
AP TEST REVIEW

Unit Four

Absolutism (East and West), Constitutionalism, Scientific Revolution, and the Enlightenment

Ca. 1543-1789

Characteristics of Western Absolutism

- Will of the people embodied in the ruler
- Irrelevance of national assemblies
- Nobility brought under control
- Nobility of the Robe composed state bureaucracies
- Maintained large standing armies
- Employed a secret police to weaken political opponents
- Controlled religious life in the state

Philosophy of Absolutism

- Bishop Jacques Bossuet
 - » “Divine Right” of kings
- Thomas Hobbes – *Leviathan*
 - » Humans were naturally selfish
 - » State of nature was pure chaos
 - » For stability and protection, people must give up their natural right of selfishness by obediently submitting to the rule of an absolute monarch
 - Serves as the foundation of Voltaire’s belief in the Enlightened Absolute Monarch

Birth of French Absolutism

- Henry IV (1589-1610)
 - » Politique
 - » Promoted the rise of the Nobility of the Robe
 - » Beginning of mercantilism
 - First French monarch to encourage colonization
 - Oversaw improved internal transportation

Birth of French Absolutism

- Louis XIII 1610-1643
 - » During his youth, France will return to chaotic feudal warfare amongst nobility
 - » Louis appointed his advisor, Cardinal Richelieu, when he reached manhood.
 - » Richelieu effectively ruled France for about 20 years and attempted to return power taken by the nobles back to the king.

Actions of Cardinal Richelieu

- Intendant System
 - » Effective control of localities established through use of nobility of the robe
- Continued mercantilist policies
- Increased taxation to fund a larger standing army
 - » Used to destroy the fortified castles of the nobility, especially the Huguenots
- Joined the 30 Years War to weaken the Habsburgs in central Europe

Louis XIV (1643 - 1715)

- The Sun King
 - » The EXAMPLE of 17th century absolute monarchs
 - » “L’etat, c’est moi”
 - “I am the state!”
- Divine Right of Kings
- Used the largest population in Europe to become the most powerful country in Europe
 - » French became the language of high culture!

Louis' Youth - 1643-1661

- Cardinal Mazarin 1643-1661
 - » Served as regent during the youth of Louis XIV
- Again, resumption of noble conflict (The Fronde) that will be crushed by Mazarin
 - » Memories of this conflict served as Louis' motivation for complete absolute rule
- 1659: Treaty of the Pyrenees ended French involvement in the 30 years War and gave Maria Therese of Spain to Louis as his wife.

Policies of the “Sun King”

- Palace of Versailles
 - » Baroque in style
 - » Used as a prison for the nobility
- Continued the Intendant System
- Edict of Fountainbleau 1685
 - » Revoked the Edict of Nantes
- Mercantilism – Jean Baptiste Colbert
 - » By 1683, Europe’s #1 manufacturing country
 - Improved internal transportation
 - Granted monopolies and set up overseas trading companies
 - Developed the merchant marine
 - » Weaknesses:
 - Massive emigration due to Fountainbleau
 - Failure to create strong navy
 - Constant war nullified economic gains

The Wars of Louis XIV

- Initially successful but economically ruinous to France in the 18th century
- Louis develops the professional modern army
- Balance of Power Politics Emerge
 - » William of Orange was most important figure in thwarting Louis' expansionist policies

Louis' Wars

- War of Devolution (1667-1668)
 - » First Dutch War
 - » Louis claimed the Spanish Netherlands as his wife's unpaid dowry.
- Second Dutch War (1672-78)
 - » Louis went back to get more Dutch territory and to claim Dutch commercial interests.
 - » Treaty of Nimwigen: France received another small piece of the Sp. Netherlands

More Wars

- War of the League of Augsburg (1680-97)
 - » Louis invaded Strasbourg and other Ger. border territories.
 - » Opposed by Spain, Dutch, Sweden, HRE, and England – true beginning of B of P principle
- Stalemate: Peace of Ryswick
 - » Louis retreated from most territories in return for peace
 - » French control of Alsace-Lorraine solidified

War of Spanish Succession (1702 - 1713)

- Cause: Louis' grandson granted the Spanish throne
- Balance of Power
 - » Grand Alliance forms to prevent merger of French and Spanish monarchies
- Treaty of Utrecht 1713
 - » Maintained Balance of power by ending Louis' expansionism
 - » Spanish losses!
 - English received the asiento
 - Belgium given to the Austrian Habsburgs
 - » No French-Spanish unification!
 - » Prussian king established!

Treaty of Utrecht

- This treaty ended the War of Spanish Succession.
- Allowed Louis' grandson Philip to become the King of Spain (Philip V), but forbade any combining of French and Spanish holdings.
- England received control of Gibraltar and of the Asiento.
- Spain's holdings in Italy and the Neth. went to the HRE.

The Decline of Spain in the 17th Century

- Economy

- » Loss of the Middle Class
- » 60% reduction in global trade due to competition with Dutch and English
- » Treasury was bankrupt despite high taxes on the peasantry
- » Inflation due to “Price Revolution”
- » Failure of nobility to adopt capitalist pursuits

- Political

- » Defeat of the Spanish Armada
- » Poor leadership
- » Defeat in the 30 Years War
- » Treaty of the Pyrenees
 - France replaces Spain as great power
- » Treaty of Utrecht
 - No longer relevant in European politics

Constitutionalism in Western Europe

- English Society in the 17th Century
 - » Wealthy landowners dominated the House of Commons
 - Used CR to rise from middle to upper class
 - Impact of the Protestant Work Ethic on a largely Calvinist nation
 - » H of C used long tradition of English Common Law dating back to the Magna Carta to limit power of the king
 - Power of the Purse

STUART ENGLAND

- James I: (1603-25): ruled by divine right.
 - » Aroused the resentment of Parliament due to his absolutism
 - » alienated the Puritan and Catholic minorities
 - » pursued a foreign policy friendly to Catholic Spain
 - » repeatedly dismissed Parliament when it refused to grant his financial requests
 - » invoked forced loans and antiquated taxes to force payment for his political, social, and economic policies.

Charles I (1625 - 49)

- Friction between parliament and Charles increased and he was forced to accept the Petition of Right in 1628.
 - » No martial law in peacetime
 - » no quartering of troops in private homes
 - » no taxes without parliamentary approval
 - » no imprisonment without a jury trial (Habeas Corpus)

The Personal Rule 1629-1640

- Parliament dismissed in 1629
 - » Charles ruled as absolute monarch!
 - » Increased state revenue through:
 - Forced loans
 - Ship Money
 - » Establishment of Arminian theology in Anglican Church
 - Moved Church closer to Catholic practice
 - Persecuted Puritans

War with the Scots

- Charles ruled without parliament until 1640 when he was forced to ask Parl. for money to fight a war with Scotland.
 - » Charles had tried to force Anglican services on Scotland
 - » The dominantly Puritan English Parliament demanded an end to the religious & political policies of Charles & was dismissed after 3 weeks (Short Parliament)

Results of the War

- Without enough money to equip his troops properly, Charles' army soon lost the war to Scotland.
 - » Charles was forced to pay large indemnities to Scotland and had to call Parliament to again ask for money.
- The sitting of the “Long Parliament” eventually led to the outbreak of the English Civil War

The Long Parliament 1640-1648

- To gain money, Charles agreed to share power with parliament
 - » Triennial Act
 - » Abolishment of Ship Money and Star Chamber
 - » Persecution of Arminians
 - » Refused to grant money for Irish Rebellion
- Immediate Cause of Civil War
 - » Charles attempted to arrest Puritan members of Parliament to reduce their numbers
 - » FAIL!

The Civil War

- Cavaliers supported the king.
 - » Nobility, Anglican Clergy
 - » Center at Oxford
- Roundheads opposed the king.
 - » Bourgeoisie Puritans allied with Scotland
 - » Center at Presbyterian-dominated London
 - » Led by Oliver Cromwell and the NMA
- Charles I defeated in 1649
 - » Cromwell instituted “Pride’s Purge” to establish the Rump Parliament and approve the execution of Charles I

The Interregnum 1649-1660

- The Commonwealth 1649-1653
 - » England became a weak republic with a very strong military
- The Protectorate 1653-1660
 - » Cromwell disbands the Rump Parliament and established a military dictatorship
 - » Invaded Ireland and allowed English Protestants to seize most land
 - » Established a Puritanical state that alienated most moderate Protestants
 - » Advanced trade and began the Anglo-Dutch Wars

The Restoration 1660

- Charles II – 1660-1685
 - » He agreed to abide by Parliamentary controls on taxes and to call Parliament into session regularly.
- Development of political parties
 - » Tories – conservatives who supported the king over parliament
 - » Whigs – liberals who supported parliament and religious toleration

Policies of Charles II

- Treaty of Dover 1670
 - » Secret treaty in which Charles received a subsidy from Louis XIV in return for vague religious promises.
- Test Act of 1673
 - » Excluded non-Anglicans from politics
- Habeas Corpus Act of 1679
 - » Whig Parliament limited the power of monarch

James II (1685-1688)

- Goal: Reestablish English Catholicism
 - » Violated the Test Act
 - » Issued the Declaration of Indulgence, which granted toleration to Catholics
- James' wife gave birth to a son in 1688 and he was baptized Catholic. This created a Catholic heir to the throne.
 - » Tories, who opposed Catholicism, temporarily united with the Whigs

The Glorious Revolution

- Whig & Tory leaders invited James' daughter Mary and her husband William of Orange to rule England.
 - » When their forces landed in England, James fled to France
- William & Mary became England's first constitutional monarchy!
 - » Support found in John Locke's *Second Treatise*
 - Natural Rights must be protected!!

William & Mary (1688-1702)

- The 1689 Bill of Rights included:
 - » No standing armies or taxes without the consent of Parliament
 - » Regular sessions of Parliament
 - » Freedom of Speech in Parliament
 - » King could not suspend the laws
 - » Due process of law and habeas corpus
 - » King could not be Roman Catholic
- 1689: Toleration Act: freedom of worship for all Protestant sects.
 - » Non-Anglicans could not hold political office
- Act of Settlement 1701
 - » Line of succession would go to Hanoverians after the death of Anne, last daughter of James II

Anne (1702-1714)

- Act of Union 1707
 - » United England and Scotland into Great Britain
 - » Why did Scotland do this?
 - Believed it would piggy back on England's growing financial success
 - Feared the return of Stuart dynasty after the death of Anne

The Hanoverians in the 18th Century

- Formation of English Cabinet System
 - » Robert Walpole was England's first Prime Minister
 - » Cabinet responsible to the H of C
- Due to lack of English, George II stopped meeting with the cabinet
 - » Monarch's role in the state seriously declined!

The Dutch Republic

- Golden Age – 1600-1650
 - » Gov't consisted of provincial representative governments dominated by the Calvinist bourgeoisie
 - » Provinces generally elected the House of Orange as stadholder, or military leader
 - » Policy of religious toleration fostered a cosmopolitan society that facilitated trade

Golden Age of the Dutch

- Greatest Mercantile Nation in Europe
 - » Dutch had few natural resources so it focused on commercial activities
 - Amsterdam became center of banking
 - Several large ports made the Dutch the middleman of Europe
 - Largest fleet in Europe allowed Dutch to dominated global trade
 - » Free enterprise allowed for prosperity of merchant-capitalists
 - Dutch East India Company

Decline of the Dutch in the Late 17th Century

- Anglo-Dutch Wars
 - » Trade wars with England reduced Dutch commercial power within Europe
- Wars with Louis XIV
 - » Placed a huge burden on the treasury of the Dutch Republic
- Lack of strong leadership
 - » England's "Glorious Revolution" deprived the Dutch of a strong leader
 - » Decentralized power prevented achievement of glory and effective use of mercantilism
- Size
 - » Minimal population and lack of natural resources hurt a country competing with the powers of France and England

Absolutism in Eastern Europe

- Decline of HRE, Ottoman, and Poland gave rise to Austria, Russia, and Prussia
- Characteristics of Eastern Absolutism
 - » Due to lack of a middle class, relied on a powerful nobility to support the monarch
 - Concession: Consolidation of serfdom!
 - » Threat of war allowed monarchs to centralize power
- Gaining absolute power:
 - » Imposed taxes without consent in order to maintain large standing armies

The Austrian Habsburgs

- Rise to power
 - » Fall of Spanish Habsburgs at Utrecht
 - » Defeat at Westphalia diverts attention to the east
 - Consolidation of Bohemia under Catholic nobility, loyal to monarch due to existence of serfdom
 - » Establishment of a large standing army
- Structure of state
 - » Multinational state
 - » No single administrative system existed

Key Habsburg Rulers

- Leopold I (1658-1705)
 - » Siege of Vienna in 1683 – repelled the Ottomans
- Charles VI (1711-1740)
 - » Defeated France during the War of Spanish Succession
 - » Pragmatic Sanction of 1713
 - Habsburg possessions would pass to a single heir, whether male or female

The Rise of Prussia under the Hohenzollerns

- Frederick William, The Great Elector
1640-1688
 - » He built the nation on the foundation of a strong army through heavy taxation
 - Nobility not exempt
 - Army collected taxes
 - » Junkers submitted to authority of Frederick William in return for legality of hereditary serfdom

King Frederick I – 1688-1713

- Sought to imitate the court of Louis XIV
 - » Promoted higher education within Prussia
- Support in B of P wars against France earned Prussia recognition from other European states
 - » Frederick I becomes first King of Prussia

Frederick William I (1713 -1740)

- Soldier's King
 - » Infused militarism into Prussian society
 - » Became 4th largest but BEST army in Europe
- Establishment of efficient bureaucracy
 - » Promotions based on merit
 - » Increased access to education
 - » Increased effectiveness of tax collection

Rise of Russian Absolutism

- Muscovite Rulers – 1442-1584
 - » Ivan III (1442-1505)
 - Desired to make Moscow the Third Rome
 - Conflict with boyars (nobles) in order to centralize power
 - » Ivan IV (1533-1584)
 - Massive territorial expansion
 - Gained obedience of boyars by increasing serfdom
 - Bound merchants and artisans to towns
 - » Time of Troubles
 - Ended with ascension of Romanov dynasty

Peter the Great (1682 - 1725)

- Best example of Absolute Monarch in Eastern Europe
- Achievements:
 - » Westernization
 - Focus on military modernization
 - Also, pursued economic modernization and cultural Westernization
 - St. Petersburg as “Window to the West”
 - » Government efficiency
 - Table of Ranks (creation of educated service-based nobility)
 - Use of secret police to repress opposition
 - Heavy taxation
 - » Brought the Russian Orthodox church under his own personal control
 - » To raise money, Peter set up state taxes on each individual, created state monopolies, and created a national currency.

More Achievements

- Consolidation of power
 - » Ruled by decree
 - » All landowners owed lifetime of service to the state (through military or civil service)
- Great Northern War 1700-1721
 - » Marked Russia's triumph over Sweden and attainment of a port on the Baltic to build its "Window to the West"

The Scientific Revolution

- Causes

- » Medieval universities established new professorships in modern sciences
- » Renaissance recovery of ancient math
- » Age of Discovery created a demand for new navigation technology

- Significance

- » Provided the foundation for a more secular worldview during the 17th and 18th centuries

Major Figures

- Nicolaus Copernicus
 - » *On the Revolutions of Heavenly Spheres* 1543
 - » Heliocentric Theory challenged the Ptolemaic view of the universe
- Tycho Brahe
 - » Built the best observatory in Europe
 - » Used it to collect massive data about the universe
 - Ironically, his data would prove the Copernican theory, but he never accepted the Copernican theory!

Major Figures

- Johannes Kepler
 - » Mathematically proved the Copernican theory with Brahe's data
 - » Three Laws of Planetary Motion
- Galileo Galilei
 - » Used the experimental method to develop the laws of motion
 - » *The Starry Messenger* 1610
 - Used the telescope to advocate the Copernican theory
 - » Roman Inquisition in 1633 forced him to recant

Major Figures

- Francis Bacon
 - » Formalized the method of empiricism
 - Inductive method
- Rene Descartes
 - » *Discourse on Method*
 - Deductive Reasoning
 - “I Think; Therefore, I Am”
 - » Cartesian Dualism
 - Spiritual can be examined through deductive reasoning
 - Material is subject to empiricism

Isaac Newton

- Scientific Method
 - » Baconian Empiricism + Cartesian Deductive Reasoning
- *Principia* 1687
 - » Principle of universal gravitation
 - » Natural laws are unchangeable and predictable
 - God is the great clockmaker!
 - Foundation of Enlightenment Deism

Impact of the Scientific Revolution on Society

- Scientific societies used to enhance the prestige and economic status of the state
- Caused the Enlightenment
- Improvements in exploration
- Partially caused the Agricultural Revolution
- Improvements in medical knowledge, thanks to Vesalius and Harvey, helped improve quality of life in the 18th century
- Caused decline in witch hunts
- Science and religion were not in real conflict until the late 19th century
 - » Acceptance within Protestant Northern Europe contributed to this lack of conflict

The Enlightenment

- Intellectual movement of the late 17th & early 18th centuries that witnessed the emergence of a secular worldview for the first time in human history
 - » Through scientific method, man could discover natural laws governing human nature and society
 - » Goal: Progress!
 - » How: Education!
- Characteristics:
 - » Natural science and reason can explain all aspects of life
 - » Belief in autonomy of man's intellect apart from God
 - » Faith in Reason rather than faith in revelation
- Major cause:
 - » Newtonian worldview, which establishes Deism

Early Enlightenment Figures

- John Locke – Defender of Humanity
 - » Optimistic view of human nature as opposed to Hobbes
 - » *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*
 - Education was key to human development due to the tabula rasa
- Pierre Bayle – Toleration!
 - » Influenced by skepticism of Montaigne, argued that nothing could be known beyond all doubt
 - » Progress would occur when toleration of ideas is granted

The Philosophes

- Committed to fundamental reform of society through discovery of natural laws
 - » All believed in the basic goodness of mankind
 - » Were responsible for the popularization of Enlightenment ideas among Europe's educated elite by the late 18th century
- Many philosophes, however differed on what the ideal society should look like.

Voltaire

- Adamant Deist who criticized the social structure of 18th century France
 - » Advocated toleration!!!
 - Speech, religion, press
 - » Very distrustful of organized religion
- Influenced by Hobbes, he advocated the rule of an Enlightened Absolute Monarch
 - » More skeptical of humanity's abilities
 - » Believes in equality before the law but not social equality

Montesquieu

- Wrote The Spirit of the Laws and made three major points:
 - » Goal: Prevent tyranny and promote liberty
 - » Separation of Powers is necessary between three branches of government
 - Influenced by British system
 - » Checks & Balances are necessary to keep any one group from gaining complete power.
 - He distrusted the masses.

Rousseau

- As a member of the late Enlightenment, Rousseau serves as a predecessor to the Romantic movement
 - » He believed that man was corrupted and enslaved by civilization.
 - » “Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains.”
- Social Contract 1762
 - » All men entered into a contract with one another and agreed to abide by the general will, whose object was the good of all.
 - Downside, minority viewpoints were not recognized
 - Foundation for later dictators who advocate extreme nationalism

Rousseau on Education

- *Emile*

- » Believed in progressive education
- » Essentially learning by doing
- » Self-expression was encouraged
- » Skeptical of rationalism and emphasized a return to the liberating realm of nature

Diderot

- Editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedie, the first volume of which was published in 1751 and finished in 1765
- Compendium of human knowledge that reflected the new beliefs and attitudes of the Enlightenment.
 - » Crucial to the spread of Enlightenment ideas during the 18th century
- Pointed out the faults of society & organized religion
- Promoted rationalism, science, & a respect for natural law and social progress.

Beccaria

- *On Crimes and Punishment* 1764
 - » Believed there were three natural laws of justice:
 - Punishments should deter crime & reform the criminal
 - Severe punishment was not necessary for this purpose
 - Punishment had to be certain, quick, and just
 - » Advocated an end to torture & capital punishment
- His views heavily influenced the Enlightened Despots of Eastern Europe

Economic Liberalism

- Francois Quesnay
 - » Leader of the physiocrats who opposed mercantilism in France
 - » Argued for laissez faire in agriculture
- Adam Smith – *Wealth of Nations* 1776
 - » The BIBLE of capitalism
 - » Government regulation only interferes with the natural self-governing cycle of supply and demand
 - » Competition → Economic progress

Enlightened Despotism

- Ideas of the philosophes were popular with many of the European rulers, such as Catherine II, Frederick II, and Joseph II.
- Sought to justify their despotic rule by claiming to be governing in the best interests of the people.
 - » Still believed that humans were incapable of self-rule
- Reforms were often modest and utilized to increase power of the state:
 - » Religious toleration
 - » Codification of law
 - » Increased access to education
 - » Penal reform

Frederick II “the Great”

- First Servant of the State
 - » Promoted religious freedom
 - » Created a national code of law
 - » Abolished capital punishment
 - » Improved the education system
 - » Promoted industry and agriculture
 - » Improved the state bureaucracy through merit-based system
- However:
 - » Failed to end the practice of serfdom
 - » Practiced class discrimination by appointing mostly junkers and the gentry to government posts.
 - Junkers and commoners forbidden to marry

Enlightened Despotism in Austria

- After the war of Austrian succession showed Austria to be weak, Maria Theresa began a series of reforms:
 - » Centralized control of the empire by reducing the power of the nobility
 - Nobles taxes and conditions of serfs improved
 - » Established a large national army
 - » Brought the Catholic Church under state control by suppressing the Jesuits
 - » Promoted economic development
- Not an Enlightened Despot because:
 - » She did not allow for religious toleration
 - » She was not a proponent of Enlightenment ideas

Joseph II – 1780-1790

- Tried to extend his mother's reforms but was only slightly successful.
- Major achievements:
 - » Abolished serfdom and feudal dues in 1781
 - Ironically, not popular with the peasants
 - » Granted religious freedom and civil rights to Protestants and Jews
 - » Limited the power of the Catholic Church by confiscating church lands and dissolving many monasteries.
 - » Reformed the judicial system and sought equality under the law
 - Abolished torture and capital punishment
 - » Establishment of free press
 - » Expanded state-funded schools, hospitals, and poorhouses

Catherine the Great – 1762-1796

- Least “Enlightened” of the 3 monarchs:
 - » Westernization of Russian culture
 - » Educational reform
 - » Restricted practice of torture
 - » Allowed limited religious toleration
 - Jews granted civil equality within the Pale of Settlement
- However, the Pugachev Rebellion changed everything!
 - » To gain support of nobles, she reestablished legality of serfdom
 - » Freed nobles from taxes and state service

Major Foreign Policy Achievement

- Partitions of Poland: Three partitions by Russia, Austria, and Prussia erased Poland off of the map.
 - » 1772: all three took border portions of Poland
 - » 1793: Russia & Prussia took more of Poland
 - » 1795: all three finished off Poland
- Continued successful conquests against the Ottomans
 - » Gained the Crimean Peninsula on the Black Sea

The War of Austrian Succession (1740 - 1748)

- The first major action of Frederick the Great was to dispute the succession of Maria Theresa to the Austrian throne.
 - » Her succession had been guaranteed by pragmatic sanction, but when she assumed the throne, Frederick refused to recognize her right to rule Austria.
- In the resulting war, Austria was allied with England against France, Spain, Bavaria, Saxony, and Prussia.
 - » This war soon turned into a world war over colonies & trade.
 - » An Austrian victory allowed MT to keep her job

The Peace of Aix la Chapelle (1748)

- Ended the war of Austrian Succession
- Colonial conditions were kept at the status quo
- Maria Theresa retained the Austrian throne
- Frederick the great made the only real territorial gain when he took **Silesia** from Austria
 - » Prussia now recognized as a “Great Power”
- Scared by Prussian aggression, France & Austria buried the hatchet and formed an alliance against Prussia that was later joined by Catherine the Great of Russia.

The Diplomatic Revolution of 1756

- Concerned about the alliances against his country, Frederick the Great relied on diplomatic means to change the situation.
- Fred played on colonial rivalries between England and France to reform the alliances and keep his nation from being isolated.

The Seven Year War (1756 - 1763)

- Cause: Maria Teresa tried to regain Silesia from Prussia
 - » Austria, Russia, and France would partition Prussia after the war
- Fred allied Prussia with England against France and Austria
 - » although the war was hard on Prussia, Fred managed to survive, due to the loyalty and skill of his troops
 - » Prussian troops drove off French, Austrian, and Russian armies.

Treaty of Paris 1763

- Russian Tsar Peter III saves Prussia by ending Russian involvement
 - » Catherine the Great has him assassinated
- Prussia permanently retained Silesia
- France lost all of its colonies in North America to Great Britain and had to recognize British dominance in India
 - » Only the middle of the 2nd “Hundred Years” War from 1689 to 1815
 - Example of global trade wars!