

How was the Hapsburg empire divided?	Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor, abdicated (willingly stepped down from power). He split his empire in two, giving his son, Philip, the western part (Spain/Netherlands/Italy) and giving his brother, Ferdinand, the Austrian part, as well as the title of Holy Roman Emperor.
What was the idea of Diving Right?	That a king's power comes directly from G-d.
Who was Philip II? “Golden Age”/wealth of Spain	Philip, the son of Charles V (HRE), inherited the western part of his father's kingdom. He ruled as an absolute monarch during the Golden Age of Spain- Spain was the wealthiest country, with gold and silver from the New World, and he was the most powerful European monarch. His palace, Escorial (an old monastery) was a center of Europe. Philip was also a patron of the arts.
What was the Revolt of the Netherlands? What was the Armada?	Philip was a devout Catholic- a monk, he saw himself as a guardian of the Catholic faith, and a crusader. He battled the Turks of the Ottoman Empire, spreading Spanish Catholic power. The Protestants in the Netherlands, who had liked Charles, hated Philip. When he persecuted and taxed the Dutch Protestants, they revolted. Eventually, the northern lands declared independence. Elizabeth I, of England, helped the Dutch in their revolt, which allowed them to gain independence. She also sent her “Sea Dogs”- pirates who, unofficially, worked for England- to plunder Spanish ships. To retaliate, Philip sent the Spanish Armada (a fleet of ships) to England. They lost.
What brought about the decline of Spain?	After Philip's death, the Spanish economy declined. Inflation grew, caused by the money pouring in from the New World. The Golden Age of Spain ended.
What is Absolutism?	Absolute rulers believed their power was complete and total, meaning that they had complete authority over the government and the people.
What was the War of the Three Henrys?	A religious war, between Protestants and Catholics. The war began with the massacre of Protestants. Henry III (Valois), Henry of Guise (Catholic), and Henry Navarre (Protestant) were possible kings for France.
Who was Henry IV?	At the war's end, Henry Navarre, who was among the <i>politiques</i> - those who cared about the good of France, was left. He was crowned Henry IV, King of France. Since France was mostly Catholic (especially Paris) he converted to Catholicism. He built roads and bridges and expanded agriculture. He was assassinated.
What was the Edict of Nantes?	A decree issued by Henry IV, that protected Protestants from persecution, allowing them to fortify their towns and to practice their own religion.

Who was Louis XII?

Who was Richelieu?

Louis XII was the son of Henry IV. He was nine years old when his father was killed, so Cardinal Armand Richelieu ruled for him. Richelieu centralized the government's power, taking power from..

1. **Nobles** by appointing middle-class men to be *intendants*- tax collectors and justice enforcers. These men were loyal to the monarchy. He also made nobles disband their private armies and de-fortify their castles.

2. **Protestants** (Huguenots were French Protestants)- when the Protestant town La Rochelle rebelled, he destroyed it as an example.

3. **Hapsburgs**- he sided with the Protestants during the 30 Year's War to hurt them.

Richelieu picked his successor, Cardinal Mazarin.

Who was Louis XIV? (Section 2)

Louis XIV became king at a time of disorder and unrest in France, around the time of Le Fronde, an uprising by nearly every group in France. Because of this, Louis distrusted his nobles. He supervised them constantly, making attendance at his palace compulsory, even reading their mail. He believed that he was given the kingship by divine right, and took the sun as the symbol of his power, naming himself the Sun King. He built himself an opulent palace, at Versailles, which became a symbol of his wealth and power, in addition to creating elaborate ceremonies that emphasized the king's importance and placated the nobles, who Louis left mostly powerless.

Louis was also a patron of the arts, and France was the “style capital” of Europe during his time. French language, fashion, and culture was popular, as well as the Baroque style of decoration at Versailles. He supported a famous French playwright, Molière, who wrote satire.

Louis governed with the advice of his chief minister and Richelieu's successor, Cardinal Jules Mazarin. When he died, though, Louis was ready and willing to take on the responsibility of governing himself. An absolute monarch, Louis governed unchecked, not once calling the Estates General. He expanded the bureaucratic aspect of the French government, appointing middle-class men to be *intendants*- tax collectors, army recruiters, and executive enforcers. Louis also expanded the army.

He appointed Jean Baptiste Colbert as chief finance minister. Colbert built up a mercantilist economy, encouraging farming, mining, basic industry, and luxury trades such as lacemaking, as well as colonizing and regulating trade. He wanted France to be a self-sufficient country.

	<p>Louis, a Catholic, revoked the Edict of Nantes, leading over 100,000 Huguenots, who were loyal and productive citizens, to flee France, which was a huge blow to the economy.</p> <p>Louis fought the War of Spanish Succession, when the heirless King of Spain left the country to Louis's grandson. Other countries wanted to maintain a <i>balance of power</i>, fearing that family sharing both thrones would lead to an alliance. The Treaty of Utrecht resolved the war. However, this costly war left France in debt.</p>
What were the Tudors like as monarchs?	The Tudors were absolute monarchs who knew how to manipulate Parliament and get what they wanted. At the end of her reign, Elizabeth had issues with Parliament over power, and with the Puritans, over religion- the Puritans wanted to purify the Anglican Church, removing all Catholic, ceremonial aspects. They believed in divine right, meaning that Parliament and the Puritans had no say in the Church or government affairs.
Who was James I?	James Stuart, of Scotland, succeeded Elizabeth. He inherited her problems, but lacked tact and political ability. James clashed with Parliament over money and foreign policy, and he clashed with the Puritans regarding the Anglican Church. During his reign, Jamestown was established and the King James Bible was written.
Who was Charles I?	He was King of England, but had very little political ability and clashed with Parliament repeatedly. When he called Parliament to raise money, they made him sign the Petition of Right, taking his ability to tax without the consent of Parliament and to imprison people without just cause. Charles dissolved Parliament, ruling for 11 years and raising money by issuing fines and fees as opposed to "taxes". He was very unpopular.
What happened with Laud in Scotland?	Charles I's archbishop, Laud, tried to force the Scots to worship as Anglicans. They revolted. Charles, needing money, recalled Parliament, and they began to limit his power.
What was the English Civil War?	Charles I entered Parliament with troops, to stop them from limiting his power. The leaders he was looking for were warned and were able to escape, but this conflict sparked the English Civil War. The war was fought between the Cavaliers- the King's Army, his supporters, and the nobility- and the Roundheads- Puritans led by the military genius Cromwell. They captured, tried, and executed Charles.
What happened after the Civil War?	Cromwell set up England as a Commonwealth. Parliament of this time is known as the "Long Parliament" because it

	<p>met on and off. Charles outlawed fun, enforcing Puritan ideas. He hated the Irish Catholics, and invaded Ireland, crushing them brutally.</p> <p>Eventually, Charles disbanded Parliament and established England as a Protectorate. He became Lord Protector of England (military dictator).</p>
Who was Charles II? What was the Restoration?	<p>After Cromwell died, his son Richard was unable to rule. The Puritans lost power, and Parliament brought back Charles II, the son of Charles I to rule. Parliament and the Anglican church were restored. He did not make his father's mistakes. However, a secret agreement with Louis XIV to convert England to Catholicism for money (to support his opulent lifestyle) was discovered.</p> <p>The right of Habeas Corpus was established- that people may not be imprisoned without being charged for a specific crime.</p>
How did bi-partisan politics come to be?	<p>Bi-partisan politics evolved over the issue of James II being King- the Tories (“bandits”), who were traditionalists, in favor of a hereditary monarchy, and wanted James as King opposed the Whigs (“assassins”) , who were against Catholics on the throne.</p>
Who was James II?	<p>King of England- the brother of Charles II. He had a daughter, Mary, with his first, Protestant, wife, and a son (a heir) with his second, Catholic wife. He had Catholic sympathies, giving Catholics government office even though it was illegal.</p>
What was the Glorious Revolution? Who were William and Mary?	<p>James was removed from office after the birth of his son. William and Mary- James's daughter and her husband, both Protestants, were invited to assume the throne, and James fled to France. Since this was without violence, it was known as the Glorious Revolution.</p>
What was the English Bill of Rights?	<p>Written by Parliament and accepted by William and Mary, this series of acts limited royal power.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● King had to summon Parliament regularly- could not suspend ● Freedom of speech within Parliament ● No standing army during peacetime ● No taxes without the consent of Parliament ● No penalty for petition of grievance <p>This made England a constitutional monarchy, where a constitution limits the monarch's power.</p>
Who were Hobbes and Locke?	<p>Political theorists of the Enlightenment.</p> <p>Hobbes wrote in his <i>Leviathan</i> (a response to the Civil War and Charles's death) that people were by nature cruel, greedy, and selfish. They had to be controlled. He believed that an absolute monarchy was needed to contain order, but</p>

that it was not set by divine right, but because people entered a social contract, giving the government the freedom to rule them.

Locke felt that people were basically reasonable and moral. He argued that people had natural rights, belonging to them from birth, including life, liberty, and property. In his *Two Treatises of Government*, (a response to the Glorious Revolution) Locke argued that the role of governments were to protect people's natural rights. He set out the idea, also, that a government that fails to do this job can be rightly overthrown by the people.

What was the Thirty Year's War?

The Thirty Year's War began as a small religious conflict and ended with serious repercussions throughout all of Europe.

Ferdinand, the Hapsburg king of Bohemia, suppressed local nobles and Protestants. Protestant nobles started a rebellion, throwing two royal officials out of a window in Prague. Ferdinand moved quickly to quash the rebellion, allying with Spain, Poland, and other Catholic countries. They succeeded in reversing the Reformation at first, defeating the Bohemians and Protestants.

Soon, however, Protestant countries such as Sweden and the Netherlands, sent troops to the battleground in Germany, turning the tide toward a Protestant victory.

Finally, Richelieu joined the war on behalf of France. The conflict escalated to include all of Europe, and the war shifted from a religious one to a purely political struggle.

The fighting grew brutal; armies ravaged German towns, killing roughly one third of the population. In the end, after 30 years of war, European countries signed the Peace of Westphalia.

1. This gave the Holy Roman Emperor's power to the German princes, giving them control over their independent states.
2. It also allowed Calvinism as a religion in the German states.
3. The treaty recognized the Dutch and the Swiss and independent nations.

France emerged the victor, with new territory from Spain and Germany. The Hapsburgs were the losers, as the German princes emerged independent, as well as the Netherlands and the Swiss Federation. The 30 Year's War left Germany divided into hundreds of independent states.

Who was Fredrick II?	The king of Prussia. He was a Protestant. Although he hated war, he succeeded in the military, uniting lands and fighting the War of Austrian Succession. In this war, he conquered Silesia from Maria Theresa. Fredrick was a servant of the state, bringing about social change and learning. He was tolerant of those he conquered, excluding Jews.
Who was Maria Theresa?	The daughter of Charles VI. She claimed the Austrian throne. Facing a threat from Fredrick II, she allied with Hungary, but could not win back the city of Silesia in the War of Austrian Succession. She had, however, the support of her people and brought about reform, taxing everyone in Austria (even nobles and clergy) to lighten the common tax load, and improving the bureaucracy. Her son Joseph succeeded her, and she was the mother of Marie Antoinette.
Who was Peter the Great? (Section 5)	<p>Peter the Great was the czar who introduced Russia as a powerful country in the modern European world. After studying western technology, Peter brought it to Russia. He assumed absolute power, becoming the most oppressive European monarch in order to institute reform. He introduced new technologies and a simplified alphabet, set up schools, and built up a mercantilist economy by developing trade. He also introduced western culture, pressuring his nobles to shave off beards, adopt western clothing, and enjoy western-style clothing. Peter forced the boyars- Russian nobles- to serve the state, and revived serfdom, forcing serfs to labor on government projects. He used terror to rule, mercilessly killing those who opposed him.</p> <p>Peter began a long war- the Great Northern War- with Sweden on the northwestern front, in the Baltic region. After early losses, Peter won land. Peter also fought to win a port that never froze (allowed trade year-round.) He had fought the Ottoman Turks for lands by the Black Sea, but was unable to win.</p> <p>Peter also built a modern city, St. Petersburg, in the Baltic region. He forced serfs to drain the swamps and built a huge palace, copying the Baroque style of Versailles. This city was a world capital.</p> <p>Russians also explored across Siberia to the Pacific; signed a treaty with China, defining the border; the Danish explorer explored, under Peter's hire, the Bering Strait in Siberia and Alaska; Russian pioneers crossed into Alaska and migrated as far as California. Russia under Peter expanded greatly.</p>
Who was Catherine the Great?	Catherine the Great ruled as an absolute monarch three

generations after Peter, wedding to the throne and taking rule after her crazy husband was killed (most likely on her behalf). She brought about reform in Russia's government, arranging laws and beginning state-sponsored education. She embraced the Russian Orthodox faith.

Fond of European culture, histories, and plays, she introduced much of it in Russia.

During her rule, the serfs rebelled. By exempting her nobles from taxes, she gained their support in putting down the rebellion. Catherine also conquered a warm water port, on the Black Sea and took over Poland with Austria and Prussia. Each country took one third of Poland.