

Unit 3 - Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815

Guided Notes ANSWERS

Absolutism Takes Root

Question	Notes	Extra
<p>What factors led to Louis XIV's successful implementation of an Absolute Monarchy?</p>	<p>The Fronde - which showed the people of France the need for stability.</p> <p>Economically consolidated power through the Intendant System and Mercantilism</p> <p>Politically consolidated power by controlling the nobility forcing them to live in Versailles</p> <p>Religiously consolidated power by revoking the Edict of Nantes and making himself the head of the Catholic Church(Gallicanism) in France.</p> <p>He used the military to consolidate power by winning wars and gaining the people's support and loyalty</p>	<p>Thomas Hobbes's Leviathan - explains and promotes the idea of and the need for an Absolute Monarchy</p> <p>His ancestors - Henry IV and Louis XIII</p> <p>Selling noble positions - creating the Nobility of the Robe - thus undermining the power of the nobility by diluting it.</p>
<p>How did the Eastern European Monarchs, specifically Peter the Great, emulate Louis XIV and how and why did their absolutism deviate from Louis' model?</p>	<p>Emulated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control of the Nobility Peter the Great used the Table of Ranks, the Beard Tax to undermine Noble power - Religiously - his reorganization of the Russian Orthodox Church put the power of the church in him <p>Deviated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Still maintained a 	<p>Winter Palace - similar to Versailles - and used peasant labor to build - again undermining the authority of the nobility</p> <p>Maria Theresa of Austria</p> <p>Frederick William I the Sergeant King of Prussia</p>

	<p>feudal system so the nobles still held some sort of power.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taxed the nobility 	
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The Exceptions to Absolutism

Question	Notes	Extra
<p>Explain how the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution established a Constitutional Monarchy in England as opposed to an Absolute Monarchy like France.</p>	<p>Magna Carta - the existence of the Parliament and the fact that it had the power of the purse made it impossible for James I and his successors to establish Absolute rule over England.</p> <p>Religious disputes between the Puritans and the Church of England</p> <p>Economic and Political disputes between the Parliament and the Monarchy</p> <p>Oliver Cromwell, a Puritan Member of Parliament promised to establish a Commonwealth, however after beheading the King he became “drunk with power” and established a military dictatorship with him in the helm.</p> <p>Charles II and James II restored the Monarchy - however James exertion of power and the fear of a Catholic Dynasty led to the removal of James I</p> <p>William and Mary - the Protestant daughter of James I and her husband were given</p>	<p>John Locke’s <i>Two Treatises of Government</i> - explains and promotes Constitutional Governments.</p> <p>Machiavelli’s theories explain the rise and fall of Oliver Cromwell.</p> <p>James I of England was James V of Scotland - who was the son of Mary Queen of Scots. His mother was beheaded by his godmother Elizabeth I when she fled to England to escape persecution. This is important to note because Mary, who was Catholic was coming to ask Elizabeth for help because the people of Scotland who were Presbyterian were not happy with a Catholic Monarch. James was left behind and although he was publicly raised Presbyterian to protect him, he was still very much aware of his Catholic ancestry, much of what influenced his decisions while he was King of England. Needless to say this would not mesh well with the Anglicans in England, much less the Puritans.</p>

	<p>the throne but in order to ensure no more Civil War they had to sign the Bill of Rights which would ensure that the Parliament and the Monarch would share power and that the people's rights would be protected.</p>	
<p>How did the History of the Dutch Republic influence its move towards Constitutionalism as opposed to Absolutism?</p>	<p>It had just received its independence from the Habsburg Spanish monarchy - so it would likely not want to enter into another Monarchy</p> <p>Economically - it had a rising middle class that wanted to be able to continue to control the trade - this would not be as easy under a Monarchy, so the establishment of the States-General Made more sense.</p>	<p>Note that William of Orange - who became King William of England in the Glorious Revolution came from the Dutch Republic. This certainly had an influence on his rule and why he agreed to the English Bill of Rights.</p>
<p>Compare and Contrast the impact Absolutism had on the Nobility versus the impact Constitutionalism had on them.</p>	<p>Absolutism - France nobility lost power but gained privileges such as the tax exemption and their time in Versailles.</p> <p>England - the nobility gained power with the increasing role of the Parliament, but lost privileges as they were not tax exempt.</p>	<p>Eastern European Absolutism doubled down on feudalism -increasing the power of the nobility.</p> <p>Prussia - the creation of the Prussian military by electing Frederick William the Great Elector to lead a unified Prussian military.</p>

The Balance of Power

<p>Identify and explain how Poland became a pawn in Europe's quest to establish a Balance of Power?</p>	<p>Poland was weak, and just as a country that is too powerful upsets a balance, so could a country that is too weak.</p> <p>Partition of Poland - rather than allow one country to absorb all of Poland and its resources the major powers of Europe decided to divide up Poland between them.</p>	
<p>How did wars contribute to keeping the Balance of Power in Europe?</p>	<p>The Ottoman Empire was a threat to the balance of power as it was trying to expand into Austria. An alliance formed to stop the Ottomans defeating them at the Battle of Vienna in 1683.</p> <p>Louis XIV threatened to upset the balance of power as he was involved in wars with the intent of expanding. This made the possibility of Louis XIV's grandson taking the throne of France a real danger to the balance of power in Europe, The War of Spanish Succession saw the creation of two alliances to block that from happening. The Peace of Utrecht ended the war and blocked the possibility of a French Hegemony.</p> <p>Sweden's Gustavus Adolphus established a massive military that he used to help the Protestants defeat the Hapsburg hegemony in the 30 Years War and inspired Louis XIV's use of military to attempt to build his own hegemony</p>	<p>30 Years War</p> <p>Frederick William the Great Elector and the creation of the Prussian military</p>

The Agricultural Revolution/Economic Developments in Europe

Questions	Notes	Extra
Explain how the Cottage Industry was a natural progression from the Agricultural Revolution?	Small farmers struggled to keep their farms despite Enclosure Laws making it more and more expensive, they turned to alternative means of income. The Cottage Industry became those means and the Entrepreneurs were exploiting the farmers who were just trying to hold on to their land.	End of Gleaning
Compare the economic policies of Constitutional Monarchs to those of Absolute Monarchs.	Constitutional Monarchs - saw a rise of the Middle Classes and the seeds of capitalism. (England and the Netherlands) Absolute Monarchies - were still using mercantilism (France) Both were involved in the Exploration and the Triangular Trade.	Note the connections between the nobility and economic policies.