**Chapter 13: European State Consolidation in the 17th & 18th Centuries**

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**Key Topics:**

1. The Dutch Golden Age

2. The divergent political paths of Britain and France: Parliamentary supremacy and royal absolutism

3. Poland’s failure to establish a strong central government

4. The Habsburg efforts to preserve their holdings

5. The emergence of Prussia and Russia as major powers

6. Power and decline of the Ottoman Empire

**Chapter Outline:**

I. The Netherlands: Golden Age to Decline

II. Two Models of European Political Development

III. Constitutional Crisis and Settlement in Stuart England

IV. Rise of Absolute Monarchy in France: The World of Louis XIV

V. Central and Eastern Europe

VI. Russia Enters the European Political Areana

Unit 5/6 CHAPTER 13/14

**CHAPTER 13**: **REVIEW QUESTIONS**

1. What were the sources of Dutch prosperity and why did the Netherlands decline in the eighteenth century? Why did England and France develop different systems of government and religious policies?

2. Why did the English king and Parliament quarrel in the 1640s? What were the most important issues behind the war between them, and who bears more responsibility for it? What was the Glorious Revolution, and why did it take place? What role did religion play in seventeenth century English politics?

3. Why did France become an absolute monarchy? How did Louis XIV consolidate his monarchy? What limits were there on his authority? What was Louis’s religious policy? What were the goals of his foreign policy? How did he use ceremony and his royal court to strengthen his authority?

4. How were the Hohenzollerns able to forge their diverse landholdings into the state of Prussia? Who were the major personalities involved in this process and what were their individual contributions? Why was the military so important in Prussia? What major problems did the Habsburgs face and how did they seek to resolve them? Which family, the Hohenzollerns or the Habsburgs, was more successful and why?

5. How and why did Russia emerge as a great power but Poland did not? How were Peter the Great’s domestic reforms related to his military ambitions? What were his methods of reform? How did family conflict influence his later policies? Was Peter a successful ruler?

6. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Ottoman Empire? How did the Ottomans deal with religious minorities? Why did the Empire discourage interaction between its subjects and people from Europe? How did its failure to adapt to modern technology undermine its power?

**France**

1. How did Henry IV improve France?

2. How did Armand Jean du Plessis, Cardinal Richeliue(1585-1642), remove the power of the nobility within the royal court?

3. Regarding absolutist rule, what ideas did Richelieu teach Mazarin which were instilled in the young Sun King, Louis XIV?

4. How did Louis XIV control the French nobility while he was in power?

5. What was Louis XIV's attitude towards anyone not Roman Catholic?

6. What was the French economic system called *merchantilism?*

7. What did France have to give up with the signing of the 1697 Peace of Rijswijk?

8.Using his military, how did Louis XIV ensure that he had absolute power in France?

9.. What did Louis XIV mean when he stated "L'estat, c'est moi" or "I am the state"!

**England**

1. How did the English kings interpret the doctrine of the divine right of kings?

3. Of the Protestant groups in England, which group were the most radical?

4. What was the "Rump Parliament" and what did they do to Charles I?

5. What was the "Protectorate" under Oliver Cromwell?

6. What was the English Navigation Act of 1651?

8. What was the purpose of the English Test Act of 1763?

9. What was Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) attitude towards an absolute monarchy?

11. What was John Locke's(1632-1704) attitude towards government?

**The Eastern Absolutists (157-171)**

3. What was the physical and economic state of Germany after the Thirty Years' War?

4. As Austria, a Habsburg holding in central/eastern Europe vied for control, what states were seen as a threat to this province?

5. What provinces of Europe did Ferdinand (Habsburg) retain after the Thirty Years' War?

6. How were the Habsburg's able to gain control and allegiance over lands in Bohemia after Protestant uprisings in the early 1600's?

7. After laying siege to Vienna for two months, why did the Turks lose in taking over Vienna and Austria?

8. What made Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary difficult to control?

9. What as the War of the Spanish Succession about?

10. What did the Peace of Utrecht in 1713 mean for Europe?

11. What was the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713?

12. In 1640, Frederick William wanted to unite the German states, but who stood in his way, what power did they have, and ultimately what was the result?

13. How was Frederick William able to collect taxes, and keep control over the German estates?

14. How was Frederick II "the Ostentatious"(1688-1713), who became Frederick I of Prussia regarded as?

15. What made Frederick William I" the soldier's king" a strong ruler?

16. How was Frederick William I able to deal with *junkers* who were opposed to allowing commoners rising in the military to high rank, thereby removing traditional socio/economic class in Prussia?

17. What is the ancient meaning of the word "Slav"?

18. What was the "Mongol Yoke"?

19. How did Ivan III became known as "Ivan the Great"?

20. What did the Russian Orthodox clergy refer to Moscow as once they took up residence under the leadership of Ivan the Great?

21. How would one characterize the rule of Ivan IV (1530-1584), and how did he deal with boyers, Russian nobility?

22. What were the "Times of Troubles"?

23. How was Peter the Great able to gain knowledge to improve his military, political, and economic system of Russia?

24. How was Peter the Great able to pay for his new army and navy?

25. Give specific examples of Peter the Great's improvements in his country?

26. How did Peter the Great gain the lands now known as Estonia and Latvia for his warm-water navy? What city did he build?

27. What was St. Petersburg modeled after and how was it paid for?

People:

* Louis XIV
* Jean-Baptiste Colbert
* Marie Therese
* Cornelius Jansen
* Bishop Jacques-Benigne Bossuet
* John Locke
* Madame de Maintenon
* Philip V of Spain
* Louis XV
* John Law
* Cardinal Fleury
* King John III Sobieski
* Leopold I
* Charles VI
* Maria Theresa
* Grand Alliance
* Mississippi Company
* Fronde
* Oliver Cromwell
* King James I
* Thomas Hobbes
* Rump Parliament
* Frederick Ii
* Frederick William I
* Ivan the Great
* Peter the Great
* Ivan IV
* Boyers

Eras

* Glorious Revolution
* Jansenism
* Habsburg Empire
* Rococo art

Documents/Events

* Divine Right
* Treaty of Dover
* Peace of Nijmwegen
* Peace of Ryswick
* War of Spanish Succession
* Treaty of Rastatt
* Peace of Utrecht
* Pragamatic Sanction of 1713

Types of Governments

* Parliamentary Monarchy
* Autocracy
* Absolutism
* Anarchy

Vocabulary:

* Parlements
* Jansenism
* Sejm
* Mercantilism
* Millets