

Agenda – 12/10

- Absolute monarchs

- *Note: Queen Elizabeth II is not an absolute monarch. The gov of England is a constitutional monarchy, and the Parliament makes most of the decisions, while Elizabeth is mainly a figurehead. However, LOOK AT THIS PICTURE.



- HW: reading!

Divine Right

- Their authority to rule came directly from God, and they only had to answer to God
 - God's representatives on earth – therefore, all people must obey
 - Similar to?



Divine Right

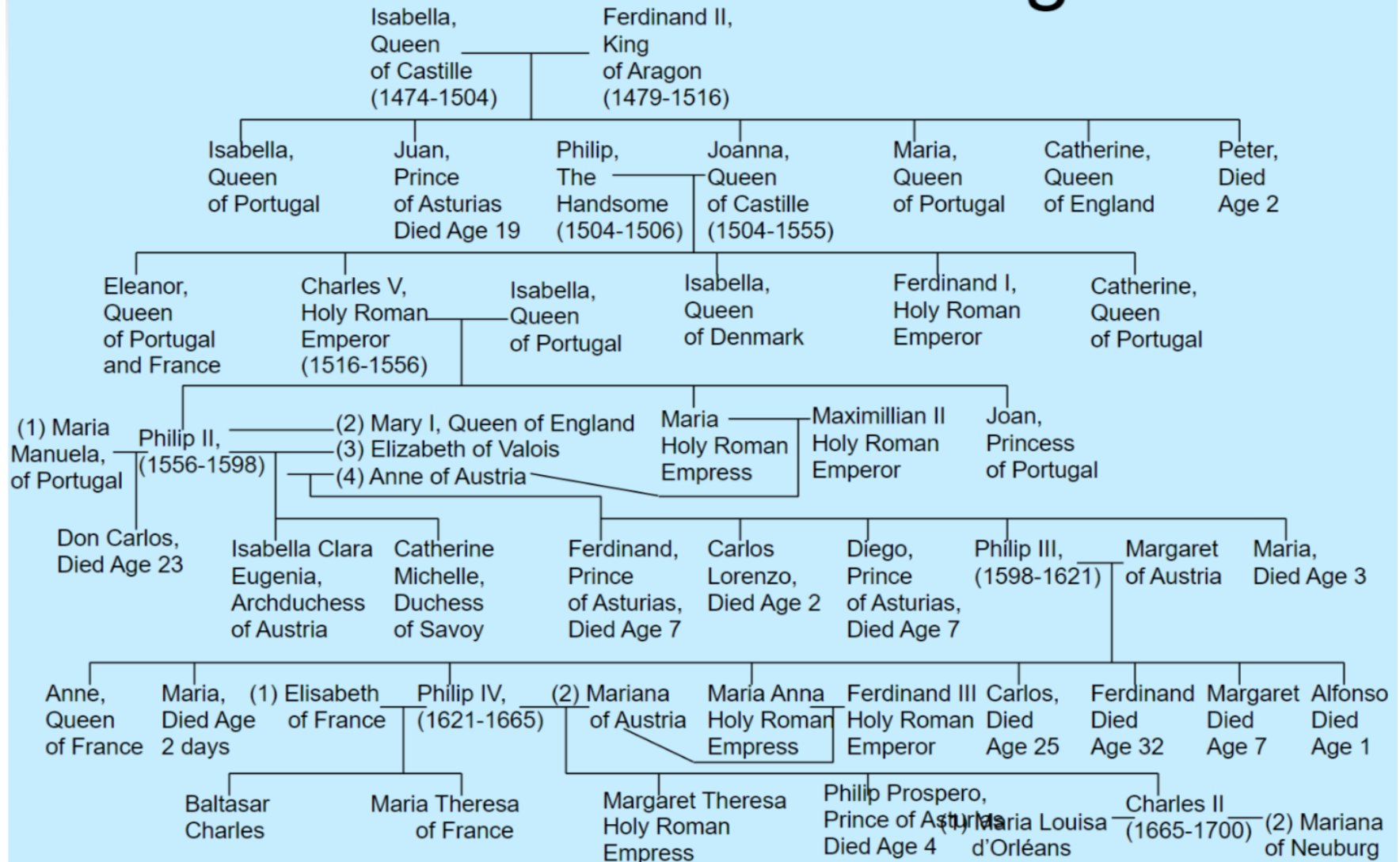
*"I did not make myself king. God did. King by **divine right!** Now you come to me with this document seeking to limit the authority given to me by God!?"*

—King John of England, *Robin Hood* (2010)



This is gonna get complicated

House of Habsburg



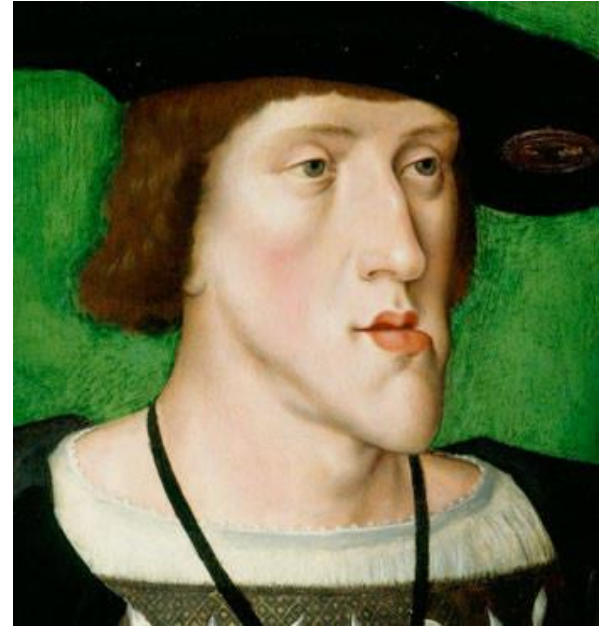
WAIT! LET'S RECAP!

- With a partner, define and explain the significance of:
 - Protestant Reformation
 - 95 Theses
 - Absolutism
 - Anglican Church (Church of England)
 - Divine Right
 - Habsburg family (Ferdinand and Isabella)
 - 30 Years' War
 - Treaty of Westphalia



Recap:

- Ferdinand and Isabella: Habsburg family
 - They're Catholic!
 - Lots of intermarrying **to secure power** across European countries
- Catholics v. Protestants = lots of wars in Europe



Charles V

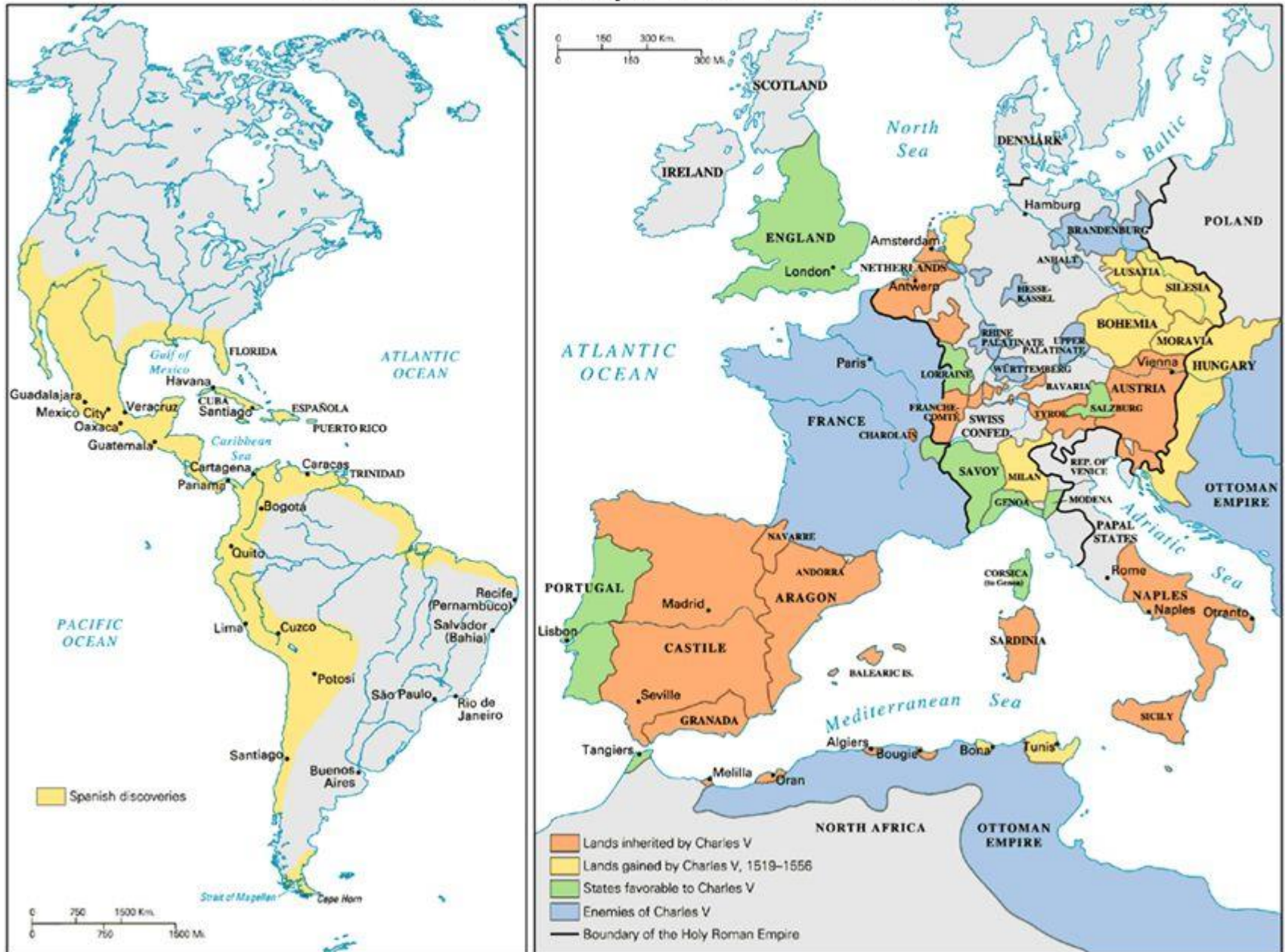
(**Holy Roman Emperor**, ruled 1516-1558)

- Grandson of Ferdinand and Isabella
 - Rules **Spain, New World colonies**, and the Habsburg Empire (Catholic parts of the old Holy Roman Empire, kind of)



Map 14.1

The Global Empire of Charles V



Charles V

(Holy Roman Emperor, ruled 1516-1558)

- Devout Catholic
 - Fought against Protestants in Germany
 - Fought against the Ottomans (Muslims) in Vienna
- Tired of fighting
 - Became a monk
 - Gave his Habsburg (Austrian) lands to Ferdinand, his brother
 - Gave Spain to his son, Philip II



Spain's Colonial Empire



Philip II

(Spain, ruled 1556-1598)



- Took between 20-25% of all gold and silver coming from the New World for himself
 - *Remember - \$10 trillion in modern day dollars*
- Like his dad:
 - Fought against the Ottomans in the Mediterranean
 - Fought against Protestants

Golden Age of Spanish Art



- El Greco
- Miguel de Cervantes
 - Writes *Don Quixote*

Philip II

(Spain, ruled 1556-1598)



- Biggest Protestant rival: **Queen Elizabeth I** of England
- Fought each other
 - Protestantism v. Catholicism
 - **Spanish Armada** (navy)
- Lost to Queen Elizabeth's British Royal Navy → showed the world the power of Britain's navy (and the power of the Protestants?)

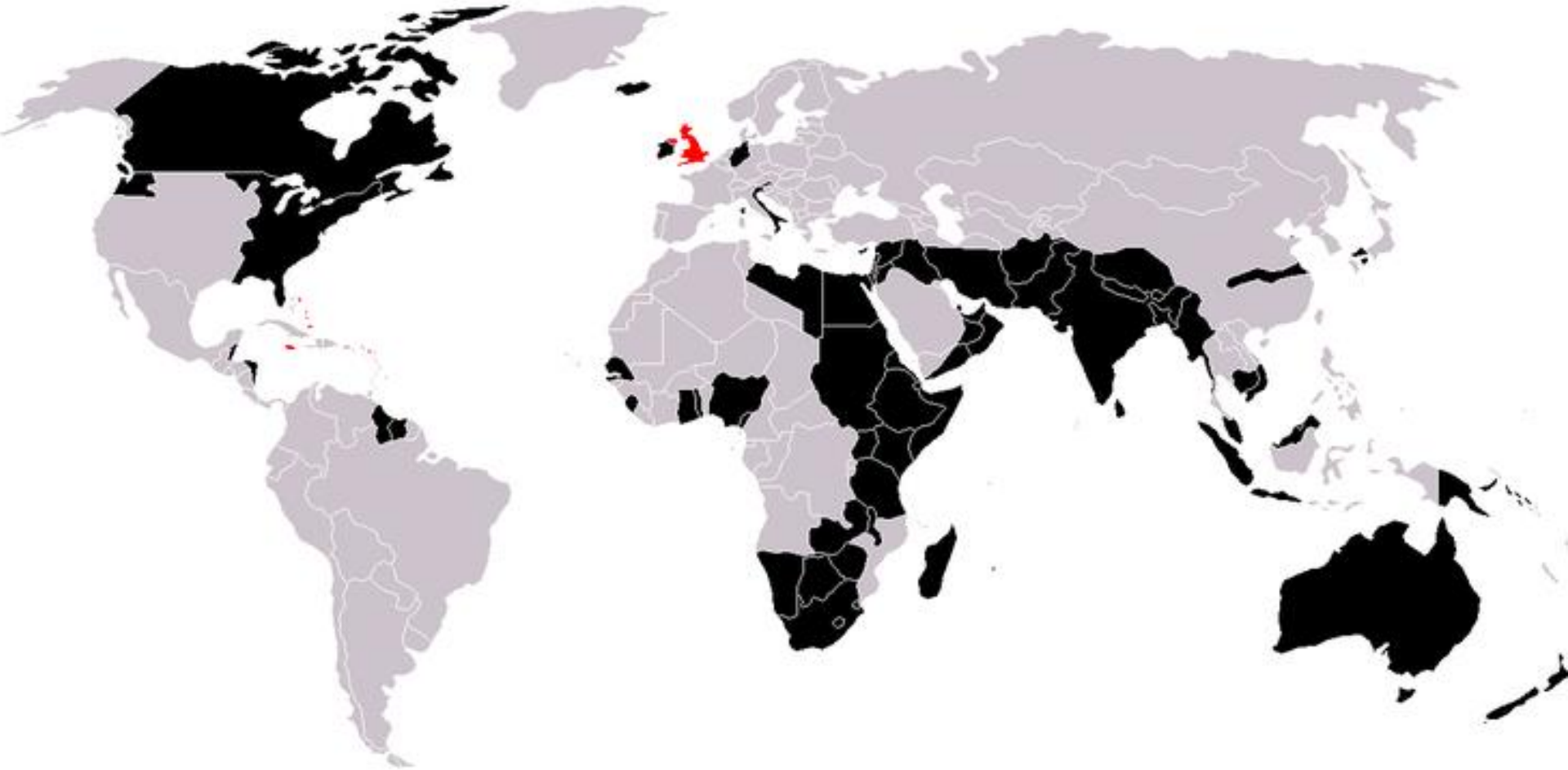
The Decline of Spain



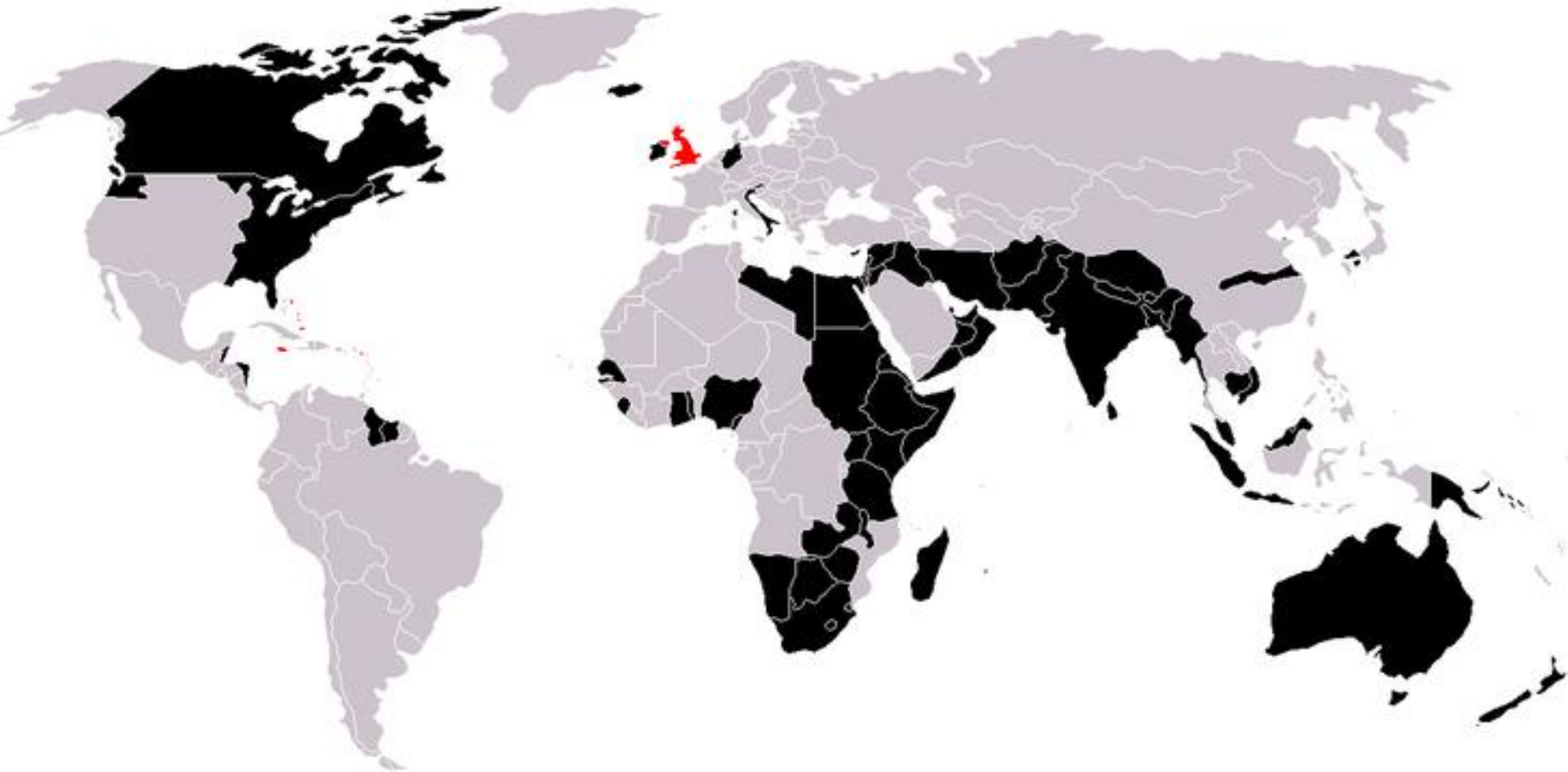
- Defeat of the Spanish Armada
- Spent too much money on wars → inflation, weak economy
- The Reconquista and Inquisition kicked out many Muslims and Jews, which led to a lot of skilled artisans and merchants leaving – over time, that weakens Spain



England's Colonial Empire



Wait... why does England not have absolute monarchies?



France's Colonial Empire



Louis XIV (14th)

(France, 1638-1718)



- Great-grandson of Philip II
- “**Sun King**”
 - Just as the sun stands at the center of the solar system, so does Louis**!
- “L’etat c’est moi” – “I am the state”

Louis XIV

(France, 1638-1718)



- Divine right
- Weakened power of nobles by:
 - excluding them from his councils
 - Forcing them to spend time/live at his palace
- Appointed wealthy, middle-class men to government jobs
 - Why?

Louis XIV

(France, 1638-1718)



- Highest privilege for a noble was helping him dress in the morning
 - “High-ranking nobles competed for the honor of holding the royal washbin or handing the king his diamond-buckled shoes. At night, the ceremony was repeated in reverse. Wives of nobles vied to service women of the royal family.”
- Nobles did not pay taxes – keeps them happy

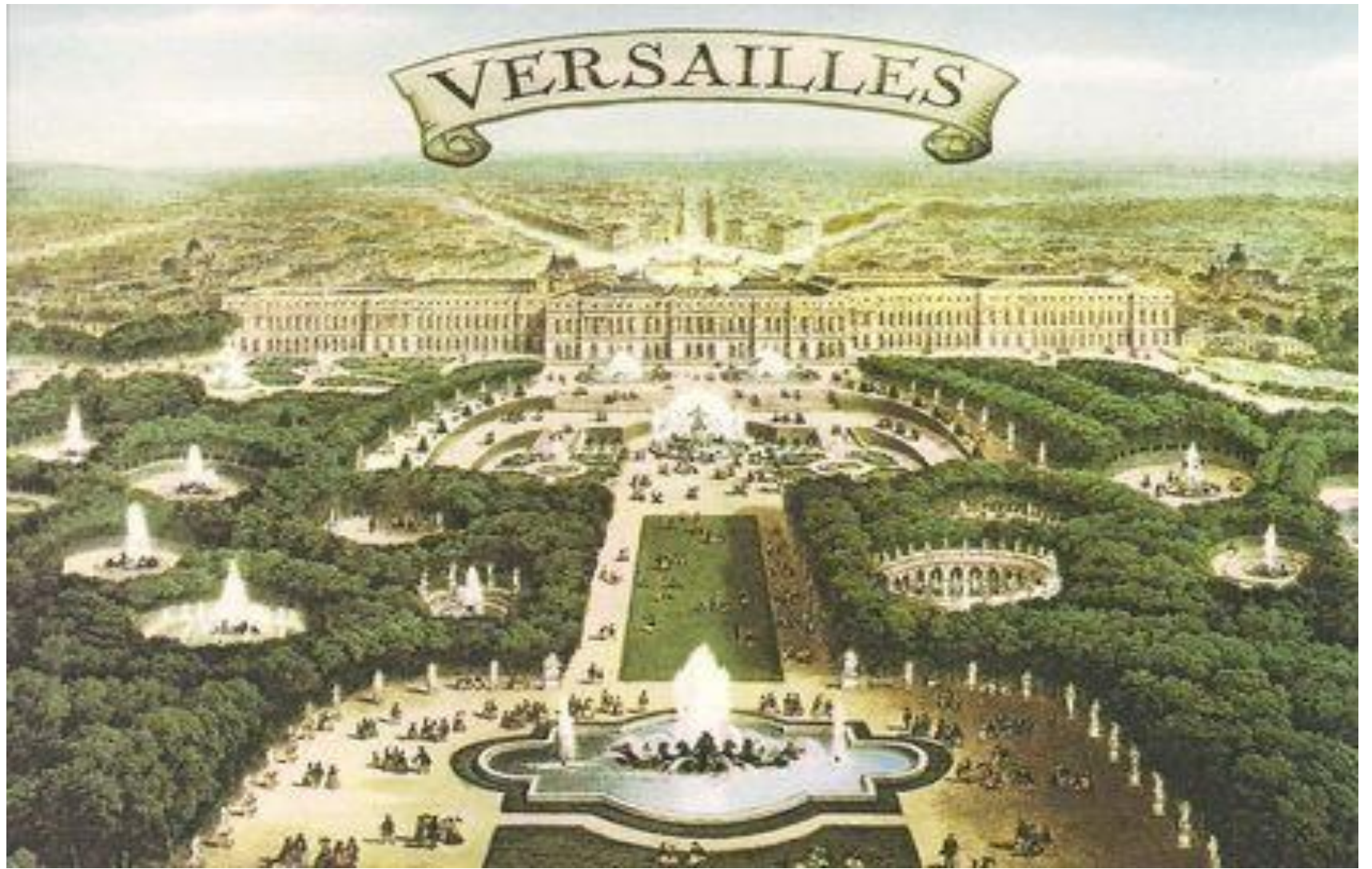
Louis XIV

(France, 1638-1718)



- Built [Palace of Versailles](#)
(equivalent of \$2.5 **B**illion today)
 - Built by *lots* of taxes – and whom is he taking?

VERSAILLES



The Hall of Mirrors



The Chapel at Versailles



The Queen's Bedroom



The King's Bedroom



Louis XIV

(France, 1638-1718)



- Protestant v. Catholic Wars
 - **Huguenots** (French Protestants) kicked out; loss was equivalent to the Muslims and Jewish loss in Spain

Louis XIV

(France, 1638-1718)



- Ruled 72 years
- French culture replaces those of Renaissance Italy as the standards for European tastes

At least
3 nights
entertainment
a week



53 years to build

700 rooms



Once a day...

- ...hunt 
- ...meetings 
- ...had sex 

Approx.
18 children

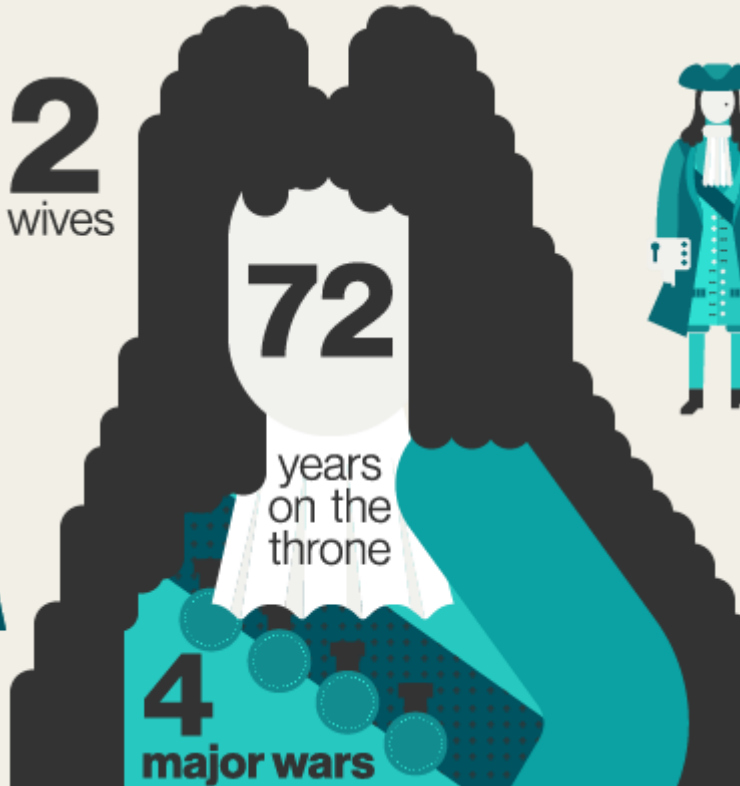


2
wives




72
years on the throne

4
major wars



5,000
courtiers present



4,000
servants



11
mistresses



Average dinner:
28 dishes



Maria Theresa

(**Holy Roman Empire/Austria**, ruled 1740-1780)



- Great great great granddaughter of Philip II
- Ruled for 40 years
- Reorganized Austrian economy and military, turning Austria into a European power
- Won the **War of Austrian Succession**
 - Austria is fully independent from the Holy Roman Empire
- Lost the **Seven Years' War**
- 16 children, including Marie Antoinette



Frederick the Great

(Prussia, ruled 1740-1786)



- United Prussian territories
- Great military leader
- Forming one of the fiercest militaries ever seen...
 - “Prussia is not a state which possesses an army, rather an army that possesses a state.”

Frederick the Great

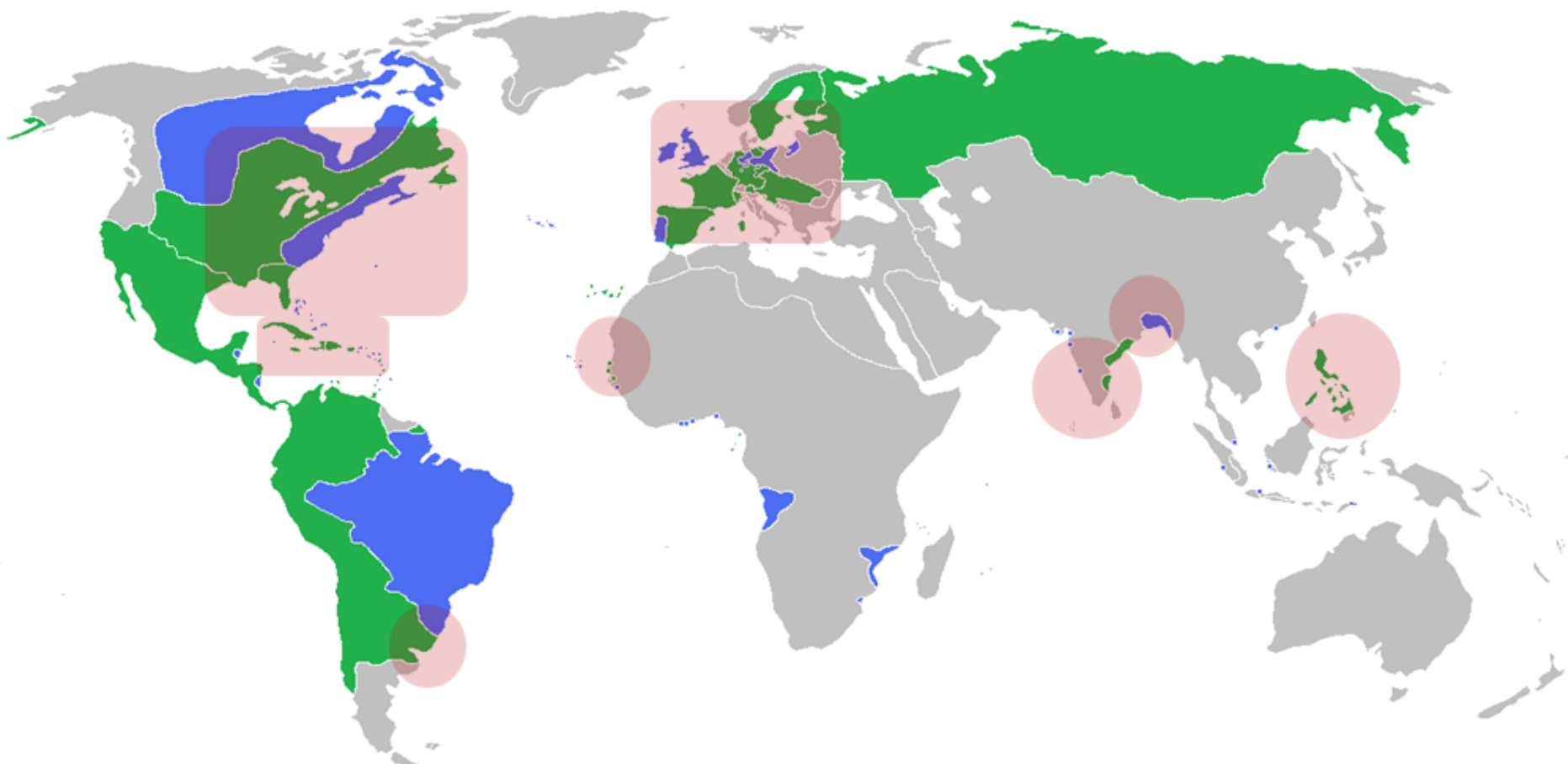
(Prussia, ruled 1740-1786)



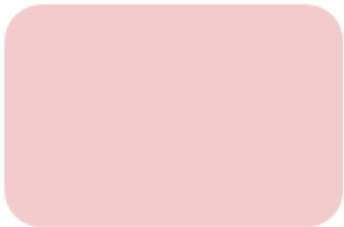
- *Enlightened* Absolutism – modernized bureaucracy, reformed judicial system, supported arts and philosophers

The Seven Years War, aka French and Indian War: The First World Wide Conflict

- Alarmed by the growing power and ambition of Frederick the Great, France, Spain, Austria, Saxony, Russia, and Sweden formed a coalition with the intention of destroying - or at least crippling - Prussia.
- Frederick struck first by invading Saxony, knocking them out of the war. Britain, already involved in colonial conflict with France in North America and India, allied with Prussia.
- Very long story; short summary: This war is fought in Europe and European colonies in the Americas. Prussia and Britain win.
- **Treaty of Paris** ends the war helping to create a huge British empire



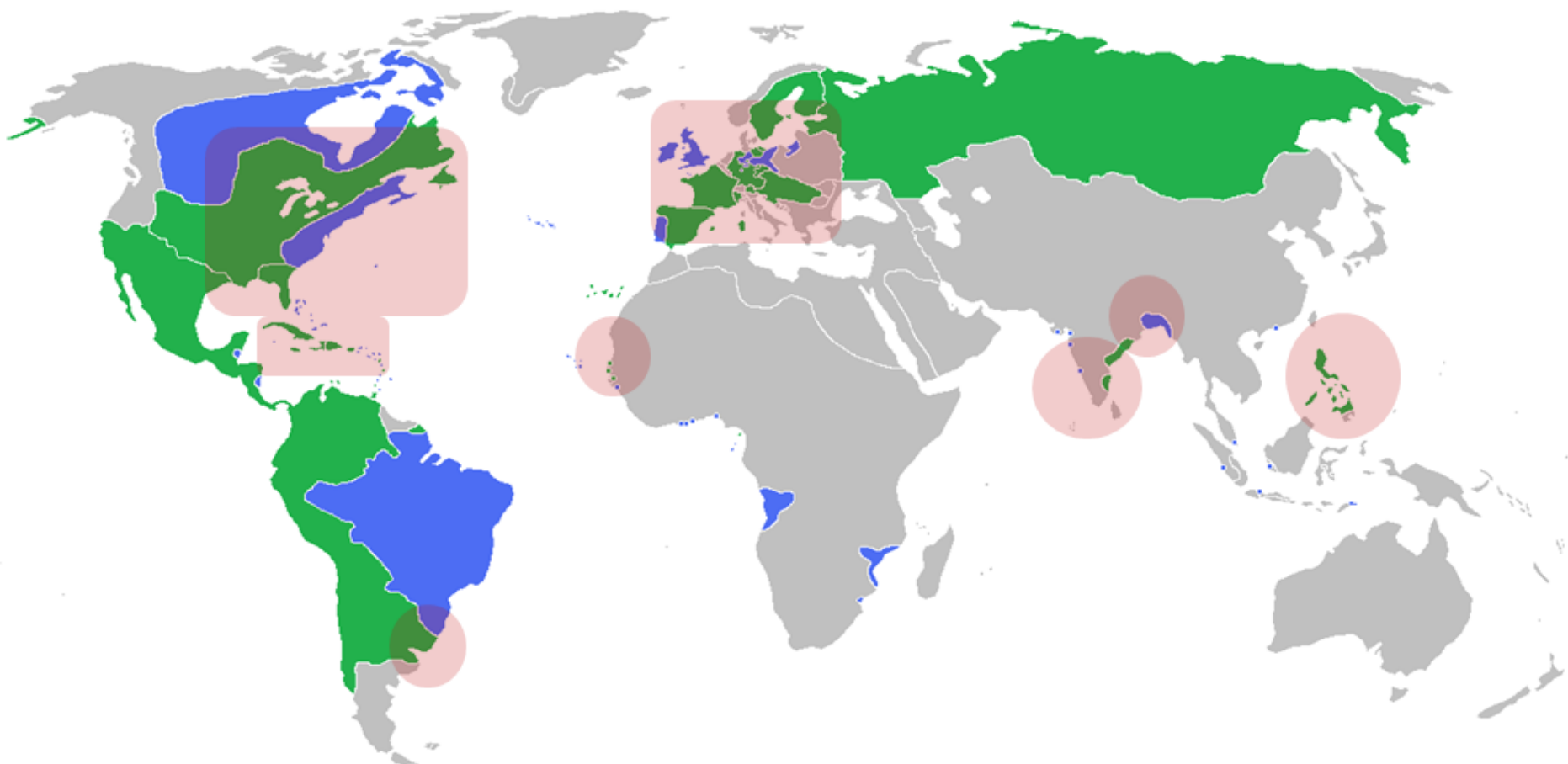
Areas of combat:



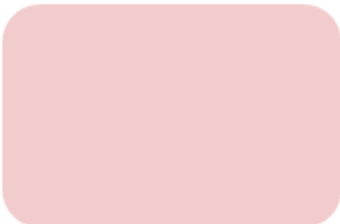
Belligerents:

Prussia, Britain, Hanover, Iroquois, Portugal, Hesse, Brunswick, Schaumberg

France, Austria, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Saxony, Mughal Empire



Areas of combat:



Big takeaway: With all these new colonies across the world, whatever war happens in Europe ALSO happens in their colonies.

QUICK DISCUSSION

- What similarities exist between Louis XIV, Philip II, and Charles V?
- What event(s) ushered in Britain's dominance in the 1600s/1700s?

Ivan IV

(**Russia**, ruled 1547-1584)



- First **czar** (comes from Caesar... why?)
- Married into the **Romanov** family

Ivan IV - the Terrible?

(Russia, ruled 1547-1584)



- Before his wife died: code of laws, doubled size of Russia, good dude
- After his wife died: secret police (dressed in all black robes and rode black horses), killed most of the **boyars** (nobles), killed his own son, bad dude



This is St.
Basil's
Cathedral...

What religion
do many
Russians
practice by the
1500s?

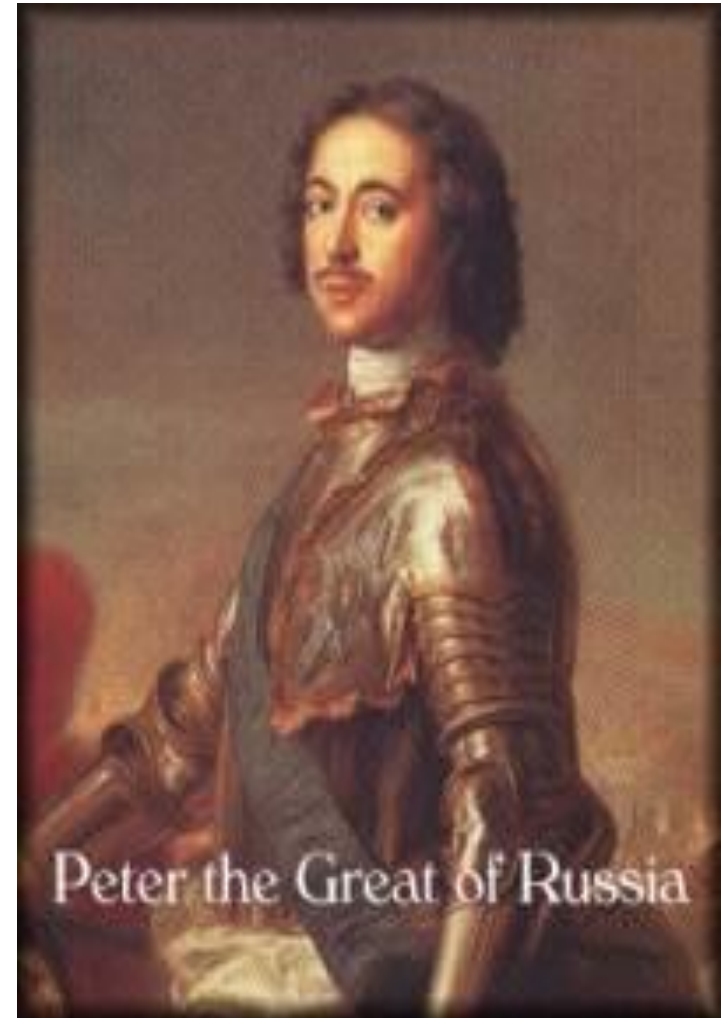
Agenda – 12/13

- Take out your political cartoon and place it on your desk!
- Peter I – Great? Not Great?
- Review time!
 - Games!
 - Individual!
- HW: Study! Study groups! 😊

Peter I (the Great?)

(1682–1696, solo from 1696–1725)

- From the Romanov family
- 6'8 feet tall
- Grew up going to the “German Quarter” in Moscow, and learned of new, western technology
- → Sought to “westernize” Russia





The Expansion of Russia, 1500–1800

INTERACTIVE

Interactive Feature

1462	Acquisitions to 1682
Acquisitions to 1505	Acquisitions to 1725
Acquisitions to 1584	Acquisitions to 1796



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- 1. Location** Locate the territories that Peter added to Russia during his reign, from 1682 to 1725. What bodies of water did Russia gain access to because of these acquisitions?
- 2. Region** Who added a larger amount of territory to Russia—Ivan III, who ruled from 1462 to 1505, or Peter the Great?



Peter I: modernization

Pros

- Built St. Petersburg
 - His “**window on the west**”
- “He looked to the West, saw the importance of controlling the oceans and seas, studied European methods of shipbuilding and engineering... and pulled Russia by the bootstraps into its new role as an important player in global history.”

(Wood, AP World History: An essential coursebook, p325)

Cons

- St. Petersburg is built on a swamp – had to drain a river to build it; hundreds died

St Petersburg



St. Petersburg



Peter I: military

Pros

- Trained troops in the use of cannons and firearms
- Built roads and bridges to improve transportation
- Built a navy from scratch after consulting with European experts
- Defeated Sweden in the Great Northern War – declared Russia an empire

Cons

- Introduced serfdom
 - Also forced serfs to serve in the army or work on public projects
- Tortured and killed those who resisted his rule
 - Left bodies rotting in the streets

Peter I: culture

Pros

- Decreed that young people should determine for themselves who to marry (instead of their parents)
- Started a newspaper and Academy of Sciences

Cons



Impact of Peter the Great

- Russia, which really should have been a backwater outpost forgotten by history, is on its way to becoming a modern, Western power.
- Eternal conflict for Russians: Slavic tradition vs. Westernization – Are they “East” or “West”?

Closure question

- European history textbooks call Peter I “the Great,” but Russians today only call him Peter I.
 - What’s the reason for this?

Agenda – 12/11

- Turn in your extra credit!
- Political cartoons of absolute monarchs
- HW:
Reading 😊

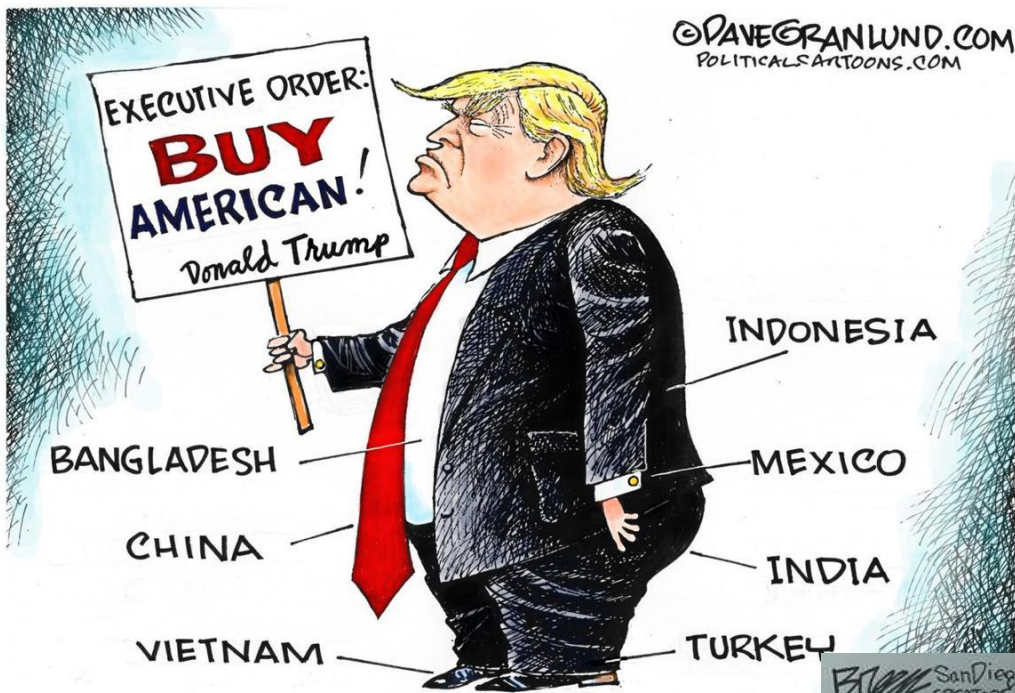


Political Cartoons!

The best!

Political cartoons!

- A **political cartoon** (editorial cartoon) is an illustration containing a commentary that usually relates to current events or personalities.
 - Combines artistic skill, hyperbole and satire in order to question authority and draw attention to corruption and other social ills.
 - Very clear point of view

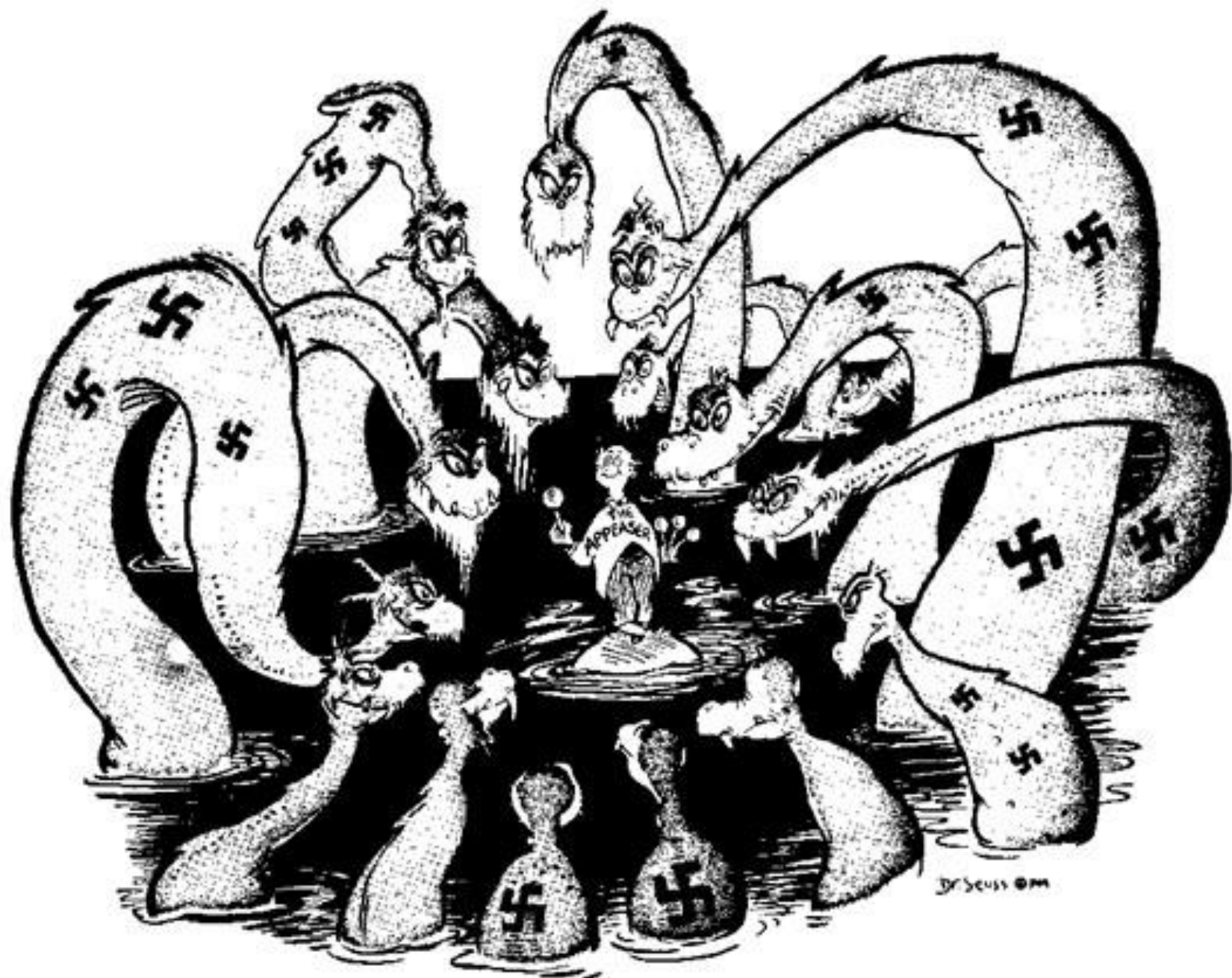


*physical features exaggerated

*symbols (direct or indirect)



'Remember . . . One More Lollypop, and Then You All Go Home!'





Let's do one as a class!

- Henry VIII

POLITICAL CARTOONS

- Create a political cartoon based on **one** of absolute monarchs we just studied. Your cartoon must:
 - Take up one full page
 - Have a clear perspective
 - Hyperbolize a characteristic from said person
 - Use symbols!
 - Have no more than ten words, if you choose to have words
 - Use ABC-Clio database and textbook for extra information! 😊

Options:

- Charles V
- Philip II
- Louis XIV
- Maria Theresa
- Frederick the Great
- Ivan IV
- Peter I

POLITICAL CARTOONS

- Create a political cartoon based on **one** of absolute monarchs we just studied. Your cartoon must:
 - Take up one full page
 - Have a clear perspective
 - Hyperbolize a characteristic from said person
 - Use symbols!
 - Have no more than ten words, if you choose to have words
 - Use ABC-Clio database and textbook for extra information! 😊

- two SAQs on the back

- **“Identify and explain one way that rulers gained power during the time period 1450-1750.”**
- **“Identify and explain one way that rulers maintained their power during the time period 1450-1750.”**

Agenda – 12/12

- Political cartoons 😊
- Written response – two SAQs on the back
 - “Identify and explain one way that rulers gained power during the time period 1450-1750.”
 - “Identify and explain one way that rulers maintained their power during the time period 1450-1750.”