



Wayne E. Sirmon

HI 102 – Western Civilization

HI 102 – Work to be done....

Article #1 approval by 23 JAN (today)

Study Guide 28 JAN

Article #1 due by 30 JAN

Review Session (~4-6 pm) 3 FEB

EXAM ONE (Ch. 1-4) – 4 FEB

**Learning Lunch - 12 FEB – noon at the
History Museum**

Chapter 17

The Emergence of the European State System

Chapter 17

Absolutism in France

Other Pattern of Absolutism

Alternatives to Absolutism

The International System

Absolutism

What is Absolutism?

What led to the development of this form of rule?

Absolutism

What is Absolutism?

“the belief that power emanated from the monarch’s unlimited authority... based on the theory known as the divine right of kings... God’s representatives on earth.”

Absolutism

What led to the development of this form of rule?

Trends towards central government

Large National Debt

Tax “farming” = private collectors, %

**Intendants = royal civil servants –
temporary assignments**

Absolutism

Louis XIV

Le Roi Soleil

**King of France
from 1643 (age 5) to 1715**

**Mother as Regent
Cardinal Mazarin until 1661
(age 23)**



Absolutism

Louis XIV

Le Roi Soleil

L'État, c'est moi

I am the State

Direct taxes

(e.g.. Salt, taille - property)

Reduce power of nobility



Absolutism

Louis XIV

Le Roi Soeil

*The center of
Government*

Court Life

*The standard
For others*



Versailles

Absolutism

Louis XIV

Le Roi Soleil

L'État, c'est moi

I am the State

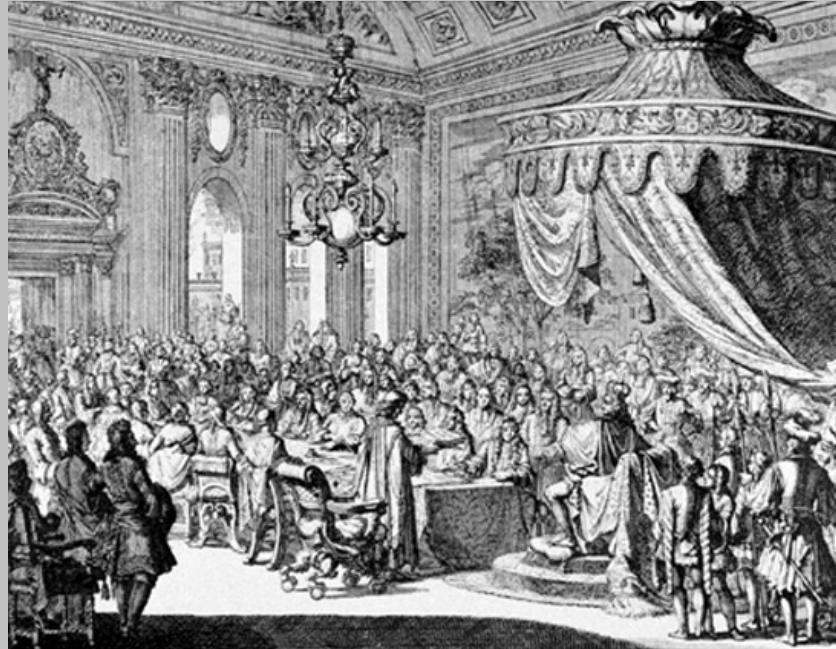


Absolutism

Louis XIV

Le Roi Soleil

**Edict of Fontainebleau
(1685)**



- The Edit of Nantes shall be abolished in its entirety.
- The Protestant temples shall be destroyed without exception.
- The Reformed clergy who do not immediately renounce, must leave the kingdom within two weeks
- All Reformed schools shall be dissolved, and all Reformed religious instruction prohibited.
- The followers of the "allegedly Reformed religion" (the religion which displeases the king) are prohibited from assembling for services or meetings in any location
- The children born to Reformed parents are to be baptized Catholic and sent to the Catholic churches
- The subjects, their wives and children, are prohibited from emigrating

Absolutism

Spain

In the beginning (of the 17th c.)...
most populous empire
almost all of S. America
settlements in Asia and Africa
rich provinces in the Netherlands

Then...

Armada (1596)
too many clerics (over 9,000 monasteries)
too many aristocrats (20%)
Thirty Years' War – expensive defeats
Peace of W. – loss of Netherlands

Absolutism

Austria

Fredrick William I (r. 1713-1740)

**Military – increase army from 38k to 83k
intensive drill
standardize uniform
cadet schools – skills and attitudes**

Frederick II (the Great) (r. 1740-1786)

**“enlightened” absolutist
religious toleration / judicial reform
18th c. Living Space “*Lebensraum*”
“Reasons of State”**

Absolutism

Russia

Peter the Great (r. 1689-1725)

a thoroughly Russian ruthlessness

(Ivan the Terrible 1533-1584)

(Time of Troubles then Michael Romanov)

Western Models for:

economic, administrative, military

court rituals

“royal city” – St. Petersburg

only two classes: nobles & peasants

Russian Orthodox Church

Alternative to Absolutism

Constitutionalism

Dutch / Sweden / Poland



England

Alternative to Absolutism

ENGLAND

1215 - Magna Carta

1265 - Parliament

1649-1660 Commonwealth of England (*Cromwell*)

James II (VII of Scotland) (r 1685-1688)

too pro-French

too pro-Catholic

too much of an absolute monarch

Alternative to Absolutism

ENGLAND

The Glorious Revolution 1689

William the Orange and the Anglican daughter Mary

Declaration of Rights (Bill of Rights)

reaffirms Parliament's right to make laws and tax

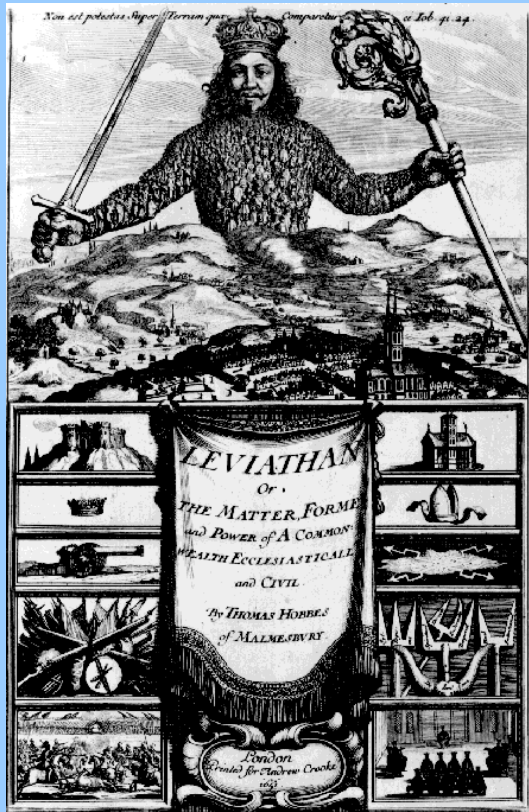
King not to interfere in elections and debate in Parliament

Act of Toleration

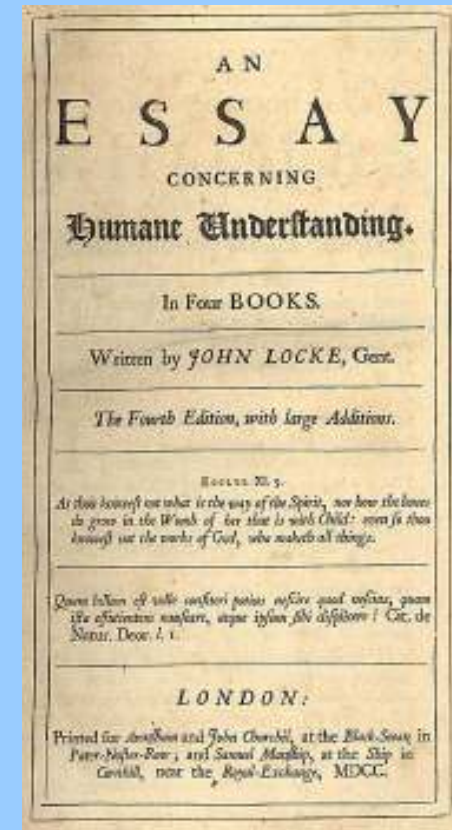
freedom of worship to nonconformists (but not Catholics)

Political Thought

Two Englishmen

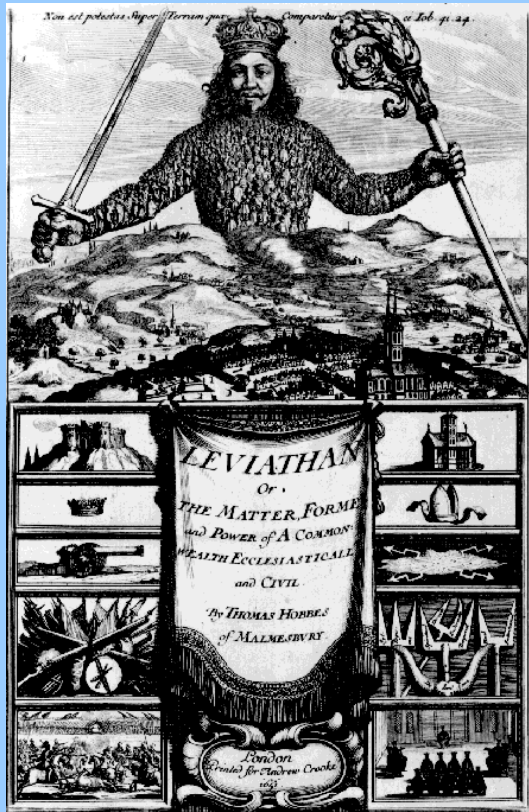


Thomas Hobbs
Leviathan (1651)



John Locke
tabula rasa (1690)

Political Thought

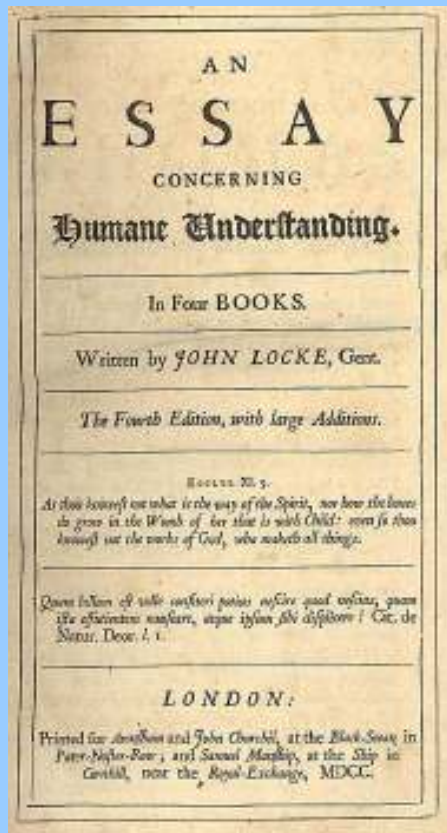


Before society, life was,
“solitary, poor, nasty brutish and short.”

Thomas Hobbes
Leviathan (1651)

Political Thought

All mankind... being all equal and independent, no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty or possessions.



John Locke
tabula rasa (1690)