Chapter 15

State Building of Europe and the Search for Order in the Seventeenth Century
Social Crises, War, and Rebellions

- The Coming of Crisis
  - Economic contraction
  - Changing population trends

- The **Witchcraft** Craze
  - The spread of witchcraft
    - Increased persecution and executions
      - Accusations: allying with the devil; causing harm
  - Contributing factors
    - Religious uncertainty
    - Social conditions and changes to charity
Social Crises, War, and Rebellions

- The Thirty Years War (1618 – 1648)
  - Background to the war
    - Religious division and constitutional crisis in the Holy Roman Empire
    - Remember – Peace of Augsburg - 1588
Protestant Union: 1608
Catholic League: 1609
Election of Habsburg Archduke Ferdinand as king of Bohemia: 1617
Bohemian revolt against Ferdinand: 1618
Bohemian phase: 1618–1625
Battle of White Mountain: 1620
Danish phase: 1625–1629
Edict of Restitution: 1629
Swedish phase: 1630–1635
Battle of Lützen: 1632
Battle of Nördlingen: 1634
Franco-Swedish phase: 1635–1648
Battle of Rocroi: 1643
Peace of Westphalia: 1648
Peace of the Pyrenees: 1659
Social Crises, War, and Rebellions

- The Thirty Years War (1618 – 1648)
  - The Bohemian Phase (1618 – 1625)
  - The Danish Phase (1625 – 1629)
  - The Swedish Phase (1630 – 1635)
  - The Franco-Swedish Phase (1635 – 1648)
- Outcomes of the War
Social Crises, War, and Rebellions

- The Thirty Years War (1618 – 1648)
  - Outcomes of the War
    - Peace of Westphalia (1648)
    - End of the Holy Roman Empire (Alsace – Lorraine)
    - Social and economic effects debated
Social Crises, War, and Rebellions

- The Thirty Years War (1618 – 1648)
  - Outcomes of the War
    - **Peace of Westphalia (1648)**
    - End of the Holy Roman Empire (Alsace – Lorraine)
    - Social and economic effects debated

The conflict began in the German states as Europe’s major powers backed either the northern Protestant Union or the southern Catholic League. As the war progressed, religion receded in importance, replaced by a dynastic struggle between the French Bourbons and the Spanish and Austrian Habsburgs.
This 1660 painting shows a group of soldiers running amok and plundering a German village. This scene was typical of many that occurred during the Thirty Years’ War, especially in Germany, where the war caused enormous destruction. 1/3rd of Germany killed.
Social Crises, War, and Rebellions

- Was There a Military Revolution?
  - The necessity of an effective military machine
    - The reforms of Gustavus Adophus (1611 – 1632)
    - The link between the military and taxes
  - Rebellions
    - Peasant revolts (1590 – 1640)
      - France, Austria, Hungary, Portugal, and Catalonia
      - Upheavals in Naples, Sicily, and the northern states
      - Russia’s urban uprisings (1641, 1645, and 1648)
    - Noble revolts in France (1648 – 1652)
The Practice of **Absolutism**: Western Europe

**Absolute Monarchy in France**

- Foundations of French Absolutism: Cardinal **Richelieu** (1624 – 1642)
  - Weakening challengers: Huguenots and nobles
  - Strengthening the crown: the *intendants*
Cardinal Richelieu

Cardinal Richelieu. A key figure in the emergence of a strong monarchy in France was Cardinal Richelieu

Pictured here in a portrait by Philippe de Champaigne.

Chief minister to Louis XIII, Richelieu strengthened royal authority by eliminating the private armies and fortified cities of the Huguenots and by crushing aristocratic conspiracies.
The Practice of Absolutism: Western Europe

- Absolute Monarchy in France
  - Foundations of French Absolutism: Cardinal Richelieu (1624 – 1642)
    - Weakening challengers: Huguenots and nobles
    - Strengthening the crown: the *intendants*
  - Cardinal Mazarin (1642 – 1661)
    - The Fronde – noble revolt
Reign of Louis XIV (1643 – 1715)

- Administration of the Government
  - Restructuring central policy-making
    - Taming the high nobility
  - Problems with administration in the provinces
- Religious Policy
  - Edict of Fontainebleau (1685)
- Financial Issues
  - Jean Baptist Colbert (1619 – 1683)
  - Economic expansion in Canada
- Daily Life at the Court of Versailles
  - The emphasis on ceremony and etiquette
Interior of Versailles: The Hall of Mirrors
Reign of Louis XIV (1643 – 1715)

- The Wars of Louis XIV
  - Professional army
    - 100,000 in peace; 400,000 at war
  - First war versus the Triple Alliance (1667 – 1668)
  - Dutch War (1672 – 1678)
  - War of the League of Augsburg (1689 – 1697)
    - The Treaty of Ryswick
  - War of the Spanish Succession (1702 – 1713)
    - European and colonial theaters
    - The Peace of Utrecht (1713) and of Rastatt (1714)
The Wars of Louis XIV

The Sun King instigated several wars in his efforts to expand the power of France and the Bourbon dynasty.

A coalition of European states met each military thrust, however, so Louis’s gains were minimal despite the amount of blood spilled and capital spent.
The Decline of Spain

- The Consequences of Financial Weakness
  - Bankruptcies in 1596 and in 1607
  - Philip III (1598 – 1621)

- Reign of Philip IV (1621 – 1665)
  - Minister Gaspar de Guzman, the count of Olivares
    - Attempts at reform
  - The Thirty Years’ War
    - The expense of military campaigns
    - Revolts and civil war
    - The loss of the Netherlands
## CHRONOLOGY Absolutism in Western Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Event/Period</th>
<th>Years</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>France</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Louis XIII</td>
<td>1610–1643</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cardinal Richelieu as chief minister</td>
<td>1624–1642</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Cardinal Mazarin</td>
<td>1642–1661</td>
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<td>First Fronde</td>
<td>1648–1649</td>
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<td>Second Fronde</td>
<td>1650–1652</td>
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<td>Louis XIV</td>
<td>1643–1715</td>
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<td>First war (versus Triple Alliance)</td>
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<td>Philip III</td>
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<td>Philip IV</td>
<td>1621–1665</td>
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Absolutism in Central, Eastern, and Northern Europe

- **The German States**
  - **The Rise of Brandenburg-Prussia**
    - The work of the Hohenzollern dynasty
      - Frederick William the Great Elector (1640 – 1688)
      - Standing army and General War Commissariat
      - Relationship with the nobles
    - Frederick III (1688 – 1713; king of Prussia, 1701)
  - **The Emergence of Austria**
    - Leopold I (1658 – 1705)
      - Eastward expansion and conflicts with the Turks
      - Siege of Vienna (1683)
    - The development of a multinational empire
The Growth of Brandenburg-Prussia

Frederick William the Great Elector laid the foundation for a powerful state when he increased the size and efficiency of the army, raised taxes and created an efficient bureaucracy to collect them, and gained the support of the landed aristocracy.

Later rulers added more territory.
Absolutism in Central, Eastern, and Northern Europe

- Italy: From Spanish to Austrian Rule
  - Emperor Charles V, Philip II, and the Spanish presence in Italy
  - Consequences of the War of the Spanish Succession
    - Austria’s emergence as the dominant power in Italy
MAP 15.4 The Growth of the Austrian Empire

- Austria in 1521
- Crown of Bohemia
- Silesia to Prussia, 1748
- Galicia from Poland, 1772
- Hungary taken from the Ottoman Empire, 1699
- Hungary that was part of Austria, 1526
- Battle sites

Areas of interest include:

- BRANDENBURG-PRUSSIA
- POLAND
- RUSSIA
- FRANCE
- ITALY
- OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Key locations:

- Vienna (1683)
- Carpathian
- Mohács (1526)
- Buda
- Belgrade
Russia: From Fledgling Principality to Major Power

- The Leadership of Moscow
  - Ivan IV the Terrible (1533 – 1584), the first tsar
  - Romanov Dynasty (1613 – 1917)

- The Reign of Peter the Great (1689 – 1725)
  - Visits to the West (1697 – 1698)
  - Reorganization of armed forces and central government
    - Division of Russia into provinces
  - Control of the Russian church: the procurator
  - Introduction of Western customs and styles
    - Positive impact of reforms on women
Russia: From Fledgling Principality to Major Power

- Russia as a Military Power
  - Goal: “Open a window to the West”
  - Conflicts with Sweden
    - Battle of Narva (1700)
    - Great Northern War (1701 – 1721)
    - Battle of Poltava (1709)
    - Peace of Nystadt (1721)
    - Russia gains control of Estonia, Livonia and Karelia
- St. Petersburg
Peter the Great wished to westernize Russia, especially in the realm of technical skills.

His goal was the creation of a strong army and navy and the acquisition of new territory in order to make Russia a great power.

Peter the Great is shown here as the victor at the Battle of Poltava in an eighteenth-century portrait attributed to Gottfried Danhauer.
Great Northern States

- Denmark
  - Losses in the Thirty Years’ War and the Northern War (1655 – 1660)
    - Constitutional crisis and revolution (1660)
    - Absolutist constitution proclaimed (1665)

- Sweden
  - Gustavus Adolphus (1611 – 1632)
    - The monarchy’s relationship with the “First Estate”
  - Christina (1633 – 1654)
    - The protest of the Riksdag
  - Charles XI (1660 – 1697): building absolutism
  - Charles XII (1697 – 1718) and loss of empire
Russia: From Principality toNation-State

Peter the Great modernized the country, instituting administrative and tax reforms and building up the military.

He won territory on the Baltic from Sweden, enabling Russia to have a port at Saint Petersburg.
Sweden in the Seventeenth Century
The Ottoman Empire

- Suleiman the Magnificent (1520 – 1566)
  - Attacks against Europe
  - Advances in the Mediterranean

- Ottoman Strength in the Seventeenth Century
  - Ottomans viewed as a European power
  - Bureaucratic and military power
    - The Janissaries
  - New offensives in eastern Europe
In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Ottoman Empire possessed an effective bureaucracy and military.

During this period, it conquered much of the Balkans and made inroads into eastern Europe.

By 1699, however, it had lost the farthest reaches of its European territory and would never again pose a serious threat to Europe.
### CHRONOLOGY

**Absolutism in Central, Eastern, and Northern Europe**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Event/Event Sequence</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brandenburg-Prussia</strong></td>
<td>Hohenzollerns established in Brandenburg</td>
<td>1415</td>
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<td>Hohenzollerns acquire East Prussia</td>
<td>1618</td>
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<td>Frederick William the Great Elector</td>
<td>1640–1688</td>
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<td>Elector Frederick III (King Frederick I)</td>
<td>1688–1713</td>
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<td><strong>Austrian Empire</strong></td>
<td>Leopold I</td>
<td>1658–1705</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Turkish siege of Vienna</td>
<td>1683</td>
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<td>Treaty of Karlowitz</td>
<td>1699</td>
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<td><strong>Russia</strong></td>
<td>Ivan IV the Terrible</td>
<td>1533–1584</td>
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<td>Time of Troubles</td>
<td>1598–1613</td>
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<td>Michael Romanov</td>
<td>1613–1645</td>
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<td>Peter the Great</td>
<td>1689–1725</td>
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<td>First trip to the West</td>
<td>1697–1698</td>
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<td>Great Northern War</td>
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<td>Construction of Saint Petersburg begins</td>
<td>1703</td>
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<td>Battle of Poltava</td>
<td>1709</td>
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<td><strong>Denmark</strong></td>
<td>Christian IV</td>
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<td>Christian V</td>
<td>1670–1699</td>
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<td>Charles X</td>
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<td>Charles XII</td>
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The Limits of Absolutism

- The Findings of Recent Historical Studies
  - Power of rulers not absolute
  - Power of local institutions
    - The authority of local agents in carrying out the monarch’s wishes
    - The privileges, liberties, and exemptions of special interests
  - Power of the aristocracy
Limited Monarchy and Republics

- The Weaknesses of the Polish Monarchy
  - Consequences of the end of the Jagiello dynasty
    - Foreign intrusions and elective kingship
- The Golden Age of the Dutch Republic
  - Internal dissension
    - The House of Orange and the stadholders
    - The States General versus the House of Orange
      - William III (1672 – 1702)
  - Economic prosperity, damaged by wars
- Life in seventeenth-century Amsterdam
  - Role as a commercial and financial center of Europe
England and the Emergence of Constitutional Monarchy

- King James I (1603 – 1625) and Parliament
  - James’s support of the divine right of kings
  - Parliament and the power of the purse
  - Problematic religious policies
    - The Puritans and the rejection of the bishops

- Charles I (1625 – 1649) and the Move toward Revolution
  - Petition of Right
  - “Personal Rule” (1629 – 1640): rule without Parliament
  - Religious policy: a Catholic queen, increasing ritual = Catholic restoration?
England and the Emergence of Constitutional Monarchy

- Civil War (1642 – 1648) in England
  - The First Phase (1642 – 1646)
    - Parliament’s success against the king
      - New Model Army and Oliver Cromwell (1599 – 1658)
      - The parliamentary split: Presbyterians and Independents
  - The Second Phase (1648)
    - The execution of Charles I (January 30, 1649)
- Cromwell and New Governments
  - From commonwealth to Protectorate
    - Cromwell’s troubles with radicals and Parliament
    - The policies of the Lord Protector
Civil War in England

Area supporting Parliament, 1643
Area supporting Royalists, 1643
Oliver Cromwell was a dedicated Puritan who helped form the New Model Army and defeat the forces supporting King Charles I.

Unable to work with Parliament, he came to rely on military force to rule England.

Cromwell is pictured here in 1649, on the eve of his military campaign in Ireland.
England and the Emergence of Constitutional Monarchy

- Restoration of the Monarchy: Charles II (1660 – 1685)
  - Problems of religion
    - Declaration of Indulgence (1672)
    - Test Act (1673): only Anglicans could hold military and civil offices
  - The Accession of James II (1685 – 1688), a devout Catholic
    - Declaration of Indulgence (1687)
    - Protestant daughters Mary and Anne superseded by a Catholic son, born 1688
A Simplified Look at the Stuart Dynasty

James I
(1603–1625)

Anne of Denmark

Henrietta Maria

Charles I
(1625–1649)

Frederick V
of the Palatinate

Elizabeth

Sophia

Ernst of Hanover

George I
(1714–1727)
first king of Hanoverian dynasty

Charles II
(1660–1685)

Mary

William II of Orange

James II
(1685–1688)

Anne Hyde

William III of Orange and England
(1689–1702)

Mary II
(1689–1694)

Anne
(1702–1714)
England and the Emergence of Constitutional Monarchy

- A Glorious Revolution
  - Parliament’s invitation to Mary and William of Orange
    - Bill of Rights
    - The Toleration Act of 1689

- Responses to the Revolution
  - Thomas Hobbes (1588 – 1679): *Leviathan*
    - People form a commonwealth, no right to rebel
  - John Locke (1632 – 1704): *Two Treatises of Government*
    - Inalienable rights: life, liberty, and property
    - People have the right to revolt
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poland</strong></td>
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<td>Merger of Poland and Lithuania</td>
<td>1569</td>
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<td>Sigismund III</td>
<td>1587–1631</td>
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<td>Beginning of liberum veto</td>
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<td><strong>United Provinces</strong></td>
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<td>Official recognition of United Provinces</td>
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<td>House of Orange</td>
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<td>William III</td>
<td>1672–1702</td>
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<td><strong>England</strong></td>
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<td>Declaration of Indulgence</td>
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The Flourishing of European Culture

- The Changing Faces of Art
  - Mannerism
    - Attempt to break away from balance, harmony, and moderation of High Renaissance
  - The Baroque Period
    - Harmony of Classical ideals of Renaissance art and religious revival
    - Popular in Catholic courts
  - French Classicism
    - Emphases: clarity, simplicity, balance and harmony of design
  - Dutch Realism
    - Realistic portrayals of secular, everyday life
Gian Lorenzo Bernini, Ecstasy of Saint Theresa
Artemisia Gentileschi, Judith Beheading Holofernes
Judith Leyster, Self-Portrait
The Flourishing of European Culture

- A Wondrous Age of Theater
  - William Shakespeare (1564 – 1614)
    - Golden Age of Elizabethan Literature (1580 – 1640)
    - The Globe Theater
    - Lord Chamberlain’s Company

- Spain’s Golden Century
  - Lope de Vega (1562 – 1635)
    - Wrote 1500 plays – about 1/3 survive

- French Drama
  - Jean Baptiste Molière (1622 – 1673)
    - *The Misanthrope*
    - *Tartuffe*
Rembrandt van Rijn, *Self-Portrait*
Rembrandt van Rijn, *The Night Watch*