Chapter 13
European State Consolidation in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries
Netherlands: The Golden Age – 1600’s

- As opposed to all other European nations at the time, it was a republic
- Holland dominated the States General, the central government of the Netherlands, but distrusted the House of Orange
- For a period of time (1688-1714) the Netherlands became a monarchy under William III of Orange
- Dutch revert back to a republic in 1714 when war with France ended
- Home to great religious tolerance and a haven for Jews
- The Dutch had thriving farms, fish and textile industries, plus a trade industry that reached all the way to East Asia
Economic Decline in the Netherlands

- No strong **stadtholder** replaced William III after his death in 1702
- Passed in naval supremacy by the British
- Fishing and trade industries declined
- Only financial institutions kept the Dutch from complete insignificance
Two Models of European Political Development in the 17th Century

🌟 England – *parliamentary monarchy* – a limited monarchy where the monarch is subject to the law and the consent of parliament

🌟 France – *political absolutism* – strong centralized monarchies, where the royal power is dominant
Stuart England – James I

- Peacefully takes throne in 1603, a strong believer in the divine right of kings
  - Levied new custom duties known as **impositions** to raise money
  - Rebuffs Puritans and maintains Anglican episcopacy, causing religious dissenters to leave England for North America
  - Court was center of scandal and corruption with his favorite duke (lover?) of Buckingham

- Doubts about James I commitment to Protestants
  - Makes peace with Spain
  - Tries to relax penal laws against Catholics
  - Hesitant to support German Protestants in Thirty Years’ War
Stuart England – Charles I

To fund a new war with Spain, Charles levied tariffs, duties, and taxes.

Parliament would only give Charles funds if he agreed to the Petition of Right stating that no forced loans or taxations could happen without the consent of Parliament.

Charles dissolved Parliament from 1628 to 1640.
King Charles the First in the House of Commons, demanding the five impeached members to be delivered up to his authority.
Charles I (cont’d) –
Years of Personal Rule

- Makes peace with Spain and France to conserve limited resources
- His chief advisor Thomas Wentworth institutes strict efficiency and administrative centralization
- Scottish rebellion against his attempt to put in the English Episcopal system leads to the reinstallment of Parliament
Long Parliament and Civil War

Parliament is divided over religion – extreme and moderate Puritans wanted to abolish the Book of Common Prayer, but conservatives wanted the Church of England to remain.

Charles invades Parliament, intending to arrest his rivals.

Civil war ensues between the king’s supporters (Cavaliers) and the parliamentary opposition (Roundheads).
Oliver Cromwell

- Led parliamentary army in civil war
- Parliament wins civil war, and in response, executes Charles I and abolishes the monarchy, the House of Lords, and the Anglican Church
- Ran basically a military dictatorship which brutally conquered Catholic countries Scotland and Ireland
- Put in Puritan prohibitions against drunkenness, theatre going, and dancing
The Restoration of the Monarchy

📍 When Cromwell dies, the people are ready to reestablish the monarchy and the Anglican Church

📍 **Charles II** is named monarch and he puts in the status quo from before Cromwell
Charles II

- Believed in religious toleration and planned to convert to Catholicism
- In attempt to unite the people behind the war with Holland, issues Declaration of Indulgence suspending all laws against Catholics and non-Anglican Protestants
- Parliament forces Charles to rescind the act and passes the Test Act – requiring all civic and military officials to swear an oath against the doctrine of transubstantiation
- Popish Plot – believing there was an assassination plot against the king to put James in power, opposition Parliament members known as Whigs try and execute innocent Catholics
- Charles responds by executing Whig members for treason, converts to Catholicism on his death bed and leaves James a Parliament filled with royal friends
The Glorious Revolution

- **James II** – repeals the Test Act, puts Catholics in positions of power, and issues another Declaration of Indulgence permitting religious freedom
- Parliament, afraid of a Catholic heir to the throne, invite William of Orange to invade England
- James flees to France - William and **Mary** (James eldest Protestant daughter) succeed to the throne in the bloodless Glorious Revolution
- England becomes a limited monarchy and permits worship of all Protestants, but not Catholics (**The Toleration Act of 1689**)
- **Act of Settlement** puts King George I on the throne
The Act of Walpole

Sir Robert Walpole dominated English politics from 1721 till 1742 based on his royal support, ability to handle the House of Commons and control over government patronage.
- Promoted peace at home and abroad
- Spread trade from North America to India
- Built the military, especially the navy, making Britain a world power

Walpole’s efforts result in England becoming a military power with both religious and political liberty.
Years of Personal Rule under Louis XIV

- Takes over country upon death of Cardinal Mazarin in 1661
- Was an absolute monarch, but often conferred with councils and the regional judicial bodies call the *parlements*
- Later curtails parlements’ power, but is supported by some of them anyways
Versailles – Louis XIV

★ Huge palace that was built for Louis XIV and housed thousands of important nobles, royal officials and servants

★ The Sun King was into items that were as lavish and ornate as you can get
Divine Right – Louis XIV

- Ruled by what was believed to be rule by God or “divine right of kings”

- Still, Louis was less of an absolute monarch than others, concentrating on making war and peace, the regulation of religion, and the oversight of economic activity
Louis’s Early Wars

 хотел укрепить границы Франции вдоль Нидерландов, Испании, и Священной Римской империи.

Договоры, подписаннные для окончания военных действий с Нидерландами и Священной Римской империей, расширили территорию Франции на север и восток.
Louis’ s Repression of Religion

Suppression of the Jansenists – religious order that came from the Roman Catholic Church opposed to the teachings of the Jesuits – during Louis’ s reign, both he and the Popes banned Jansenism and forced its followers underground.

Revocation of the Edict of Nantes – Huguenots were banned from certain professions, had churches and schools closed, ministers exiled and Protestant children baptized.
Louis’s Later Wars

Nine Years’ War (1689-1697) – Louis went to war with the League of Augsburg (England, Spain, Sweden, Netherlands and major German states) and ended up having his expansion into Germany thwarted.

War of Spanish Succession (1701-1714) – war over who would succeed Charles II to the throne in Spain ends in a bloody stalemate with France able to keep their choice to the throne, Philip V, but loses Gibraltar.
France After Louis XIV

The Duke of Orleans, regent for five-year old Louis XV, makes John Law financial manager of the kingdom.

Law organizes a monopoly on trading privileges in the French colony of Louisiana in North America – the Mississippi Bubble, as it was called, turns into a financial disaster and Law flees the country.

Parlement is reinstalled and becomes the center for popular resistance to royal authority for most of the century.
Poland with No Central Authority

- Most Polish monarchs were foreigners and tools for foreign powers
- Had a central legislative body called the Sejm or diet, but it had no real power as any single veto, liberum veto, could stop a Sejm
- Poland disappears from map in 18th century as a result
The Hapsburg Empire and the Pragmatic Sanction

- Hapsburgs held onto the title of Holy Roman Emperor, but the title depended on help from many other German states and principalities.
- Their territories, some outside of Germany, were so geographically and culturally diverse that there was no real central government.
- Despite internal difficulties, the empire increases under Leopold I, Joseph I, and Charles VI.
- Pragmatic Sanction – Charles VI’s legal basis for a single line of inheritance within the Hapsburg dynasty, putting his daughter Maria Theresa in charge.
- Frederick of Prussia invades Hapsburg Empire and puts Maria at risk in 1740.
Prussia under the Hohenzollern Family

Rule of Frederick William, the Great Elector
- Raised taxes through force to build an army
- Junkers, the German noble landlords in return for obedience to Frederick could enforce serfdom
- Army and Elector become powerful allies

Frederick William’s successors
- His son, William I, helps Hapsburgs in War of Spanish Succession and becomes King of Prussia
- Frederick William I – most successful Prussian leader – made the strongest army in Europe the symbol of power and unity, while staying out of war
- Frederick II or Great – did not have wisdom of his father and invaded Silesia starting long Austrian-Prussian rivalry
Russia – The Romanov Dynasty

Starting with a seventeen year-old boy Michael and his two successors, Aleksei and Theodore II, brought stability and modest bureaucratic centralization to Russia.

Russia needed this after the reign of Ivan the Terrible.
Peter the Great – Early Years

- Came to power at age ten and believed that the power of the tsar must be secure from the jealousy and greed of the boyars, the old nobility, and the streltsy, the guards of the Moscow garrison
  - publicly executed rebellious streltsy and repressed and humiliated the boyars
- Wanted to increase Russian military power, so he drafted an army of 300,000 soldiers
- Built a navy on the Baltic Sea and went to war with the Ottomans
- The Great Northern War – Peter defeats the Swedes and takes control of Esonia, Livonia, parts of Finland
- St. Petersburg – built a capital in honor of himself with places forcibly built by the boyars that resembled small versions of Versailles
- Peter’s son, Aleksei, with Charles VI of Hapsburg, attempts a conspiracy against Peter and is sentenced to death; dies in prison under mysterious circumstances
Vie des bords de la Neva en descendant la rivière entre le Palais d'hiver de Sa Majesté Impériale & les bâtiments de l'Académie des Sciences
Peter the Great – Later Years

- Peter realized he was faced with a lot of opposition, so he brings the nobility and the Russian Orthodox Church closer to the tsar

- **Table of Ranks** – made a person’s social position and privileges more important than lineage

- Abolishes the patriarch and puts in its place the Holy Synod, which consisted of several bishops headed by a layman called the *procurator general*

- 1725 – Peter dies and leaves no successor as Russia becomes unstable
The Ottoman Government

- Religious toleration existed more there than anywhere else in Europe
- Sultans governed their empire through **millets** – officially recognized religious communities
- Still some religious discrimination – **dhimmis** – non-Islamic persons in the Empire could worship, but couldn’t rise in power, had to pay a poll tax, could not serve in the military and were prevented from wearing certain colors
- **Devshirme** – Christian boys recruited and raised as Muslims and put into the military as infantry troops known as **Janissaries**; they were basically well-treated slaves
The End of the Ottoman Empire

- The Ottomans attempt to expand their empire into Europe, but fail.
- The power of the main political figure, the vizier, grows and splits up the empire.
- Europe passes the Ottomans in learning, science, and military prowess.
- Ottomans suffer military losses to the united European states and Russia and in consequence lose land and revenue.
- Europe sees the Ottoman Empire as one in decline and Islam as an inferior religion.