

CHAPTER 15

State Building and the Search for Order in the 17th Century

Please staple the following items, IN THIS ORDER, behind this cover sheet:

1. * Lecture Notes
2. * Chapter Vocabulary
3. * Chapter Questions
4. * Chapter Review Packet

* = MANDATORY

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5. Other Assignments = OPTIONAL - (essay questions, graded maps, charts, graphs, etc.)

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Chapter 15

State Building and the Search for Order in the Seventeenth Century

Timeline

1600s: English Civil War (1642-1651), Glorious Revolution (1688-1689)

1610s: Jamestown established (1607), Plymouth Colony established (1620)

1620s: Massachusetts Bay Colony established (1630)

1630s: New England Puritanism, Great Migration (1629-1642)

1640s: English Civil War (1642-1651)

1650s: Commonwealth of England (1649-1660)

1660s: Restoration (1660), English Bill of Rights (1689)

1670s: Dominion of Wales (1687)

1680s: Glorious Revolution (1688-1689)

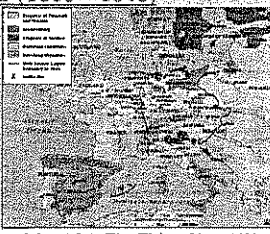
1690s: William of Orange (1689), Act of Union (1707)

Social Crises, War, and Rebellions

- Economic Contraction
- Population Changes
- The Witchcraft Craze
 - Witchcraft before the sixteenth and seventeenth century
 - Increased prosecutions and executions
 - Accusations against witches
 - Reasons for witchcraft prosecutions
 - Religious uncertainty
 - Social conditions
 - Women as primary victims
 - Begins to subside by mid-seventeenth century

The Thirty Years War (1618 – 1648)



- Background
 - Religious conflict
 - Dynastic-nationalist considerations
 - Tensions in the Holy Roman Empire
- The Bohemian Phase (1618 – 1625)
- The Danish Phase (1625 – 1629)
- The Swedish Phase (1630 – 1635)
- The Franco-Swedish Phase (1635 – 1648)
- Outcomes
 - Peace of Westphalia (1648)
 - Social and economic effects



Map 15.1: The Thirty Years' War


A Military Revolution?

- War and Politics in Seventeenth-Century Europe
- New Tactics
- New Technologies
- The Cost of a Modern Military




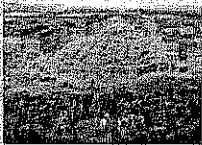
Rebellions

- Peasant Revolts (1590 – 1640)
 - France, Austria, Hungary, Portugal and Catalonia
 - Russia (1641, 1645 and 1648)
 - Switzerland (1656)
- Noble Revolts in France (1648 – 1652)



Absolute Monarchy in France

- Foundations of French Absolutism
 - ♦ Cardinal Richelieu (1624 – 1642)
 - Policies and goals
 - Administrative reforms
 - ♦ Cardinal Mazarin (1642 – 1661)
 - The *Fronde* – Noble Revolt



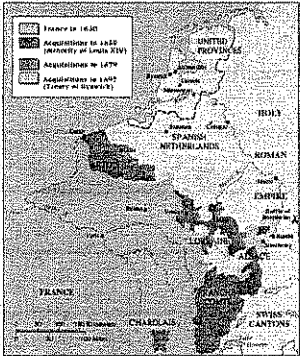
Cardinal Mazarin

The Reign of Louis XIV (1643 – 1715)

- Administration of the Government
 - Domination and bribery
- Religious Policy
 - Edict of Fontainebleau (1685)
- Financial Issues
 - Jean Baptist Colbert (1619 – 1683)
- Daily Life at Versailles
 - Purposes of Versailles
 - Court life and etiquette
- The Wars of Louis XIV
 - Professional army: 100,000 men in peacetime; 400,000 in wartime
 - Four wars between 1667 – 1713
 - Invasion of Spanish Netherlands (1667)
 - Annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, occupation of Strasbourg (1679)
 - War of the League of Augsburg (1689 – 1697)
 - War of the Spanish Succession (1702 – 1713)



Map 15.2: The Wars of Louis XIV



Legend:

- France in 1643
- Acquisitions to 1667
- Acquisitions to 1679
- Acquisitions to 1702

The Decline of Spain

- ✦ Bankruptcies in 1596 and in 1607
- ✦ Philip III (1598 – 1621)
- ✦ Philip IV (1621 – 1665)
 - ◆ Gaspar de Guzman and attempts at reform
- ✦ The Thirty Years' War
 - ◆ Expensive military campaigns
 - ◆ Civil War
 - ◆ The Netherlands lost



Philip III of Spain

Absolutism in Central and Eastern Europe

- ✦ The German States
 - ◆ The Rise of Brandenburg-Prussia
 - The Hohenzollern Dynasty
 - Frederick William I the Great Elector (1640 – 1688)
 - Army
 - General War Commissariat to levy taxes
 - Frederick III (1688 – 1713)
 - King of Prussia (1701)

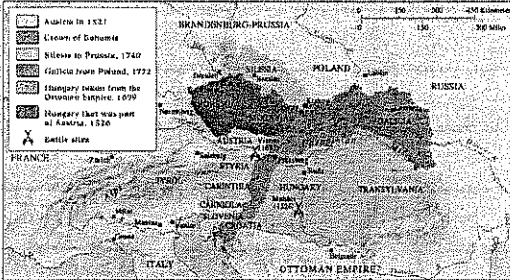


Frederick III




Frederick William I

Map 15.4: The Growth of the Austrian Empire



The Emergence of Austria


- ✧ Habsburgs
- ✧ Leopold I (1658 – 1705)
 - ◆ Expands eastward
 - ◆ Conflicts with the Turks
 - Siege of Vienna (1683)
- ✧ Multinational Empire



Leopold I

Italy: From Spanish to Austrian Rule

- ✧ Defeat of the French in Italy by Charles V (1530)
- ✧ Spanish Presence (1559 – 1713)
- ✧ Consequences of the War of the Spanish Succession



Russia: From Fledgling Principality to Major Power

- ✧ Ivan IV the Terrible (1533 – 1584)
 - ◆ First Tsar
- ✧ Romanov Dynasty (1613 – 1917)
- ✧ Stratified Society
 - ◆ Tsar
 - ◆ Landed aristocrats
 - ◆ Peasants and townspeople



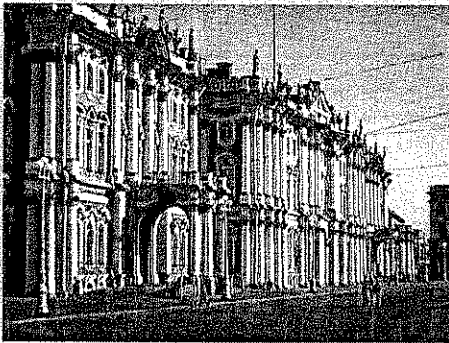
Ivan the Terrible

The Reign of Peter the Great (1689 – 1725)

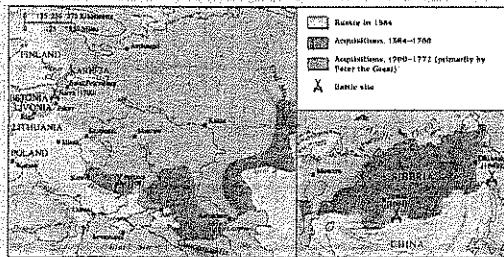
- Visits the West (1697–1698)
- Reorganizes armed forces
- Reorganizes central government
 - Divides Russia into provinces
- Seeks control of the Russian Church
- Introduces Western Customs
 - Book of Etiquettes
- Positive Impact of Reforms on Women
- “Open a window to the West”
- Attacks Sweden
 - Battle 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



The Winter Palace – St. Petersburg, Russia

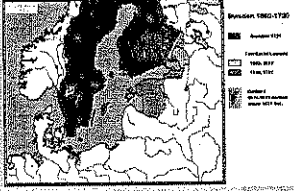


Map 15.5: Russia: From Principality to Nation-State



The Great Northern States


- Denmark
 - Military losses
 - Bloodless revolution of 1660
- Sweden
 - Gustavus Adolphus (1611 – 1632)
 - Christina (1633 – 1654)
 - Charles XI (1657 – 1718)



A map of Sweden from 1600 to 1720. The legend indicates: 1600-1611 (dark grey), 1611-1632 (medium grey), 1632-1654 (light grey), 1654-1718 (white), and 1718-1720 (dark grey). The map shows the expansion and contraction of Swedish territory during this period.

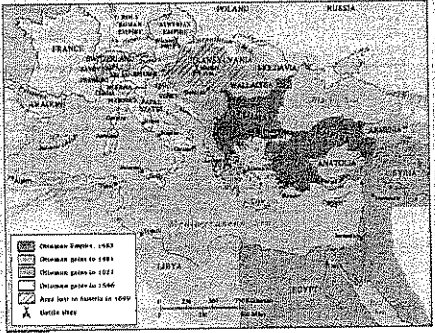
The Ottoman Empire and the Limits of Absolutism

- The Ottoman Empire
 - Suleiman the Magnificent (1520 – 1566)
 - Attacks against Europe
 - Advances in the Mediterranean
 - Ottomans viewed as a European Power
 - New Offensives in the second half of the 17th century
- The Limits of Absolutism
 - Power of rulers not absolute
 - Local institutions still had power
 - Power of the aristocracy



A portrait of Suleiman the Magnificent, the 10th sultan of the Ottoman Empire, wearing a turban and a dark robe.

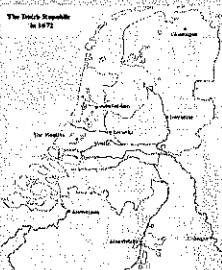
Map 15.6: The Ottoman Empire



A map of the Ottoman Empire showing territorial changes. The legend indicates: Ottoman Empire in 1683 (dark grey), Ottoman gains to 1683 (medium grey), Ottoman gains to 1699 (light grey), Ottoman gains to 1646 (white), and Area lost to Russia in 1699 (hatched). The map shows the extent of the empire and its territorial acquisitions and losses.

The Golden Age of the Dutch Republic


- ✦ The United Provinces
- ✦ Internal Dissension
 - ◆ The House of Orange and the Stadholders
 - ◆ The States General opposes the House of Orange
 - ◆ William III (1672 – 1702)
 - ◆ Trade damaged by wars
- ✦ Life in Seventeenth Century Amsterdam
 - ◆ Reasons for prosperity



The Dutch Republic in 1672

England and the Emergence of Constitutional Monarchy


- ✦ James I (1603 – 1625) and the House of Stuart
 - ◆ Divine Right of Kings
 - ◆ Parliament and the power of the purse
 - ◆ Religious policies
 - The Puritans
- ✦ Charles I (1625 – 1649)
 - ◆ Petition of Right
 - ◆ "Personal Rule" (1629 – 1640): Parliament does not meet
 - ◆ Religious policy angers Puritans



James I

Charles I

Civil War (1642 – 1648)






Oliver Cromwell

- ✦ Oliver Cromwell
- ✦ New Model Army
- ✦ Charles I executed (January 30, 1649)
- ✦ Parliament abolishes the monarchy
- ✦ Cromwell dissolves Parliament (April 1653)
- ✦ Cromwell divides country into 11 regions
- ✦ Cromwell dies (1658)



Restoration & a Glorious Revolution

- ✦ Charles II (1660 - 1685)
- ✦ Declaration of Indulgence (1672)
- ✦ Test Act (1673) - Only Anglicans could hold military and civil offices
- ✦ James II (1685 - 1688)
 - Devout Catholic
 - Declaration of Indulgence (1687)
 - Protestant daughters: Mary and Anne
 - Catholic son born in 1688
 - Parliament invites Mary and her husband, William of Orange, to invade England
 - James II, wife and son flee to France
- ✦ Mary and William of Orange offered throne (1689)
- ✦ Bill of Rights
- ✦ The Toleration Act of 1689






Responses to the Revolution

- ✦ Thomas Hobbes (1588 - 1679)
 - *Leviathan* (1651)
 - People form a commonwealth
 - People have no right to rebel
- ✦ John Locke (1632 - 1704)
 - Two Treatises of Government
 - Inalienable Rights: Life, Liberty and Property
 - People and sovereign form a government
 - If government does not fulfill its duties, people have the right to revolt

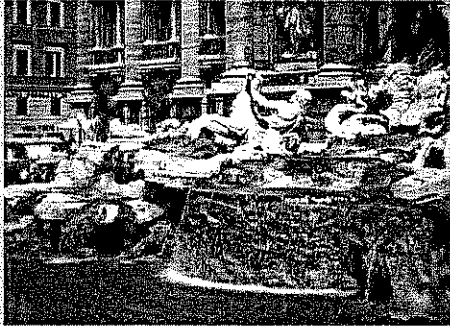


The Flourishing of European Culture

- ✦ The Changing Faces of Art
 - Mannerism and Baroque
 - El Greco
 - Gian Lorenzo Bernini (1598 - 1680)
 - *Throne of Saint Peter*
 - Artemisia Gentileschi (1593 - 1653)
 - *Judith Beheading Holofernes*
 - French Classicism and Dutch Realism
 - French classicism emphasized clarity, simplicity, balance and harmony of design
 - Dutch Realism: realistic portrayals of secular, everyday life
 - Rembrandt van Rijn (1606 - 1669)



The Baroque Trevi Fountain in Rome



A Wondrous Age of Theater

✧ Golden Age of Elizabethan Literature (1580 – 1640)

- William Shakespeare (1564 – 1614)
 - The Globe Theater
 - Lord Chamberlain's Company



✧ Spanish Theater

- Lope de Vega (1562 – 1635)
 - Wrote 1500 plays – about 1/3 survive

✧ French Theater (1630s to 1680s)

- Jean Baptiste Molière (1622 – 1673)
 - *The Misanthrope*
 - *Tartuffe*

Utilize the chapter readings, the textbook glossary, index, a dictionary, or any other helpful resource to help you identify, define, describe, or explain the following people, terms, words or phrases. When identifying people (1) include the dates of their life. e.g.: Charles VII (1422-1461) and (2) include a description of their importance (ideas, inventions, leadership/political qualities, famous artistic works, etc.).

- Section 1 pg. 410 (Social Crises, War, and Rebellions)
- Section 2 pg. 417 (The Practice of Absolutism: Western Europe)
- Section 3 pg. 425 (Absolutism in Central, Eastern, and Northern Europe)
- Section 4 pg. 432 (Limited Monarchy and Republics)
- Section 5 pg. 440 (The Flourishing of European Culture)

Section 1

1. Witches
2. Thirty Years War
3. Gustavus Adolphus
4. Peace of Westphalia

Section 2

5. Absolutism
6. Divine Right Monarchy
7. Bishop Jacques Bossuet
8. Cardinal Richelieu
9. Cardinal Mazarin
10. The Fronde
11. Louis XIV
12. Edict of Fontainebleau
13. Jean-Baptiste Colbert
14. Versailles

15. Peace of Utrecht

16. Philip IV

Section 3

17. Frederick William the Great Elector

18. The Hohenzollerns

19. Treaty of Karlowitz

20. The Romanovs

21. Boyars

22. Peter the Great

23. Procurator

24. Suleiman I the Magnificent

25. Janissaries

Section 4

26. Poland's Sejm

27. The House of Orange

28. The States General

29. The Stuart Dynasty

30. King James I

31. The Puritans

32. Gentry

33. Charles I

34. English Civil War

35. Oliver Cromwell

36. Levellers

37. Test Act

38. Glorious Revolution

39. John Locke

40. Thomas Hobbes

Section 5

41. Mannerism

42. El Greco

43. Baroque

44. Gian Lorenzo Bernini

45. French Classicism

46. Rembrandt van Rijn

47. William Shakespeare

48. Lope de Vega

49. Jean-Baptiste Racine

50. Jean-Baptiste Moliere

Section 2

4. Define absolutism and determine to what extent France's government in the 17th century can be labeled an absolute monarchy.

5. What purposes did Versailles serve?

6. What did Louis XIV hope to accomplish in his domestic and foreign policies? To what extent did he succeed? Be specific in giving examples of his successes and failures.

Section 3

7. How did Western ideas influence the reign of Peter the Great in Russia?

8. Compare the reigns of Frederick William of Brandenburg-Prussia and Peter the Great of Russia. How are their policies similar? How are they different?

SIMILARITIES	DIFFERENCES

9. Describe what the "limits" of absolutism were for monarchs during the 17th century.

Section 4

10. What gains did Parliament make at the expense of the monarchy during the course of the 17th century in England?
11. How did English political thinkers react to the English revolutions? Cite the 2 examples listed in the text.
12. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – "The Bill of Rights" (pg. 439)
(1) The author states that the "Bill of Rights" laid the foundation for a constitutional monarchy? How? (2) What key aspects of this document testify to the exceptional nature of English state politics in the 17th century? (3) Why was there no "bill of rights" in France or Russia in the late 17th century? (4) Was England unique, and if so, why?
- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)

Section 5

13. How did the art and literature that emerged after the Renaissance reflect the societies of their day?

14. Explain the differences between the following art movements/periods.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Notable Artists & Their Works</u>
<u>Mannerism</u>		
<u>Baroque</u>		
<u>French Classicism</u>		
<u>Dutch Realism</u>		

15. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “William Shakespeare: In Praise of England” (pg. 444)

(1) Beside patriotism, what other motives may Shakespeare have had in writing this tribute to England? (2) What are the elements in this excerpt from *Richard II* that makes it one of the most famous evocations of England ever written?

(1)

(2)

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

STATE BUILDING AND THE SEARCH FOR ORDER IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

Name:
Period:
Date:
Graded by:

Score: _____/50

Chapter Outline

- I. Social Crisis, War, and Rebellion
 - A. Witchcraft Craze
 1. Religious Uncertainties
 2. Social Change
 - B. Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)
 1. Bohemian Phase
 2. Danish Phase
 3. Swedish Phase
 4. Franco-Swedish Phase
 - C. Military Revolution?
 - D. Rebellions
- II. Practice of Absolutism: Western Europe
 - A. France and Absolute Monarchy
 1. Cardinal Richelieu's Centralization of Power under Louis XIII
 2. Cardinal Mazarin during the Minority of Louis XIV
 3. Reign of Louis XIV (1643-1715)
 - a. "The Sun King"
 - b. Control of State and Church
 - c. Finances and the Court at Versailles
 - d. Louis' Wars
 - B. Decline of Spain
 1. Financial Troubles
 2. Reforms by Guzman
 3. Military Losses
- III. Absolutism in Central, Eastern, and Northern Europe
 - A. German States
 1. Brandenburg-Prussia
 - a. House of Hohenzollern
 - b. Frederick William's Army and his Commissariat
 - c. Elector Frederick III Becomes King Frederick I
 2. Emergence of Austria
 - a. House of Habsburg
 - b. Leopold I's Move to the East
 - c. Multiculture Empire
 - B. Italy: From Spanish to Austrian Rule
 - C. Russia: from Fledgling Principality to Major Power
 1. Reign of Ivan IV, the Terrible

2. Reign of Peter I, (the Great) Romanov (1689-1725)
 - a. Centralization of Authority
 - b. Westernization
 - c. Peter's Wars
 - D. Great Northern States: Denmark and Sweden
 - E. Ottoman Empire: Suleiman I
 - F. Limits of Absolutism
- IV. Limited Monarchies and Republics
- A. Weakness of the Polish Monarchy
 1. Elective System
 2. Confederation of Estates
 - B. Golden Age of the Dutch Republic
 1. Independence following the Peace of Westphalia
 2. Economic Prosperity
 3. Amsterdam as a Commercial Capital
 - C. England and the Emergence of Constitutional Monarchy
 1. James I and Parliament
 2. Charles I and Civil War
 3. Oliver Cromwell and the Commonwealth
 4. The Stuart Restoration and Charles II
 5. James II and the "Glorious Revolution"
 6. William and Mary and the Bill of Rights
 7. Responses to the English Revolution
 - a. Thomas Hobbes and *Leviathan*
 - b. John Locke and the Right of Revolution
- V. World of Seventeenth-Century Culture
- A. Changes Faces of Art
 1. Mannerism: El Greco
 2. Baroque: Bernini and Gentileschi
 3. French Classicism: Poussin
 4. Dutch Realism: Leyster and Rembrandt
 - B. Wondrous Age of Theater
 1. Shakespeare
 2. Lope de Vega
 3. Racine
 4. Molière

Chapter Summary

The political and religious crises of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, with fears, wars, and rebellions, led philosophers and rulers to consider alternatives to what they considered the insecure and often chaotic institutional structures of the day. For over a century both groups defended the growth of strong monarchies that could keep the peace and order, who could enforce social uniformity, who could take measures to increase national prosperity.

Government moved increasingly toward absolutism, toward kings stronger than any known in Europe before, kings with power to provide order and prosperity. While absolutism reached its apex in France with the reign of Louis XIV, it had significant successes in Spain, the German states, Italy, Russia, and the Ottoman Empire. Everywhere there was a movement toward centralized power, the weakening of local rulers, and state control of economies.

Only in a few nations did royal power diminish and begin to share rule with parliamentary and constitutional systems. It did happen in Poland, in the United Provinces of Holland, and most importantly in Britain. In the latter there occurred in 1688 a bloodless revolution against James II, whom Parliament replaced with the dual monarchy of William and Mary, who promised certain rights to British citizens. There the way was paved not only for limited monarchy but also for democracy.

This Age of Absolutism was an age of cultural and philosophical achievement. El Greco's Mannerism and Bernini's Baroque styles were succeeded by the French Classicism of Poussin and the Dutch Realism of Rembrandt. It was an age when the French theater caught up with Shakespeare's English style and gained world dominance, as demonstrated by the work of Molière and Racine. It was a time of ferment in political theory: the penetrating analyses of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke. The Enlightenment was beginning.

Learning Objectives

1. Be able to analyze the causes and consequences of the witchcraft craze of the seventeenth century.
2. Describe the absolute monarchy of France, how it was established, how it functioned, and its effects on the nation.
3. Trace the rise of Russia to its status as a world power, giving particular attention to the life and work of Peter Romanov.
4. Examine the experience of the English monarchy in the seventeenth century, and show how it survived its rocky road.
5. Explain why the seventeenth century saw such a flowering of culture, particularly in art and literature, and discuss the achievements of its finest figures.

Glossary of Names and Terms

1. Peace of Westphalia: ended the Thirty Years' War by separating politics from religion and making the settlement along purely political lines.
2. Jacques Bossuet: advocate of the divine right of kings, by which their power was absolute and could not be disobeyed.
3. Cardinal Richelieu: chief minister to Louis XIII who established the administration under which the French kings could become absolute.
4. Edict of Fontainebleau: Louis XIV's attempt to make France Catholic by destroying Huguenot churches and schools, causing a mass emigration of skilled artisans.
5. Versailles: Louis XIV's grand palace, where he established his court and which he used to centralize the French government.
6. Gaspar de Guzman: his attempts to increase the power of the Spanish monarchy failed due to the number and strength of the aristocracy.
7. St. Petersburg: Peter Romanov's new capital city, built in the far north of Russia to rival the splendors of Versailles.

8. Glorious Revolution: the Protestant victory that exiled England's Catholic James I and brought William and Mary of Orange to the throne.
9. *Leviathan*: political work by Thomas Hobbes which defended absolute rule as the only way to provide a secure and proper life for citizens.
10. Rembrandt: greatest painter of the Dutch Golden Age who rejected material success to follow his own vision and died bankrupt.

Match the Following Words with their Definitions:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Mazarin | A. Argued that if a monarch broke his social contract, the people had the right to form a new government |
| 2. Fronde | B. Granted Parliament the right to levy taxes |
| 3. Versailles | C. Leader of the British Commonwealth |
| 4. Oliver Cromwell | D. Mannerist master |
| 5. Bill of Rights | E. Argued that order demanded absolute monarchy |
| 6. Thomas Hobbes | F. Made use of themes taken from Greek tragedy |
| 7. John Locke | G. Center of Louis XIV's royal government |
| 8. El Greco | H. Rebellion of the French nobility against the royal family |
| 9. Nicholas Poussin | I. Exemplified the principles of French Classicism |
| 10. Jean-Baptist Racine | J. Directed the French government when Louis XIV was a child |

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. One result of seventeenth century crises in Europe was
 - a. an increased role of the church in secular society.
 - b. a trend toward democratic reforms in government.
 - c. the division of empires into smaller feudal kingdoms.
 - d. a trend toward absolutism, as exemplified by Louis XIV.
 - e. the rise in the number of slaves working there.

2. As Louis XIII's chief minister, Cardinal Richelieu was most successful in
 - a. evicting the Huguenots from France.
 - b. strengthening the central role of the monarchy.
 - c. creating a reservoir of funds for the treasury.
 - d. emerging victorious in the Fronde revolts.
 - e. recruiting missionaries to go to China.

3. The series of noble revolts known as the Fronde resulted in
 - a. the assassination in 1661 of Cardinal Mazarin.
 - b. increased power for the Parlement of Paris.
 - c. a stronger, more secure, more unified royal army.
 - d. many Frenchmen looking to the crown for stability.
 - e. the early coronation of Louis XIII's heir.
4. Louis XIV was most successful in controlling the administration of his kingdom by
 - a. working closely with hereditary, aristocratic officeholders.
 - b. using his intendants as direct royal agents.
 - c. employing royal patronage to "bribe" officers to execute the king's policies.
 - d. eliminating town councils and legislative bodies in the provinces.
 - e. putting military officers in charge of judicial hearings.
5. Louis XIV restructured the policy-making machinery of the French government by
 - a. personally dominating the actions of his ministers and secretaries.
 - b. stacking the royal council with high nobles and royal princes.
 - c. selecting his ministers from established aristocratic families.
 - d. personally hearing every judicial case that was appealed from lower courts.
 - e. advancing personally through every office, learning all their skills.
6. Louis XIV's military adventures resulted in
 - a. French domination of Western Europe.
 - b. defeat after defeat by coalitions of nations.
 - c. the union of the thrones of France and Spain.
 - d. increased popular support for Louis in France.
 - e. the final victory of the French over the British worldwide.
7. Activities at the court of Versailles included all of the following *except*
 - a. evenings of concerts, games, and banquets.
 - b. attempts by aristocrats to catch the ear of the monarch.
 - c. invitations to challenge Louis' authority.
 - d. a system of etiquette that depended on the whim of the monarch.
 - e. activities designed to demean noble visitors.
8. The overall practical purpose of the Palace of Versailles was to
 - a. control and limit the power of the aristocracy.
 - b. keep Louis' queen and mistresses happy.
 - c. act as a reception hall for foreign visitors.
 - d. give Louis a life of absolute privacy.
 - e. allow Louis to recover from respiratory problems.

9. During the seventeenth century Spain
 - a. grew rich off the spoils of its American colonies.
 - b. lost most of her European possessions outside Iberia.
 - c. curtailed the power of the Catholic Church.
 - d. saw the emergence of a dominant middle class.
 - e. benefited from the work of competent kings and first ministers.
10. The Russian "Time of Troubles" describes a
 - a. period of anarchy before the rise of the Romanov dynasty.
 - b. time of religious turmoil in which many Old Believers committed suicide.
 - c. period of revolt led by Cossack Stenka Razin.
 - d. part of the reign of Alexander I, when he reestablished serfdom in Russia.
 - e. time of continual foreign invasion and famine.
11. The cultural reforms of Peter the Great
 - a. failed to change habits of dress and grooming.
 - b. left the Orthodox Church untouched.
 - c. required Russian men to wear beards.
 - d. permitted Russian women many new freedoms.
 - e. required the use of French in all public schools.
12. In his efforts to Europeanize Russia, Peter
 - a. required that Orthodox priests marry.
 - b. reorganized the government so that the Duma shared power with him.
 - c. adopted mercantilist policies to stimulate growth of the economy.
 - d. built a "police state" with the aid of aristocratic bureaucrats.
 - e. lowered taxes to stimulate free enterprise among the peasants.
13. Peter's primary foreign policy goal was to
 - a. open a Russian warm-water port accessible to Europe.
 - b. bring an end to the Ottoman Empire.
 - c. defeat and control the Scandinavian countries.
 - d. make Germany a Russian dependency.
 - e. win a seat on the European Council of Elders.
14. The most successful absolute rulers of the seventeenth century were those who
 - a. used traditional systems of administration to their advantage.
 - b. completely crushed the power of the landed aristocracy.
 - c. dominated the lives of their subjects at every level.
 - d. established strict rules of dress and public behavior.
 - e. held public executions as examples of the results of rebellion.

15. Between 1688 and 1832, Britain's government was in fact, if not in name
- a plutocracy—ruled by the rich.
 - an oligarchy—ruled by an elite.
 - a theocracy—ruled by religious leaders.
 - an absolute monarchy—ruled by an all-powerful sovereign.
 - a democracy—ruled by the people.
16. The British Declaration of Rights and Bill of Rights
- laid the foundation for a constitutional monarchy.
 - resolved England's seventeenth-century religious feuds.
 - reaffirmed the divine-right theory of kingship.
 - gave the king the right to raise armies without consent of Parliament.
 - ended the monarchy for the eleven years of the Protectorate.
17. The "Leviathan" of which Thomas Hobbes wrote was a
- snake that killed a little Dutch boy.
 - mythical Frankish king who could serve as a role model for James II.
 - state with power enough to keep order.
 - ancient political principle of the right to revolution.
 - new invention that would make British ships more dependable.
18. All of the following are true of seventeenth century culture *except*
- Bernini completed Saint Peter's Basilica.
 - Rembrandt left an immense fortune to medical science.
 - Lope de Vega wrote plays that he knew would please the public.
 - Racine used classical themes for his contemporary plays.
 - Molière satirized the religious and social practices of France.
19. One of the best examples of Baroque art is
- El Greco's Toledo Altarpiece.
 - Rembrandt's Scenes of Amsterdam.
 - Poussin's Classical Dreamworld.
 - Bernini's Interior of Saint Peter's Basilica.
 - Judith Leyster's Scenes from Peasant Life.
20. Molière avoided legal harassment due to the
- wealth and influence of his father.
 - immense popularity of his plays.
 - protection of Louis XIV.
 - intervention of the Archbishop of Paris.
 - use of Latin for phrases that might appear pornographic.

Complete the Following Sentences:

1. Henry IV had granted French Huguenots civil rights with his Edict of _____, but Louis XIV took them away with his Edict of _____.
2. Jean Baptiste Colbert, controller-general of _____ for Louis XIV, followed the policy of _____, encouraging _____, discouraging _____.
3. The suspicion that France and Spain would be united when Louis XIV's _____ became the Spanish King Philip V, led to the War of the _____.
4. The Hohenzollern ruler who built the Prussian state, the Great Elector _____, based his structure on a large and efficient _____ and used a _____ to raise revenues.
5. In Italy, the three arms of the Counter-Reformation, the _____, the _____, and the _____, long stifled all resistance to Catholic orthodoxy.
6. Peter Romanov decided after a trip to _____ Europe that Russia was a _____ and needed an infusion of modern _____.
7. When it became evident to the English in 1688 that the baby son of King James II would perpetuate a _____ dynasty, they sent him into exile and chose as their monarchs William of _____ and his wife _____, the daughter of James II.
8. American and French used Englishman's John Locke's theories to demand _____ government, the rule of _____, and protection of _____.
9. The Golden Age of Dutch painting was financed by Dutch _____ and reached its zenith with the work of _____, who ironically in his later years eschewed _____ success.
10. In his play _____ Molière poked fun at the Paris _____, and in reaction they had it banned from the stage for _____ years.

Place the Following in Chronological Order and Give Dates:

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Peter Romanov's trip to the West | 1. |
| 2. War of the Spanish Succession | 2. |
| 3. Turkish siege of Vienna | 3. |
| 4. England's Glorious Revolution | 4. |
| 5. Publication of Hobbes' <i>Leviathan</i> | 5. |
| 6. Michael Romanov begins his reign | 6. |
| 7. Edict of Fontainebleau | 7. |

CHAPTER 15

STATE BUILDING AND THE SEARCH FOR ORDER IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Essays:

1. What were the economic and social problems that troubled Europe from 1560 to 1650? Do these problems constitute a "crisis"?
2. Why have some historians labeled the Thirty Years' War as the "last of the religious wars," while others have called it the "first modern war"? Which do you believe is the more accurate assessment? Why?
3. What was the "military revolution" and what effect did it have on warfare in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?
4. What does the witchcraft craze tell us about European society and the place of women in that society in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?
5. Define absolutism and determine to what extent France's government in the seventeenth century can be labeled an absolute monarchy.
6. What did Louis XIV hope to accomplish in his domestic and foreign policies? To what extent did he succeed? Be specific in giving examples of his successes and failures.
7. Compare the reigns of Frederick William of Brandenburg-Prussia and Peter the Great of Russia. How are their policies similar? How are they different?
8. What role did the nobility play in politics and government in Poland and England?
9. England in the seventeenth century witnessed a general revolutionary upheaval that involved a struggle between king and Parliament. What were the issues (causes) of this struggle? What role did the Puritans play in its course? In what ways was England changed by it?
10. Compare and contrast developments in the United Netherlands and England. Can it be said that both states were moving in the direction of constitutional monarchy by the end of the seventeenth century? Why or why not?
11. How did the art and literature of the second half of the seventeenth century reflect the political and social life of that period? Give examples.

Identifications:

1. witches
2. Thirty Years War

3. Gustavus Adolphus
4. Peace of Westphalia
5. conscript standing armies
6. absolutism
7. Bishop Jacques Bossuet
8. "divine right"
9. Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin
10. the Fronde
11. Louis XIV
12. Edict of Fontainebleau
13. Versailles
14. Jean-Baptiste Colbert
15. Louis XIV's wars
16. Peace of Utrecht
17. Brandenburg-Prussia
18. Frederick William the Great Elector
19. the Hohenzollerns
20. Treaty of Karlowitz
21. the Romanovs
22. Russian serfdom
23. the Orthodox Church
24. Peter the Great
25. Saint Petersburg
26. Great Northern War
27. Vienna and the Ottoman Empire
28. Poland's Sejm
29. the house of Orange
30. Amsterdam
31. the Stuarts
32. Puritans
33. English Civil War
34. Oliver Cromwell
35. Levellers
36. the Restoration
37. Test Act
38. James II
39. Glorious Revolution
40. Thomas Hobbes
41. John Locke
42. Bill of Rights
43. Mannerism and El Greco
44. Bernini and Gentileschi
45. Baroque
46. French Classicism
47. Rembrandt van Rijn
48. William Shakespeare
49. Lope de Vega
50. Racine and Moliere

Multiple Choice: