

Chapter 21

Absolute Monarchs in Europe, 1500-1800

Several countries in Europe come under the control of absolute monarchs, and Parliament challenges the monarch's authority in Great Britain.



Next

Chapter 21

Absolute Monarchs in Europe, 1500-1800

SECTION 1 Spain's Empire and European Absolutism

SECTION 2 The Reign of Louis XIV

SECTION 3 Central European Monarchs Clash

SECTION 4 Absolute Rulers of Russia

SECTION 5 Parliament Limits the English Monarchy



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-1

Spain's Empire and European Absolutism

During a time of religious and economic instability, Philip II rules Spain with a strong hand.



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-1

Spain's Empire and European Absolutism

A Powerful Spanish Empire

A New Spanish Ruler

- In 1556, **Philip II** begins ruling Spain and its possessions

Philip II's Empire

- Philip seizes Portugal in 1580
- Gold and silver from Americas make Spanish extremely wealthy

Defender of Catholicism

- Philip defends Catholicism against Muslims, Protestants
- Spanish fleet helps defeat Ottomans at Lepanto in 1571
- Spanish Armada defeated by British in 1588



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-1

Golden Age of Spanish Art and Literature

El Greco and Velázquez

- El Greco uses unusual style to convey religious themes
- Works of Velázquez show Spanish court life

Don Quixote

- In 1605, *Don Quixote* by Miguel de Cervantes is published
- Novel marks birth of modern European novel



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-1

The Spanish Empire Weakens

Inflation and Taxes

- Inflation weakens Spain's economy
- Taxes on lower class prevents development of middle class

Making Spain's Enemies Rich

- Spaniards buy goods abroad, making Spain's enemies rich
- Philip declares bankruptcy three times due to weak economy

The Dutch Revolt

- Protestants in Netherlands win independence from Spain in 1579



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-1

The Independent Dutch Prosper

A Different Society

- Netherlands is a republic and practices religious toleration

Dutch Art

- In 1600s, Netherlands becomes center of European art
- Rembrandt and Vermeer are famous Dutch painters

Dutch Trading Empires

- Dutch merchants engage in world trade
- Dutch have world's largest trading fleet
- Dutch replace Italians as Europe's bankers



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-1

Absolutism in Europe

The Theory of Absolutism

- Rulers want to be **absolute monarchs**—rulers with complete power
- Believe in **divine right**—idea that monarchs represent God on earth

Growing Power of Europe's Monarchs

- Decline of feudalism, rise of cities help monarchs gain power
- Decline in Church authority also increases power

Crises Lead to Absolutism

- The 17th century is period of great upheaval
- Monarchs impose order by increasing their own power



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-2

The Reign of Louis XIV

After a century of war and riots, France was ruled by Louis XIV, the most powerful monarch of his time.



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-2

The Reign of Louis XIV

Religious Wars and Power Struggles

Henry of Navarre

- Henry ascends to French throne in 1589 and adopts Catholicism
- Issues **Edict of Nantes**—a declaration of religious toleration

Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu

- **Cardinal Richelieu**—Louis XIII's minister who rules France
- Increases power of the Bourbons by limiting Huguenots' freedom
- Also weakens power of the nobility



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-2

Writers Turn Toward Skepticism

A New Attitude

- **Skepticism**—the idea that nothing can be known for certain

Montaigne and Descartes

- Montaigne explores ideas about life's meaning in essays
- Descartes uses observation and reason to create new philosophy



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-2

Louis XIV Comes to Power

A New French Ruler

- **Louis XIV**—the most powerful ruler in French history

Louis, the Boy King

- Hatred of Mazarin—young Louis's minister—leads to riots

Louis Weakens the Nobles' Authority

- Louis takes control in 1661
- Appoints **intendants**—government agents—to collect taxes

Economic Growth

- **Jean Baptiste Colbert**—finance minister—helps economy grow
- In 1685, Louis cancels Edict of Nantes; Huguenots flee France



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-2

The Sun King's Grand Style

A Life of Luxury

- Louis lives very well, with every meal a feast

Louis Controls the Nobility

- Louis keeps nobles at palace to increase his power over them
- Builds magnificent palace at Versailles

Patronage of the Arts

- Versailles is a center of arts during reign of Louis XIV
- Purpose of the arts is to glorify Louis



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-2

Louis Fights Disastrous Wars

Attempts to Expand France's Boundaries

- Louis fights wars in 1660s, 1670s to expand France
- In 1680s, many countries unite against him in League of Augsburg
- France is weakened by poor harvests, warfare, high taxes

War of the Spanish Succession

- **War of the Spanish Succession** begins in 1701
- Attempts to prevent union of the French and Spanish thrones
- Ends in 1714; France and Spain lose some possessions



Previous



Continued...

Next

Chapter 21

Section-2

Louis Fights Disastrous Wars *{continued}*

Louis's Death and Legacy

- Louis dies leaving mixed legacy
- Rule makes France a major military and cultural power in Europe
- His wars and palace leave France with heavy debts



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-3

Central European Monarchs Clash

After a period of turmoil, absolute monarchs rule Austria and the Germanic state of Prussia.



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-3

Central European Monarchs Clash

The Thirty Years' War

Rising Tension

- Tension rises between Lutherans and Catholics in central Europe

Bohemian Protestants Revolt

- In 1618, Protestants revolt against Catholic Hapsburg rulers
- Result is **Thirty Years' War** —conflict over religion, land, power

Hapsburg Triumphs

- From 1618 to 1630, Hapsburg armies have many victories
- Troops plunder many German villages



Previous



Continued...

Next

Chapter 21

Section-3

The Thirty Years' War *{continued}*

Hapsburg Defeats

- In 1630, tide turns in favor of Protestants

Peace of Westphalia

- War ruins German economy, greatly decreases population
- Peace of Westphalia (1648) ends war
- Treaty weakens Hapsburgs, strengthens France
- Treaty introduces idea of negotiating terms of peace

Beginning of Modern States

- Treaty recognizes Europe as group of independent states



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-3

States Form in Central Europe

Economic Contrasts with the West

- Economy in central Europe still based on serfs, agriculture

Several Weak Empires

- Landowning nobles in central Europe block growth of kings' power
- Ottoman and Holy Roman empires are also weak

Austria Grows Stronger

- Hapsburgs in Austria take more lands, rule large empire

Maria Theresa Inherits the Austrian Throne

- **Maria Theresa** becomes empress of Austria, faces years of war



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-3

Prussia Challenges Austria

The Rise of Prussia

- Hohenzollern rulers of Prussia build Europe's best army
- Call themselves kings and become absolute monarchs
- Nobles resist royal power, but king buys loyalty

Frederick the Great

- **Frederick the Great** becomes king of Prussia
- Enforces father's military policies but softens some of his laws



Previous



Continued...

Next

Chapter 21

Section-3

Prussia Challenges Austria {continued}

War of the Austrian Succession

- In 1740, Frederick starts war against Austria to gain Silesia
- Maria Theresa resists Prussian power but loses Silesia in treaty
- As result of war, Prussia becomes a major power in Europe

The Seven Years' War

- Austria allies with France against Britain and Prussia
- In 1756, Frederick attacks Saxony, launching **Seven Years' War**
- France loses colonies in North America; Britain gains India



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-4

Absolute Rulers of Russia

Peter the Great makes many changes in Russia to try to make it more like Western Europe.



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-4

Absolute Rulers of Russia

The First Czar

Ivan the Terrible

- In 1533, **Ivan the Terrible** becomes king of Russia
- Struggles for power with **boyars**—landowning nobles
- Seizes power and is crowned czar, meaning “caesar”

Rule by Terror

- In 1560, Ivan turns against boyars, kills them, seizes lands

Rise of the Romanovs

- Ivan’s heir is weak, leading to period of turmoil
- In 1613, Michael Romanov becomes czar



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-4

Peter the Great Comes to Power

The Rise of Peter

- **Peter the Great** becomes czar in 1696, begins to reform Russia

Russia Contrasts with Europe

- Land of boyars and serfs
- Cut off geographically from Europe
- Culturally isolated, little contact with western Europe
- Religious differences widen gap

Peter Visits the West

- In 1697, Peter visits western Europe to learn European ways



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-4

Peter Rules Absolutely

Peter's Goal

- Goal of **westernization**—using western Europe as model for change

Peter's Reforms

- Brings Orthodox Church under state control
- Reduces power of great landowners
- Modernizes army by having European officers train soldiers



Previous



Continued...

Next

Chapter 21

Section-4

Peter Rules Absolutely *{continued}*

Westernizing Russia

- Introduces potatoes
- Starts Russia's first newspaper
- Raises women's status
- Adopts Western fashion
- Advances education



Previous



Continued...

Next

Chapter 21

Section-4

Peter Rules Absolutely *{continued}*

Establishing St. Petersburg

- Peter wants a seaport that will make travel to West easier
- Fights Sweden to win port on Baltic Sea
- In 1703, begins building new capital called St. Petersburg
- Building city takes many years; many serfs die in process
- By the time of Peter's death, Russia is a power to be reckoned with in Europe



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-5

Parliament Limits the English Monarchy

Absolute rulers in England are overthrown, and Parliament gains power.



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-5

Parliament Limits the English Monarchy

Monarchs Defy Parliament

James's Problems

- James I of Scotland becomes king of England in 1603
- Struggles with Parliament over money, Church reform

Charles I Fights Parliament

- James's son, **Charles I**, becomes king in 1625
- Also fights with Parliament over money
- Parliament forces him to sign Petition of Right in 1628
- Petition limits Charles's power, but he ignores it



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-5

English Civil War

War Topples a King

- In 1641, Parliament passes laws to limit king's power
- Result is **English Civil War** (1642–1649) between Puritans, king
- In 1644, **Oliver Cromwell** becomes general on Puritan side
- After Puritans win, Charles faces trial and execution in 1649



Previous



Continued...

Next

Chapter 21

Section-5

English Civil War {continued}

Cromwell's Rule

- In 1649, Cromwell abolishes monarchy, House of Lords
- Becomes military dictator
- Suppresses rebellion in Ireland

Puritan Morality

- Puritans abolish activities they find sinful



Previous



Next



Chapter 21

Section-5

Restoration and Revolution

Cromwell's End

- After Cromwell dies in 1658, government collapses
- Next year, Parliament asks son of Charles I to rule

Charles II Reigns

- **Restoration**—return of monarchy under Charles II
- **Habeas corpus**—law requiring king to charge prisoner with crime

James II and the Glorious Revolution

- Charles's Catholic brother James becomes king in 1685
- **Glorious Revolution**—bloodless overthrow of James in 1688



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

Section-5

Limits on Monarch's Power

A New Type of Monarchy

- Protestants William and Mary become rulers of England
- Agree to **constitutional monarchy**—legal limits on royal power

Bill of Rights

- In 1689, Parliament drafts Bill of rights
- Sets limits on royal power

Cabinet System Develops

- In 1700s, **cabinet**, a group of government ministers, develops
- Ministers link majority party in Parliament with monarch



Previous



Next

Chapter 21

This is the end of the chapter presentation of lecture notes.
Click the [HOME](#) or [EXIT](#) button.



Previous

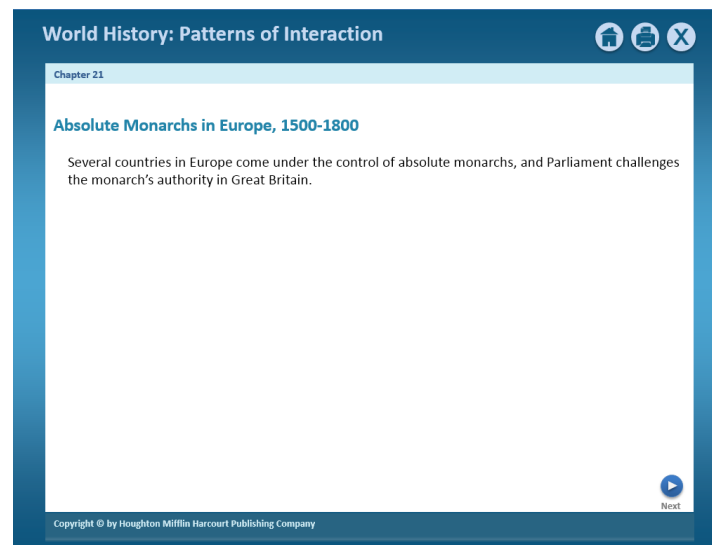


Next

Chapter 21

Print Slide Show

1. On the **File** menu, select **Print**
2. In the pop-up menu, select **Microsoft PowerPoint** If the dialog box does not include this pop-up, continue to step 4
3. In the **Print what** box, choose the presentation format you want to print: slides, notes, handouts, or outline
4. Click the **Print** button to print the PowerPoint presentation



Previous