

Global I Final Review 2007/2008

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Part II: Absolutism
Key Terms

1. Absolutism

- **Absolutism means rule by a strong ruler without a parliament**
- **(Autocracy, Totalitarian government)**

2. Divine Right of Kings

- **Authority to rule comes directly from God**

3. Limited Monarchy

- **To rule with consent of Parliament (legislature) & the governed (people)**

4. Holy Roman Empire

- Define – originates when German King Charlemagne (800 AD) was crowned Emperor of the Western Roman Empire by the Pope
- Ruling Family Hapsburg
- Religion Catholic

5. Charles V HRE

- **Charles V Hapsburg (1519-1556)**
- **King of Spain, New World & Germanys**
- **Roman Catholic**

6. Philip II (Roman Catholic)

- **Ruled Southern Italy, Spain, Netherlands & New World**
- **Protestant Netherlands declares independence in 1581. Rebelled because of religious differences**
- **Launched Spanish Armada**

7. Conflict: Spain vs. England

- Philip II (Catholic) vs. Elizabeth I Anglican (Protestant)
- Privateers – Drake & Hawkins attack Spanish ships returning with gold & silver from America
- Spanish Armada 1588 destroyed by storm & faster English ships

8. Dauphin – Child Ruler
Regent – rules for child ruler

- **Regent is someone who rules & advises a monarch**
- Example **Louis XIII Dauphin (child ruler) – 9 years old - Regent-Marie d’Medici**

9. St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre (1572) in France

Huguenots (nobles & bourgeoisie) vs. Catholics

In an attempt to rid herself of her son’s rivals Catherine d’Medici arranges a slaughter of French Huguenots (Calvinists) at a wedding feast

10. Henry of Navarre IV
(1589-1610) **Absolute Ruler Family Name Bourbon**

“Paris is well worth a mass” He was a Huguenot who converts to Catholicism to prevent civil war

Edict of Nantes (1598)

- **To protect Huguenots**
- **Religious toleration for Huguenots (French Calvinists)**
- **Fortified (armed) towns and cities for Huguenots**

11. Policies in France of Henry IV

- **Freedom of religion**
- **Equal political rights with the Catholics**
- **Could have military fortifications**
- **Self government in 100 French Cities**

12. Estates General –
French Legislature

- **Estates General – similar to Parliament**
- **First Estate – Clergy**
- **Second Estate – Nobles**
- **Third Estate – Bourgeoisie (merchants, artisans, middle class) and peasants –majority of France**

12. (Continued)

Estates General Last Called

- **1614 Louis XIII & Richelieu called Estates General, but immediately dismissed it**
- **the Estates General will not meet again for 175 years.**
- **This will cause the French Revolution of 1789.**

- Ruled as an **Absolute Monarch**

13. Edict of Nantes (1598)

- **Treaty to protect Huguenots (French Calvinists)**
- **Granted Religious toleration for Huguenots**
- **Fortified (armed) towns and cities allowed for Huguenots**

14. Louis XIII Bourbon (1610-1643) Absolute & Machiavellian

Religion - Catholic

Type of rule Absolute & Machiavellian

Policies:

- **Destroyed power of the nobles (Landed Aristocracy)**
- **Destroyed private noble armies and fortified castles**
- **Gave nobles high positions in government and the King's army**

14. Continued

Louis XIII policies toward nobles

Intendants – royal commissioners of 32 districts – members of upper middle class or nobility

- **Owe loyalty & job to King**
- **Recruited soldiers for King's army**
- **Kept tabs on local nobles**
- **Regulated local Economy**

15. Machiavellian Politique

- “keep your friends close & your enemies closer”
- Ex. Louis XIV of France – kept nobles at Versailles to watch them
- Politique the interest of the state comes first before any religious or other considerations

16. Cardinal Richelieu

- **Royal Advisor to Louis XIII, very powerful.**
- **He was a Politique**
- **(he was Machiavellian- “*be a lion & fox - the end justifies the means.*”**

17. Cardinal Mazarin

- **Regent for Louis XIV and Royal Minister**
- **Cardinal Mazarin governs from 1643-1661**
- He believed in mercantilism and boullionism (stockpiling gold in national treasury)

18. The Fronde 1643 (sling shot)

- Nobles rose up against the power of the Royal Minister, Cardinal Mazarin, and **absolute monarchy** (autocracy, totalitarian)
- Young Louis XIV never forgot this attack & vows to keep “his friends close & his enemies closer”
- Louis XIV vowed to increase his power, rule absolutely, and to control the nobles_ in France.

19. Louis XIV (Bourbon) (1643-1715) Catholic

- Absolute Monarch/Sun King who believed in Divine Right of Kings
- **“I am the state”** “*L’etat c’est moi*”

21. Policies of Louis XIV of France

- Built palace of Versailles – Nobles live lavish lifestyle at expense of Bourgeoisie & peasants
- Set examples for other absolute rulers
- Economic policy mercantilism

21. Bishop Jacques Bossuet

Established idea of divine write of kings by writing *Universal History*, which stated the King’s power to rule comes from **God** (like the **Mandate of Heaven** in China)

22. Intendants in France

- **are royal officials who collect taxes, recruit soldiers and carry out King’s policies**
- **Intendants were usually bourgeoisie (middle class men)**

23. Colbert **chief finance minister of Louis XIV** **physiocrat (economist)**

- **Mercantilism: French colonies could only trade with France and had to supply resources to France.**
- **New farming land was created**
- **There was an increase in tariffs (taxes) on imported goods**

24. Versailles

- 400 acre palace for Louis XIV built in lavish Baroque style - Expensive to maintain
- To control nobles all Nobles were invited to stay at Versailles at no cost.
- Nobles & clergy paid no taxes
- Bourgeoisie (middle class) & peasants pay taxes
- France was on the way to bankruptcy & French Revolution 1789

25. Edict of Fontainebleau 1685

- This document was a revocation (took away) of the Edict of Nantes which ended the rights given to Huguenots (French Protestants) by King Henry IV like freedom of religion.
- Effect: Huguenots were kicked out of France

26. Henry VIII (Tudor) 1509-1547 Absolute Ruler England

- Formed the Anglican Church (Church of England) in response to a dispute with Catholic Church (annulment from Catherine of Aragon)
- Act of Supremacy - Henry used Parliament to legitimize his actions against Catholic Church & name him head of the Anglican Church

27. English Parliament - legislature

- Two Branches House of Commons (Merchants) & House of Lords (Landowning Nobles)
- King needed Parliament to give money to pay for wars
- Parliament's approval implies public approval of royal actions

28. Magna Carta & Common Law

- Magna Carta (1215) Great Charter – granted rights of due process to people of England & King had to obey law
- Limits power of king of England King needs just cause to put someone in jail
- Common Law system of law based on court decisions that became accepted legal principles

29. Elizabeth I Tudor (1558-1603) Absolute ruler of England

- 39 Articles – defined the creed of the Church of England/Anglican Church
- Protestant – Anglican
- *Honors* – recusants – term used to describe Roman Catholics & Calvinists who refused to acknowledge Anglican Church

30. James I Stuart 1603-1625

- **absolute monarchy based on divine right (power from God)**
- **Refused to consult with Parliament (legislature)
Raised Taxes without Parliament's consent**
- **Opposed Puritan (English Calvinist) religious reform**

31. Charles I Stuart (1625-1649)

- **Needed money, so he called Parliament (legislature)**
- **Parliament forced him to agree to the Petition of Right (document limiting the king's power)**
- Ignored Petition – sparks English Civil War

32. Petition of Right (1628)

- **King Needed approval of Parliament to raise taxes**
- **King needs just cause to put someone in jail (Due Process- based on Common Law and the Magna Carta)**

33. Due Process grants citizens

- No arbitrary (without just cause) arrest
- Right to trial by jury

34. Long Parliament (1640-1653)

- **Led by Puritans like Oliver Cromwell and John Hamdyn**
- **Parliament refused to dissolve**
- **Tried and convicted many government officials including Charles I wanted King to be a limited Monarch**

35. English Civil War (Sides, Leaders, Who Won?)

(1642-1649)

Charles I Stuart Cavaliers AKA Royalists

vs. Cromwell roundheads

Wealthy people supported Monarchy (Absolutism)

Cromwell and Round Heads won

36. Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector of England

- The Commonwealth(1649-1653)
- The Protectorate(1654-1660)
- **Creates Commonwealth of England**
- **He becomes the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth & creates a constitution called Instrument of Government.**

37. Cromwell's Irish Policy

- **Suppressed opposition such as Irish**
- **Irish supported the King in English Civil War**
- **Begins “The Troubles” for Ireland**

38. Levellers – England

- **wanted poor & rich to be equal in government**

39. Restoration of Monarchy

- **Charles II (Stuart) asked to return to the throne (1660-1685)**
 - **Tolerated Protestant religions**
 - **Reopened taverns & theaters**

James II (Stuart) succeeds Charles II

- **Introduced Catholics into the High Command of both the army and navy**
- **Surrounded himself with Catholic advisors**

40. Glorious Revolution result Limited Monarchy

- **Bloodless Revolution**
- **1688 – Parliament asked William & Mary to take the throne of England**
- **James II left when William & Mary arrived**
- **Parliament forced William & Mary to accept Bill of Rights & to rule as limited monarch (with consent of Parliament & the governed)**

41. English Bill of Rights

- **a. Monarch must summon Parliament regularly**
- **b. House of Commons gets “power of purse”**
 - **Power of purse – control over spending of money**

41. Habeas Corpus

- **no one can be held in prison without being charged with a crime**

41. Limited Monarchy

- **King is not above law**
- **Must answer to Parliament**
- **Needs parliament to raise taxes**

42. Thirty Years War 1618-1648

- war of religion in some ways between Catholics and Calvinists.
- In reaction to Ferdinand (Hapsburg) Holy Roman Emperor's attempt to take more control over nobles and protestants in Bohemia (Czech Republic) – protestant (Calvinists) killed Ferdinand's royal representatives by tossing them from a window. This is called the Defenestration of Prague.

42. (Continued) Fighting the Thirty Years War

- Eventually France, Austria, and Italian states join war.
- Britain does not join militarily
- Mercenaries (paid soldiers) burn and destroy cities throughout Germany
- Citizens and Soldiers were tortured and murdered
- One Third of the German Population was killed

42. (Continued) Causes of 30 Years War
Rival German princes held more power than the emperor.

Religion divided the Protestant north and the Catholic south and created a power vacuum.

43. Peace of Westphalia 1688 Ended the 30 Years War

- France wins territory along Spanish and German borders.
- Netherlands and Swiss Federation get independence.
- Germany divided into 360 separate states (called Staaten System) series of small states in Germany.
- Severe depopulation
- the King chooses the religion – Catholic, Lutheran, or Calvinist.

44. Austria ruled absolutely by Habsburg (Catholic) Family

- Formerly known as the Holy Roman Empire
- Hapsburgs ruled over many ethnic groups like Germans, Magyars, Slavs, Bohemians, Poles, Italians, and others.
- It was a multi-ethnic nation, but was dominated by the Germans.
- The largest group was the Slavs.

45. Maria Theresa (Habsburg) succeeded Charles VI

- Pragmatic Sanction – to maintain Habsburg control of Austria – Queen may rule
- War of Austrian Succession - Maria Theresa succeeded her father but had to fight to keep her crown
- Maria won the war but Frederick II of Prussia kept Silesia her resource rich land

46. Prussia (German)
Ruling Family Hohenzollern

- Religion – protestant
- Junkers – nobles
- **Prussia will become Germany 1871 by uniting/conquering other German states**

47. Frederick II “The Great” Hohenzollern of Prussia

- **Frederick attacked Austria (gained Silesia) and other German states to expand power.**
- **Efficient bureaucracy (civil service) developed.**
- **Strong military tradition in Prussia.**
- **Junkers (nobles) were given military positions to insure loyalty .**
- **Prussia developed a Standing Army (an army ready to go at any time)**

48. Balance of Power

No one nation is more powerful than another

Two Main Rivalries: Austria vs. Prussia

Britain vs. France

Two Alliances in 1700s Britain & Netherlands

49. Russia ruled by Eastern (Russian) Orthodox Romanov Family

- **Romanov Czars (aka Tsar) ruled from 1600 until 1918**
- **Russian leaders power came from God: Divine Right**
- **Geography largely isolated from Europe – lies in Europe & Asia - 13 time zones – far to the north**

50. Kiev (Asian Heartland)

- Trade with Persia, Afghanistan, India & China
- Controlled by Poland & absorbed by Russia in 1667 by Peter the Great
- Russia got Cyrillic Alphabet and Orthodox Christian Church from Kiev

51. Mongol (Ottoman Turks) Conquest of Constantinople 1589

- Separated Russia from Europe during Renaissance
- Patriarch of Eastern Orthodox Church moves to Greece (Greek Orthodox Church)
- Russia appoints their own Patriarch
- Russian Orthodoxy based on superstitious reverence for Holy Russia & distrust of anything non-Russian (Western Learning)

52. Ivan the Great 1440-1505 Absolute Ruler

Boyars – Russian Nobles

"Gatherer of the Russian lands", he tripled the territory of his state, renovated the Moscow Kremlin, and laid foundations for the Russian state. Ivan freed Russians from paying tribute to Mongol overlords.

53. Ivan the Terrible 1533-1584

- 1st grand to take title Czar
- Absolute ruler
- Brutal to all who opposed him
- Family Romanov

54. Romanov Dynasty Russia

- **ruling dynasty after 1600 until 1918**
- **Unite Russian nobles under one absolute ruler**
- **Church will be Russian Orthodox**

55. Peter “the Great” Romanov 1682-1725 Absolute ruler

- “**Great Westernizer**”, because he brought European culture to Russia.
- Forced boyars (Russian nobles) into positions in government as **Civil Servants** (bureaucrats) and the military

55. (continued) Policies of Peter

- **mercantilism** (colonies could only trade with mother country), increased trade, and began industries like **ship building, textiles, public buildings, etc.**
- created **western** style schools
- built a standing **army** and **navy**

56. Great Northern War 1707-1714

- Russia vs. Sweden
- Russia wanted warm water ports on two key seas: **Baltic** near Sweden and the **Black** near the Ottoman Empire.
- Peter the Great defeats Sweden and gains port of St. Petersburg, which gave Russia access to trade with Western Europe by sea

58. “*Window to the West*”
St Petersburg on Baltic Sea

- City built by Peter to open Russia to Western ideas
- Here he welcomed western merchants, artisans, and government representatives
- Russian nobles were forced to build homes here and dress in Western style (no beards)

59. Autocracy (Totalitarian/Absolute Rule)

Government that controls all aspects (social, political, economic, religious, educational, and cultural life) of peoples lives with no regard for individual rights

60. Serfdom in Russia

- Peasants bound to the land by noble authority
- Russian peasants emancipated (freed) in 1861

61. Ports on Baltic & Black Seas

Russia wanted Warm Water Ports for year round trade & military purposes
Russia possessed one port in Archangel that was frozen most of the year

62. Czarina (Queen) Catherine The Great

- Absolute ruler of Russia
- Reorganized government & codified laws
- Educated boys & girls
- Ruthless against rebellion – Pugachev
- Rebellion against serfdom put down harshly to maintain the absolute power of the Romanov dynasty

Final Review for Matching

1. Polis - a Greek city state

2. Columbian Exchange

- **Mix (cultural diffusion) of Africans (Triangle Trade), Native Americans, and European (Portuguese & Spanish) cultures**

3. Humanism

- **Study of human things (*opposite of scholasticism*)**
- **Liberal arts**
- **Study humanities**
- **(use knowledge of ancient to increase present knowledge – schooled in languages – vernacular, Hebrew, Greek & Latin)**

4. Middle Passage

- **Horrific voyage of African slaves from their homeland to the New World on slave ships**

5. Twelve Tables (450 BC)
(Roman Law)

- **Innocent until proven guilty**
- **Equality under the law**
- **People of same status equal before the law**
- **Accused should face accuser & be allowed to defend themselves**
- **Guilt through evidence**
- **Use of judges**

6. Divine Right

- **Authority to rule comes directly from God**

7. Pax Romana

- Roman Peace (Pax Romana)
(318BC to 180 AD)
- **goods traded = ivory, gold, lions, spices, cotton, stones, Mediterranean triad**

8. Magna Carta 1215

- Great Charter – granted rights to people of England
- Protected feudal rights
- King had to obey law

9. Feudalism

- Loosely organized system of government in which lesser lords governed their own lands, but owed military service and other support to a greater lord

10. Versailles

- **400 acre palace built for Louis XIV of France built in lavish Baroque style - Expensive to maintain**

11. Enlightened Despot

- Absolute ruler who uses his or her power to bring about political and social change

12. Crusades **1095-1291**

- Christian holy war
- **A series of holy wars between Christians and Muslims. Issue:** recapture the Holy Land (Jerusalem) from the Muslims

13. Predestination

- God decided from beginning of time
- Who should be saved (go to heaven) & who should be damned (go to hell)

14. Renaissance

- **rebirth of Greco-Roman Culture, art, learning, humanism, etc.**

15. Sacraments

- Sacred rituals of Catholic Church
- Baptism, Communion, Penance, Confirmation, Marriage, Holy Orders, Last Rites

16. Alexander the Great

336-326 B.C.

- Alexander, and later his generals, built dozens of cities, and spread **Hellenistic/Greek** culture far & wide

- The results was **Hellenistic** civilization, a blend of Greek, Persian, Egyptian and Indian cultures

17. Hannibal

- general who led Carthaginians through Pyrenees in Spain & down through Alps in Italy to attack the Roman Empire during 2nd Punic War
- **Hannibal on Roman soil for 15 years**
- **Eventually defeated & Carthage is destroyed by salting the earth**

18. John Calvin

- wrote - ***The Institutes of the Christian Religion, 1536***
- Wanted a return to basics of Christianity
- Wanted people to live Christ-like life
- Called for a theocracy – a gov't run by the church & the Bible
- Against secularism - fundamentalism

19. Columbus

- 1492 – sailed from Spain to West Indies (Caribbean)
- **Nina, Pinta, Santa Maria**
- **Sailed the ocean & made it to Hispaniola (New World – Haiti/Dominican Republic)**

20. Martin Luther Catholic Monk begins Protestant Reformation 1521

- Martin Luther tacked up 95 Theses (problems – corruption of Catholic Church) on a door of a church in Wittenberg, Germany
- Luther said people are saved by faith alone (***Da Sola Fidei***), not by good works
- God has to get rid of our original sin

21. Louis XIV

- Bourbon (1610-1643) Absolute & Machiavellian
- **Destroyed power of the nobles (Landed Aristocracy)**
- **Destroyed private noble armies and fortified castles & kept nobles at Versailles Palace**
- **Gave nobles high positions in government and the King's army**

22. Julius Caesar

- General, consul and emperor of Rome
- **Caesar brought Gaul/France under Roman control in 59 BC**

- **Becomes dictator for life**
- “*Veni, Vidi, Vici*”
I came, I saw, I conquered
- Killed on Ides of March (March 15, 44 B.C.)

23. Johann Gutenberg 1456

- Invented printing press that brought about a printing revolution in Europe
- Used movable type to print Gutenberg Bible

24. Peter the Great Romanov 1682-1725 Absolute ruler

- “**Great Westernizer**”, because he brought European culture to Russia.
- **Forced boyars (Russian nobles) into positions in government as Civil Servants (bureaucrats) and the military**

25. Constantine 313A.D.

- creates Constantinople
- legalizes Christianity
- “Edict of Milan” allowed religious freedom, allows Christianity to be preached openly

26. Michelangelo

- Renaissance artist who created **Pieta, David, Moses** – sculptures
- Painted Sistine chapel – God 1508-1512 – 6000 square feet – 13 assistants – 33 panels on ceiling

27. Oliver Cromwell

- Leader of roundheads (puritans) in English civil war
- The Commonwealth is created by **Oliver Cromwell**.
- **He becomes the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth & creates a constitution called Instrument of Government.**

28. Elizabeth I

- Tudor (1558-1603) Absolute ruler of England
- 39 Articles – defined the creed of the Church of England/Anglican Church
- Protestant – Anglican

29. Galileo

- Wrote: **Discourse of the two new Sciences**
- Invented astronomical telescope

- Saw moons of Jupiter, mountains on moon, sunspots
- Proved heliocentrism
- Tried for heresy by Catholic church

30. Henry VIII

- **(Tudor) 1509-1547 Absolute Ruler England**
- **Formed the Anglican Church (Church of England) in response to a dispute with Catholic Church (annulment from Catherine of Aragon)**
- **Act of Supremacy - Henry used Parliament to legitimize his actions against Catholic Church & name him head of the Anglican Church**