

Gigantic EHAP Midterm Study Guide

Pre-Renaissance

-Middle Ages: began at around 500 AD, ended at around 1450 AD

-Early Middle Ages:

- Roman Empire fell, Europe is turbulent and dark
- Europe is being created by Germanic, Roman, and Church influences

-Church:

- Power founded in papacy
- Was political as well as spiritual
- Bishop of Rome lead Church because of Rome's significance
- Began the Pope system
- Hierarchy: Pope>Archbishops>Bishops>Priests
- To go to heaven, followers had to go through church
- Pope could excommunicate, cutting off people from church and heaven, gave him a lot of power
- Monasticism: way of life in which one devotes one's life to religion and prayer; must give up body's pleasures and follow strict rules
- Monks couldn't give or receive or own anything; abbot is the head of the monks
- Kings depended on monks income and labor, monks were literate, monks tried to preserve texts from Greek and Roman times

-Feudalism:

- System in which kings gave land to their subject in return for aid
- Vassals pledged themselves to their lord for protection
- Social Order: Kings>Lords>Knights>Serfs
- Public power is held in private hands and very de-centralized
- Positive effects: organization in unorganized life, created relationships between lords and vassals benefiting both, provided military service and protection for weaker people
- Negative effects: only 5% of population enjoy the life, lords took advantage of vassals, women had no rights

-Manorialism:

- Cultivation strategy for serfs who worked on large manors
- Manor: community of serfs, unit of economic, judicial, and social organization, area of fertile land, grains cultivated with plows
- Land divided and rented to peasants
- Social Order: Lord>Free Tenants (served in the military so that they just had to pay a small fee for land)>Peasants/serfs

Renaissance

-Though the beginning of the Renaissance, which signaled the end of the Middle Ages, occurred in the city-states of Italy, the same reasons that caused the Renaissance to begin in Italy caused it to appear in the rest of Western Europe.

- The conditions that led to the Renaissance in Italy are as follows:

1. Because of the Crusades, and the new trade routes, Europeans began to come in contact with other, more advanced civilizations, which influenced them greatly.
2. The Church, due to the scandals that occurred, lost much of its power, and people began to doubt its ultimate authority.
3. Due to trade, the middle class grew, and people began to accumulate vast sums of money. They then wanted to enjoy and show off their wealth, which led to a philosophy of enjoying this life instead of simply waiting for the next one.
4. Competition between wealthy people for status led to developments in education and art, since wealthy people, wanting to be respected, would compete to see who was the most educated or had sponsored the most artists.

-Humanism:

- Began by Italian intellectualists that wanted education to place more emphasis on the classics and helping people lead better lives
- Definition: classical scholarship; the ability to read, understand, and appreciate the writings of the ancient world
- Wanted to study classics so that they could learn the right way to conduct their lives and the elegance to persuade people to their style of thinking
- Most humanists read church writings as avidly as pagan writings and believed that values were rooted in religious piety

Early humanist thinkers:

Petrarch

- Lawyer and cleric who devoted his life to poetry, scholarly and moral treatises, and letters
- Famous for his sonnets and Italian verses
- Capable of profound self-examinations: My Secret
- Believed that nowhere in the world around him could he find a model of virtuous behavior that he could respect
- Only the ancient Church fathers and Romans could provide him as worthy examples of how to live
- Imitating Cicero and Augustine were the way to live moral lives

Gioto

- Painter under the great painter of Cimabue
- Decorated many buildings from Padua to Naples
- Showed a sense of realism, powerful emotion, and immediacy that contradicted other artists of his time who painted with formal and restrained styles

While humanism began to spread all over Italy, its effects were most profound in the arts. The revolution in painting, sculpting, and architecture was started by three friends, who wanted to apply humanistic principles to their art.

Masaccio:

- Painter

- Used the inspiration of ancients to put a new emphasis on nature, three dimensional bodies, and on perspective
- Evident in his depiction of Adam and Eve, in which he paints the firsts nudes since antiquity as well as shows them coming through a Roman rounded arch

Donatello:

- Sculptor
- Three dimensional figures had the same qualities in as Masaccio's in paint
- Focused on the beauty of the body, distinct concern of the ancients
- Interest in the nude transformed into an idealized representation of the human form

Brunelleschi:

- Architect
- Competed with other architects to design what would occupy where the vertical and horizontal parts of the unfinished Florentine cathedral would meet
- Inspired by Rome, he proposed covering the space with the largest dome in antiquity
- An extraordinary feat of engineering done without scaffolding, he erected the dome in rings
- Dome became the hallmark of Renaissance Florence

There was also a movement in literature:

-Boccaccio → (1313 – 1375) was a writer who became famous for a collection of short stories called The Decameron that is now thought of as the first prose masterpiece ever written in Italian. The Decameron is a book relating how a group of young Florentines went to a secluded villa to escape the plague and began telling stories. It was one of the first books intended for entertainment and is groundbreaking in its frank treatment of relationships and its creation of ordinary, realistic characters.

- Baldassare Castiglione → writer who is best known for his novel, **The Courtier**, which, by taking the form of a conversation between the sophisticated men and women of a court in Urbino, became a manual of proper behavior for gentlemen and ladies for centuries to come.

- Guarino da Verona & Vittorino da Feltre → were educators who turned the ideals of the humanists into a practical curriculum. They founded a school in which students learned Latin, Greek, mathematics, music, philosophy, and social graces.

- Marsilio Ficino → was a member of a new, later group of humanists called the Neoplatonists, who believed in studying the grand ideas in the work of Plato and other philosophers as opposed to leading the “active life” the civic humanists lead. Ficino believed that Plato's ideas showed the dignity and immortality of the human soul.

- Giovanni Pico → another Neoplatonist who believed that he could reconcile all philosophies and show that a single truth lay behind them all.

During the 1500s, the Renaissance went into full swing (art wise).

-High Renaissance artists:

Leonardo Da Vinci:

- Always wanted to find new ways to do things

- Unable to resist solving practical problems
 - His paintings show marvels of technical virtuosity
 - He makes difficult angles, tricks of perspective, and bizarre geological formations look easy
 - Famous paintings: *Mona Lisa*, *The Last Supper*
- Raphael:
- Used practiced techniques of perspective and ancient styles to produce works of perfect harmony, beauty, and serenity
 - Paintings contained a relaxed style, showed an artist in complete command of his materials and can create sunny scenes that are balanced and at peace
 - Famous painting, *The School of Athens*, is a tribute to the ancients as well as to other artists of the Renaissance.
- Michelangelo:
- The ultimate Renaissance artist in that he was a master in all means of expression: painting, poetry, architecture, and sculpture
 - Constantly sought new effects, no two of his sculptures were alike
 - Conveys the glory of the human being in his art by depicting unnatural vigor in his *The Creation of Adam* and oversized hands in *The David*
 - He shows the human being as an independent and potent individual

Reformation

The Short Term Causes of the Reformation

- John Wycliffe → (1320 – 1384) was an English reformer who argued that the Church was becoming too remote from the people and advocated for simplification of its doctrines and less power for the priests. He believed that only the Scriptures declared the will of God and questioned transubstantiation, the ability of the priests to perform a miracle turning the wine and bread into Christ's blood and body. His views were branded heretical, but he was able to survive in hiding though his remains were dug up by the Church in 1428 and burned. He left an underground movement called the Lollards who faced constant persecution.

- Jan Hus → (1369 – 1415) was a Bohemian who argued that priests weren't a holy group, claiming instead that the Church was made up of all of the faithful. He questioned transubstantiation, and said that the priest and the people should all have both the wine and the bread. He was burned at the stake in 1415, but his followers, led by Zizka, raised an army and won against the emperor, who let them to set up their own church (the Utraquist Church) in which both the wine and bread were eaten by all.

- The Avignon Exile and Great Schism → were both events that greatly undermined both the power and prestige of the Church, and made many people begin to question its holiness and the absolute power of the Papacy. People realized that the Church was a human institution with its own faults.

- The Printing Press → before the invention of the printing press in the mid-1400s, many people didn't have access to information or changes in religious thought except through word of mouth and the village *viellées*. With the printing press, new ideas, and the

dissatisfaction with the church, could spread quickly, and people could read the Bible for themselves.

The Long Term Causes of the Reformation

- The growth in the power of the secular king and the decrease in the power of the Pope.
- The popular discontent with the seemingly empty rituals of the Church.
- The movement towards more personal ways of communicating with God, called lay piety.
- The fiscal crisis in the Church that led to corruption and abuses of power – **IMPORTANT!**

Abuses of Church Power

- Simony → the sale of Church positions, which quickly led to people becoming Church officials purely for economic motives, and not for spiritual ones.
- Indulgences → the sale of indulgences was the biggest moneymaker for the Church. When a person paid for an indulgence, it supposedly excused the sins they had committed (the more \$, the more sins forgiven) even without them having to repent. Indulgences could even be bought for future sins not yet committed and for others, especially those who had just died, and were supposed to make a person's passage into heaven faster.
- Dispensations → payments that released a petitioner from the requirements of the canon law.
- Incelebacy → church officials getting married and having children.
- Pluralism → having more than one position at a time.
- Nepotism → control by a particular family.

-Reformation: a split in the Christian faith

Two major branches: Catholicism and Protestantism

-Martin Luther:

- Born into a rich family in Saxony, Germany; studied law for a time; after narrowly missing getting struck by lightning, decided to become a monk
- Obsessed with his own sinfulness; tried every means to satisfy his soul
- Had a religious epiphany where he reasoned that justification in the eyes of God was based on faith alone and not on good works and the sacraments
- Observed Johann Tetzel peddling indulgences; became so enraged at this that he published the 95 theses in 1517, which stated that the Pope could remit only the penalties he or canon law imposed, and that for other sins, the faithful had only to sincerely repent to obtain an indulgence, not pay the Church.
- Theses made Tetzel and the monk order he belonged to angry, so they published anti-Luther pamphlets; caused Luther to write his own pamphlets which began a pamphlet war for 3 years
- Pope cannot ignore Luther anymore, so in 1520 he excommunicates him; Luther responds by calling the Pope an antichrist

- Charles V orders Luther to attend the Diet of Worms in 1521 to state his case and if he will repent; Luther attacks Catholicism and will not take back what he has said
- Charles is about to kill Luther when Luther is abducted by Prince Frederick of Saxony and taken to the safety of his castle; where he publishes the Lutheran doctrine

Lutheran Doctrine (Augsburg Confession):

- Faith alone justifies the believer in the eyes of God and wins redemption; God bestows faith on those he chooses to save
- Bible is the sole source of religious authority; Christians must reject all other authorities such as Church tradition, commentaries on the Bible, or pronouncements of popes and Church councils.
- People do not need intermediaries to gain salvation; priesthood of all believers
- Only two sacraments are needed, Baptism and the Eucharist, for God to bestow grace; changed the name of Eucharist to communion to emphasize sharing
- Priests are allowed to marry
- Wafer and wine do not magically become the blood and body of Christ, they retain their substance, instead the believer is made aware of the presence of God
- Translated the Bible into German, allowing families to read it without priests

Other Forms of Protestantism:

Zwingli → (1484 – 1531) had beliefs very similar to Luther, except that he believed that NONE of the sacraments bestowed grace, and that they were purely symbolic. He also felt that for people to lead godly lives, they had to be constantly disciplined and threatened – Calvinism without predestination.

- Radicals → many radical sects broke out, and after Munster (where a sect called the Melchiorites gained political control of the city and began to establish a heavenly Jerusalem on earth) they were all persecuted. Since some believed that Baptism should only be administered to adults who asked to be baptized, they were all called the *Anabaptists* (rebaptisers).

- Calvin → (1509 – 1564) formed the second wave of the Reformation. Though Lutheranism and Calvinism both believed in people's sinfulness, salvation by faith alone, that all people were equal in God's eyes and that people should follow existing political authority, Calvin believed in predestination or the concept that God, being all knowing, already knows if a person is going to go to heaven and become part of the elect or not. Though behavior on earth technically had no effect on the decision, it was established that moral people tended to be part of the elect. Calvinist communities were model places, with very strict moral codes that were vehemently imposed. The church and its doctrines were also very well defined in the *Institutes of the Christian Religion* and all Calvinists were supposed to make their communities worthy of the future elect.

The Appeal of Protestantism

- Appeal to the peasants:

1. Message of equality in religion, which they extended to life in general.
2. A simplified religion with fewer rituals, which made it easier to understand.

3. Luther rebelled, which inspired many of them to do the same.

- Appeal to the nobles:

1. No tithe to pay, so \$ stays in the country.
2. Since they are against Charles for political reasons, they can justify it by becoming Protestant.
3. No more church owned land, so they can get more land.
4. No tithe for peasants, so they can tax them more.

- Appeal to the middle class:

1. No tithe to pay, so more \$ for them.
2. Now they can read the Bible and interpret it in their own way.
3. Concept of individualism – you are your own priest.

-Peace of Augsburg (1555):

Background: tensions had risen between Lutheran princes and Catholic HRE; Lutherans formed defensive Schmalkalden League; war broke out; Lutherans defeated but had enough support to eventually obtain a temporary compromise settlement of the Reformation conflict in Germany

- At the Peace of Augsburg, each prince allowed to decide whether Lutheranism or Catholicism would be followed in their territory; dissenters allowed to emigrate; free cities had to allow Catholicism or Lutheranism to be practiced
- Lutheranism spread from Germany to Scandinavia and to England, contained in the Northern Europe area
- New forms of Protestantism arise that would spread more widely
- John Calvin; born and raised in France; went to law school but wanted to be a humanist; had an epiphany one day when he read a book by Luther; moved to Geneva and established a new form of Protestantism, Calvinism
- Calvinism spread to France (Huguenots); Netherlands and Scotland (Presbyterians); and England (Puritans)
- Influenced the growth of capitalism in that people with money were taught to invest in their business

-Counter Reformation:

Main Goals:

- Stop and reverse the spread of Protestantism in Europe
- Spread Catholicism with renewed spiritual energy
- Pope Paul III: Main drive behind generation
- Council of Trent: church council that met intermittently during the 16th century to respond to the challenge of the Protestant Reformation

Council of Trent Summary of Provisions:

- Clergy should live holy lives (responding to Protestant claim that Catholic Church officials were living too luxuriously)
- Sacraments are all necessary for salvation; only priests can administer them
- Transubstantiation is real/valid
- Doctrine of Indulgences is valid; however, selling them is wrong

- No one can assume that they will reach salvation unless they had a revelation (against predestination)
- Affirmed doctrine that priests cannot get married
- Priests are necessary, only they can administer sacraments

Main Measures of the Council of Trent

- Strongly upheld Catholic doctrine (value of works, sacraments, authority of the Pope, power of priests)
- Introduced reforms of corrupt practices (outlawed the sale of indulgences, improved the training of priests and Church organization)

Other Aspects of the Counter Reformation

- The Inquisition: when the Church wanted to purge heresy from their lands by looking for possible cases of heresy, included a supreme inquisitor, tried to censor their faith
- Ignatius of Loyola: founded the Jesuits (Society of Jesus), a very intelligent and religious society; four principal functions: preaching, hearing confessions, teaching, and missionary work; highly successfully in eradicating heresy because of their intellect and their militaristic setup

Counter Reformation: How Successful?

- Didn't manage to undo the Reformation
- After the mid 1500s, did slow the growth of Protestantism and even regained some areas that were initially Protestant

Expansion and the New Politics

Existing System of Government in England

- Local administration → members of the gentry (not technically members of the nobility, but still had large estates and were dominant political figures) were chosen to become JPs. The JPs were voluntary unpaid officials that served as the principal public servant in the more than forty counties. Since the gentry wanted appointments for reasons of status, the king could always count on their support.
- Lawmaking → though the Parliament grew in power, it always remained subordinate to the crown. Nevertheless, the English kings knew that they couldn't take severe measures without its consent. The Parliament contributed to the unification of the country, even though it took away power from kings.
- Judiciary → the common law (based on the interpretations and precedents made by individual judges), not Roman law was in effect, and traveling judges administered it. This helped unify the country as well.

Existing System of Government in France

- Local administration → there was no real system for local government, and aristocrats were virtually independent rulers until the new monarchs came along.

- Royal administration → had three departments: the Chancery (had charge of formal documents), the Treasury (\$), and the Parlement of France (the court of law). Roman law was used, which helped the king because the monarch was then able to issue ordinances.
- Lawmaking → representative assemblies, known as Estates, limited the throne's power because the estates had to approve measures made by the king before they were enacted. The throne was forced to negotiate with the estates, especially to raise taxes. Nevertheless, the Estates never were as powerful as the English Parliament. The taxes (the sales tax, hearth tax, and salt tax) all went to the crown and after 1451, they could be collected on the king's authority alone.
- Army → unlike the English, they had a standing army that was rarely used but always a threat, so it increased the king's power. However, it took an enormous amount of funding.

Existing System of Government in Spain

- The Iberian Peninsula was divided into three different sections, as follows:

1. Portugal → in midst of its overseas exploration.
 2. Castile → the largest and richest area. It was still fighting the Muslims on its Southern frontier. This led to nobles gaining a lot of political power.
 3. Aragon → small area same size as Portugal.
- In October 1469 Isabella of Castile married Ferdinand of Sicily, which led to a ten-year civil war which the two monarchs won.

“New Monarchs	Situation When They Attained Power	Financial/Tax Policies/Actions	Policies Toward Possible Power Rivals (Nobles, Church, etc.)	Governmental Organization	Territorial Changes
Henry VII (England, 1485-1509)	-Right after 100 years war -Very few nobles, instead gentry	-Didn't spend a lot of money -Collected church fees and possessions, increased income	-Reduced power of nobles and founded star chambers (increased power of the gentry)	-Appointed JP from ranks of gentry; became local government -Common Law -Parliament	-Crushed Scot revolt, ending threat from North
Louis XI (France, 1461-1483)	-Limited royal power due to strong nobles -Right after 100 years war	-Sold offices to nobles -Italian Wars forced government to take out loans	-Standing army; kept nobles under control -Gained power over the Church	-Invoked “lit de justice” to stop Parlements and Estates -Centralized government	-Annexed Duchy of Burgundy -Centralized government
Ferdinand and Isabella (Spain)	-Separate kingdoms in Spain	-Crown could raise taxes without consent of the people -Takeover of military and bureaucracy increased sales tax	-Inquisition tried to root out all heresy and keep Spain entirely Catholic -Could appoint church officials -Reduced # of nobles, reducing their power	-Local royal official, a corregidor, was given administrative power -Hidalgo, a lesser aristocrat loyal to the crown, became important in the gov't	-United Spain from the separate individual provinces of Castile and Aragon -Finished the Reconquista, fully drove the Muslims out of Spain

Other Important Monarchs

- **Henry VIII** → tended to enact more radical measures than did his father, such as:
1. In 1513 he beat invading Scottish army @ Flodden, near England's north border.

2. Decided to break with the Roman Catholic Church after advice from Thomas Cromwell. This had the effect of stimulating the economy since church funds stayed in the country and the church lands were annexed. It also greatly strengthened the Parliament and gave it more responsibility.
3. The break with the Church also had the effect of making a reorganization of the administration necessary. They made six departments, each with specific functions. Cromwell was the executive of the councils. A Privy Council was also established, consisting of the king's advisers.

- **Charles VIII** → he began the invasion of Italy, which was eventually a failure, since the Hapsburgs kicked his butt. However, it did provide a distraction for the restless and aggressive nobles.

- **Louis XII** → began reign after Charles VIII and before Francis I. He made many changes, including:

1. He increased the size and complexity of the administration.
2. Adopted the sale of offices (simony) that stimulated social mobility and corruption.
3. Due to the fact that the clergy and nobles were exempt from taxation, the crown was forced to rely on the lower classes, which couldn't provide enough money to upkeep the standing army and the country. So, under Louis XII, the country began taking loans from banks (Fugger).

- **Francis I** → took over after Louis XII, made most changes of any new monarch in France, such as:

1. Gaining power over the Church with the Concordat of Bologna (1516), which allowed him to make appointments, and, though it was not stated, it effectively allowed him to control the Church without breaking from it (see Henry VIII).
2. He began a major reorganization of the government. He legalized the sale of offices, formed an inner council and centralized all tax gathering and accounting responsibilities in 1523.
3. He passed the *lit de justice*, which states that if an assembly is delaying passing a monarch's law the monarch can then appear before the assembly and make it the law.
4. During his reign the Estates General stopped meeting and consequently lost influence.
5. After his reign, the monarchy was the strongest that it had ever been. Unfortunately, the advent of the Reformation screwed everything up again – Calvinism!

- **Henry II** → son of Francis I. Under his rule, the French finally lost the Italian war to the Hapsburgs.

The Holy Roman Empire under Charles V

- Charles V was the king of Spain but the Cortes didn't like him because he requested additional tax funds so that he could take the Spanish troops and try to unify the HRE. So, effectively, he wasted all of Spain's \$ from the new world on stupid wars! Naturally, when Charles V left for war, the poor people revolted but the nobles put down the

rebellion before Charles V came back. The nobles sided against the peasants only because along with attacking Charles, they attacked the nobles.

- After the uprising, he kept his administration entirely Spanish. While he was fighting outside wars, he relied entirely on a skilled administrator, Francisco de los Cobos, who enlarged the administration and the system of councils. He made two types of councils, one of each department of government and the other for each territory ruled. At the head was the Council of State. A federation emerged, like US.

- Though corruption was widespread, centralization gave monarch lots of power. Spain's administration was the most detailed, though it was not always the most efficient.

- Charles' major problem was \$ because he wasted all of it on his stupid wars (like the one against the Ottomans, and all the ones against the Schmalkaldic League in HRE) in Europe. Since Aragon was more independent, the entire tax burden fell on Castile, but Castile did get a monopoly of trade with the New World, which gave them lots of silver. However, the monopoly eventually led to foreign domination since no one else could get the \$. Consequently, Philip II had to declare Spain bankrupt several times because of the wars.

War and Crisis; State Systems; Scientific Revolution

War and Crisis in the Wake of the Reformation

The Struggle Between England vs. Spain (Philip II & Elizabeth I)

Spain:

- **Philip II of Spain (1556 – 1598)** : catholic, prudent, self-disciplined, devoted, tireless administrator
- Built up a vast bureaucracy
- Wanted to overcome the Muslims and the Protestants
- He was successful against the protestants in the Mediterranean – caused him to be considered a Christian hero
- He was also unchallenged in the west. He dominated the Italian peninsula and then inherited Portugal in 1580
- Philip was not as successful in the north against the Protestants
- He tried to prevent Henry IV from inheriting the French throne, but he couldn't (the war of the 3 Henrys)
- Policies were ineffective towards England and the Netherlands – cordial at first toward Elizabeth I England, but relations got worse as England's sailors and explorers threatened Spain's wealth
- Elizabeth backed the dutch and together they had a better economy than Spain

England:

- **Elizabeth I of England (1558 – 1603)**: looked frail but had appearance of hardheaded shrewdness, role model, dedicated, choice of advisers, elegance and manners, tolerance, enthusiasm – one of the most widely admired and successful queens of her time – made public appearances and brilliant speeches
- She was protestant, wanted England to remain protestant, and therefore had Mary Queen of Scots executed because she was catholic, and possibly next in line

- Resented Spanish power – just like all of England
- Elizabeth made amazing armada speech inspiring the people

Netherlands

- They were united in resentment for Philip's power - they were protestants
- He reorganized ecclesiastical structure and implemented billeting
- The local nobles led by William of Orange (the first) revolted – attacked catholics, formed mobs
- Philip tightened pressure
- THE ARMADA 1588:
 - o Philip tried to end his troubles with Europe – mad at English for interfering with new world and supporting Dutch protestants – a threat to Spain's plans
 - o Sent fleets into England to invade and undermine protestant resistance
 - o England won dooming Philips ambitions and shifting power to the north

Wars of Religion in France & Germany

FRANCE:

- Civil war in France
- 1559 Henry II died (accidentally in a jousting) – last strong king for a generation – ineffectual sons lead for the next thirty years
- Fighting started in 1562 - lasted 36 years
- Calvinism got a lot of converts in France – always a minority – Huguenots, but were strong a lot in the nobles
- When Calvinism grew in France so did religious conflict, especially under weak French Kings influenced by their mother Catherine de Medici
- Catherine was the “puppeteer” of her three sons – behind everything
- Powerful families fight for the throne: (Guise = catholic, Bourbon = Protestant)
- St. Bartholemew's day Massacre (1572) Catholics attacked protestants in Paris (they are all there for a wedding) Catherine supposedly supported it
- France plunged into political chaos

THREE MAIN PEOPLE

1. Henry (Bourbon of Navarre)
 - o Extreme Protestant
 2. Henry (Duke of Guise)
 - a. Extreme catholic
 3. Henry III (King of France)
 - a. Moderate catholic
- War of the three Henry's: all three henrys battling for the throne (kind of funny)
 - Duke of Guise was killed at the order of King Henry III because he was a power rival
 - Then radical catholics killed Henry III

- RESOLUTION: after much bloodshed, Henry IV of Navarre (protestant) converts to Catholicism and becomes Henry IV (King of France)
- Henry IV grants toleration to the Huguenot minority with the Edict of Nantes (1598)
- Politiques – not worth just fighting over religion

GERMANY

- The Thirty Years War in Germany (1618 – 1648)
- BACKGROUND: After the Peace of Augsburg (1555) which didn't take Calvinists into account, religious tensions rise and military alliances are formed
- Protestant princes vs. Holy Roman Empire led by the Hapsbergs
- Start of the war: "the defenestration of Prague": bohemian (Czech-ish) protestants throw catholic representatives of the emperor out the window
starting the thirty years war

Phase I

Holy Roman Empire

Princes vs. Emperor

KEY

ABC = protestant

ABC = catholic

- Rebel princes were crushed at the bottom of White Mtn.
- Makes protestants angry

Phase II

Denmark
(sides with Princes)

- Denmark defeated
- HRE riding high
- Wallenstein – general for the HRE - won

Phase III

Sweden
(side with Princes)

- Gustavus Adolphus – "the lion of the north"
- Adolphus vs. Wallenstein
- Battle of Lutzen (1632) – protestants win
- Adolphus dies – Sweden victorious though war drags on

Phase IV

France
Cardinal Richelieu
(afraid of being Hapsburg sandwich – sides with princes even though he's catholic)

PEACE OF WESTPHALIA (1648)

- The catholic Hapsburg family (holy roman empire) suffers a setback: Calvinists gain rights in HRE
- Spain declines, France becomes the most powerful country – end of reformation and wars of religion in Europe

State Systems: Absolutism & Alternatives

Absolutism **French** Style: Louis XIV (1661 – 1715)

- Laying the foundations of French Royal Power
- Henry IV → Cardinal Richelieu → Cardinal Mazarin → Louis XIV
- Foundation Figures of Royal absolutism
- HENRY IV
 - o Followed policies designed to put war ravaged France back on track
 - o Central gvt. Seen as playing important role in economy (mercantilism)
 - o Central gvt. Gained power
 - o “a chicken in ever pot”
 - o issued edict of nantes- granted toleration to Huguenots made Calvinism legal
- CARDINAL RICHILEU
 - o Undercut the power of traditional nobles by granting non nobles bureaucratic positions with real power
 - o Broke political power of the Huguenots by military means and revoked most guarantees of the Edict of Nantes – got rid of fortified towns
 - o Increased the power of the intendants (non – noble local agents of the royal government) to collect taxes and act as the king’s agent resented by nobles
 - o (he ran while Louis XIII was too young)
- CARDINAL MAZZARIN
 - o Put down the Fronde (1648 – 1659) a series of uprisings against the French government by using threats and force
 - o French royal absolutism was put on a solid foundation

Louis XIV:

ADVANTAGES

- centralized bureaucracy by electing officials that were good for the job rather than his family / favorites
- absolutism could hold the country together
- most powerful regime in Europe
- mercantilism
- absolutism gave him sole control of the collection and expenditure of revenue
- put money into foreign trade in order to increase gvt. Revenue
- bureaucracy isolated from outside pressure
- centralized control of religion
- industries received patronage
- built Versailles in order to increase appearance of power
- smart man – into culture
- decreased the power of the nobles by distracting them in Versailles – gossip

- decrease parlements (ppl run things)

DISADVANTAGES

- spent so much money on lavish things that he caused peasants to starve and bankrupt France
- moved power away from the people – disassociated from them
- fought meaningless wars that didn't gain him much territory and only bankrupt France further (ex. War of Spanish succession where his grandson became king – Charles)
- revoked the edict of Nantes in order to convert the country to one religion – Catholicism, tried to exterminate all the Calvinists – couldn't

Absolutism **Austrian, Prussian & Russian Style**

PRUSSIA: **Fredrick the Great**

- enlightened absolutist
- **domestic policy:**
 - o wanted to justify absolutism and aggression abroad: claimed undivided power, only through absolute rule could progress be made - felt it was the most efficient and practical way
 - o religious toleration (Calvinists)
 - o judicial reform – more power to the king
- **Foreign policy**
 - o Securities justify absolutism
 - o Improve security of geographic location by conquering territory
 - o Strengthen borders
 - o Face other European states as equals
 - o Conquered Silesia, a wealthy Hapsburg province, earned him the “great” – weakened the Hapsburgs
 - o More power = more territory = security
 - o Improve the vulnerable geographic position

AUSTRIA: **Maria Theresa**

- **Domestic Policy**
 - o Put the state's interest first – encouraged reform
 - o Abolished clergy's exemption from taxes (everyone had to pay)
 - o New bureaucratic system based on French / Prussian absolutism
 - o Vienna – central ministries recruited staff of experts. Brought important nobles from all domains here to participate in its social and administrative life
 - o Provinces – new agents appointed – free of local interests
 - o Core domains: reorganized 10 provinces – subdivided by districts directed by royal officers

- **Foreign Policy**

- French declared war on her (supporting ally Bavaria's claim to Hapsburg throne)
- Promised Hungary's nobles independence in Empire – they gave her troops
- The war of Austrian succession
 - Led empire to a stalemate with Britain as ally
 - where she learned State-Building
 - made her determined to recover Silesia after Frederick's conquest claimed it, wanted to humiliate Prussia
- established foreign authority by force of arms, not inheritance (Frederick II gained from father)

RUSSIA: Peter the Great czar of Russia (1682 – 1725)

- Western models
 - Traveled through western nations in order to adapt Russia to compete with European powers
 - Brought in foreign artists, military persona, and engineers to help his goal and teach the russians
- Bureaucratic and social order
 - Increase power of bureaucracy and strengthen power
 - Modeled Prussia and Sweden – elaborate system of admins either controlling geographic area or specializing in a function
 - Controlled social classes by restricting the population into peasants and serfs and the nobility
 - Status now determined by their position in the bureaucracy
 - “playing catch up” when he got beaten by Sweden it was a wake up call to modernize
- Dealing with power rivals
 - Gave power to the nobility
 - Nobility had power over serfs
 - He made nobility work for him unlike many others
 - Destroyed Russia's ecclesiastical independence by not replacing the patriarch (bishop) of the church
 - Made religion a branch of government
- Military expansion
 - Established a huge standing army
 - Latest military techniques from the west
 - Expanded Russia's frontier south and west
 - Swedes – battle of Poltava in 1709 began decline of the Swedes empire beginning of Russia's advance Estonia Livonia and Poland
- built Saint Petersburg

Alternatives to Absolutism: England

JAMES I (1603 – 1625)

- when Elizabeth dies James I takes over
- from Scotland, somewhat of a foreigner, scholar

- clashes with parliament right away

The Crises Emerge:

Issue:

King James I	Issue	Parliament
Divine right, absolute monarchy	<i>Law</i>	No one is above the law -constitutionalism
King can impose taxes without approval of Parliament	<i>Taxes</i>	Only Parliament can pass taxes
Anglican supporter; against Puritanism “no bishop, no king”	<i>Religion</i>	Allow puritans to purify Anglican Church (make more protestant)

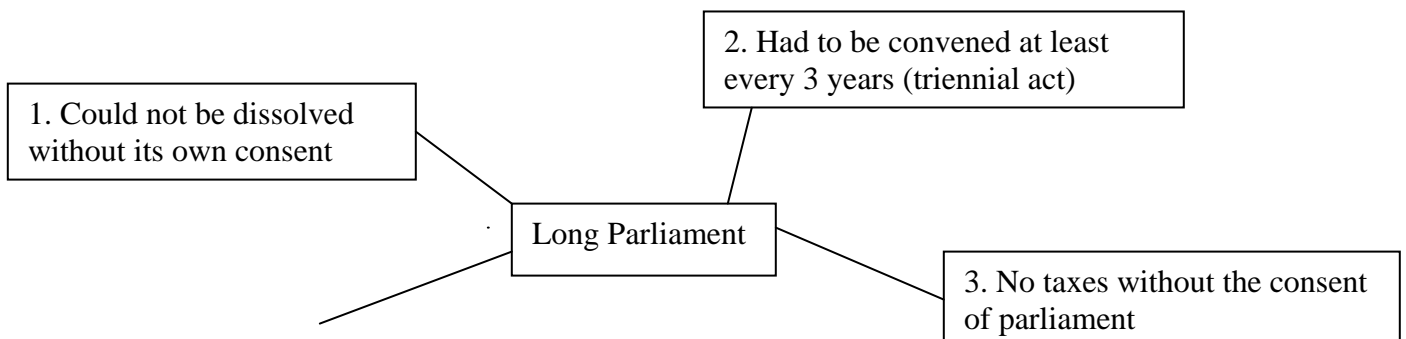
- Elizabeth left him in a lot of debt because of the war with Spain
- Parliament’s demand to be heard was growing
- The monarch was beginning to be seen as disregarding the desires of the people and the law
- Two types of Protestantism were forming
 - o Anglicanism
 - o Puritanism – they believed Anglican church was still too close to roman catholicisim

CHARLES I (1625-1649)

- The Petition of Right
 - o No forced loans (only parliament can impose taxes)
 - o No imprisonment without a specific charge according to law (habeus corpus)
 - o No martial law (military justice) in peace time
 - o No quartering of soldiers in private homes without consent
- Charles signs this and then ignores it, breaking his word
- For eleven years he ran the country without parliament
- He did this by staying away from tax issues – he just never called parliament (refused) for eleven years
- He repressed the Puritans

Long Parliament: sat for 13 years when charles finally had to call a new one

-



5. Court of the star chamber is abolished..

4. The Petition of Right is valid

Down the Slippery slope: Final Steps

- The long parliament passes the grand remonstrance (1641) king's appointments must be approved by parliament
- The king tries to arrest five leading members of parliament – king walks in and they aren't there
- Parliament proposes the nineteen proposition, which would have stripped the king of all power. Charles says "NO" and that means: WAR!

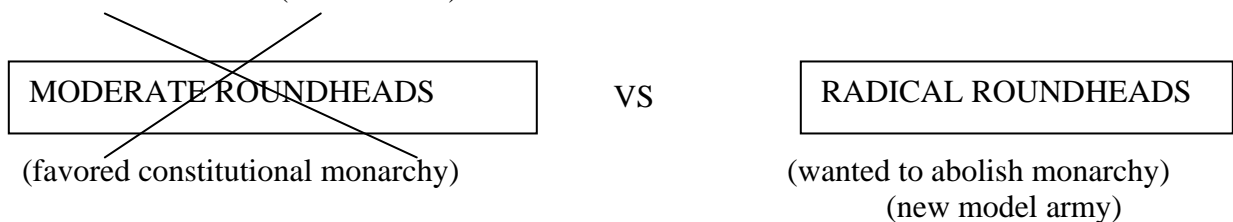
ENGLISH CIVIL WAR: TAKING SIDES → SPLIT

	ROUNDHEADS	CAVALIERS
Supported?	- Parliament (against the king)	- the king (against parliament)
Economic classes?	- new groups: (manufacturers, merchants, small farmers)	- traditional aristocracy (large landowners)
Base of support in parliament?	- mainly in the house of commons	- mainly in the house of lords
Religion?	Puritan Support in the east / south	Anglican and Catholic Support in the north / west

FIRST STAGE: (1642 – 1646)



SECOND STAGE: (1648 – 1649)



- After the war the new radicals are in control

TRIAL OF CHARLES I – January 1649

- accuse him of not following the law
- he is executed

OLIVER CROMWELL and the interregnum (1649 – 1659)

- Puritan military leader who won the Civil War
- Conquered Scotland and Ireland treated Ireland very harshly
- Tried to govern England without a King, House of Lords or the Anglican Church
- First established a republic (commonwealth)
- When the commonwealth failed he established the Protectorate (Charles = Lord Protector) basically a puritan military dictatorship – hardly repressed political dissent
- He turned down being king, but he really was – takes on more power than any king
- Weary of harsh rule, people were ready to accept a king again

Alternatives to Absolutism: England & the Dutch Republic

THE RESTORATION: CHARLES II (1660 – 1685)

- Livelier times after a strict Puritan rule (theaters reopened)
- Didn't try to rule as a divine right monarch; accepted the acts of the long parliament (triennial act)
- Restored the Anglican church in response to Charles's Catholic sympathies the parliament passed the Test Act (1673 (only Anglicans permitted to take part in government or military))
- Secret Treaty of Dover:
 - o Charles made a deal with France
 - o He would convert England to Protestantism if France paid them
 - o They would ally with them
 - o It didn't work

JAMES II (1685 – 1688)

- tried to reassert the supremacy of divine right monarchy
- convert to Catholicism who followed pro Catholic policies (flouted test act and appointed Catholics)
- lost all support

Charles and his wife had a baby William III – James II's nephew

William is Catholic – causes glorious revolution

GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

- after James II lost all support and a Catholic succession was feared William of Orange from the Netherlands became king at the invitation of parliament without a fight

The revolutionary settlement:

- he has to agree to:
 - o Bill of Rights – basic civil rights, and legal rights
 - o Act of Settlement: legally guarantees a Protestant succession
 - o Toleration act: dissenters granted freedom of worship but not political rights. No religious or political equality for Roman Catholics

- Parliaments power increased
- And kings' decreased
- Glorious because: parliament supreme, no bloodshed

Conflicting Political Philosophies: **Hobbes & Locke**

HOBBS:

- believed that mankind is in constant state of warfare
- if left unrulled by an absolute power chaos would take form
- highest order is to protect nature therefore, sovereign has full rights and responsibilities
- he says that in order for a country to succeed there must be an absolute ruler
- not "divine right" but "logically right"

LOCKE

- believed that mankind is in constant state of warfare
- government they elect is only successful with the support of the people
- people have the right to establish and control their government
- all people have 3 inalienable rights: life, liberty, property
- government cannot infringe upon these rights without people's consent

Culture & Society in the Age of the Scientific Revolution

Major Scientists and Their Advances: From Copernicus to Newton

COPERNICUS (1543): - *On the Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres*

4. the earth is not stationary – it revolves around the sun
5. he was afraid to publish works at first because he thought they would cause controversy and be rejected (he would be persecuted)
6. His calculations were proved to be right for the most part by successors

KEPLER (1609): *Three Laws of Planetary Motion*

7. Also believed that mathematics described everything
8. Wanted to confirm Copernicus's sun-centered theory
9. He discovered three laws of planetary motion
10. Able to prove that the orbits of the planets are all ellipses and that there is a regularity based on their distance from the sun, which determines the movements of all planets.
11. Highly mathematical approach – use **Brahe's** data to support Copernicus

GALILEO (1610): *The Starry Messenger*

12. he believed in the importance of physics
13. approached things the way a modern scientist does
14. he discovered the principle of inertia: any velocity once imparted to a moving body will be rigidly maintained as long as external forces are removed
15. only mathematical language can describe underlying principles of nature
16. italian astronomer, physicist and mathematician
17. he used a telescope – rare at the time – saw the make up of the moon
18. used the telescope to make observations that supported the Copernican view
19. faced opposition from many people

NEWTON (1687): *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy (principia)*

20. Solution to the ancient problem of motion
 21. Three laws 1. In the absence of force, motion continues in a straight line. 2. The rate of change of motion is determined by the forces acting upon it. 3. Action and reaction between two bodies are equal and opposite.
 22. He defined the concepts of mass, inertia and force in relation to velocity and acceleration
 23. He said his laws apply to the motion of the moon and planets too
- Major Scientists and Their Advances: Impacts, Thinkers and the Sociology of Knowledge

The Arts During the Scientific Revolution

- **Mannerism** → a reaction to the glorification of humans seen in the Renaissance, Mannerism featured distorted human figures, strange perspectives and unnatural colors and lighting. Mannerism reached its peak during the instability of the Reformation, and it reflected the concerns of a troubled time. The major Mannerist painter was **El Greco** (1541 – 1614).

- **Baroque** → a reaction to Mannerism, the Baroque style occurred during the Counter Reformation, and it reflected the desire for grandeur and the wish to inspire and awe people with God's greatness. A famous baroque painter was **Caravaggio** (1571 – 1610) whose paintings were famous for their depictions of highly emotional moments. Other famous baroque painters were **Rubens** (1577 – 1640), and **Velázquez** (1599 – 1660), who glorified church figures and rulers. **Bernini**, a baroque sculptor and architect, did the inside and outside of St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome.

- **Classicism** → like Baroque, Classicism attempted to awe the viewer. However, like the Renaissance, it attempted to awe the viewer with form and discipline – also they wished to return to ancient values. Big guy was **Poussin** whose paintings were more subdued than the baroque guys (he liked togas).

- **The Dutch** → b/c of Protestantism and republicanism, Dutch art was less religious (if religious only personal faith, not that of Church obviously) and more precise b/c big buyers were bourgeoisie (merchants not dumb nobles). Big dude was **Rembrandt** who pretty much just painted pictures of himself (pretty conceited, but really was just fascinated by human character and lighting).

- **Monteverdi** → invented concept of opera and orchestra, after many new instruments were invented. His masterpiece was *Orfeo* (1607).

The Literature During the Scientific Revolution

- **Michel de Montaigne** → invented the essay (what did he have to do that for?); influenced by *skepticism* ("What do I know?") which eventually led to search for self-knowledge ("Know thyself") and his belief that acting righteously is more important than following doctrine (sometimes).

- **Cervantes** → wrote *Don Quixote*, which illustrated the wide gaps between rich and poor and the difference between reality and fantasy of his time by poking fun at society and politics (he thought that politics disregarded human values).

- **Shakespeare** → wrote plays that made timeless statements about human behavior and covered a very wide range of topics and emotions. However, his plays also reflected his

time as death, turmoil and change were always present. Also, the vigor in his plays showed the sense of achievement that also characterized the 1500s (don't ask what achievements, please!).

- **Corneille** → was the dominant French playwright of the 1600s whose work reflects the rise of classicism. At first, he refused to follow the three new set rules for drama (unity of time, location and plot). His masterpiece was *Le Cid* (1636) which was condemned by Richelieu b/c it did not follow the three rules. But, *Le Cid* was still very popular.

- **Racine** → the model classical dramatist who still generated very emotional stuff.

Social Patterns and Popular Culture During the Scientific Revolution

- Population decreased after the 16th century. In the 17th century, population began to rise again, leading to overcrowding in the cities, bigger armies, increased crime, more taxation (but food prices didn't rise = bad for peasants), and beggars (not enough food for peasants).

- Also, during the SciRev, social status became mobile because it became based on wealth and education as opposed to family heritage. The emphasis on education led to a higher literacy rate, which led to the start of newspapers and book sales. Woman also gained opportunities (in business).

- In the East, peasants were reduced to serfdom, and in the West, many were forced to go into the cities in search of a job (leading to chaos @ cities) and village unity decreased b/c of increased population and national intervention for law enforcement (intendants).

- In the village, ancient traditions held fast, for example, the belief in magic and the yearly festivals such as Charivari. Like Calvinism, villagers felt they couldn't control their own destiny (unlike SciRev, the beliefs of which had not spread to the village yet), which led to witch hunts that eventually subsided when the SciRev and Counter Reformation (b/c now better educated priests who knew what the hell – get it – they were talking about) spread to the village.

Wealth of Nations, Age of Enlightenment

Wealth of Nations

Pre-18th Century Demographics

- Before 18th century, population levels fluctuated without ever increasing
- Population could increase for generations, then decrease because of food shortages or plague
- Successions of poor harvests drove up the price of wheat, well above what the poor could afford. Put a lot of pressure on marriage and childbearing. Caused the birth rate to drop and also drove the death rate up.
- Known as the “Little Ice Age” for its cold climates and unusually wet weather; may have contributed to food shortages

A New Demographic Era (18th century)

- Demographic growth began around 1730
- By 1800, Europe's population had grown by at least 50%
- Most European nations doubled their populations during this period, with France and England having the greatest total growth
- Fall in mortality rates, instead of a rise in birth rates helped break the wave-like cycle of population growth.

Fall in mortality rates:

- Not due to improvements in hygiene or medical science, but better food supply
- End of "Little Ice Age" which opened up greater amounts of land for cultivation and increased food output
- Helped also by an increase in transportation networks and agrarian changes

Profit Inflation, The Movement of Prices:

- Population grew in tandem with increasing pace and scale of economic activity
- Economy fluctuated constantly; however, secular trend was positive
- Represented the stimulus and pressures of a growing population and a growing demand for food, land, goods, and employment
- Rose gently and gradually, instead of hard spikes that create hard times
- Helped drive tenants from the land
- Enabled merchants and manufacturers to sell goods for more and pay workers relatively less

Protoindustrialization:

- Agriculture alone could not sustain rural families
- Many turned to domestic manufacturing in cloth fabrics
- Even with the textile industry controlled by guilds, rural families were able to get raw materials for weaving from merchants who distributed them, called the putting-out system
- This system, where rural families manufactured goods with help from the putting-out system, was called protoindustrialization
- Noticeable mainly in Belgium, France, England, the Rhineland, and the Netherlands as these were places where towns were the greatest sources of capital and merchants employed labor in the countryside
- Strengthened marketing networks, spurred capital accumulation that could be reinvested in production, generated additional revenue for needy rural families, and increased their demand for products and services
- Familiarized rural inhabitants with industrial processes and cash relationships.
- May have loosened restraints on marriages and births, which in turn might have led to increased migration into cities and thus to urban growth

Economic theories:

- Even though the stimulus was there, economic growth could not really happen in Europe because of mercantilism

- Mercantilism: an economic system in which governments regulate trade until there is a favorable balance of it (in their direction) so that they can benefit from the supply of extra money going into their pockets
- All based on bullion (gold) and how much a country had compared to another
- Since there's a limited amount of bullion, wealth is based on who has the most
- Governments get a favorable balance of trade by imposing tariffs, which increases internal manufacturing and exports

Along came Adam Smith (1723-1790)....

- Scottish moral philosopher and economist
- Wrote "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations"

He thought that....

- Mercantilism isn't effective
- Producers are more important than the consumers in creating wealth
- Free trade > more goods
- Wealth is when you put out the most goods and services; not how big the treasury is
- Governments should avoid regulation > Free trade
- Money does not represent wealth, it is only its marker
- Let people pursue their own personal profits; everyone will benefit, as if by the action of "an invisible hand"

The bottom line: first "scientific economist"; advocate of free market (laissez-faire) capitalism

The Age of Enlightenment (1689-1789)

- A European intellectual movement; applied approach of science to human affairs
- Done by philosophes; literary intellectuals, popularizers
- Hub country: France; especially Paris; in the salons (intellectual parties hosted by women)

The Beliefs of the Philosophes

- The philosophes, a group of intellectuals who supported the ideals of the Enlightenment, stood for a series of beliefs, which they stood for, regardless of the cost. These ideas included:

1. **Reason** → the universe can be explained through reason, as can all human institutions. The philosophes thought that reason could be applied to everything, and that it could be used to correct the problems in society.
2. **Skepticism** → the philosophes believed that everything should be open to questioning and criticism, even religion. They disliked dogma, superstition, and blind faith.

3. **Toleration** → both religious and intellectual. They felt that all ideas were equally valid, and that people should have the freedom to express themselves and their ideas.
4. **Freedom** → that is, intellectual freedom, an idea closely linked to toleration. They felt that people should have free speech, press, and freedom of religion. They felt that each person should have the opportunity to reason things out for themselves.
5. **Equality** → based on Locke's Tabula Rasa – all people are equal.
6. **Education** → again, based on Locke. They believed that education could eventually lead to a perfect society, a paradise of reason and toleration.
7. **Optimism** → very optimistic, believed in science bringing progress.
8. **Enlightened Despotism** → for many kings, enlightened despotism (“I am ruling b/c I can be a servant of the state and bring the enlightenment to my people”) replaced divine right monarchy and other justifications for ruling.

The Famous Philosophers

- **Voltaire** → our favorite! Voltaire is often regarded as the leading figure of the Enlightenment. A talented writer, Voltaire stood for many of the ideals of the period. First of all, he greatly admired science and helped to popularize it. In 1738, he wrote *Elements of the Philosophy of Newton*, which attempted to make Newton's discoveries understandable. Voltaire greatly admired the English, for he felt their society had allowed greats like Locke, Bacon and Newton to rise, and in 1734 he wrote the *Philosophical Letters on the English*, which celebrated English toleration. Also, Voltaire absolutely hated religion (actually he didn't hate religion per se, but he really hated intolerance) and he wrote *The Philosophical Dictionary* in 1764, which stated that organized religion bred intolerance and superstition. Voltaire was a deist, and felt religion should be a private matter. Throughout his life, Voltaire faced persecution and censorship, and as a result, he was a dedicated advocate of intellectual and religious freedom. Voltaire was a brilliant satirical writer (*Candide*) and literary critic who poked fun at every element of society (which is why all his books were banned).

- **Diderot** → most famous for his *Encyclopedia*, Diderot also wrote a series of novels, plays, math theorems, and works on religion and morality. His most original works examined the role of passion in human personality and in morality. Diderot often felt that his contemporaries overemphasized reason over passion. He also sometimes criticized religion, and ended up as an atheist. But his most important work was the *Encyclopedia*, which classified all human knowledge from the most common to the most complex. The aim of the book was to “change the general way of thinking.” The book treated religion w/artful satire, analyzing it like any other topic. Science was the core of the book, and scientific techniques and discoveries were presented in it. Economically, the *Encyclopedia* supported the Physiocratic view against trade restrictions. The *Encyclopedia* was banned in many places, but it was still distributed, and had a great impact on the intellectuals of Europe.

- **Jean-Jacques Rousseau** > one of the most famous philosophers ever. He was not only obsessed with the status quo but moral freedom and how oppressive it was. He believed that the philosophers were part of the problem of society and he addressed this issue in his

first book. He argued that the basis of morality was conscience, not reason. He wrote novels that depicted people showing true moral fiber in that they placed experience over reason. His most famous book, *The Social Contract*, was an inspiration to the French Revolution. He argued that a government distinct from the individuals over whom it claims to exercise authority has no validity. Individuals have a role in making the law to which they submit. By obeying it, they are thus obeying themselves as well as their fellow citizens. For this reason, they are free. To found this type of society, each individual would have to take part in creating a social contract laying out society's rules. By doing so, the people would actually be the sovereign. He also believed that the best interest of the community must be the best interest of every individual, since the individual is a member of the community. This is called the "general will." Deferring to the general will means that an individual ultimately must sacrifice certain personal freedoms in exchange for freedom for everyone; however, because they give up their rights to this community, any decision the community makes would be in the best interests of the individual, therefore they do not lose any rights at all. In this way, the individual is forced to be free.

- **Jean d'Alembert** → famous French mathematician.

- **Baron de Montesquieu** → wrote *The Spirit of the Laws* a book that described an ideal system of government using checks and balances. He believed that societies and political institutions could be studied scientifically, and that a balanced government would lead to success.

- **David Hume** → he was the empiricism who made that stupid argument about the tree falling in the forest. He hated dogma, and I mean really hated it. He went around proving how everybody was wrong. He was an atheist and he didn't believe in any general knowledge, so who knows what he did believe in. Anyhow, he wrote *Inquiry into Human Nature* that criticized Christianity.

- **Adam Smith** → that economist dude. Not that important. He only came up with an entire new philosophy on economics

- **Immanuel Kant** → a brilliant philosopher, he stated that Hume woke him from his "dogmatic slumber" and believed that reality and perception were two different things. However, he believed that so long as it is organized by certain concepts, like cause and effect, science is still valid.

- **Cesare Beccaria** → was an economist and penal reformer who wrote *On Crimes and Punishments*, which argued for human rights and humanitarianism.

- **Edward Gibbon** → historian who criticized Christianity and held it responsible for the fall of the Roman Empire in *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

The Elite Culture of the Enlightenment

- During the Enlightenment, **many new forms of elite culture developed**. These developments had hardly any effect on the majority of the people, but the elite culture, united by French as a common language, bound together into a cosmopolitan world.

- First of all, the elite began to **travel** around Europe. They looked at the cultural centers and cities, as well as the ancient monuments of antiquity. Cities were being spruced up during this time with the additions of amenities (like streetlights and public

transportation) and two important new ideas, coffeehouses (where people could eat and talk) and shop windows (sparked commerce).

- A so-called **republic of letters** began to develop (popularized by Pierre Bayle, who like religious toleration), in which journals and newspapers circulated among the elite.

Though the republic was limited to the educated, all classes and backgrounds could join in. The elite also met in *salons* (philosophical party houses of the elite, very snobby and stylish) and *academies* both of which helped spread ideas and unite people. There, people could dispute their ideas and come up w/new ones.

- Also, during this time, publishing increased tremendously and people began to read more. Traveling libraries were developed, as were journals and, most importantly, newspapers. There were new employment opportunities in bookselling and publishing, as well as the smuggling of so-called **bad books**, which ranged from Voltaire to pornography (i.e. anything that was banned).

Art, Literature, and Music

- **Art of the Enlightenment** → the art of the Enlightenment consisted of two competing styles, Rococo and Neoclassicism. Rococo was the art of the nobility, meaningless, w/out content, but very pretty, using bright, swirling colors, like *Rubensism*. Famous Rococo painters were *Francois Boucher* and *Fragonard*. Neoclassicism, on the other hand, favored line over color, and was all about drama, tension, emotion, content, and an imitation ancient style. The philosophers loved the NC, for they favored themes that the philosophers liked. Famous painter was *Jacques Louis David*.

- **Literature of the Enlightenment** → this is where the modern novel was first developed, by *Samuel Richardson* and *Henry Fielding*, both in England. The novel emerged as a new form of writing in which a story was told and characters were presented in a realistic social context filled with everyday problems. Another writer was *Fanny Burney*. Satire was also perfected during the Enlightenment, by brilliant writers like *Jonathan Swift*, and, naturally, good ol' *Voltaire*. Also, during this time, romantic poetry was born. Before, poetry followed strict rules and was not very emotional or anything, but in the Enlightenment writers like *William Wordsworth* and *Friedrich von Schiller* made it all mushy. Poetry came to be a signature part of the new style, Romanticism. *Johann von Goethe* was a romantic poet who came to embody the entire period and whose masterpiece was called *Faust*.

- **Music of the Enlightenment** → music really changed, and the symphony developed into what it is today. Pretty much, this was the work of *Beethoven*, *Mozart* and *Hayden*. After them, music also became much more passionate and was full of expression and emotion.

Popular Culture during the Enlightenment

- Popular culture was pretty much totally separate from the elite culture, and was not really that affected by it at all. At this level culture was still public recreation and oral tradition.

- There was, however, some popular literature meant to be read aloud in the community. This consisted of religious material, almanacs, and literature for fun (stories). Mainly,

popular writing actually fostered submissiveness, not rebellion, for it had a fatalistic acceptance of the status quo.

- But the most important part of popular culture was the oral tradition, which consisted of the folktales and songs passed from generation to generation. These tales expressed the hardships and goals of the time, with themes like struggles to survive and magical happenings.

- Though literacy rose a little, in rural areas it was still very low. Education was scarce, for few parents could allow their children to go to school while they were needed in the fields. Many of the elites, like Voltaire, did not believe that the masses should be educated, but even when the government tried to encourage education (Prussia, Austria) it did not really have a big result. Anyway, even when they went to school, the goals of elementary schooling were simply to instill religion and morality, show the value of hard work, and promote deference to superiors, not really to learn anything.

- Lastly, popular culture included festivals and taverns (the salons for normal people) where common people could enjoy themselves and relax. Sports also became important during this time, and people began to attend sporting events more.

The French Revolution

France divided into 3 estates of the Old Regime:

1. First Estate: Clergy > tax and judicial exemptions
2. Second Estate: Nobility > tax and judicial exemptions
3. Third Estate: Everyone else > 97% of the population

Causes of the French Revolution:

Tax and Labor Burdens on the Peasantry

- Corvee: Forced, unpaid labor to maintain estate roads
- Taille: land tax
- Tithe: Church tax (10%)
- Cabelle: tax on compulsory salt purchases

Incompetence of the Government

- Louis XVI was an idiot
- Marie Antoinette was an even bigger idiot (remember her famous line?)
- Louis's advisors and counselors were also idiots
- Everyone was retarded in government, no wonder people revolted!

Young

- Witnessed poverty of France (women that was oppressed by overtaxing)
- Corrupt government, king was well-meaning but not that bright and not good for a time of hardship
- Even with excessive poverty, government still taxed peasants only, especially on bread

- American Revolution was a sign of inspiration for revolution in France (democratic reforms)
- Disbanding of parlement, local courts with power to strike down laws, edicts, made up of nobility of the robe
- Government was bankrupt, very confused

Cahiers

- Cahiers: notebooks, where grievances and complaints were written on
- People wanted more say in government, action of writing down their problems to send to the king, submitted by “estate” and “place”
- 3rd Estate: wanted all votes to be counted by person instead of by estates; reduction of taxes; Estates General should meet more often; the end of tax exemptions, a free tax system; freedom of the press; body of standard law; more rights

Lefebvre

- Saw rising of the bourgeoisie
- Commerce and industry led to bourgeoisie, who became wealthy
- Fact, rising of bourgeoisie, and law, recognizing their power, became synched
- Bourgeoisie money toppling the power of aristocracy land
- Feudalism > capitalism
- French Revolution defined as a clash of social classes

Doyle

- Political revolution with social consequences
- Middle class and nobles overlapped and were very close, bourgeoisie were very wealthy like the aristocracy
- Money mattered more than privilege (estate placement)
- French wealth was not from capitalism, French not industrialized, not yet capitalist
- Conflict came from middle class wanting more power which nobles had (political) even with their similarities

Peyre

- Economics is not the cause of the revolution
- Actual productive economy of France was strong, even though government was bankrupt
- Peasants in France in better shape than most of Europe
- Real explanation, revolution only occurs when people believe they need improvement > due to the writings of the philosophes
- Ideas of reform by intellectuals was the cause, spark of the revolution

After all of these causes happened, French 3rd estate pressured Louis XVI to call Estates General. He finally did

Estates General

- A meeting of all of the Estates
- At the meeting, Necker and Louis spoke very generally about the problems in France and did not comfort the 3rd estate
- After other two estates decided to vote by head, the 3rd estate got pissed and decide to become the “National Assembly”
- Instead of join them, the King supported the nobility and locked the 3rd Estate delegates out of the meeting hall
- They met in a nearby tennis court and vowed to not stop meeting until they got all that they wanted
- First decisive step in revolution

After a bad winter and spring, French people are still pissed...

Fall of the Bastille

- When the king dismissed Necker (“champion of the people”), French people lost it.
- Parisians looked for weapons and ammunition to resist king’s troops.
- They stormed the Bastille, which represented the tyranny of the king and his oppressive rule.
- After a brief battle, the Parisians successfully captured the Bastille
- Saved the National Assembly and altered the Revolution’s course by giving it a more popular dimension.

These events did not pacify the French people. After long year of being hungry, the French people began to suspect the aristocracy of holding out on food (which they probably were)

The Great Fear

- Peasants stormed the countryside, stealing and pillaging from peasant and aristocrat alike.
- Since aristocracy and clergy were really afraid now, they rescinded their ancient feudal rights
- Overnight, ancient rights which had lasted for thousands of years were gone
- People of France also believed that the monarchy was holding grain out on them
- October 1789, Parisians (mostly fish women) stormed the palace of Versailles and forced the royal family to the Tuileries Palace in Paris

As the Revolution continues, the King and Queen start to fear for their safety as well as the safety of their kids. They go under cover and attempt to flee France into Germany, where there is an army waiting to reconquer France. They are stopped outside of Varennes and forced to return to Paris. This makes the French Revolution turn kind of radical...

National Assembly begins to institute reforms, eventually writing their constitution, The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. Austria and Prussia didn't like this, so in 1792 they went to war with the NA

The Radicalization of the Revolution

How did it become radical?

- Civil Cons of the Clergy: alienates many Catholics from the Revolution; divides France
- Attempted Flight of the King: Louis seen as traitor; dooms the Constitution of 1791
- Legislative Assembly deadlocked
- WAR!!!

Outbreak of French Revolutionary Wars -1792

- Emigres form army
- Legislative Assembly (1791) debate war w/ Austria
- Jacobin Club (radical club in Paris) –wanted war
- Francis II becomes ruler of Hapsburgs > wants to intervene in France
- War in April 1792: France vs. Austria and Prussia and émigrés

Brunswick Manifesto: the manifesto that stated if the king is killed, the entire city of Paris would be leveled.

- Parisians go nuts over this and storm the Tuileries palace to capture the monarchy
- Lead to the overthrow of the monarchy and the Reign of Terror

Reign of Terror

- What: war dictatorship; stated goal: saving France and the Revolution from counter-revolutionary enemies within France and in other countries
- When: July 1793-July 1794
- Who: Robespierre (Mr. Zambenardi)
- How many victims?: tried and convicted by the formal procedures of the Terror – c. 17,000, other wartime executions: 30,000-40,000 more

Why did Robespierre Fall from Power?

- Members of the Convention were fearful of their own safety; they thought they might be next on Robespierre's list of victims
- The French army started to score important victories, thus turning the tide against the invading foreign armies; the argument of the "fatherland in danger" became less persuasive
- Robespierre made this grand float parade to raise morale, popped out of a gigantic float that was said to be the next religion of France, people really confused

The Thermidorian Reaction

- The Terror ends; revolutionary extremism is reversed

- More freedom
- Bourgeoisie got all of the rights they wanted, didn't want common people getting rights too (filthy hypocrites)
- Backlash against the Jacobins (who had led the Terror)

The Reactionary Stage: France under the Directory

- 5 directors
- 2 houses of legislature
- Successes: military victories; France became dominant in Europe
- Failures: corruption; poor economic situation; food shortages; wasteful expenditures
- Became corrupt, so corrupt it had to overthrow itself in its next election
- Needed a strong general to lead the overthrow > Napoleon
- Napoleon came back to France after a disastrous campaign in Egypt where he became involved in the Coup of Brumaire (1799), assisted by Abbe Sieyes

Area

For

Against

- After many long years of war, French people lose confidence in Napoleon and don't approve of his new conscription legislation.
- Napoleon eventually defeated and exiled to Elba, Boubons re-established in France

Constitutional Reforms	-by overthrowing the corrupt, ineffective Directory, Napoleon established a strong central government that could protect the gains of the Revolution -Napoleon's governments represented the will of the people	-the Consulate was a sham republic in which Napoleon had all the power; political liberty was lost; Napoleon's government did not reflect the will of the people -the Empire was just a new form of monarchy
Legal Reforms	-the Code Napoleon organized the laws and provided for basic legal equality (including taxes)	-the Code Napoleon favored centralized power over the individual and limited the rights of many (especially women)
Church State Relations	-insured the French Revolutionary settlement: Church lands would not be returned and the Catholic Church would not be the established church -won back the loyalty of French Catholics to the official governments	-the settlement was just a ploy to enlarge Napoleon's personal power; the catechism contained political propaganda
Education Policy	-established a national system of public schools, thus promoting social and economic equality ("careers open to talent")	-the system didn't really benefit the lower classes -education was used as a propaganda machine to mold loyal citizens and soldiers
International Affairs	-shattered the Old Regime system in conquered countries and instituted the Code Napoleon -reformed governments and rationalized administration	-subjected Europe to 15 years of devastating war; ruthlessly oppressed and exploited subject countries and opposed self-determination

- Hundred Days: Napoleon returns from exile for 100 days and leads the French people, defeated by Wellington at Waterloo

- Exiled to St. Helena, stays there for good

The Congress of Vienna

People:

- Wellington (England)
- Castlereagh (England)
- Talleyrand (France)
- Others: Prussia, Russia
- Host: Prince Metternich (Austria)

Political Settlements

- King restored to power in France, constitutional monarchy
- Prussia's territory enlarged to keep a eye on France
- Netherlands became a strong kingdom to be a buffer of France
- Diplomatic relations were standardized for the first time
- Holy Roman Empire dissolved, considered 39 loosely joined states including Prussia and Austria

Metternich's Political Philosophy

- Believed that the middle class put limitations on the king's power, used king's face but they really ran the country
- Maintain status quo, change is okay, but only when considered thoroughly and brought about slowly and gradually
- King should rule for the betterment of the entire country, order and stability for country to prevent revolution (French Revolution)
- People think they know more than they really do, arrogant, dangerous for the middle class to have their strong opinions because they threatened the stability of society
- Dominant instructions in society should be: monarchy, religion
- Prime example of a typical 19th century conservative

Territorial Changes

- Austria expanded into Prussia
- Prussia extended into Poland
- H.R.E dissolved
- Italy broken up
- Austria lost Netherlands, Netherlands became unified state
- France returned to pre-1792 borders

Holborn's Evaluation

- Congress of Vienna got rid of selfish interests and created a balance of power
- Didn't work exactly as it was supposed to

- Constructive peace treaty in how all of the different leaders worked together instead of opposing each other to create an equilibrium of power in Europe
- A problem was that many people on the committee lacked foresight which affected their expectations and their goals, blinded to the future
- Equilibrium based on social and political reform, system repressed change and liberalism

Three Waves of Liberal Revolt

- Although Metternich tried to impose his reactionary system, the ideals of the French Revolution lived on in the minds of the liberal reformers
- The result was three waves of European revolts, inspired by liberalism, democracy, and nationalism
- Metternich’s “Concert of Europe,” an informal association to address common international policy issues (including GB, Austria, Prussia, and Russia), mean to enforce terms of Congress of Vienna and to crush liberal revolts, GB didn’t want to be part of it
- 1820-1821: Where? Spain and Italy. What for? Liberal constitutionalism vs. absolute monarchy. What happened? Liberal revolutions suppressed by force.
- 1830 – 1832: Where? France, Belgium, Italy, and Poland. What for? Liberal constitutionalism vs. absolute monarchy. What happened? Poland: liberal snuffed out by conservatives; Italy: liberals crushed; France: limited monarchy, liberal constitution expanded, right to vote; Belgium: gained independence
- Significance? Showed that the Metternich system was not invincible

The Industrial Revolution

- Manual made > machine made
- Roots came from Scientific Revolution; Enlightenment; Rise of Capitalism
- Had effects on intellectual responses, economic, social, and political
- Precursors to the I.R.: Demand, Transportation, Political stability, labor supply, Natural Resources, Entrepreneurs and inventors, Capitol

Revolutions in Power, Transportation, How Production was Organized

- Revolution in Power: Steam Engine of Thomas Newcomen (1712)
- Revolution in Transportation: Trains
- Revolution in How Production was Organized: The Factory System replaced the Domestic System

Hammond	Ashton	Hobsbawn	Hartswell	Hammerow
-Britain needed	-Gave people	-Mortality rate	-Child labor	-Little change

<p>to compete with other countries, needed capital, lower class forced kids to work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Town no longer a home -Society was obsessed with money 	<p>jobs where there were none</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -People bought unnecessary things -Producers and consumers rose, better products 	<p>rose and food consumption fell</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Technological unemployment rose with new technology 	<p>was inevitable Revolution tried to fix it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Misconception that it is better to work at home or on a farm was better than working for employer and in the city -Revolution emancipated women -People tried to fix problems thought “inevitable” 	<p>to workers income, psychological deterioration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Foreign environment from the new shops and the cities -Goods and services not going to the workers -People disoriented and alienated
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Well that's it I'm done

Any changes you guys want to make go ahead

Everyone's going to do great don't worry