Louis XIV ruled France for 72 years.

- His court supported a "splendid century" of the arts in which drama, painting, and ballet flourished.
- Louis sponsored the French Academies, which set standards for the arts and sciences.

At the end of his reign, France was the strongest state in Europe.

Despite these triumphs, Louis made some decisions that led to the decline of France.

- He fought costly wars to expand French borders, but was checked by rival rulers hoping to maintain the balance of power.
- He tried to unite France and Spain but was unsuccessful.
- When he revoked the Edict of Nantes, some 100,000 hardworking and prosperous Huguenots left France.
ABSOLUTISM IN CENTRAL, EASTERN, AND NORTHERN EUROPE

1. The Great Powers in Eastern Europe
   1. PRUSSIA
   2. AUSTRIAN HABSBURG EMPIRE
   3. RUSSIA

THE RISE OF BRANDENBURG-PRUSSIA

- Germany/HRE remains divided into 300 small kingdoms
- Brandenburg - kingdom around Berlin
- Hohenzollerns - ruling family
- The Duchy of Prussia
- Brandenburg-Prussia
- Frederick William, the Great Elector 1640-1688
- R-P is weak
- Frederick William builds large, modern army
- The General War Commissariat
- The Junkers -> no taxes/new officer corps of army
- Mercantilist economic policies
- Elector Frederick III -> helps HRE in War of Sp. Succession -> is awarded title King Frederick I

Frederick the Great of Prussia (r. 1740-1786)

- 1712 — 1786.
- Succeeded his father, Frederick William I (the “Soldier King”).
- He saw himself as the “First Servant of the State.”

The Holy Roman Empire

Absolutist Prussia
The Holy Roman Empire

“Neither Holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire!”
-- Voltaire

Confederation

Brandenburg

The Sandbox of the Holy Roman Empire

Brandenburg-Prussia

GROWTH OF BRANDENBURG-PRUSSIA 1600-1795

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Art Credit: David Liuzzo

Map Credit: lazzarello
**Hohenzollern Dynasty**

“The Fredericks”

**King Frederick I of Prussia (r.1701-1713)**

Formerly:
Frederick III of Brandenburg (r. 1688-1701)

**Prussian Family Crest**

**Prussia & the Austrian Empire: 1721-72**

**Frederick William**

(r. 1640-1688)

The “Great Elector”

Father of Prussian Absolutism

**FREDERICK WILLIAM, THE GREAT ELECTOR**

Frederick William (German: Friedrich Wilhelm) (16 February 1620 – 29 April 1688) was the Elector of Brandenburg and the Duke of Prussia (“Brandenburg-Prussia”) from 1640 until his death. He was of the House of Hohenzollern and is popularly known as the Great Elector (Der Große Kurfürst) because of his military and political skill. Frederick William was also a staunch pillar of the Calvinist faith, associated with the rising commercial class. He saw the importance of trade and promoted it vigorously. The Great Elector’s shrewd domestic reforms gave Prussia a strong position in the post-Westphalia political order of north-central Europe, setting Prussia up for elevation from duchy to kingdom, achieved under his successor.
Frederick William I (r. 1713-1740)
The “Soldier King”
_Soldatenkönig_

Frederick II “the Great” (r. 1740-1786)
Enlightened Absolutist
Friend of Voltaire

Frederick the Great (r. 1740-1786)

Frederick the Great’s Court

“A formidable army and a war chest large enough to make this army mobile in times of need can create great respect for you in the world, so that you can speak a word like the other powers.”
-- Frederick William I
MILITARISM

Carl Röchling (d. 1920), Attack of the Prussian Infantry

12TH Largest Population

12TH Largest Army

Armies from Russia to the United States adopted the Prussian drill model.

Baron von Steuben

Trained Washington’s Continental Army in Prussian-style drill

“Sparta of the North”
“All successful rulers keep God before their eyes and have no mistresses or, rather, whores, and lead a godly life…”

-- Frederick William I
I'm going to get rid of all my mistresses so I can be more successful. jk lol #PimpinAintEasy

“The most beautiful girl or woman in the world would be a matter of indifference to me, but tall soldiers - they are my weakness.”

-- Frederick William I

Potsdam GIANTS
Internationally-recruited regiment of tall soldiers

“Everything must be committed except eternal salvation – that belongs to God, but all else is mine.”

-- Frederick William I

Building an Absolutist State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Church</th>
<th>Protestant Religious Toleration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nobility (Junkers)</td>
<td>Cooperation (Service Nobility)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative Bodies (Estates)</td>
<td>Reduced Power Taxation by Decree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Compulsory Public Education (1st system of its kind)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Europe in 1740
The Habsburgs & the Holy Roman Empire

Leopold I
Holy Roman Emperor
(r. 1658-1705)

Habsburg Family Crest

Schönbrunn Palace

Schönbrunn Palace

Schönbrunn Palace

Schönbrunn Palace
The Austrian Habsburg Empire

- Multi-national and multi-ethnic
- Leader was able to hold it together because:
  - Archduke of Austria
  - King of Bohemia
  - King of Hungary
- It is good to be a Habsburg

The Emergence of Austria

- Austrians lose the Thirty Years' War
- Create a new empire in the East
- The new Austrian Habsburg Empire
  1. Austria
  2. Bohemia
  3. Hungary
- Austrians defeat Ottoman Turks -> gain Hungary
- Treaty of Karlowitz
- Gains control of Spain, Netherlands, and Southern Italy in the War of the Spanish Succession

Italy: weak and divided into city states and regions

- In the 16th century and 17th centuries Spain dominates Italy
- In the 18th century Austria will control Italy
The War of the Austrian Succession
1741 - 1748

Maria Theresa & Her Family
Her Notable Children:
• HRE Joseph II
• HRE Leopold II
• Queen Marie Antoinette (Fr.)

War of the Austrian Succession

THE GROWTH OF MONARCHY IN SWEDEN

- King Gustavus Adolphus 1611-1632 -> killed in the Thirty Years’ War
- King Charles XI -> builds Swedish monarchy along absolutist lines
- King Charles XII -> loses war to Russia and Sweden becomes second rate
THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

- Conquer Constantinople in 1453
- Attempt to conquer all of the Balkans
- Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent 1520-1566 = the greatest of the Ottoman rulers
- Conquer Yugoslavia in 1521/Hungary in 1526/attack Vienna in 1529 but fail
- Major naval defeat – the Battle of Lepanto 1571 = limits Turkish naval power in Medit.
- JANISSARIES - Christian boys taken from parents -> converted to Islam -> trained from childhood to be the elite personal soldiers of the Sultan

THE WEAKNESS OF THE POLISH MONARCHY

- Elected position
- The Sejm = the Polish Diet/legislature
- Sejm chose weak monarchs
- Liberum veto
- 17th century Poland = weak/decentralized state

THE DUTCH "Golden Age"

- 17th century Dutch Republic = the golden age was one of Europe's great powers
- Dutch revolted against King Philip II of Spain in the 16th century
- The seven northern provinces form the United Provinces of the Netherlands
- The Dutch Republic was recognized as independent by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648

17th CENTURY DUTCH REPUBLIC

- THE FIRST MIDDLE CLASS SOCIETY
- THE TRIUMPH OF THE BURGHERS
- HARDWORKING, THRIFTY, SHREWED, AND PRACTICAL

THE GOLDEN AGE OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC

- The Netherlands: The "Low Country"
17c: The “Dutch” Century

- It was a political model.
- A radical attitude towards religion in the country.
- A certain level of religious toleration.
- Stable, thriving economy.
- “Golden Age” of artists and thinkers.
  - Religion and everyday life were recurring themes in their art.

Dutch Society

- Amsterdam, Rotterdam: granaries with enough surplus for one year.
- Generally higher salaries than in any other parts of W. Europe.
  - Even women had higher wages.
- “Protestant work ethic.”
  - Thrift and frugality.
- Had the highest standard of living in Europe!

THE DUTCH BURGHERS

1. Middle class/business class dominated
2. Serious and hardworking -> thrifty and shrewd business sense
3. Open minded, worldly, religiously tolerant
4. Simple in style and manner

View of Doerdrecht
Aelbert Cuyp, 1650s

Oude Kerk [Old Church], Amsterdam
First built in 1300.
*Interior of the Oude Kerk in Amsterdam* –

*Catholic “Hidden” Church in the Attic, Amsterdam, 1630s*

*Interior of a Portuguese Synagogue in Amsterdam* –

*Portrait of an Old Jewish Man* –

*Beware of Luxury – Jan Steen* –

*Still Life with Gilt Goblet* – William Heda, 1635
Upper-class Homes, Amsterdam
Early 1600s

Patrician Houses Along the
Canal in Leiden

The Burgher of Delft & His Daughter
Jan Steen

The Leiden Baker & His Wife
Jan Steen

A Young Woman with a Water Jug
Jan Vermeer, 1662

Girl with a Pearl Earring
Jan Vermeer, 1665
The Dutch Economy

- Exported diamonds, linens, pottery.
- Not much inflation.
- Great Dutch land reclamation project was accelerated during this time.
- Masters of the "carrying trade" (lowest shipping rates in Europe).

17c Dutch Global Commerce

- Amsterdam = financial/commercial capital of Europe
- Massive number of ships -> dominated fishing and transport
- Dutch manufacturing - cloth, sugar, tobacco, glass, beer, jewelry, military goods
- Financial center -> banking and stocks
  1. The Bank of Amsterdam est. 1609
  2. The Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Dutch East India Ship, mid-17c

Return of the Dutch East India Fleet, 1599
Amsterdam Stock Market (Bourse)
Emmanuel De Witte, 1653

Jewish refugees helped found it in 1602.

Sampling Officials of the Drapers Guild – Rembrandt –

The Lace Maker
Nicolaes Maes

The Lace Maker
Jan Vermeer, 1669-1670

The Account Keeper
Nicolaes Maes, 1656

A Woman Holding a Balance
Jan Vermeer, 1662
**View of Delft**
Jan Vermeer, 1660-1661

**Dutch West India Company, 1621**

**Netherland Antilles**

18c Delftware Tobacco Jars

**Fort Orange (Albany, NY) in New Netherlands**

**New York**
### Old Netherlanders at New Netherland

- **1600s → Golden Age of Dutch history.**
  - Major commercial and naval power.
  - Challenging England on the seas.
  - 3 major Anglo-Dutch Wars
  - Major colonial power [mainly in the East Indies].

### New Netherlands

- **New Netherlands → founded in the Hudson River area (1623-1624)**
  - Established by Dutch West India Company for quick-profit fur trade.
  - Company wouldn't pay much attention to the colony.
  - Manhattan [New Amsterdam]
  - Purchased by Company for pennies per (22,000) acre.

### Henry Hudson’s Voyages

- **Henry Hudson’s Voyages → New Netherlands**
  - Founded in the Hudson River area (1623-1624)
  - Established by Dutch West India Company for quick-profit fur trade.
  - Company wouldn’t pay much attention to the colony.
  - Manhattan [New Amsterdam]
  - Purchased by Company for pennies per (22,000) acre.

### New Amsterdam Harbor, 1639

- Company town run in interests of the stockholders.
- No interest in religious toleration, free speech, or democracy.
- Governors appointed by the Company were autocratic.
- Religious dissenters against Dutch Reformed Church [including Quakers] were persecuted.
- Local assembly with limited power to make laws established after repeated protests by colonists.

### New Amsterdam, 1660

- Characteristics of New Amsterdam:
  - Aristocratic → patroonships [feudal estates granted to promoters who would settle 50 people on them].
  - Cosmopolitan → diverse population with many different languages.
New York Manors & Land Grants

Patroonships

Swedes in New Netherlands

- Mid-1600s → Sweden in Golden Age settled small, under-funded colony [called "New Sweden"] near New Netherland.
- 1655 → Dutch under director-general Peter Stuyvesant attack New Sweden.
  - Main fort fell after bloodless siege.
  - New Sweden absorbed into New Netherland.

New Netherlands Becomes a British Royal Colony

- Charles II granted New Netherland's land to his brother, the Duke of York, [before he controlled the area!]
- 1664 → English soldiers arrived.
  - Dutch had little ammunition and poor defenses.
  - Stuyvesant forced to surrender without firing a shot.
- Renamed "New York"
  - England gained strategic harbor between her northern & southern colonies.
  - England now controlled the Atlantic coast!

Duke of York's Original Charter

New Amsterdam, 1664
Hudson River Aristocrats in Colonial

New York City (1673)

NYC Coins [17th - Early 18th]

Dutch Residue in New York

Names → Harlem, Brooklyn
Architecture → gambrel roof
Customs → Easter eggs, Santa Claus, waffles, bowling, sleighing, skating, kolf [golf]

New Amsterdam (NYC)
Settled in 1624.

Official Flag of the City of NY.

New Amsterdam (NYC)

Early 20th Dutch Revival Building in NYC.

Dutch East India Company,

Early 20th Dutch Revival Building in NYC.
By 1645, it was the largest university in the Protestant world.

The separation of the strong provinces hindered the power of any church to control intellectual life in the Dutch Republic.

Along with Leiden, they were the first international universities.

Half of the students were foreigners.
René Descartes

The French philosopher lived in Leiden from 1628 to 1649.

Dutch Optics: The Telescope

Most agree that the telescope was invented by Hans Lippershey in 1608.

Astronomical Pioneer: Christiaan Huygens

R Explanation of Saturn’s rings.
R Wave theory of light.

Anton van Leeuwenhoek: The Microscope & the Discovery of Micro-Organisms

Anatomy Lecture of Dr. Nicolaes

Anatomy Lecture of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp – Rembrandt, 1632
Jan Vermeer and Optics

- Did Vermeer use some of the new discoveries in optics?
- Did he use lenses to project the image of the subject [camera obscura] onto the canvas?
- It is argued that van Leeuwenhoek was the model for his painting, "The Astronomer."

The Astronomer
Jan Vermeer, 1668

The Geographer
Jan Vermeer, 1668-1669

Girl Reading a Letter with the Window Open
Jan Vermeer, 1657

The Music Lesson
Jan Vermeer, 1662-1665

Dutch Politics
POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT IN THE DUTCH REPUBLIC

- Two centers of political power
  1. the Stadtholder/the House of Orange - wanted to create a monarchy
  2. The States General - opposed the Orangists - wanted no monarchy
- Brief period William III of Orange ruled as Dutch monarch 1672-1702
- Dutch become great power - economic strength and wealth - shipping, trade, banking
- English and French begin to challenge the Dutch Republic - wars against it to seize their commercial power

The Spanish Hapsburgs & Europe
Philip II consolidated Hapsburg lands at the end of the 16c.

The Spanish Netherlands: Union of Utrecht, 1579
The United Provinces still recognized Spanish rule, but, in 1581, they declared their independence.

The Night Watch – Rembrandt, 1642

The Dutch Federation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGENTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- provincial level</td>
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<tr>
<td>- held virtually all the power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- strong advocates of local independence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STADHOLDER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- States General representative from each province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- responsible for defense and order</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES GENERAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- federal assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- foreign affairs (war)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- all issues had to be referred to the local Estates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ENGLAND AND THE EMERGENCE OF LIMITED MONARCHY

- 17th century England

1. Resistance to absolute monarchy
2. Struggle between king and parliament
3. Political struggle complicated by religious struggle

King James I and Parliament

- 1603 Queen Elizabeth dies/no heirs/end of the Tudors
- 1603-1625 King James of Scotland becomes King James I of England -> the first Stuart monarch

1. believed in divine right monarchy
2. angered/alienated parliament
3. parl refused to grant king more $ 
4. puritans -> battle over bishops

Anglo-Dutch Wars

- First Anglo-Dutch War: 1660-1665
- Second Anglo-Dutch War: 1665-1667
- Third Anglo-Dutch War: 1674-1678


The final “revenge” of the Dutch?

Dutch Royal Palace, Amsterdam

1648-1665

Count William II Granting Privileges

Cesare van Everdingen, 1654

King William III    Queen Mary II

ascend the throne of England in 1689 after the Glorious Revolution.

1603 Queen Elizabeth dies/no heirs/end of the Tudors
1603-1625 King James of Scotland becomes King James I of England -> the first Stuart monarch

1. believed in divine right monarchy
2. angered/alienated parliament
3. parl refused to grant king more $ 
4. puritans -> battle over bishops
**Charles I and the Move Toward Revolution**

- 1625-1649 King Charles I
- 1628 The Petition of Right places limits on royal power/no taxes without parl consent
- 1629-1640 going it alone/refuses to summon Parliament
- Religious suspicions of Charles
  1. suspected of being a closet catholic
  2. Archbishop Laud adds more ritual to church/puritans say popery
  3. Charles and Laud try to impose the Anglican prayer book on Scots
- 1640 The Scots revolt against Charles
- 1640-1660 “the Long Parliament” Charles is forced to call a session of Parliament to ask for money to put down Scottish revolt
  1. Parliament votes to put severe restrictions on king’s power
  2. no taxes w/out parl consent
  3. the Triennial Act = parl must meet at least once every three years
  4. rad parliamentarians/puritans want to vote to abolish bishops

**Economics**

The study of...

- Production
- Distribution
- Consumption
- of goods and services

**The Four Economic Questions**

1. What should we produce?
2. How much should we produce?
3. How should we produce it?
4. Who should consume it?

**Mercantilism**

The Economics of Absolutism

**Jean-Baptiste Colbert**

Louis XIV’s Finance Minister

Associated with Mercantilism

Bourgeoisie

Wealthy Merchant’s Son
What is Mercantilism?

A system of political and economic policy, evolving with the modern national state and seeking to secure a nation's political and economic supremacy in its rivalry with other states.

According to this system, money was regarded as the store of wealth, and the goal of a state was the accumulation of precious metals by exporting the largest possible quantity of its products and importing as little as possible, thus establishing a favorable balance of trade.

The Economic Assumptions of Mercantilism

National Wealth is measured in PRECIOUS METALS

This wealth is FINITE

Zero-Sum Game

In order for me to get a bigger piece, you have to get a smaller piece.
The Goal: **DOMESTIC Manufacturing**

Favorable Balance of Trade

**EXPORTS > IMPORTS**

Self-Sufficiency
Cracker Barrel: Modern Mercantile

The Means: Economic REGULATION

Domestic competition in key industries was deemed to be destructive to the team spirit of mercantilism.

Government Incentives
A “Hands-on” Approach
- Subsidies (Cash Payments)
- Monopolies
- Protective Tariffs

Preferred Industries
- Luxury Goods
- Shipping
- Armaments

Versailles
MADE IN FRANCE

Photo Credit: Myrabella

Photo Credit: Myrabella

Photo Credit: Myrabella
Colonies

French Colonies:
- Canada (Furs)
- Louisiana (Raw Materials)
- St. Domingue (Sugar)

The Backbone of a Self-Sufficient Economy

Colonies were expected to trade exclusively with the mother country. Protective Tariffs discouraged trade with other nations and their decision-making authorities enjoy privileges that are not available to others.

Corruption

The Fruits of Economic Regulation
Mercantilism Hand Turkey
AKA “Merc Turk”
Exports > Imports
Bullion
Self-Sufficiency
Regulation
Subsidies
Monopolies
Tariffs
Colonialism
Corruption

The Civil War
(1642-1649)

Civil War (1642-1649)
Royalists (Cavaliers)
Parliamentarian (Roundheads)
a House of Lords
a N & W England
a Aristocracy
a Large landowners
a Church officials
a More rural
† House of Commons
† S & E England
† Puritans
† Merchants
† Townspeople
† More urban

Playskool Version of the English Civil War

Allegiance of Members of the Long Parliament (1640-1660)
Oliver Cromwell [1599-1658]
† Officer of the Parliamentary army [cavalry] → the New Model Army.
† Led the army that defeated royal forces and now controlled the government.
† He wore a plain cloth-suit, which seemed to have been made by a poor tailor; his shirt was plain, and not very clean; and I remember a speck or two of blood upon his collar...his face was swollen and red, his voice sharp and untunable, and his speech full of passion. [Sir Philip Warwick, a Royalist, 1640]

The English Civil War: 1642-1645

The Battle of Naseby [re-enactment], 1645
a Charles I is defeated at Marston Moor, Naseby, and Preston.
a He is handed over to Parliament.

The “Interregnum” Period [1649-1660]
† The Commonwealth (1649-1653)
† The Protectorate (1654-1660)
The Coat of Arms & the Flag of the Commonwealth

Pride’s Purge, 1648
† Cromwell purges the House of Commons of moderates [anyone who isn’t anti-monarchy].
† The results is the “Rump” Parliament.

Regicide → Beheading of Charles I,
† The vote by the Rump Parliament was 68-67.

The Puritan Commonwealth (1649-1653)
† Cromwell rules with the Rump Parliament.
† Constitutional Republic
  ▪ Created a constitution → Instrument of Government
  ▪ An executive [Cromwell]
  ▪ A Council of State → annually elected the committee of Parliament.
  ▪ No monarch.
† Europe is appalled → other nations don’t recognize it.

Rebels within a Rebellion: Levellers
† John Lilburne was their leader.
† One of the first libertarians in the world.
† The Agreement of the People was their political manifesto.
  ▪ Abolish corruption within the Parliament & judicial process.
  ▪ Tolerance of religious differences.
  ▪ Laws written in the vernacular.
  ▪ Universal suffrage as a “natural right.”
Rebels within a Rebellion: Diggers

† Agrarian “communists” led by Gerrard Winstanley and William Everard → seen as the “true Levellers.”
† With Charles I gone, they felt that land should now be distributed to the poor.
† Food prices had reached record highs in the 1640s.
† They alarmed the Commonwealth government and angered the local landowners who wanted to claim confiscated aristocratic lands for themselves.

Cromwell Dissolves the “Rump” Parliament in 1653

The Protectorate [1653-1660]

† Cromwell tears up the ineffective Constitution.
† Dismisses the Rump Parliament and rules with the support of the military.
  ■ Declares martial law.
  ■ Military dictator.
† Religious tolerance for all [esp. for Jews], except for Catholics.
† Crushes a rebellion in Scotland.
† Crushes a rebellion among the Catholics of Ireland → kills 40% of all ethnic Irish!

Ulster Plantation: 1609-1660

% Of Land Owned by Catholics in Ireland [in green]
Cromwell—Lord Protector or King??

† England longs for an end to martial law!
† Cromwell dies in 1658 and his son, Richard, takes over, but is weak and lasts for only two years.

The Restoration (1660-1688)

Parliament could no more exist without the Crown than the Crown without Parliament. This was the most important lesson of the English Civil War.

King Charles II [r. 1660-1685]

a Had charm, poise, & political skills [unlike his father!].
a Restored the theaters and reopened the pubs and brothels closed during the Restoration.
a Favored religious toleration.
a Had secret Catholic sympathies.
a Realized that he could not repeat the mistakes his father had made.

King Charles II [r. 1660-1685]

a 1661 → "Cavalier" Parliament [filled with Royalists]
  ▪ Disbanded the Puritan army.
  ▪ Pardoned most Puritan rebels.
  ▪ Restored the authority of the Church of England.

a 1662 → Clarendon Code [Act of Uniformity]
  ▪ All clergy & church officials had to conform to the Anglican Book of Common Prayer.
  ▪ It forbade "non-conformists" to worship publicly, teach their faith, or attend English universities.

Great London Plague, 1665

Great London Fire, 1666
King Charles II [r. 1660-1685]
a 1673 → Test Act
  • Parliament excluded all but Anglicans from civilian and military positions.
  [to the Anglican gentry, the Puritans were considered "radicals" and the Catholics were seen as "traitors!"]
a 1679 → Habeas Corpus Act
  • Any unjustly imprisoned persons could obtain a writ of habeas corpus compelling the govt. to explain why he had lost his liberty.

Charles II's Foreign Policy
1665 - 1667: Second Anglo-Dutch War

King James II [r. 1685-1688]
a Was a bigoted convert to Catholicism without any of Charles II's shrewdness or ability to compromise.
a Alienated even the Tories.
a Provoked the revolution that Charles II had succeeded in avoiding!

King James II [r. 1685-1688]
a Introduced Catholics into the High Command of both the army and navy.
a Camped a standing army a few miles outside of London.
a Surrounded himself with Catholic advisors & attacked Anglican control of the universities.
a Claimed the power to suspend or dispense with Acts of Parliament.
a 1687 → Declaration of Liberty of Conscience
  • He extended religious toleration without Parliament's approval or support.

The “Glorious” Revolution: 1688
a Whig & Tory leaders offered the throne jointly to James II's daughter Mary [raised a Protestant] & her husband, William of Orange.
  • He was a vigorous enemy of Louis XIV.
  • He was seen as a champion of the Protestant cause.
English Bill of Rights [1689]

- It settled all of the major issues between King & Parliament.
- It served as a model for the U. S. Bill of Rights.
- It also formed a base for the steady expansion of civil liberties in the 18th and early 19th in England.

Main provisions:
1. The King could not suspend the operation of laws.
2. The King could not interfere with the ordinary course of justice.
3. No taxes levied or standard army maintained in peacetime without Parliament’s consent.
5. Sessions of Parliament would be held frequently.
6. Subjects had the right of bail, petition, and freedom from excessive fines and cruel and unusual punishment.
7. The monarch must be a Protestant.
9. Censorship of the press was dropped.

CIVIL WAR IN ENGLAND

- The English Civil War 1642-1649 -> king arrests some members of parl -> this sparks civil war
  1. CAVALIERS = supporters of the king
  2. THE ROUND HEADS = supporters of parl
- The New Model Army – the army of parl
- Oliver Cromwell – creator and commander of the New Model Army
- The Rump Parliament – moderate members of parliament are expelled by force leaving the radicals in charge
- 1649 the Rump Parliament tries and condemns King Charles I -> he is beheaded

CROMWELL AND NEW GOVERNMENTS

- 1649-1653 The Commonwealth = England is a Republic/no monarchy
- Irish Revolt -> brutally crushed by Cromwell
- The Levelers = group who wanted democracy and equality -> crushed by Cromwell
- Cromwell destroys the Rump Parliament
- 1653-1658 The Protectorate –
  1. rule of Oliver Cromwell
  2. puritan religious/military dictatorship
  3. Cromwell takes the title “Lord Protector”
  4. The Instrument of Government – new constitution created by Cromwell
  5. the country is divided into 11 districts, each one ruled by a “major general”

RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY

- 1660-1688 The Restoration -> Stuart monarchs restored to the throne
- 1660-1685 King Charles II
  1. brother of Charles II
  2. openly Catholic
  3. parliament does not revolt because James was old and his daughters Mary and Anne were Protestants -> but in 1688 his wife gives birth to a son -> fear of a Catholic hereditary monarchy
  4. in late 1688 Parliament invites the protestant Dutch leader William of Orange and his wife Mary to invade England

THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

- 1688 King James II flees to France
- 1689 William and Mary become monarchs of England
- 1689 no fighting or bloodshed -> thus called the “Glorious Revolution”
- 1689 The Bill of Rights –
  1. passed by parliament affirming their right to make laws and levy taxes
  2. no standing army w/out parliamentary consent
  3. king could not interfere with parliamentary elections or debates
  4. establishes the foundation for a constitutional monarchy = limited monarchy
**THOMAS HOBBES**
1. English political philosopher
2. Author of *Leviathan*
3. Said people are animals and thus need a strong ruler to keep them in check
4. Hobbes is advocate of strong/absolute monarch

**JOHN LOCKE**
1. English political philosopher
2. Author of *Two Treatises of Government*
3. Man had “natural rights” = life, liberty, property
4. Government is an agreement between ruler and people

**RESPONSE TO REVOLUTION**

**THOMAS HOBBES**
- The Glorious Revolution → James II flees → William and Mary take the throne

**JOHN LOCKE**
- The Glorious Revolution → William and Mary take the throne

**THOMAS HOBBES**
- “Life in the state of nature is short, nasty, and brutish

**JOHN LOCKE**
- Natural rights and limited government

**LOCKE’S SOCIAL CONTRACT**
1. People agree to obey and follow the ruler
2. Ruler agrees to protect the people and their natural rights
3. If the ruler abuses the people → he has broken the agreement/contract → he can be legitimately replace

- Locke provides legal/philosophical justification for revolution

**THE LIMITS OF ABSolutISM**
- Absolute monarchs were not able to establish absolute power
- Local power was still mostly in the hands of the nobles
- Landowning aristocracy was immensely powerful → they limited what monarchs could do