-1780)
 - introduced measures to bring relations between church & state under gov. control
 - administrative reforms strengthened the central bureaucracy, smoothed out provincial differences, revamped the tax system
 - improved the lives of agricultural population- reduced power of lords over hereditary serfs
 - 1772-joined in the first partition of Poland
 - gained the province of Galicia
- Joseph II (1780-1790)
 - seriously believed in Enlightenment ideals
 - granted religious toleration & civic rights to Protestants & Jews
 - abolished serfdom (1791)
 - decreed that all peasant labor obligations be converted to cash payments
- Leopold II (1790-1792)
 - forced to cancel Joseph's radical reforms to establish order
- Schonbrunn- a Viennese Versailles (1695)

Russia (Romanovs)-> Tsar, Czar

- Peter I aka Peter the Great (1689-1725)
 - monarchical absolutism
 - interested in military power, not in some grandiose westernization plan
 - traveled western European capitals as ordinary Russian, worked with foreign kings and experts.
 - entered into alliance with Denmark to wage war against Sweden.
 - Charles XII- 18 yr. old king and military genius, defeated Denmark and turned to Russia.
- Great Northern War- Russia vs. Sweden (1700-1721).

- Peter required that every nobleman serve in the army or in the civil administration- for life.
 - Created schools and universities to produce military technicians and experts
 - Searched out talented foreigners and placed them in his service.
 - Taxes on peasants "souls", instead of land, increased 3X and serfdom required them to work in factories and mines, thousands of peasants serve in army.
 - Battle of Poltava- Peter crushes Charles XII , most significant battle of war, battles after that but Sweden never regained itself.
 - For first time- Russian tsar attached explanation to his decrees in an attempt to gain the confidence and enthusiastic support of the populace.
 - New educated group began to emerge
 - Enhances split between nobility and peasantry
- Catherine the Great (1762-1796)
- German princess, married Peter III
 - read Voltaire, Bayle, other Enlightenment writers
 - deposed her husband in a coup w/some palace guards
- 3 main goals:
- western culture brought to backwards Russia
 - imported architects, sculptors, musicians, & intellectuals
 - published *Encyclopedia* in St. Petersburg when it was banned in France
 - domestic reform:
 - restricted torture & allowed limited religious toleration; tried to improve education & strengthen local gov.
 - Pugachev Rebellion- ended Catherine's ideas of giving more freedom to serfs; extended serfdom & gave nobles more power
 - Pugachev was a common Cossack- issued 'decrees' abolishing serfdom, taxes, & army service
 - territorial expansion:
 - annexation of Poland in 1772, 1793, 1795- Poland disappears from the map

~~~~~ French Revolution/Napoleon ~~~~~

Causes of the Revolution:

- the calling of the Estates General for the first time in 175 years- most important immediate cause
- inflation- outrageously high bread prices & the peasants, urban workers don't have the money for it
 - so desperate that they're ready to harm people- mob behavior- the storming of the Bastille & the march on Versailles
- Jules Nechar- Louis XVI's financial minister
 - began taxing clergy & nobles; wanted Louis to give food to the

starving people

-Marie Antoinette convinced Louis of it, Necker is killed

-replaced by Marie sympathizer- Francois Turgot

-‘let them eat bread’

-weather-hot & humid during the summer of 1789

-influential people of the third estate thought they were being shut out of high positions in gov. b/c they went to the nobles

-American Revolution- stirred up feelings

-taxes, esp. the *taille*- were paid only by peasants; nobles & most wealthy people were exempt f/tax-paying

-enlightenment thinkers/ideas- Montesquieu, Locke, Rousseau

-ideals couldn't have been carried out w/o destroying the Old Regime

-Marie Antoinette- ‘Madame Deficit’-spent a lot of money

-hunted down by the peasant women in Versailles

1st Stage: National or Legislative Assembly (1789-1792)

-the storming of the Bastille in the summer of 1789

-people revolted b/c of high bread prices, the heat

-Third Estate names itself the ‘National Assembly’

-June 20, 1789- Tennis Court Oath - the members swear that they will not leave until a constitution is done

-leaders of the Revolution had to decide what to do w/the king & queen

-1791-decide on limited, constitutional monarchy

-threat that other monarchical states (Spain, Austria, Prussia) could come to the aid of a deposed king- created fear

-August 1789- *Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen* issued

-similar to the English Bill of Rights, American Declaration of Independence

-June 1791- King & royal family try to escape to the Austrian border; peasants clothing but still using the royal carriage

-captured at Varennes

2nd stage: National Convention (1792-1795)

- sought to create new popular culture to ensure its future

-new calendar w/o saints' days and with the days & months named after the seasons

-open air, democratic festivals encouraged- to try to redirect Catholic enthusiasm into secular holidays

-September 1792- declares France a republic & abolished the monarchy

-January 1793- Louis XVI executed @ the guillotine

-October 1793- Marie Antoinette executed as well

-Jack & Jill...

-made of well educated, middle-class men split into the Girondists and the Jacobins

-both are revolutionary

-both want a republic

-they differ on the process

| | Jacobins
the "Mountain" | Girondists |
|----------------------|--|--|
| leaders | Robespierre, Danton,
Marat, Des Moulins,
Westerbrook | Jacques Brissot (very
popular in the
Convention) |
| thought on Louis XVI | kill him and the whole
Royal Family | Exile |
| Economics | socialist | capitalist |
| Foreign policy/war | fight | place internal conflicts 1 st ;
send envoys to the
border to negotiate
peace, compromise |

- Danton-charismatic, well-loved by the people
- Westerbrook- military genius
- Marat-doctor, had a lot of money & wealthy friends
- Des Moulins- great writer, organized the newspapers, propaganda

Reasons Jacobins won:

- had the support of the 'sans-culottes'- wanted to destroy all remnants of the Old Regime
- better organized, had great speakers like Danton
- called every a citizen- more equality between classes
- national anthem, stirring music: "La Marseillaise"
- slogan: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"
 - Liberty- fight for freedom
 - Equality-demolish the old regime, more equal classes
 - Fraternity-all citizens
- Robespierre was a former lawyer/judge, knew how to sneak his way into things
- Girondists were more simple-minded

3rd Stage: Committee of Public Safety (summer 1793-summer 1794)

- Reign of Terror
 - sparked by the assassination of Marat by Charlotte Corday
 - stabbed over 20 times while he was taking his bath
 - she was hired by emigres in Austria
 - over 40,000 "enemies of the state" killed; more imprisoned
 - Tribunal- decided who was guilty/innocent of being an 'enemy of the state'
 - spring 1794- it seems to be over, Danton went to Robespierre, who is paranoid & thinks Danton has turned & betrayed him
 - Robespierre has Danton & 12 other high Jacobin leaders killed
 - July 1794-Robespierre killed

-“Thermidorian Reaction”

- Laws of Suspect- set up the Committee of Public Safety to try any enemies of the republic
 - worded very vaguely- many liberties could be taken to twist it
- made of 12 powerful leaders of the Jacobins, leader was Robespierre - “Supreme Being”

4th Stage: Directory (1795-1799)- very weak gov.

- 5 man rule
 - bourgeois, middle-class institution
 - couldn't get anything done
- continued to support military expansion- a means of reducing unemployment
 - b/c the men were able to live off the land they plundered
- 1797-used army to nullify elections & began to govern dictatorially
- overthrown in a coup d'état by Napoleon & friends

5th Stage: Consulate (1799-1804)

- 3 man rule->Napoleon
- in a plebiscite (popular vote)- Napoleon made the Emperor for life

April 1792- France declares war on Francis II, Habsburg monarch

- Austria joined by Prussia & the Austrian Netherlands (The First Coalition)
 - France close to defeat, use nationalism to call for volunteers for the army; young men came in droves from the countryside
- February 1793-Convention declares war on Britain, Holland, & Spain too
 - France vs. European continent- war lasts till 1815

assignats- new paper currency

- lead to inflation, tripled prices b/c the Assembly overestimated the value of the confiscated land
 - urban workers restless, begin to listen to more left wing members of the Assembly

George Lefebvre- *Coming of the French Revolution*

- focused on social & economic causes

Jules Michelet - *History of the French Revolution*

- French nationalist; history professor- 1 of greatest supporters of the Rev.
- respectful of the English constitutional monarchy
- resentful of Divine Right of Kings, the Old Regime, Estates
- to make change, there must be no compromise, must truly overthrow and destroy

Thomas Carlyle - *The History of the French Revolution*

- great man historian- discussed the importance of people i.e. Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Robespierre, Brissot

Edmund Burke - *Reflections on the French Revolution*

- questioned whether all the bloodshed was worth it

- Napoleon was on the throne @ the time, went f/absolutism to absolutism
- the reform would only lead to unnecessary violence, chaos
- conservative- tended to criticize liberal actions

Mary Wollstonecraft - *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792)

- written to combat sexual inequality, set high standards for women
- coeducation would make better wives & mothers; women could run businesses & enter into politics if given the chance

emigres- nobles who went to other countries like Austria

Loyalists/Monarchists - wealthy landowners, clergy, nobles

Moderate Monarchists-

Revolutionists - poorer

- “sans-culottes”- ‘without britches’

| Goals: | middle class | urban workers
“sans-culottes” | peasants |
|-----------|--|--|---------------------------|
| political | wanted to be a major voice & lead the gov. | democratic rights (voting) | little political interest |
| economic | capitalism | no inflation, more jobs | wanted to own land |
| social | want to replace the nobles, aristocracy | equal treatment | more, fair treatment |
| education | wanted to dominate intellectually | wanted basic education provided | wanted to be literate |

Civil Constitution of the Catholic Clergy (1790)

- meant to sever a connection w/the papacy
- confiscated church land, which was then cheaply sold to peasants
- confiscated the land of the emigres, also sold
- was going too far- most people were still somewhat religious, didn’t want to be totally cut off from the Church

David- the painter of the revolution

Emmanuel Joseph Sieyes- *What is the Third Estate?*

- famous pamphlet
- Third Estate is “shackled and oppressed”

Napoleon:

- biggest mistake: invasion of Russia
- so feared that when he lost @ Waterloo, he was forced to abdicate to the island of Elba
- greatest contribution: law code
- fought with his men which increased morale; knew how to use nationalism

Important Dates in European History

1300-1450: Late/High Middle Ages

1400-1600: Renaissance

1450-1550: Age of Exploration

1485-1603: Tudor England

1517-1650: Reformation

1600-1750: Scientific Revolution

1603-1715: Stuart England

1600's: England - rise of constitutionalism vs. absolutism

1643-1715: Louis XIV/Absolutism

1700's: France - rise of constitutionalism vs. absolutism

1689-1725: Peter the Great

1700-1800: Age of the philosophes/Enlightenment

1700-1900: Industrial Revolution

1762-1796: Catherine the Great

1790's: French Revolution

1799-1815: Age of Napoleon

1800's: New Imperialism

1848-WWI: Nationalism

1860-1880: Unification

1914-1918: WWI

1917: Russian Revolution

1919-1939: Inter-war Period/Age of Anxiety

1919-1933: Weimar Republic

1933-1945: Hitler's Germany

1939-1945: WWII

1929-1953: Stalinist Russia

1945-1980's: Cold War

1991-present: European Union