

Reading Guide—Chapter 13
European State Consolidation in the 17th Century and
18th Century
Limited Monarchies and Republics

I. The Golden Age of the Dutch Republic

A. Dutch Republic

1. religious tolerance

B. Dutch Prosperity

1. urban consolidation

2. transformed agriculture

3. trade and finance

C. Economic Decline

II. Two models of European development

A. Parliamentary monarchy

B. political absolutism

III. Constitutional Crisis and Settlement in Stuart England

A. James I and relations with Parliament

B. religious problems

B. Charles I and relations with Parliament

1. Petition of Right

2. Ship Money (Viault)

3. Explain Charles' religious policy and his work with William Laud

4. Scottish rebellion

C. Prelude to Civil War

1. Long Parliament and legislation

2. religious divisions

3. Immediate Cause of the Civil War

D. The Civil War (1642-46)

1. Sides???

2. factors in Parliament's victory

3. Oliver Cromwell actions

4. Result of dictatorship

E. Charles II and the Restoration (1660)

F. Charles II views on religion

1. Declaration of Indulgence 1672

2. Test Act

3. Popish plot

G. James II (1685-88) actions

1. immediate cause of Glorious Revolution

H. The Glorious Revolution (1688)

1. Bill of Rights

2. Toleration Act of 1689

3. Act of Settlement of 1701

4. Act of Union of 1707

H. Sir Robert Walpole

I. British system as a model

Absolutism in Western Europe

IV. France and Absolute Monarchy (section A is from Viault pgs. 107-110)

A. Foundations of French Absolutism

1. Duke of Sully

2. Cardinal Richelieu's Centralization of Power under Louis XIII
(1624-1642)
- a. nobility

i. intendant system

b. Huguenots

c. Foreign Policy

i. result of Thirty Years War

3. Cardinal Mazarin during the Minority of Louis XIV (1642-1661)
- a. Background

b. ID the Fronde

i. result

B. The Reign of Louis XIV (1643-1715), the Sun King

1. steps for consolidation of power

2. Versailles

a. allows Louis XIV to exert political control

3. Divine Right

4. the Early Wars of Louis XIV

a. foreign policy goal

b. War of Devolution (1667-68)

c. The Dutch War (1672-78)

5. Louis XIV and religion

a. believe about religion and unity

b. Jansenism

i. beliefs

ii. result of persecution

d. revocation of Edict of Nantes

i. results

6. the Later Wars of Louis XIV

a. The War of the League of Augsburg (1689-97—also known as the Nine Years' War)

e. The War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1713)

i. Peace of Utrecht

5. Louis' Legacy to France (also use Viault)

6. Duke of Orleans and the Mississippi Bubble

a. parlements and their importance

Absolutism in Central and Eastern Europe

I. Eastern economies

II. Poland-reasons for disunity

III. Austria and the House of Hapsburg

A. Background

B. problems for unity

C. Leopold I (1685-1705)

D. Pragmatic Sanction and Mari Theresa

IV. Brandenburg-Prussia and the House of Hohenzollern

A. Background

B. Frederick William, the Great Elector (1640-88)

1. importance of army in breaking the nobles power

2. Junkers and serfs

3. Junkers and the army

4. Frederick I and the title of “King of Prussia”

5. Junker’s sons and the army

7. Frederick William I

8. Frederick the Great and the Pragmatic Sanction

V. Russia Enters the European Political Arena

A. Background

B. Ivan the Terrible and the “Time of Troubles”

C. Peter the Great

1. views on boyars and streltsy

2. desire to westernize and modernize Russia

3. The Great Northern War

a. important consequence

4. St. Petersburg

5. Peter's final reforms

a. Administrative colleges

b. Table of Ranks

c. secular control over the church

VI. The Ottoman Empire

A. diversity in the empire

A. religious tolerance

C. decline of Ottoman Empire

1. Europe advances

2. effects of isolation from non-Muslims

3. effects of Muslim religious teachers