I. Objectives
A. How did these forms of government differ from the feudal and dynastic monarchies of earlier centuries?
B. In what sense were these forms “modern”
C. What social and economic factors limited absolute monarchies?
D. Which Western countries most clearly illustrate the new patterns of political organization?
E. Why is the seventeenth century considered the “golden age of the Netherlands”

II. Absolutism
A. Definition
1. “In the absolutist state, sovereignty is embodied in the person of the ruler. Absolute kings claimed to rule by divine right, meaning they were responsible to God alone. (Medieval kings governed “by the grace of God” but invariably they acknowledged that they had to respect and obey the law)” McKay 531
2. Tried to control competing jurisdictions
   a. Regulate religious sects
   b. Abolished ancient liberties
   c. Secured cooperation of the nobility
   d. Medieval governments had been restrained by church, feudal nobility and financial limitations
3. Methods
   a. Solved financial problems by creating state bureaucracies that direct the economy in directions that benefit the state, either by raising taxes or devising new means of revenue
   b. Career officials who were accountable to the king
      (1) In this century, bureaucrats saw themselves as servants of the state, where earlier, an official saw the office as a personal possession
   c. Personal standing armies
4. Theory of “administrative monarchy” not “absolutist”
   a. This monarchy lacked consent of the governed
   b. This monarchy lacked idea of the rule of law
   c. This monarchy nevertheless limited by lack of financial and military resources and technology to become a totalitarian state
   d. “L’état, c’est moi!” Louis XIV
   e. Foreshadows totalitarian states in
      (1) glorification of state over all other aspects of culture
      (2) use of war as an instrument of state
      (3) Expansionist foreign policy and war to divert attention from
B. The Foundations of French Absolutism: Henry IV, Sully, and Richelieu

1. Henri le Grand—"A chicken in every pot." Following civil wars
   a. Edict of Nantes 1598
   b. Duke of Sully, a devout Protestant, chief minister
   c. Avoided wars
   d. Lowered taxes on peasants
   e. Paulette—an annual fee paid by royal officials to guarantee heredity in their offices
   f. Sully combined indirect taxes on salt, sales, and transit, and leased collection to financiers
   g. Sully subsidized Company for Trade with the Indies
   h. Assassination of Henry in 1610 leads to crisis

2. Louis XIII (r. 1610-1643) and regency of Marie de Medici
   a. Armand Jean du Plessis–Cardinal Richelieu (1585-1642) appointed to council of ministers in 1624
   b. Richelieu exalted the monarchy as the embodiment of the French state
      (1) Subordinate all groups to the monarchy
   c. Reshuffled royal council, eliminating potential power brokers
   d. Leveled castles, crushed noble conspiracies
      (1) beheaded Duke of Montmorency
   e. Extended use of intendants
      (1) created 32 généralités
      (2) Judicial, financial, and police functions
      (3) recruiting from the noblesse de robe
      (4) could not be a local person, hence no ties to the local power structure
   f. Religious uniformity
      (1) sought to end Huguenot independence
      (2) siege of La Rochelle 1628
   g. Domestic insurrections
      (1) Dijon 1630, 1668
      (2) Bordeaux 1635, 1675
      (3) Lyons 1667-1668, 1692
      (4) Montpelier 1645
      (5) Amiens 1685, 1695, 1704, 1711
      (6) Municipal governments capable of resisting royal authority
   h. Foreign policy: break the fence of Habsburg lands
      (1) brings the Swedes into the Thirty Years’ War in 1631
   i. Centralization in literature and language
(1) French Academy 1635

j. Finances
(1) Political Testament “I have always said that finances are the sinews of the state.”
(2) “Seventeenth century France remained ‘a collection of local economies and local societies dominated by local elites.’ The rights of some assemblies, such as in Brittany, to vote their own taxes; the heredity exemption from taxation of many wealthy members of the nobility and the middle class, and the royal pension system drastically limited the government’s power to tax.
(3) Tried to solve problem by sharing tax funds with local elites
(4) The inability to tax at will meant that the French monarchy never controlled its own finances, and thus French absolutism is limited in a fundamental manner

k. Raison d’état

3. Jules Mazarin (1602-1661) is Richelieu’s successor in 1642
   a. Louis XIII died in 1643, leaving young Louis XIV (r. 1643-1715) under regency of Queen Anne of Austria (Mazarin’s lover)
   b. Civil wars as a result of the Fronde 1648-1653
      (1) originated in provinces
      (2) led by nobles
      (3) represented resentment by locals at centralizing trend, and attempt to reverse that trend
      (4) when Mazarin tried to impose new taxes, the Parlement of Paris refused to accept them (it registered all laws)
      (5) Peasants and urban artisans opposed trend toward more taxes
      (6) Results
         (a) Crown would have to compromise with nobles and bureaucracy that controlled local government machinery
         (b) Economy badly disrupted
         (c) The Fronde traumatized young Louis XIV, who came away convinced that the sole alternative to anarchy was absolute monarchy

C. The Absolute Monarchy of Louis XIV
1. Basis of French pre-eminence
   a. Largest population in Europe: 20,000,000
   b. Rich agricultural land
   c. Geographic location, with shores on Atlantic, North Sea, English
d. Growing centralization, large army, growing national identity

2. Louis’ methods
   a. Continue centralization of government and the building of a state bureaucracy by centering supreme authority upon himself
      (1) Reduced independence of the nobility and integrating them into the government
   b. Foster economic growth
   c. Accept no domestic dissent
   d. Used power of symbolism to mold opinion and create consensus
      (1) Reverence and obedience to this person equated with loyalty to and pride in France
      (2) 

3. The theorist: Bossuet: “He considered the royal will supreme over all political institutions. That he should wield such absolute authority was a claim based both on political idea that had its roots in the Middle Ages and on a more recent concept. Medieval kings had been blessed with holy oil before assuming their thrones, thus, in effect, having been anointed by God. This concept of divine right implied that he monarch was God’s earthy representative, and that to oppose his will was a religious offense as well political treason.” Canistraro p. 597

4. The traditional corporatist society still restrained him: age old special rights and privileges given nobility, cities, provinces, and the Church

5. Personality
   a. Considered tall (5’8”), well built, wore platform shoes to increase height; serious, dignified, imperious
   b. 6 children by wife Maria Theresa of Austria
      (1) Legitimized the 6 children by the Marquise de Montespan (1641-1707)
      (2) Eventually married next mistress, Madame de Maintenon (1635-1719) after Maria Theresa’s death
   c. Took duties seriously
   d. Able to choose talented ministers
   e. Personally attended his Councils

6. Collaboration of Crown and aristocrats
   a. Canal des Deux Mers in Languedoc
   b. Campaign against Huguenots
   c. Gave nobles privileged social status
   d. Access to his person which meant access to his enormous patronage

7. Versailles
a. Outside of Paris (away from the mob)
b. Architects
   (1) Louis Le Vau (1612-1670)
   (2) Jean Hardouin-Mansart (1646-1708)
c. Interiors decorated by Charles Le Brun (1619-1690)
d. Required nobles to spend at least part of year there
   (1) Ceremonies by which nobles vied to perform minor acts of
       service that symbolized their status (like being present at his
       coucher
e. Court ceremonial used to undermine nobles’ power by separating
   power from status and grandeur
f. 10,000 people lived there, in unheated rooms and without toilets
g. Art and architecture are tools of state policy
   (1) inspire awe at grandeur
h. French becomes the language of polite society and diplomacy
8. Councils of State were attended personally by Louis
   a. Intendants would carry out the orders
   b. Councillors came from recent nobility or upper middle class
   c. Decisions centralized around the king
   d. Louis never called the Estates General
e. Louis never had a first minister like Richelieu
D. Financial and Economic Management Under Louis XIV: Colbert
1. Greatest weakness of Louis XIV absolutism
2. Use of tax farmers who would purchase the right to collect taxes.
   Government therefore never received all that was collected
3. The king was allowed to directly tax commoners so long as he did not tax
   the nobles
4. Prosperous middle classes could obtain exemptions as well; the only source
   of revenue left would be the poor
5. Jean Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683)
   a. Wealth and economy of France should serve the state
   b. Applied mercantilism
   c. Sought a favorable balance of trade
   d. Subsidized cloth industries at Abbeville, Saint-Quentin, and
      Carcassone
   e. Special privileges to rug and tapestry industries at Paris, Gobelin,
      and Beuavais
   f. Lace-making in Chantilly
   g. Foundries fostered
   h. State inspection and regulation through guilds
   i. Encouraged foreign craftsmen to immigrate
j. Built canals and roads
k. Abolished domestic tariffs and erected foreign tariffs
l. Encouraged developed in Canada
m. Weakness of system is that the economy rested on an agricultural basis
   (1) after 1685, poor harvests, deflation and fluctuations in grains prices added to heavy taxation to bring about emigration and loss of revenue.
   (2) The French tax base was too narrow
   (3) The heavy costs of war prove too much to attain Colbert’s goals.

E. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes
1. Two sources of dissent
   a. Huguenots
   b. Jansenists—Catholics with theology rather like Calvinists
      (1) Blaise Pascal
      (2) Louis persuades papacy to ban the Jansenists in 1660
2. 1685 Louis revokes the Edict of Nantes
3. Regarded religious uniformity necessary for “one king, one law, one faith”
4. The nobility were pleased with the decision
5. Cost Louis thousands of skilled artisans who emigrated to Prussia, England, Holland, Cape Town

F. French Classicism
1. Deliberate imitation of classical subject matter and style
2. Values of discipline, balance, and restraint
3. Nicolas Poussin (1594-1665) The Rape of the Sabine Women
   a. Idealized representations
4. Precise rules and glorification of the state
5. Formal and restrained perfection
6. Jean-Baptiste Lully orchestral works
7. François Couperin
8. Marc-Antoine Charpentier
9. Molière (1622-1673)
   a. Tartuffe—ridiculed religious hypocrite
   b. Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme—ridiculed middle class
   c. Les Femmes Savantes—ridiculed fashionable intellectuals
10. Jean Racine (1639-1699)
    a. Andromaque
    b. Bérénice
    c. Iphigénie
    d. Phèdre

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e. “The power of passion in women”

G. Louis XIV’s Wars
1. François le Tellier (Marquis of Louvois) Secretary of State for War
   a. Professional army paid for by the king
   b. All officers from marshal to colonel appointed by king
   c. Recruiting by press gangs, conscription and lottery
   d. Foreign mercenaries recruited
   e. Jean Martinet trained them
   f. Commissariat to feed them
   g. Ambulance train for wounded
   h. Uniforms and weapons standardized
   i. Sèbastien de Vauban (1633-1717) the genius of fortification who built a ring of fortresses

2. The War of Devolution (1667-1668)
   a. Pretext was the failure to pay Louis his queen’s dowry
   b. Invades Flanders 1667
   c. Opposed by England, Sweden, and United Provinces
   d. Acquires Lille and Tournai by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle 1668
   e. Invades Holland in 1672
      (1) William III of Orange becomes Dutch leader and opens the dikes to stop the French
      (2) Eventually Dutch are joined by England, Holy Roman Empire, and Spain
      (3) Acquires Flemish towns and France-Comté with Treaty of Nijmegen (1678)

3. The War of the League of Augsburg (1689-97)
   a. Seizes Strasbourg 1681
   b. Seizes Lorraine in 1684
   c. Alarmed by these moves, coalition led by William of Orange, King of England forms
   d. William allied with Spain, Sweden, Bavaria, Saxony, and the Palatinate
   e. Fighting was in North America, West Indies, and India as well as Europe
   f. Ended at Treaty of Ryswick

4. Economic weaknesses
   a. Claude Le Peletier devalued currency
   b. Sold even more offices, titles of nobility
      (1) 40,000
   c. These resources are inadequate so taxation rose
   d. Peasant unrest in 1690s
5. **War of Spanish Succession** (1702-13)
   a. Charles II of Spain was mentally incompetent and impotent
   b. European powers had agreed to partition Spanish possessions between France and the Holy Roman Emperor
   c. Charles died in 1700 and named Philip of Anjou (Louis’ grandson) as successor
   d. Louis cannot resist prospect, breaks the agreement
   e. England and the United Provinces cannot accept the union of France and Spain
   f. This would also completely upset the balance of power
   g. Grand Alliance of English, Dutch, Austrians, and Prussians oppose Louis
   h. John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough and Eugene of Prince Savoy lead the Allies
      (1) Blenheim (1704)
      (2) Ramillies
      (3) Malplaquet 1709
   i. **Treaty of Utrecht** 1713
      (1) Philip remains the Bourbon king of Spain, but the French and Spanish crowns cannot be united
      (2) England acquires
         (a) Newfoundland
         (b) Nova Scotia
         (c) Hudson’s Bay
         (d) Gibraltar
         (e) Minorca
         (f) the *asiento*, the slave trade from Spain
      (3) Austria acquires Spanish Netherlands
      (4) Example of balance of power diplomacy
   j. In 1714, France was on the verge of bankruptcy

H. The Decline of Absolutist Spain in the Seventeenth Century
1. Absolutist monarchy with
   a. Permanent bureaucracy (but staffed by nobles, who controlled r3al power)
   b. Standing army
   c. Servicias, the national taxes which fell upon the poor
   d. Dependent upon silver bullion from empire
2. Problems
   a. Lack of strong middle class, result of expulsion of the Jews and
Moors

b. Population decline
c. Poor harvests
d. Intellectual isolation and social malaise
e. Decline of New World revenues
   (1) English and Dutch smuggling
   (2) Mines less productive
   (3) Mexican and Peruvian local industries
f. Court constantly exceeded income
g. Devaluated coinage
   (1) Combined with the flood of silver from New World led to inflation, which ruined Spanish textiles
h. Declaration of bankruptcy in 1596, 1607, 1637, 1647, 1680
i. Spanish money
   (1) disdain for money and money-making
   (2) thousands enter unproductive professions, or enter the Church
j. Nobles continued to live extravagantly and thus raised taxes and rents on a miserable peasantry, who then fled the land to become beggars in the cities

3. Rulers

a. Philip III (r. 1598-1622)—weak, stupid, pious, handed government to lazy Duke of Lerma
   (1) Lerma expelled the Moriscos in 1609-1610, which cost Spain talented businessmen and craftsmen
b. Philip IV (r. 1622-1665)—gave government to Gaspar de Guzman, Count-Duke of Olivares
   (1) sought war to revive imperial tradition
   (2) Involves Spain in war with Holland and France as part of Thirty Years’ War and Bourbon-Habsburg struggle
   (3) Revolt in Catalonia and Portugal in 1640
      (a) Portugal achieves independence under the Duke of Braganza (King John IV)
   (4) French defeated Spanish at Rocroi in 1643
   (5) Treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659 ended Spanish status as a great power
c. Charles II (r. 1665-1700)
   (1) Mentally retarded
   (2) deformed by his Habsburg jaw
   (3) Named Philip of Anjou his heir which set off the War of Spanish Succession
III. Constitutionalism

A. Definition: limitation of government by law
   1. Balance between power of government and individual rights
   2. May be written or unwritten
   3. Government must accept the proposition that it must rule by laws
   4. May be republican or monarchical
   5. Democracy: all people have the right to participate directly or indirectly; Democracy is linked to the franchise

B. The Decline of Royal Absolutism in England (1603-1649)
   1. James I (r. 1603-1625)
   2. King James Bible 1611
   3. Gunpowder Plot 1605
      a. Guy Fawkes and 36 barrels of gunpowder; tortured to confess and then executed
      b. Guy Fawkes Day Nov. 5
   4. Divine right of kings: “a monarch has a divine right to his authority and is responsible only to God. Rebellion is the worst of political crimes
   5. Told Parliament ““There are no privileges and immunities which can stand against a divinely appointed King”
   6. Told Parliament: “The state of MONARCHIE . . . the supremest thing upon earth: for Kings are not only GOD’S Lieutenants upon earth and sit upon throne, but even by God himself they are called Gods.”
   7. Need for Revenue
      a. Extravagant court and homosexual lovers flaunted
         (1) Became dependent upon George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham (1592-1628)
            (a) Convinced king to sell peerages, titles, offices, monopolies to the highest bidder
      b. Sold rights to monopolies to soap and coal to raise money
      c. Parliament not inclined to pass taxes for him
   8. The House of Commons
      a. Wanted sovereignty
         (1) Impeached Lord Chancellor Francis Bacon for bribery
             (a) The principle of the accountability of ministers to Parliament (and not the Crown) is at stake here.
         (2) Parliament disagreed with James I foreign policy, wanting war with Spain when James wanted to end war
         (3) When Parliament demanded the right to discuss a proposed marriage between James’ son Charles and the daughter of Philip IV of Spain, James told them that the privileges of
Parliament were “derived from the grace and permission of our ancestors and us.”

b. Social revolution in Commons
   (1) dissolution of monasteries enriched many
   (2) improved agricultural techniques (draining land) improves yield
   (3) enclosure added to gentry’s wealth
   (4) expanding cloth industry and joint stock companies
   (5) Men who earned wealth in trade tended to buy land and become the gentry, which now hold more of the national wealth than before
   (6) Gentry is better educated and more articulate
   (7) **The gentry wants political power commensurate with their wealth**
   (8) No social stigma in England to paying taxes, they were willing to tax themselves provided they were given a say in government

9. Religion
   a. Growth of the Puritans—purify the Anglican Church of Roman elements
   (1) Calvinists
      (a) Emphasized preaching, the Bible, discipline, and sacrifice
      (b) Wanted to get rid of bishops, synods, vestments, liturgy, everything they thought was “popish”
   (2) All social groups, but esp. the “middling sort,”—artisans, shopkeepers, merchants, concentrated in East Anglia.
   (3) Perhaps 10% of population and 33% of all gentry
   b. Describes Max Weber “Calvinism emphasized hard work, sobriety, thrift, competition, and postponement of pleasure, and it tended to link sin and poverty with weakness and moral corruption. These attitudes fit in precisely with the economic approaches and practices of many successful business people and farmers. These values have frequently been called the ‘Protestant ethic,’ ‘middle class ethic,’ or ‘capitalist ethic.’ “ Don’t push this too hard
   c. Puritans s wish to abolish bishops
      (1) James “No bishop, no king”

10. Charles I (r. 1625-1649)
   a. Charles tried to rule 1629-1640
   b. Married Henrietta Maria, sister of Louis XIII, who was a devout Catholic.
(1) aroused fears that he would restore Catholicism
(2) Lived by special levies that Parliament regarded as illegal

c. Religion
(1) Charles I became an Arminian
   a) Buckingham also
   b) Emphasized freedom of the will
   c) Arminians emphasized royal authority, absolutism,
   d) Tried to forbid Puritan preaching
   e) Tried to push ceremony and role of bishops
(2) Supported Arminian William Laud (1573-1645) as
    Archbishop of Canterbury
(3) Enforced high church uniformity of worship in Church
(4) Policies fueled fears of a “popish plot” to restore
    Catholicism

d. The Clash with Parliament
(1) 1625 Charles imposed a forced loan on landowners
    a) Imprisoned 76 who resisted
    b) Parliament demanded fiscal reforms
    c) Charles called 3 Parliaments in 4 years, but dissolved
       them all when they would not agree to give him the
       funds he wanted
(2) Buckingham assassinated by a Puritan in 1628
(3) Forced to accept the Petition of Right in 1628 in order to
    obtain needed revenue
    a) no taxation without Parliamentary consent
    b) no billeting of troops in civilian homes
    c) freedom from arbitrary arrest
    d) no martial law in peacetime
       i) Once Charles had his money (1629) he
          dismissed Parliament
(4) New means of raising money
    a) Inflation raised his costs
    b) Exhausted credit
    c) levied “ship money” a tax levied on port towns for
       defense in times of emergency throughout the
       country
       i) Seen as a tax without Parliament’s consent
(5) 1637 Charles tried to impose a new prayer book and
    bishoprics on the Presbyterian Scottish Church
(6) Scots rebelled, evicting Anglican bishops
(7) Charles demanded that London provide taxes to put the
rebellion down
(a) London agreed on condition that Charles convene Parliament
(8) The “Short Parliament” refused to vote the money unless a list of grievances was considered
(a) Charles precipitates a constitutional crisis by dissolving it in 1640
(9) The 1,200 titled nobles supported the King
(10) The gentry supported the Puritan dominated Parliament
(a) John Pym (1584-1643) led the Puritans in Parliament
(11) Charles strengthens his army with Irish Catholic regiments

e. Long Parliament 1640-60
(1) Led by John Pym
(2) Declared that only Parliament could dissolve itself
(3) Declared that Parliament must convene each 3 years
(4) Impeached and executed leader of the royal army (Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford)
(5) Irish rebellion in 1641, while Parliament was in session
(a) This forced the issue of who controlled the militia
(6) Passed laws abolishing the Courts of Star Chamber
(7) Law requiring Parliament to be called at least each 3 years
(8) Archbishop Laud impeached
(9) **Grand Remonstrance**: 1641 restated Parliamentary positions

f. Charles tries to arrest the leaders in January 1642
g. Parliament demanded the right to appoint ministers, control army and control the church
(1) Charles fled to the north, raised an army, and condemned Parliamentary leaders as traitors
h. “Cavaliers” vs “Roundheads”

11. The English Civil War 1642-1646
a. Marxists see the war as the struggle of the gentry to seize and consolidate power
b. Others see the most prosperous groups supporting the king and the less prosperous gentry, living on declining incomes, supported Parliament
c. Southern and eastern England, which was more commercial, opposed the king; the northern and western areas supported the king.
d. Parliamentary factions
(1) Independents
  (a) led by Cromwell
  (b) decentralized church with congregational structure
(2) Presbyterians
  (a) Calvinist church on the Scotch model
e. Parliament and the Scots, led by Oliver Cromwell, defeat the Cavaliers at Marston Moor 1644, giving Parliament control of northern England
f. **Oliver Cromwell** (1599-1658) and the **New Model Army**
  (1) discipline and religious indoctrination
     (a) paid for supplies and did not plunder, which earned grudging good will
  (2) Defeated the king at **Naseby** 1645 and captured the king
12. Civil War broke out between Independents and Presbyterians over what to do with the king.
   a. Presbyterians were a Parliamentary majority who wanted a structure like the Church of Scotland, with presbyteries
      (1) Agreed to execute Laud in 1645 but wanted a negotiated settlement with the king
   b. Independents were militant Puritans who wanted a congregational structure
      (1) Independents dominated the New Model Army
   c. The Scots now support the king
d. 1647 The army kidnapped Charles and demanded to be paid as a condition of his release
e. 1648 Cromwell crushes the royalists; the army demands Charles’ execution

C. Puritanical Absolutism in England: Cromwell and the Protectorate
1. Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) **Leviathan**
   a. Sovereignty is ultimately derived from the people, who transfer it to the monarch in an implicit contract.
   b. The ruler’s power is absolute
2. Puritan Commonwealth
   a. Republican form of government
   b. Oliver Cromwell’s “Protectorate” was in fact a military dictatorship
3. Instrument of Government (1653) produced by government, vesting power in the Lord Protector and a council of state, with Parliament meeting every 3 years. Parliament has sole power to raise taxes
4. Cromwell tore the document up and divided England into 12 military districts
   a. Provided toleration for all Protestants
b. Crushed rebellion in Ireland with brutal ruthlessness in 1649

5. Economic policy
   a. Mercantilism
      (1) Navigation Act 1651–English goods transported on English ships
      (2) Welcomed Jewish immigration

6. Upon his death, Cromwell’s son succeeded him, but that was unsuccessful, and the Protectorate collapses by 1660

D. The Restoration of the English Monarchy
1. Charles II (r. 1660-1685)
   a. Religion--Test Act–those who could not receive Anglican Eucharist could not vote, hold public office, preach, teach, or assemble for meetings
      (1) Unenforceable
   b. Government–Council of five MP’s who served as advisers
      (1) The Cabal–Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley-Cooper, Lauderdale) led to the Cabinet System
      (a) The Cabal was answerable to Parliament, the principle of ministerial responsibility
   c. Charles and Catholicism
      (1) 1670 secret agreement with Louis XIV for £200,000 annually to convert to Catholicism, and move England towards re-Catholicization, and support against the Dutch
      (2) News of the treaty caused a furor
      (3) Charles had no legitimate heirs
         (a) Successor would be James Duke of York, who was publically Catholic

2. James II (r. 1685-1688)
   a. Appointed Catholics in defiance o the Test Act
   b. Granted religious toleration to all by a declaration of indulgence
   c. Seven bishops petitioned the king not to read the petition of indulgence from the pulpit, and were imprisoned
   d. James’ second wife, a devout Catholic, produced a male heir
   e. Eminent men offer the throne to James’ Protestant daughter (by his first wife) Mary, and her Dutch husband, William of Orange.
   f. 1688, James and his family flees to France
   g. William and Mary take the throne in the Glorious Revolution

1. The Glorious Revolution
   a. Ends divine right of kings for England
b. Affirms ascendancy of Parliament
c. Sovereignty is divided between Parliament and Crown
d. The King rules with the consent of the governed

2. The English Bill of Rights
   a. Law is made by Parliament
   b. Parliament must be called every 3 years
   c. Elections to Parliament must be unhindered by the Crown
   d. Judges hold office during good behavior
   e. No standing armies in peacetime
   f. Protestants may bear arms
   g. Freedom of worship for Protestants
   h. The monarch must be Protestant

3. John Locke Second Treatise of Civil Government (1690)
   a. People set up civil government to protect life, liberty, and property
   b. Governments that overstep their function becomes a tyranny
   c. The people have a natural right to rebellion
   d. Economic liberty and private property linked to political liberty
   e. Narrow franchise based on property—everyone must have a “stake in society”

4. Parliament represented the upper classes
   a. A constitutional monarchy and also aristocratic government
   b. Cabinet system of government
      (1) leading ministers, drawn from the majority in Parliament, meet to determine policy
      (2) Sir Robert Walpole 1721-1742 developed idea that the cabinet was responsible to Parliament
      (3) George I (r. 1714-1727) presided over cabinet meetings
      (4) George II (r. 1727-1760) ended the practice
      (5) Walpole became the first Prime Minister
      (6) Under the Cabinet system, both legislative and executive power are held by leading ministers answerable to Parliament

IV. The Dutch Republic in the Seventeenth Century [OK OK I know I’m cutting them short!]
   A. Official name is United Provinces
      1. Each province ruled by an oligarchy of wealthy merchants controlling the provincial Estates
      2. Federal assembly, the States General, which had little actual power
      3. States General appointed a Stadholder as executive in each province, with ceremonial functions, plus defense and order
         a. The sons of William the Silent, Maurice and William Louis, held the office in all provinces
4. Population fiercely republican: government by a merchant oligarchy
5. Values were middle class rather than aristocratic: thrift, hard work, simplicity in living
6. A confederation, not a federation

B. Commercial prosperity
   1. Religious toleration drew talented people from Europe
   2. Fishing industry was a cornerstone, esp. herring
   3. Shipbuilding
   4. Largest merchant marine in Europe, with lowest rates—50% of the European fleet was Dutch
      a. Baltic grain trade was very important to Europe
   5. Dutch East India Company 1602 joint stock company
      a. Seize Cape of Good Hope, Malacca, and Ceylon
   6. Dutch West India Company in 1621
   7. Living standards are very high for the world

C. War with France and England eventually broke their power. They had too many enemies, too few resources.
Identifications

Absolutism
administrative monarchy
*L’etat, c’hui!*
Henry IV
Duke of Sully
*A chicken in every pot*
Edict of Nantes
*paulette*
Company for Trade with the Indies
Armand Jean du Plessis, Cardinal Richelieu
intendants
généralités
siege of La Rochelle
French Academy
Political Testament
*raison d’etat*
Jules Mazarin
the Fronde
Parlement of Paris
Bishop Bossuet
divine right of kings
Canal des Deux Mers
Versailles
Louis Le Vau
Jean Hardouin Mansart
Charles Le Brun
Jean Baptiste Colbert
mercantilism
favorable balance of trade
Revocation of the Edict of Nantes
Jansenists
“one king, one law, one faith.”
French Classicism
Nicolas Poussin
Jean-Baptiste Lully
François Couperin
Marc-Antoine Charpentier
Molière
*Tartuffe*

*Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*
*Les Femmes Savantes*
Jean Racine
*Andromaque*
Bérénice
Iphigénie
Phèdre
François le Tellier, Marquis of Louvois
Jean Martinet
Sèbastien de Vauban
War of Devolution
Franche-Comté
Treaty of Nijmegen
War of the League of Augsburg
Treaty of Ryswick
War of Spanish Succession
Grand Alliance
John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough
Prince Eugene of Savoy
Blenheim
Treaty of Utrecht
*asiento*
*servicias*
Expulsion of the Moriscos
Gaspar de Guzman, Count-Duke of Olivares
Duke of Braganza (John IV)
Treaty of the Pyrenees
Charles II of Spain
Constitutionalism
James I of England
Gunpowder Plot
Guy Fawkes
George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham
enclosure
gentry
Puritans
the “middling sort”
“No bishop, no king”
Charles I of England
Arminianism
Archbishop William Laud
Petition of Right
ship money
The Short Parliament
John Pym
the Long Parliament
Grand Remonstrance
Cavaliers vs. Roundheads
The English Civil War
Independents
Presbyterians
Oliver Cromwell
New Model Army
Thomas Hobbes
*Lseviathan*
Puritain Commonwealth
the “Protectorate”
Instrument of Government
Mercantilism
Navigation Act of 1651
The Restoration
Charles II of England
The Cabal
The Test Act
James II of England
William and Mary
The Glorious Revolution
The English Bill of Rights
John Locke
*Second Treatise of Civil Government*
Sir Robert Walpole
George I
United Provinces
Stadholder
Dutch East India Company
Dutch West India Company