

Name _____

Notes: Chapter 13 – The Old Regime: Absolutism and Enlightenment

Introduction

In this chapter, you will learn about important changes that took place in " _____ " Europe between _____. The "Old Regime" refers to Europe before the French Revolution. The Commercial Revolution, the Scientific Revolution, and the _____ all had far-ranging effects during this period.

Important Ideas

- A. The _____ occurred as Europeans entered a new age of global trade. Mercantilism encouraged the growth of _____ and the establishment of colonies. As a result of the Commercial Revolution, Europeans enjoyed more goods and their living conditions improved.
- B. During the 17th century, most European rulers increased their power. During the _____, rulers took control of religion within their countries, developed _____, and increased taxes.
- C. Monarchs justified their rule on the basis of the " _____," the good of the people, or the will of God (_____). Louis XIV of France established the model of absolute monarchy. His will was law in France.
- D. In England, Parliament resisted Charles I's attempt at _____. In the English Civil War, Charles I was beheaded. The English people then preserved their liberties in the Glorious Revolution (1688) and English Bill of Rights (1689). John Locke wrote that government was a " _____ " and that subjects have the right to rebel against an oppressive government.
- E. _____ and others developed new ways of investigating and thinking about nature in the Scientific Revolution. Newton found that the law of gravity governs how things fall on Earth and how the planets move in space.
- F. During the Enlightenment, European thinkers applied human reason to understand society and nature. They attacked _____, hereditary privilege, the _____, and the power of absolute monarchs.

The Commercial Revolution

Although most of _____ during this period, the fastest growing part of the European economy was in the trade of goods, especially those manufactured in Europe or brought from _____.

The "Commercial Revolution" marked an important step in the transition of Europe from the local economies of the Middle Ages to the formation of a _____.

The Commercial Revolution had the following aspects: Global Trade, _____, and the Emergence of Free Enterprise.

Global Trade

People began producing more goods for sale rather than for their own use. Trade increased as _____ were shipped from the Americas to Europe. Ming China exported _____, while India exported _____. The East Indies produced spices, and Africa provided enslaved workers. Europe exported woolen cloth, lumber, and finished goods.

Mercantilism

European kings hoped to increase their power through the system of mercantilism. Mercantilists acted to _____ within their country. They also taught that wealth and power were based on amassing _____, which could be used to pay soldiers to defend the state.

Mercantilists thought the total wealth in the world was limited, so that it had to be gained through war or trade. For this purpose, _____ established overseas colonies in imitation of Spain. Each European " _____ " exported finished goods to its colonists in exchange for less costly raw materials. This was supposed to lead to a flow of money back to the "Mother Country."

The competition for colonial empires led to a series of wars between the major European powers. In the 1600s, England attacked Holland to take control of _____. In the 1700s, England and France fought a series of wars on land and sea for control of North America and India.

The Emergence of Free Enterprise

Merchants and bankers laid the foundations for the _____ (also known as _____). Under this system, business owners risked their capital (money) in a business in order to make profits. The growth of new businesses - weaving cloth, processing foodstuffs, forging ironwares, building ships - led to a demand for huge sums of money. Money was needed to pay for the facilities and materials used in _____. Ships had to be insured because there was a high risk of loss from an accident, stormy weather or war. European rulers also needed money to buy equipment and _____ to wage war. To raise these large sums, the first _____ were formed. These ventures were _____ that sold stock to investors. Investors bought the stock for a share of the profit. The accumulation of capital by these companies allowed the purchase of large amounts of raw materials or equipment such as ships. Banks also developed new ways of _____. Some governments issued funds that were sold to the public. The government then paid interest to the purchasers of these funds. This " _____ " enabled some governments to raise large sums of money to expand their armies and navies. Bankers and merchants became more influential in government. In Holland, rich merchants were able to establish an _____ - rule by a few.

As a result of the Commercial Revolution, Europeans had many more products from which to choose. They could enjoy _____ and other goods. There were more books and new forms of learning and entertainment, such as _____, newspapers and schools. This led to more choices in occupations as well as in consumption. These advances led to rising standards of living for many Europeans.

The Age of Kings (1600-1770)

The decline of _____, the Protestant Reformation and the Commercial Revolution all served to enrich European society and to greatly increase the power of European monarchs (_____).

The Growth of Royal Power

In the _____, the power of Kings had been limited by nobles, parliaments, and the _____. In the 16th and 17th centuries, this began to change. Kings were now able to increase their power for a variety of reasons.

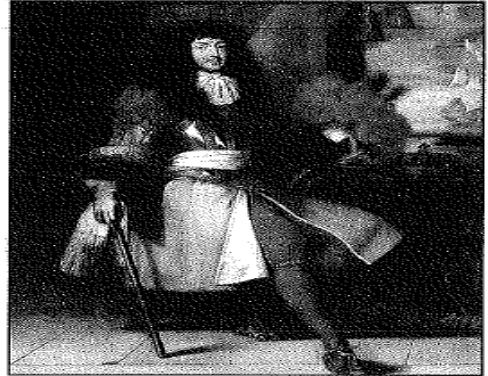
Wars of Religion. During the Reformation, most kings took control of religion within their own borders. For example in _____ made himself the head of the national church as early as 1534. The religious wars that followed the Reformation provided kings with an opportunity to build large standing armies, to introduce new government officials (_____), and to _____. The army was used to put down any resistance to higher taxes.

Changing Roles of the Nobility. In the Middle Ages, nobles had been an independent source of power. Many even had their _____. In the 1600s, rulers like Louis XIV "tamed" the nobility. Louis built a magnificent palace at Versailles where the nobility were forced to live by his side under his watchful eye. Nobles kept their wealth and privileges but were expected to obey the king's commands. The growing _____ in towns frequently allied themselves with kings against any resistance by the nobility.

New Justifications for Royal Power. New theories arose to justify royal authority. Many rulers adopted the Renaissance view, justifying their actions on the basis of "_____." An Englishman, _____, wrote that man was not naturally good. Without a strong central authority to keep order, life would be "nasty, brutish and short." Society would break down into a "war of every man against every man." Hobbes said kings were justified in seizing absolute power because only they could act impartially to _____. Other monarchs, like James I in England and Louis XIV in France, justified their power on the basis of _____. According to this theory, a king was God's deputy on Earth, and royal commands expressed _____.

A CASE STUDY IN ABSOLUTISM: Louis XIV (1638–1715)

Absolutism refers to a monarch's total control over his subjects. Louis XIV of France provided a model for other absolute monarchs. His will was law. Any critic who challenged the king was punished. Louis interfered in the economic and religious lives of his subjects. His regulations established standards for all French industries. He demanded that Protestants convert to Catholicism or leave France. Leading nobles were forced to spend most of the year residing with the king at Versailles, so they had no opportunity to disobey or rebel. Louis developed a large army with standardized uniforms, training and housing. He involved his nation in a series of wars to expand France's frontiers and bring glory to his rule. Although he probably never said "I am the state," this expression accurately summarized his view of royal power. In the end, Louis' aggressive actions served to unite Europe against France, leaving his country bankrupt and exhausted at his death.



Absolutism in Russia

At the eastern end of Europe, the rulers of Russia adopted the system of _____ on a grand scale. By the end of the 15th century, the rulers of the region around Moscow declared independence from _____. Next they set about increasing Muscovy's size by conquering neighboring lands.

The bulk of Russia's population were _____ - peasants who were required by law to stay on the land and work for their _____. Just when serfdom was ending in Western Europe, it was increasing in Eastern Europe. In return for their powers over their serfs, the Russian nobility pledged absolute loyalty to the _____.

Peter the Great (Reigned 1682-1725)

Peter turned Russia from a backward nation into a _____ by introducing _____. He went on a voyage to the West, working in shipyards in Holland and visiting England.

In Russia, he executed his mutinous palace guard and developed a new army on Western lines. He used force to make the old Russian nobles shave their beards and wear Western-style clothing instead of traditional Russian garb. He defeated neighboring _____, greatly extending Russia's boundaries. He took control of the _____, imported foreign workers, and opened new schools. Peter moved the capital of Russia from _____, a modern city he ordered to be built on the Baltic coast so that Russia would have a "window on the West."

Catherine the Great (Reigned 1762-1796)

Forty years after Peter's death, Catherine II continued Peter's policies of _____. She also promoted limited reform at the beginning of her reign, corresponded with leading French thinkers, and even granted nobles their own charter of rights. However, she refused to part with any of her _____. During her reign, the conditions of the Russian serfs actually worsened. She defeated the Ottoman Empire, expanded Russia's border to the Black Sea, and carved up Poland with her neighbors.

Limited Monarch in England

In England, monarchs were never able to establish absolute rule as their fellow monarchs did in _____. Already in the Middle Ages, strong checks had been established on the English king's power:

Magna Carta. In 1215, English nobles forced _____ to sign the _____, which guaranteed that Englishmen could not be fined or imprisoned except according to the laws of the land. John also agreed not to _____ without the consent of his barons. The Magna Carta demonstrated that the _____.

Rise of Parliament. Parliament was established as a _____ made up of nobles in the House of Lords and elected representatives in the House of Commons. New taxes needed the approval of Parliament.

England's Road to Limited Monarchy

Later events turned England into a _____, in which subjects enjoyed basic rights and power was shared between the king and Parliament:

Tudor Monarchs. In the 16th century, _____ created a strong, centralized monarchy based on a sense of national unity, the _____, and a sharing of power between the monarch and Parliament. Henry relied on Parliament to approve his break with the Catholic Church in Rome.

Early Stuart Monarchs. James I became king in _____. James believed in the divine right of kings and often came into conflict with Parliament. His son, Charles I, tried to establish _____ and to collect new taxes without Parliament's consent. He imprisoned those who refused to obey. When the _____ questioned these practices, Charles dissolved Parliament and ruled without it for 11 years. A rebellion in Scotland forced Charles to recall Parliament. He needed their help in 1640 to pursue his policies in _____, but they continued to disagree.

English Civil War (1642-1649). The conflict soon led to a _____ between the king and Parliament. Army reforms were introduced by Parliament that helped it to win the Civil War. In 1649, Charles was tried and became the first _____ to be executed. For a short time, England was a _____. When Charles was restored to the throne in 1660, he agreed to limits on royal power.

Glorious Revolution (1688-1689). A second English revolution occurred when James II converted to _____ and failed to respect many of his subjects' rights. Angered by his actions, Parliament deposed James II and invited James' daughter and her husband to take his place. In 1689, _____, the new rulers, agreed to the _____, establishing Parliament's supremacy over the king and other rights. William and Mary agreed that they would neither collect new taxes nor raise an army without obtaining _____. These events marked a final shift of power from the monarch to Parliament, and Parliament was never again successfully challenged.

One of the most influential writers in this period was _____. He challenged both the _____ and the views of Hobbes. Locke believed that governments obtain their power from the people they govern, not from God.

According to Locke, individuals are free in the " _____," but join together to form a community to protect themselves. The community then hands power over to a government in a " _____." The main purpose of government was therefore to _____.

Locke defended a people's _____ when the government abused its power. His ideas were influential beyond the period in which he wrote. A century later, his writings greatly influenced leaders of the _____.

Sir William Blackstone (1723 -1780) English judge who summarized English law in his Commentaries on the Laws of England. The book explained the _____ - a system of laws based on a judge following the precedents of other courts. Blackstone defined the rights of individuals in English law, as well as _____ that could not be violated, even by the king. He also explained England's " _____" where power was shared by the king and Parliament.

A Grand Tour of 18th-Century Europe

In the _____, Europe was not organized into a series of similar states, as we find it today. Instead, there was a great variety of types of countries.

Eastern Europe

Eastern Europe mainly consisted of _____ - Russia, the Ottoman Empire, and the Habsburg territories of Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary. Russia and Habsburg Austria had absolute rulers, privileged nobilities, and large populations of _____. Poland's nobles elected their king.

Central Europe

The middle of Europe consisted of many smaller states. Italy was divided into _____ such as Venice and Lucca, small kingdoms like Naples, and territories ruled by foreign powers. Germany was still under the authority of the _____. Since the Reformation,

each German state had become virtually independent. Some were _____ with their own property; others were cities like Bremen; finally, some were kingdoms like Prussia and Bavaria.

Northern Europe

In Scandinavia, Denmark ruled Norway. Sweden lost its _____ to Russia at the beginning of the century.

Western Europe

_____ were nation-states, as they are today. Although _____ controlled a vast overseas empire in the Americas, it was weak from centuries of warfare. The _____ were France and Britain. France had Europe's largest population - _____ - as well as a large land area with coasts on the Atlantic and Mediterranean, rich farmland, and rising industry and commerce. Britain had a smaller population, but a prosperous _____, greater liberty than elsewhere in Europe, and overseas colonies.

Throughout "Old Regime" Europe, society was _____. People of noble birth felt they were a race apart - superior to everyone else. Nobles owned the most land, served as officers in the army, became _____, and held most high government positions.

The Scientific Revolution

The roots of the Scientific Revolution can be found in the Renaissance with the work of _____ and other scientists. The Scientific Revolution continued through the _____. It rejected traditional authority and church teachings in favor of the direct observation of nature.

The revolution in science was based on the _____ - in which people observed nature, made _____ (educated guesses) about relationships, and then tested their hypotheses through experiments. _____, for example, conducted tests on the motion of objects to find general principles of _____. Scientists began to discover that the motions of objects could be predicted by mathematics.

The Irish chemist _____ (1627-1691) is sometimes known as the "_____." Boyle conducted experiments on gases at different _____. He found gas pressure increased as the volume of the gas decreased. He also distinguished mixtures from compounds. Boyle was one of the first scientists to perform controlled experiments and to publish his work in detail.

The most influential thinker of the Scientific Revolution was _____. His book Principia Mathematica connected the speed of falling objects on Earth to the movements of planets. Newton reduced all these patterns to a single formula: the _____. Newton's discovery raised hopes that all of the universe acted according to certain fixed and fundamental laws. It seemed that all scientists had to do was to apply observation, experimentation, and mathematics.

The Enlightenment

The Enlightenment refers to an important movement in _____ European thought. The spark for the Enlightenment came from the progress made by the Scientific Revolution. Enlightenment thinkers believed that by _____, people would be better able to understand both nature and one another. They applied the new scientific method to society and its problems. At the core of the Enlightenment was a questioning of _____. In particular, they questioned the divine right of kings, the hereditary privileges of the nobility, and the power of the _____.

Enlightened philosophers believed that nature and society operated according to certain basic universal principles, which they referred to as "_____." They further believed that people could use their reason to discover these laws and then apply this knowledge to improve the quality of life.

The Enlightenment and the Roots of Democratic-Republican Government

Many of the Enlightenment thinkers were _____. They were influenced by earlier French Protestants who, following John Calvin, had argued that citizens could challenge the actions of an _____. They were also impressed by the ideas of John Locke, who had written that each of us is born as a "_____." Our experiences then shape our personalities. This might mean that a _____ could be just as good as a nobleman if he had the same experiences. Enlightenment thinkers were also influenced by the earlier _____: to avoid senseless killing, they favored _____. They opposed torture in judicial proceedings. Many practices in France - its privileged nobility, powerful Church, and _____ - seemed irrational to these thinkers.

Voltaire (1694–1778) poked fun at traditional authority in society, government, and the church. His views on religious toleration and intellectual freedom influenced the leaders of the American and French Revolutions.	Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778) believed a government should express the "general will" of the people. His book, <i>The Social Contract</i> , helped to inspire the democratic ideals of the French Revolution.
KEY THINKERS OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT	
Baron de Montesquieu (1689–1755) argued for a separation of powers in government as a check against tyranny. His book, <i>The Spirit of Laws</i> , encouraged the development of a system of checks and balances later in the U.S. Constitution.	Adam Smith (1723–1790) described capitalism in his book, <i>The Wealth of Nations</i> . Smith explained how competition and the division of labor help to guide a free-market economic system based on self-interest. He argued that government should follow a <i>laissez-faire</i> , or "hands off," policy towards the economy.

Enlightenment ideas were applied by _____ in the American _____. The Declaration recognized the existence of natural rights such as the _____. It stated that the purpose of government was to protect these rights. This demonstrated the strong influence of Locke on colonial thinking.

Enlightened Despotism

Enlightened despots were absolute monarchs who tried to use Enlightenment ideas to reform their societies "from above." They often came from countries without a _____. They felt it was up to the ruler to introduce positive changes. They instituted religious tolerance, _____, and promoted social reform, but they rarely supported a greater sharing of political power. Catherine the Great of Russia, Frederick the Great of Prussia, and Joseph II of Austria were examples of enlightened despots.

