

A graphic element for Unit 3, featuring a blue banner with the word "UNIT" in gold, and a circular gold coin with the number "3" in the center, surrounded by a green and blue border.

UNIT

3

From Absolutism to Revolution

A detailed historical painting depicting a revolutionary scene. A large crowd of people, including men, women, and children, are gathered in a city square. In the center, a man in a black coat and white breeches is being carried away by a group. To the right, a woman in a white dress is being carried. In the background, a large building with a classical facade is visible, and a flag with the words "CONSTITUTION" and "1792" is flying. The scene is filled with smoke and the sounds of battle.

1500–1815



CHAPTER 10

Monarchs of Europe

1500–1800

CHAPTER 11

Enlightenment and Revolution in England and America

1550–1789

CHAPTER 12

The French Revolution and Napoléon

1789–1815

Main Events

- The Age of Absolutism occurs in France, Russia, and Central Europe
- The English Revolution challenges the monarchy
- The Age of Enlightenment and the American Revolution usher in new ideas about government
- The French Revolution fails, leading to the rise of Napoléon

Main Ideas

- What was the Age of Absolutism?
- What were the main ideas of the Enlightenment? How did they influence the American Revolution?
- What caused the French Revolution?
- How did Napoléon come to power?
- How was England's monarchy affected by the ideas of absolutism?



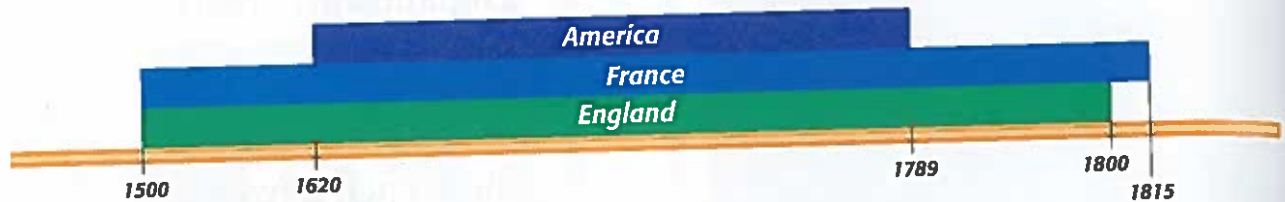
*An artillery piece from the
American Revolution*

This painting by Louis-Léopold Boilly shows French recruits assembling for military service in 1807.

CROSS-CULTURAL CONNECTIONS

Focus On: Constitutional Heritage

Main Idea What laws should rule? During the 1500s European political and social thinkers began a debate about the proper nature of government. Some thought the best form of government was a single ruler, such as a king, who had absolute authority. Others believed a government should represent the people, who had the right to change the government if it ruled unjustly. Increasingly, constitutional forms of government, based on the authority of law, came into being. This type of government placed even rulers under the absolute power of the constitution.



England, 1500–1800



This cartoon from the period of the English Civil War shows a London woman sending her husband off to fight for the forces of Parliament.

The Power of Parliament Monarchs in France and Russia governed with complete authority. Government worked differently in England, however, where even the monarch was subject to the law. The English designed Parliament to act as a check on the monarch's power. In this painting England's Queen Elizabeth I is shown presiding over an opening session of Parliament. Elizabeth could not impose new taxes or pass new laws without Parliament's approval. However, she skillfully used the group to her political advantage. Later monarchs did not work as well with Parliament, however, leading to a series of upheavals that came to be known as the English Revolution. By the time the revolution had ended, the power of parliamentary law was firmly established.

Thomas Jefferson's Vision American leaders of the late 1700s—such as Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson—were inspired by the ideas of the European Enlightenment. Enlightenment philosophy influenced the writing of both the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution. Thomas Jefferson also used Enlightenment principles to design the University of Virginia—the University's rotunda is shown at right—and his home at Monticello. Enlightenment faith in the powers of the mind and the concepts of reason, balance, and order were the focus of Jefferson's designs. Precise geometric forms, such as the dome, embodied the principle of reason. Jefferson's architectural designs reflected classical styles from Greece and Rome, as did many of Jefferson's beliefs about government.

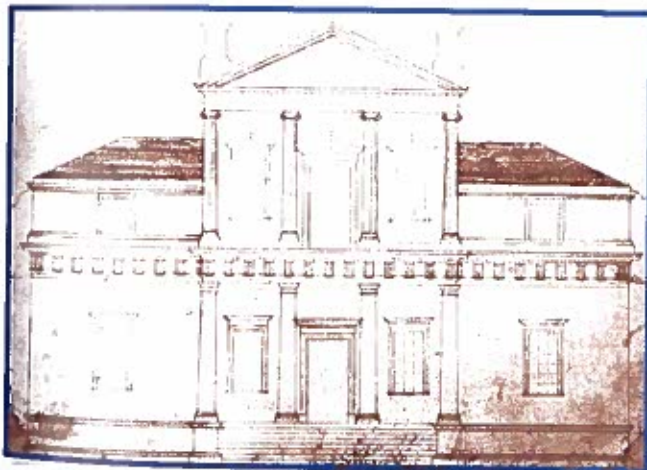


America, 1620–1789

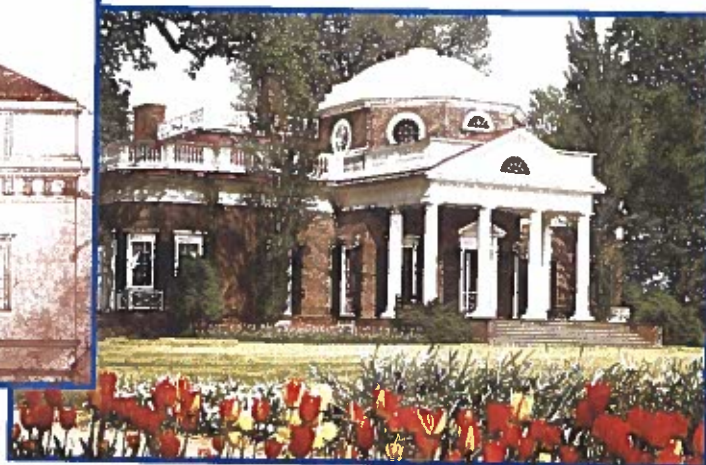
The French Republic The idea of a constitutional republic did not appeal just to French men alone. French women also supported the Revolution, which took place between 1789 and 1793. Some women attended meetings of revolutionary groups and voiced their opinions about affairs of state. Two women in Paris started their own group in 1793, called The Society for Revolutionary Republican Women. Members of this revolutionary club thought of themselves as a family of sisters ready to rush to the defense of their country. Women in patriotic clubs, such as the one pictured here, gathered to discuss the political issues of the day. At one point during the French Revolution, men in Paris outlawed women's political clubs.



In this portrait a French woman is wearing the "bonnet rouge" (red cap) that became a symbol of the French Revolution and of the republic it produced.



This sketch shows the planned front elevation of Jefferson's estate at Monticello, c. 1790s. The finished construction, which differs somewhat from the original design, is shown at right.



Why It Matters Today

The principles of constitutional government and the rule of law developed over centuries. The basic ideals of constitutionalism—personal liberty, representative government, and political checks and balances—continue to affect today's nations.

How does constitutionalism shape the United States today?

CHAPTER

10

1500–1800

Monarchs of Europe



Sir Thomas More, Chancellor of England from 1529 to 1532

1535 Politics

Sir Thomas More is executed for not recognizing Henry VIII as the head of the church in England.

1556–1598 Politics

Philip II rules Spain.

1558–1603 Politics

Elizabeth I reigns in England.

1564 Politics

Russians force Ivan IV to leave Moscow.



A locket commemorating England's victory over the Spanish Armada

1588 Global Events

The English navy defeats the Spanish Armada.

1630 Business and Finance

Public advertising begins in Paris.

1632 Business and Finance

Russia begins a fur trade in Siberia.

1500

1501 Daily Life

Card games increase in popularity all over Europe.

1530s Daily Life

Henry VIII founds the Anglican Church in England.

1563 The Arts

Pieter Brueghel paints *The Tower of Babel*.

c. 1560s Science and Technology

The first printing presses appear in Russia.

1600

1606 The Arts

William Shakespeare writes *King Lear* and *Macbeth*.

1603 Politics

King James I founds the Stuart dynasty in England.



An oil-on-panel painting of the Tudor family

Build on What You Know

In the late 1400s, European society began to change dramatically. Technological advances in mapmaking, navigation instruments, and shipbuilding, and new knowledge of Earth's geography provided Europeans with the means to explore the world beyond Europe. New methods of organizing and conducting business led to widespread economic change as well. Nations began overseas exploration and colonization, and economic and political conditions in Europe led many people to move to the newly founded overseas colonies. In this chapter, you will learn how monarchs rose to power in Europe.



Desk of King Louis XIV

Catherine the Great, empress of Russia



1677
Daily Life

Ice cream becomes a popular dessert in Paris.

1707
Global Events

England and Scotland unite as Great Britain.

1740–1780
Politics

Maria Theresa rules Austria.

1742
The Arts

The first public performance of George Frideric Handel's *Messiah* takes place.

1762–1796
Politics

Catherine the Great rules Russia.

c. 1765
Daily Life

The potato becomes a popular food in Europe.

1700

1686
Politics

Russia declares war on the Ottoman Empire.

1683
Politics

The Ottoman Turks besiege Vienna.

c. 1729–1732
Science and Technology

English scientist Stephen Gray discovers how electricity is conducted.

1756
Global Events

Britain declares war on France.

1756
The Arts

Austrian composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is born.

1800

1796
Science and Technology

English physicians introduce a vaccine against smallpox.



Section of the Catherine Palace, Russia

What's Your Opinion?



Do you **agree** or **disagree** with the following statements? Support your point of view in your journal.

Government A nation cannot survive without a strong central government.

Culture Religious beliefs have little, if any, effect on the degree of unity or disunity that characterizes a particular society.

Economics All citizens of a society should have the same amount of wealth.

SECTION

1

READ TO DISCOVER

- 1 How did Henry IV and Cardinal Richelieu strengthen France?
- 2 How did Louis XIV strengthen the central government?
- 3 Why did Louis XIV go to war, and what were the results?

DEFINE

intendants
divine right of kings
balance of power

IDENTIFY

Henry IV
Cardinal Richelieu
Thirty Years' War
Louis XIV
Jean-Baptiste Colbert
War of the Spanish Succession

WHY IT MATTERS TODAY

Some nations today are still governed by a single ruler. Use **ONICS** or other **current event** sources to find which nations are controlled by dictators or rulers with absolute power. Record your findings in your journal.

CNN Student News.com

France in the Age of Absolutism

The Main Idea

Under the Bourbon kings, France became an absolute monarchy and Europe's leading power.

The Story Continues

Kings became stronger in Europe in the 1500s as the power of the church weakened. A French bishop explained just how strong monarchs were in the eyes of some: "Princes, thus, act as ministers of God, and as His lieutenants on earth. It is through them that He acts on His empire."

Strengthening the Monarchy

From Navarre, a tiny kingdom in the Pyrenees Mountains between Spain and France, Henry IV came to the French throne in 1589. He was the first monarch of a new royal house—the Bourbons. Henry had been a Huguenot, a member of a Protestant minority group. However, he converted to Catholicism to help bring peace and unity to France. "Paris is well worth a mass!" he reportedly remarked. To protect the Huguenots, Henry issued the Edict of Nantes (NANTS). This order guaranteed freedom of worship and political rights and ended the religious wars.

Henry also tried to solve some of France's other major problems. Powerful nobles had weakened the central government of France in the 1500s. Henry worked to control the nobility and regain power.

However, one problem Henry could not fully solve was taxation. The burden of the French tax system was unfairly distributed, and many, including nobles and members of the clergy, were exempt from taxes altogether. People in large cities such as Paris were also exempt from the royal tax. The tax fell most heavily on members of the middle and lower classes. To improve the system, Henry placed the able Duke of Sully in charge of finances. Sully could not fix all the problems with the system, but he did end some of the abuses. More tax money thus went to the French treasury, and it was used to improve industry and trade.

Cardinal Richelieu. Henry IV was murdered in 1610. His son, Louis XIII, was just eight years old at the time. Louis's mother, Marie de Médicis, ruled as regent until Louis came to power in 1617. Louis was sickly and had trouble concentrating. To rule effectively, he chose wise advisers who provided strong leadership. Louis chose **Cardinal Richelieu** (RISH-uhl-oo) to be his chief minister.



Cardinal Richelieu ran the government of France from 1624 until 1642.

Richelieu was a political genius who wanted to make the king supreme in France and France supreme in Europe. To strengthen the monarchy, Richelieu worked to take power away from the nobles and political rights away from the Huguenots. To strengthen France, he encouraged trade and industry.

Richelieu believed that the freedom given to the Huguenots by the Edict of Nantes was dangerous. The Huguenots lived in fortified cities that were like states within a state. They made a strong central government in France impossible. In 1627 Richelieu led military attacks on Huguenot towns. After a year the Huguenots asked for peace. Richelieu still allowed them to practice their religion and hold public office, but he took away their special rights in fortified cities.

Richelieu took further steps to centralize power under the crown. He strengthened the authority of regional representatives of the king. These officials, known as **intendants**, were the monarchy's representatives in the provinces that made up France. Over time, they took administrative and financial power away from regional governors and military leaders and concentrated it in the hands of the king.

The Thirty Years' War. In 1618 the **Thirty Years' War** began in Prague as a Protestant rebellion against the Holy Roman Empire. France, Denmark, and Sweden were all looking for ways to weaken the empire and its ruling family, the Habsburgs. Richelieu saw the war as a great opportunity to strengthen France.

Richelieu worked to keep the war going, but for the most part he kept France out of it directly. Thus, other European countries became weak from fighting while France stayed strong. Most of the war took place in Germany, ruining much of that country. France eventually joined in the fighting. By 1648 the French and their allies had accomplished most of their goals.

The war ended when the countries involved signed the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648. France was strengthened by receiving Alsace, a valuable territory along the Rhine River. The treaty also gave independence to the Netherlands and Switzerland. It made the German princes more or less independent of the Holy Roman Emperor. All these changes weakened the Holy Roman Empire and the Habsburg family.

✓ **READING CHECK: Comparing and Contrasting** How did the methods of Henry IV and Richelieu for strengthening France and the French monarchy compare?

The Sun King

In 1643 Louis XIV became the king of France. He ruled for 72 years, the longest reign in French history. As a boy, Louis XIV lived through the Fronde rebellions, when French nobles and peasants had attacked the central royal government. Perhaps because of this experience, Louis worked to make the king's power absolute.

Versailles. Louis built a huge palace at Versailles (ver-sy), a few miles outside of Paris, and moved the French government there. The beautiful and elaborate palace was so expensive to build that it strained the French economy. Versailles represented the grandeur and power of the monarchy and of France. This was important to Louis



INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

The Thirty Years' War This painting from the 1600s depicts the Battle of Dierenhofen, in which French troops were defeated. Eventually, however, France emerged from the war as a strong nation while much of Germany was devastated by fighting. *What modern weapons of warfare are the soldiers in the center of the picture using?*

because he believed in the **divine right of kings**—that God had chosen him to rule the nation. “*L’état, c’est moi*” (“I am the state”), he proclaimed.

Louis used the palace to control the nobles. He insisted that the most important nobles live at Versailles. In this way, Louis could always keep his eye on them. The nobles could advance only by gaining Louis’s favor.

Louis XIV’s court at Versailles became the ideal for European royalty. Other monarchs soon took on the language and customs of France. Louis himself adopted the sun as his personal symbol. The sun’s rays reached far and wide, just like his power. For this reason, Louis was nicknamed the Sun King.

Domestic and economic policies. For Louis, absolute power meant making most of the important decisions himself. As he once told his officials,

Analyzing Primary Sources

Identifying a Point of View

According to this quote, what role did Louis XIV see for his advisers and ministers?



“You will assist me with your counsels when I ask for them. I request and order you to seal no orders except by my command. I order you not to sign anything, not even a passport without my command; to render account to me personally each day and to favor no one.”

Louis XIV, from *Louis XIV* by John B. Wolf

YOUNG PEOPLE IN HISTORY

The Boy King

Louis XIV became the king of France at the age of four. Although he was surrounded by the luxury of the French court, the first years of his reign were not easy. When he was just nine, Louis had to flee Paris when the Fronde rebellions broke out between the French nobility and the crown. From 1648 to 1652, Louis kept moving through France, suffering from hunger, cold, and fear. The memory of that hardship stayed with Louis forever. He never again trusted the people of Paris or the nobility. **How did Louis XIV’s childhood affect his rule?**



Throughout his long reign, Louis XIV was directly involved in the day-to-day operations of the French government. He also chose able advisers who, for the most part, worked under his direct supervision. One of the best of these was Jean-Baptiste Colbert (kawl-BAIR), an expert in finance. Colbert, a well-educated member of the middle class, followed strong policies to promote economic development in France. He aimed to increase French industry at home and to build French trade abroad. Colbert granted government subsidies to private companies to build new industries or to strengthen existing ones. He placed high tariffs on foreign imports in an effort to protect French businesses, and worked to improve transportation. Colbert also encouraged French companies to establish colonies and to carry on trade with Canada, the West Indies, and East Asia. In addition, he took strong steps to eliminate corruption and waste in the French tax-collection system.

Colbert’s efforts on behalf of the crown met with varying degrees of success. He worked to reform the nation’s tax system by making it more evenly distributed across the population. Colbert’s aim was to make the system more fair by eliminating some of the exemptions granted to the privileged. Under his administration trade and commerce grew, and France became a leading economic power in Europe. Colbert was able to raise government income to pay for economic improvements, the large and powerful French army, and overseas exploration. At the same time France became a leading naval power and a strong force in overseas trade and colonization.

Louis XIV was concerned with religious unity. He believed that the Huguenots disturbed the unity of France and weakened the authority of the central government. Thus, in 1685 he did away with the Edict of Nantes, ending France’s policy of tolerance for Protestants. More than 200,000 Huguenots fled France rather than become Catholics. Because the Huguenots had been productive citizens, their loss weakened France in the long run.

✓ **READING CHECK: Identifying Cause and Effect** How did the behavior and policies of Louis XIV strengthen the monarchy but hurt France in some ways?

The Wars of Louis XIV

Louis reorganized and increased the size of France's military. Soldiers were well trained and discipline was strict. By the early 1700s the French had a force of about 400,000 soldiers—the most powerful army in Europe.

Fighting for new territory. Louis believed France's security depended on the country having natural frontiers. Much of France already had such borders. The Atlantic Ocean, the Pyrenees Mountains, the Alps, and the Mediterranean Sea surrounded much of France. Louis wanted to extend France's territory east to the Rhine River to form another natural border. To accomplish this, he fought four wars between 1667 and 1713.

Louis's goals alarmed other European nations, leading many to ally with one another against France. During the 1660s and the 1670s, the Netherlands, England, and Sweden formed alliances against France, as did Austria, Brandenburg, and Spain. These countries worked to achieve a **balance of power**, in which countries have equal strength in order to prevent any one country from dominating the others.

The wars took a toll on France's resources. After Louis's third war ended in 1679, France was under great financial strain.

War of the Spanish Succession. Louis XIV's last war was the **War of the Spanish Succession**. It was fought over who would become the next king of Spain. The last Spanish Habsburg king died in 1700, leaving the throne to Philip V, Louis's grandson. The other European nations did not like the idea of both France and Spain being

The golden fountain at Louis XIV's palace of Versailles symbolizes the French monarchy at its height.



The Growth of France under Louis XIV, 1643–1715

Interpreting Maps Louis XIV made France a large and powerful nation and added to its territory.

■ **Skills Assessment:** **1. Physical Systems** What natural boundaries surrounded much of France? **2. Drawing Inferences** What city in southeastern France remained outside of Louis's control? Why might that be so?





Louis XIV encouraged improvements in much of French society, from art and literature to transportation.

under Bourbon rulers. They battled Louis's forces in Europe, in North America, and at sea. The French met defeat after defeat. Finally Louis agreed to a settlement in 1713.

The war ended with the Treaty of Utrecht, an important document for both Europe and America. The treaty recognized Louis's grandson as king of Spain, but it provided that the French and Spanish monarchies could never be united. The treaty also gave French lands in North America to Great Britain.

Louis XIV's legacy. With the Treaty of Utrecht, France began to lose some of the empire it had built up in the 1500s. Before Louis's reign, French explorers such as Jacques Cartier had already made several voyages to North America. Samuel de Champlain had founded the city of Quebec, and several other settlements were established in the St. Lawrence Valley and the Great Lakes region. The French ran a profitable fur trade and fishing industry in North America.

Under Louis XIV, the French explorer René-Robert Cavelier de La Salle sailed down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, claiming the inland region of North America for France. He named this area Louisiana in honor of Louis XIV. The French also occupied Haiti and other West Indian islands. They set up colonies in Asia and controlled part of India.

Louis XIV's wars, however, took a toll. The continuing military effort cost many lives and placed a heavy strain on the French treasury. Yet despite his setbacks, Louis made France a very powerful nation. During these years Great Britain became a major colonial power. Within Europe, however, France was viewed by many as the leading continental power.

After Louis died in 1715, the nobles won back many of the powers he had taken from them. Louis's great-grandson, Louis XV, became king and ruled from 1715 to 1774. Louis XV and his successor, Louis XVI, were comparatively weak rulers. The French government appeared stable, but in fact the royal authority was in decline.

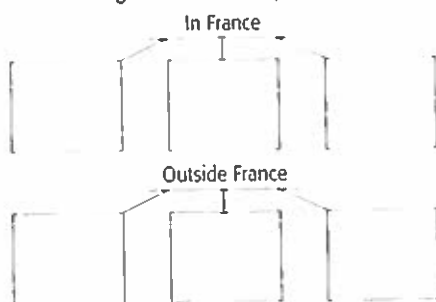
✓ **READING CHECK: Evaluating** In what ways did France both benefit and suffer as a result of the wars Louis XIV started?

SECTION 1 REVIEW

1. **Define** and explain the significance:
intendants
divine right of kings
balance of power

2. **Identify** and explain the significance:
Henry IV
Cardinal Richelieu
Thirty Years' War
Louis XIV
Jean-Baptiste Colbert
War of the Spanish Succession

3. **Analyzing information** Copy the model below. Use it to list steps that Louis XIV took both within and outside of France to strengthen the country.



4. **Finding the Main Idea**

- In what ways did Louis XIV's approach to controlling the French nobility differ from that taken by Cardinal Richelieu?
- What role did the balance of power play in Europe when Louis XIV reigned?
- Were the wars that France fought under Louis XIV good for the country? Explain your answer.

5. **Writing and Critical Thinking**

Problem Solving Write a dialogue between Cardinal Richelieu and Marie de Medici about how much power Richelieu should have as Louis XIII's chief minister.

Consider:

- how old Louis XIII was at that time
- what Marie de Medici may have wanted
- what France needed at that time
- Richelieu's aims



Homework Practice Online

keyword: SH3 HP10

SECTION

2

READ TO DISCOVER

- 1 In what ways was Russia isolated from western Europe?
- 2 How did Peter the Great use his power to change Russia?
- 3 How did Catherine the Great expand Russia's territory?

IDENTIFY

Michael Romanov
Peter the Great
Catherine the Great

WHY IT MATTERS TODAY

Peter and Catherine the Great were strong, absolutist rulers. Today Russia does not have such a strong ruler. Use **Q&A** or other **current event** sources to learn about how Russia is currently ruled. Record your findings in your journal.

CNN Student News.com

Russia in the Age of Absolutism

The Main Idea

Under two great rulers, Peter and Catherine, Russia became a westernized and powerful nation.

The Story Continues

Louis XIV had his Versailles, but in 1703 the Russian czar Peter the Great had an entire city. St. Petersburg, Russia's "window to the West," was built to show how Peter modeled his government, as well as much of Russian society, after the western European monarchies. The wide boulevards, magnificent palaces, and outstanding examples of architecture and engineering characteristic of St. Petersburg make for a beautiful city even today.

Isolation and a New Dynasty

Several factors, both cultural and geographic, separated Russia from western Europe. For one, before 1480 much of Russia had been under Mongol rule for about 200 years, and thus had an Asian influence. For another, Western civilization had reached Russia through Constantinople and the Byzantine Empire, not from western Europe itself. Thus Russia's religion was Eastern Orthodox rather than Roman Catholic or Protestant. In addition, Russia used the Cyrillic alphabet. This made it hard to communicate with the rest of Europe, which used the Roman alphabet.

Most importantly, Russia's geography separated it from the rest of Europe. The country was almost entirely landlocked. The stronger kingdoms of Sweden and Poland blocked Russia off from the Baltic Sea. To the south, the Ottoman Turks controlled the coast of the Black Sea. To the west, the vast plains of Poland and eastern Europe hurt trade and commercial contact with Europeans. None of Russia's rivers flowed into the seas where trade took place.

Like some monarchs in western Europe, however, Ivan the Terrible had centered absolute power and authority on himself—the czar. After Ivan died in 1584, Russia went through a period of unrest. Nobles fought for power, and neighboring countries invaded. Then in 1613, the Russian national assembly elected **Michael Romanov** to be czar. Romanov was the grandnephew of Ivan IV. The

Romanov family was large, powerful, and wealthy. It traced its origins to a nobleman who had lived in Moscow during the 1300s. Romanov czars ruled Russia for the next 300 years, during which the country became a leading European power.

The Romanovs sought to build the power of the czar. They suppressed protests by a religious group called the Old Believers, who opposed recent church reforms. The Romanovs established relations with groups of Cossack peoples who lived in southern Russia and the Ukraine. Over time, these people came under Moscow's rule.



The Cap of Monomach, pictured here, was used to crown czars from 1498 to 1682. It is studded with gems and trimmed with sable.

Thus the Romanovs continued and strengthened absolutism in Russia. In 1682 Peter I became czar at the age of 10. At first he shared power with his half brother and half sister. Then in 1689 Peter became the sole leader of Russia.

✓ **READING CHECK: Summarizing** What factors kept Russia isolated from the rest of Europe in the 1500s and 1600s?

Peter the Great

Czar Peter I, or **Peter the Great**, ruled Russia until 1725. Like Ivan, he could be ruthless. Yet Peter was also a leader of great vision. Above all, he believed that Russia had to become more like the rest of Europe.

Peter's foreign mission. One of Peter's major goals was to end Russia's landlocked situation. He wanted to acquire warm-water ports on the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea. However, these areas were controlled by the Ottoman Empire. To defeat the Turks, Peter needed a stronger Russia. He also knew that he would need help from western Europe.

In 1697 Peter, disguised as a private citizen, visited several western European countries. Peter's goal was to negotiate an alliance against the Ottoman Turks. He failed in this goal, but he learned many things about the West. He met with leading scientists and artisans. He even worked as a carpenter in a Dutch shipyard to learn about shipbuilding.

Westernizing Russia. Peter reorganized Russia along western European lines. Influenced by France, Peter improved his army's training and weaponry. In 1700 he started a long war with Sweden. When Russia finally won in 1721, it gained territory on the east coast of the Gulf of Finland. Now Russia had access to the Baltic Sea. In this new territory Peter built a completely new city, St. Petersburg. He moved the capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg, closer to the nations of western Europe. St. Petersburg represented the new, westernized Russia. Peter undertook a major building program to construct the city along Western architectural styles. He wanted St. Petersburg to be viewed as the capital of a progressive nation.

Westernization included social changes. Women became less socially isolated and took a greater part in the community. Peter forced the nobles to shave off their long beards and dress in European styles. Also important were the changes Peter made to Russia's government and economy. He modernized the army and reformed the government's administration. He also encouraged manufacturing and foreign trade.



Understanding Peter the Great

When you study history, you read primary and secondary sources to understand the facts of an event or the actions of a historical person. Behind those facts or those actions, however, is even more information. By reading "between the lines," you can find information that is only implied. Reading between the lines involves using reasoning ability to identify something that the writer does not actually state. This identification is an inference. Such a process is often very useful in understanding a historical person's personality. You can often infer things about the person from his or her actions.

Portrait of Peter the Great dressed as a shipwright



Primary and Secondary Sources

The passage below includes both primary and secondary information about Peter the Great.

Believing that the best way to learn was by doing, Peter traveled to the West, where, for example, he worked in a Dutch shipyard to learn shipbuilding. Likewise, in England he impressed his hosts with his willingness to work with his hands. As one bishop recorded:

"He is mechanically turned, and seems designed by nature rather to be a ship carpenter than a great prince; this was his chief study and exercise while he stayed here; he wrought much with his own hands, and made all about him work at the models of ships."

This image depicts Peter the Great (front) studying the elements of shipbuilding.



Skills Reminder

To draw inferences, determine the main idea or literal interpretation of the writing. Then look for clues that suggest additional meaning. Such clues might take the form of key phrases, emotional words, or active and colorful descriptions. These may signal that additional meaning is buried "between the lines" of the document. Add these clues to your original understanding of the document to create a revised interpretation based on both the stated ideas and the implied ideas. Finally, analyze the document to develop conclusions.

Skills Practice

- 1 Read the primary and secondary sources above. You might also use the images of Peter to infer additional meaning. Then write two or three descriptions about Peter the Great that are not directly stated. What type of man was he? What type of monarch was he?
- 2 Read a political article in the newspaper or listen to a televised news program that focuses on a political issue. Then list several facts and any inferences you can draw from the article or program.

HISTORY MAKER



**Peter the Great
(1672–1725)**

Peter the Great used his absolute authority to change his country. Under his rule Russia became a major European power, able to compete with most western European nations. **How did Peter change Russia's standing with the rest of the world?**

Analyzing Primary Sources

Identifying Bias Do you think the archbishop could be trusted to speak for all Russians? Why might some people who lived under Peter's rule disagree with the archbishop?



“We are burying Peter the Great! Contrary to everybody's wishes and hopes he has come to his life's end, he who has been the cause of our innumerable good fortunes and joys; who has raised Russia as if from among the dead and elevated her to such heights of power and glory; . . . He was your Samson, Russia . . . He was your Moses . . . O Russia, he was your Solomon, who received from the Lord reason and wisdom in great plenty. . . . Most distinguished man! Can a short oration encompass his immeasurable glory?”

Feofan Prokopovich, from *Peter the Great Changes Russia*, edited by Marc Raeff

✓ **READING CHECK: Identifying Cause and Effect** How did Peter's rule change Russia?

Catherine the Great

Peter was succeeded by his second wife, Catherine I. Other Romanov rulers followed. Peter's grandson, Peter III, married Catherine II, a German princess. Peter III was unpopular and in 1762 was murdered by nobles who supported Catherine II. Known as Catherine the Great, she ruled from 1762 to 1796.

Catherine's policies. Catherine supported art, science, literature, and theater. These efforts meant nothing, however, to most Russians, who lived in great poverty and ignorance. In fact, Catherine extended serfdom into new Russian territories. The common people therefore remained poor. The nobles, meanwhile, thrived and became more westernized. Many began speaking French and lost touch with the Russian people.

Catherine's real greatness and her most important contributions to Russia's development lay in her foreign policy. She continued the expansion begun by Peter the Great. Russia still wanted control of the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea. In a successful war against the Turks, Catherine gained control of most of the northern shore of the Black Sea and the region of the Crimea.

Poland. Catherine also gained new territory to the west. The kingdom of Poland was large but weak. Polish nobles argued with each other over electing a king. Their legislature was not efficient. Historically, moreover, Poland had seen much conflict with people of different ethnic and religious backgrounds. This tended to promote suspicion of others. Most Poles were Roman Catholic, and their leaders often discriminated against other groups. Sometimes these minority groups would ask Prussia, Austria, or Russia for help. In 1772 these three nations took advantage of Poland's weakened condition. All three seized slices of Polish territory for themselves in an action known as the First Partition of Poland.

Polish attempts to strengthen their nation failed. In 1793 Russia and Prussia took over more Polish lands in the Second Partition. With the Third Partition in 1795, Russia, Prussia, and Austria divided what was left. Poland disappeared from the map of Europe until 1919.

**Holt
Researcher**



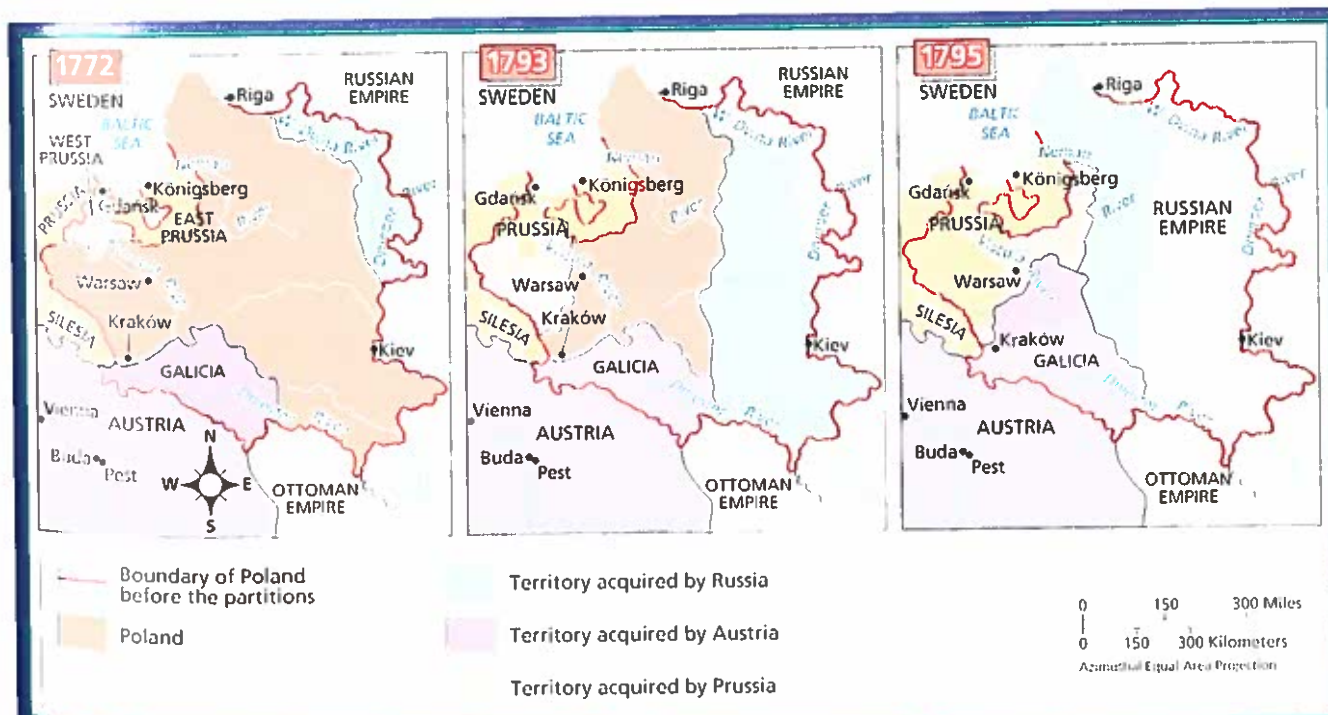
go.hrw.com

KEYWORD: Holt Researcher

FreeFind:

Catherine the Great

After reading more about Catherine the Great on the Holt Researcher, write a short essay describing her political, economic, and cultural influence on Russia.



The Partitions of Poland, 1772–1795

Interpreting Maps Poland was divided among Russia, Austria, and Prussia in a series of three partitions.

Skills Assessment: The World in Spatial Terms By 1795, which country had acquired most of Poland?

HISTORY MAKER



**Catherine The Great
(1729–1796)**

Although born in Germany, Catherine the Great dedicated herself to Russia and its growth. She was in touch with western European ideas about political reforms. She considered a new law code that would make all people equal before the law.

However, Catherine knew that her power depended on the support of the Russian nobles. Thus, instead of focusing on social reforms within Russia, Catherine concentrated on making Russia one of the great European powers. **What political factor influenced Catherine's decisions about affairs within Russia?**

With her successes in the Black Sea and Poland, Catherine added more than 200,000 square miles to her empire. Russia's borders now reached well into central Europe. Russia had become a force to consider in the European balance of power.

Expansion eastward. Russia's expansion differed from that of western European nations. Instead of expanding overseas, Russia successfully expanded overland. Even before Catherine, Russian settlers, led by Cossacks, moved eastward. In 1581 the Cossacks captured the Mongol city of Sibir. This gave Russia access to Siberia, the huge region east of the Ural Mountains. Here, a rich fur trade attracted growing numbers of settlers. Much like the pioneers of the American West, the early Russian settlers in Siberia built small posts for trade and defense. Despite the harsh climate of the region, many of these settlements thrived and became important links in Russia's continuing economic development. The opening of Siberia, with its wealth of natural resources and its vast space, added much to Russia's growing power and influence.

At the Amur River, Russians came into contact with the Chinese, who resisted Russian expansion into their lands. In 1689 the two nations signed a treaty that fixed the Amur River as the border between them and established trade relations.

By 1741 the Russians had crossed the Bering Strait to North America. They set up a colony in Alaska. Later Russian trading posts expanded southward.

✓ **READING CHECK: Drawing Inferences** In what ways was Catherine more skilled in foreign, rather than domestic, policy?



Catherine the Great's horse-drawn coach reflected the luxury and wealth of the Russian court.

SECTION 2 REVIEW

- 1. Identify** and explain the significance:
Michael Romanov
Peter the Great
Catherine the Great

- 2. Comparing and Contrasting** Make a chart like the one below. List the strengths and the weaknesses of Peter the Great and Catherine the Great.

Peter	Catherine
<u>Strengths</u>	<u>Strengths</u>
<u>Weaknesses</u>	<u>Weaknesses</u>

- 3. Finding the Main Idea**

- How did Russia overcome its isolation from Europe?
- In what ways were Peter and Catherine the Great absolute monarchs?

- 4. Writing and Critical Thinking**

Supporting a Point of View Write a brief essay from the point of view of the serfs in Russia under Catherine the Great. Explain why, in your opinion, Catherine was not "great."

Consider:

- how conditions changed for Russian serfs under Catherine's rule
- the gap between Catherine's treatment of the nobility and the serfs
- why Catherine might be considered "great"



Homework Practice Online

keyword: SH3 HP10

SECTION

3

READ TO DISCOVER

- 1 How did the Habsburgs gain and hold power?
- 2 How did the Hohenzollerns rise to power?
- 3 What factors contributed to the conflicts between Prussia and Austria?

IDENTIFY

Maria Theresa
Pragmatic Sanction
Great Elector
Frederick William I
Frederick the Great
Diplomatic Revolution
Seven Years' War

WHY IT MATTERS TODAY

The map of Europe has been drawn and redrawn almost countless times. Use **OWS** or other **current event** sources to compare national boundaries today with those mapped in this chapter. Record your findings in your journal.

OWS
Student
News.com

Central Europe in the Age of Absolutism

The Main Idea
The Habsburgs of Austria and the Hohenzollerns of Prussia vied for power in Central Europe.

The Story Continues *The Habsburgs had risen from a family of local princes with little influence beyond their immediate region to become one of the most powerful families in Europe and the rulers of Austria. A typical day in the life of one Habsburg monarch of Austria, Maria Theresa, meant consulting with ministers, giving audience to courtiers and visitors, reading, and spending time with family, including her numerous children.*

Habsburg Austria

The Austrian Habsburgs lost much territory in Germany during the Thirty Years' War in the early 1600s. Over the next 100 years, however, they acquired new lands, both from the Turks and as a result of the Treaty of Utrecht. The Habsburg empire now stretched into the Balkans, Hungary, and the Italian Peninsula.

In 1740 the Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI died, leaving only his 23-year-old daughter **Maria Theresa** to inherit Austria and the other Habsburg lands. In some of these lands the law stated that the inheritance had to go to a male. Therefore, before his death Charles urged other European rulers to accept a statement called the **Pragmatic Sanction**. This agreement would allow Maria Theresa to inherit all the Habsburg lands. The laws of the Holy Roman Empire also prevented her from being elected empress. She became empress in 1745 when her husband was elected emperor.

Maria Theresa's empire was a patchwork of regions and peoples. It included Belgians, Bohemians, Croatians, Germans, Hungarians, Italians, Poles, Romanians, Serbs, and Slovenes. This variety led to many conflicts of language, religion, and nationality. Several German states became resentful of the Habsburgs' power. For example, Bavaria, which is located in southern Germany, jealously guarded its lands and independence. At times, Bavaria allied with France against the Habsburgs. Austria's chief rival was the small but rising north German state of Brandenburg-Prussia. The character and size of the Habsburg empire, with its geographic, cultural, and historic diversity, made it extremely difficult to rule effectively.

✓ READING CHECK: Drawing Inferences

What factors made it difficult for the Habsburgs to rule?

Maria Theresa made improvements in education, medicine, and military affairs.



DAILY LIFE

Dressing for Success

Frederick I was not the only monarch who tried to copy the style of Louis XIV. When France was the greatest power on the continent, Louis XIV's style of clothing was copied throughout Europe. Royalty and nobles mirrored the French king with elaborate wigs and rich fabrics. Color and pattern were very important.

How is the clothing style of Frederick I in the image at right similar to that of Louis XIV below?



Louis XIV

The Rise of the Hohenzollerns

Brandenburg-Prussia, a small north German state ruled by the Hohenzollern family, became Austria's chief rival. The Hohenzollerns were an ambitious family who had originally ruled a small territory in southern Germany. However, they wanted to increase their power and gain more land. One branch of the family settled in Brandenburg, in northern Germany. The ruler of Brandenburg eventually became an elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

Many of the Hohenzollerns were Protestants. During the Reformation they seized lands that had once belonged to the Catholic Church in their territories. By 1648 they ruled several territories in Germany, including Prussia, which bordered the Baltic Sea.

One of the greatest Hohenzollern rulers was Frederick William, called the **Great Elector**. He ruled Brandenburg-Prussia at the end of the Thirty Years' War. After the war he worked to rebuild his state. Frederick William unified the armies of all his lands into one strong force. He also improved the tax system, agriculture, industry, and transportation.

In 1688 Frederick I succeeded the Great Elector as ruler. From then on, all the Hohenzollern lands in northern Germany were unified in practice under the rule of Prussia. This greatly consolidated Hohenzollern power. Frederick I gained the title of King of Prussia. He tried to imitate Louis XIV of France, maintaining a large, lavish court.

Frederick William I. In 1713 Frederick I's son became king. **Frederick William I** did not like French ways. He ended much of his father's lavish spending. Instead, Frederick William I used the money to make Prussia stronger. He doubled the size of the Prussian army and made it the most efficient fighting force in Europe.

Prussian society in general was militarized under the king, who overhauled the government and brought the state as a whole under his control. "At the table," his daughter once wrote, "nothing else was talked of but economy and soldiers." Frederick William ensured that the Prussian army was well equipped and thoroughly trained. Discipline within the army was rigid, punishments were harsh, and soldiers were expected to obey orders instantly.

By 1740 the Prussian army was among the most powerful military forces in Europe. It had become a well-designed tool with which Prussia could both defend its borders and expand its interests.

Frederick William I also created an efficient system of government for Prussia. Tax collecting and government spending were carefully planned. Frederick William I also encouraged trade and the development of new industries. Believing that all children should have a primary education, he required that all parents send their children to school.



The coronation of Frederick I (shown holding crown)

Frederick the Great. Frederick William I worried that his son, Frederick II, did not seem interested in military or government affairs. Instead the youth wrote poetry, played the flute, and read philosophy. The king used harsh methods, including prison, to try to change his son. Once Frederick II and a companion tried to escape Prussia, but both were caught. King Frederick William I forced his son to watch as the friend was executed.

Despite Frederick William's fears, Frederick II turned out to be an even stronger ruler than his father. He became king of Prussia in 1740, the same year Maria Theresa became the ruler of Austria. Frederick II, or **Frederick the Great**, as he came to be called, was highly intelligent and worked to expand the territory and prestige of Prussia.

✓ **READING CHECK: Finding the Main Idea** What did the Hohenzollerns hope to accomplish? Were they successful?

Conflict Between Prussia and Austria

Frederick William I had signed the Pragmatic Sanction allowing Maria Theresa to inherit all the Habsburg lands. Shortly after becoming king, however, Frederick II marched his powerful Prussian army into Silesia, one of Maria Theresa's most valuable territories. Prussia had only a weak claim to Silesia, but Frederick the Great wanted the territory for its farmland and iron deposits.

The Prussians seized Silesia easily. This conquest started the War of the Austrian Succession, which lasted from 1740 to 1748. On one side Bavaria, Spain, and France joined Prussia to fight Austria, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Russia. Austria and its allies lost, and Silesia was ceded to Prussia.

The Diplomatic Revolution. After the War of the Austrian Succession, a major "reversal of alliances" occurred in Europe. This shift was known as the **Diplomatic Revolution**. Ever since the time of Louis XIV, Austria and Great Britain had been allied against the French. In 1756, however, Great Britain allied itself with Prussia. To keep Prussia from becoming too powerful, France joined with Austria and Russia. A new balance of power saw France and Austria opposed to Prussia and Great Britain.



The Hohenzollerns

1640–1688

Frederick William,
the Great Elector

1688–1713

Frederick I

1713–1740

Frederick William I

1740–1786

Frederick II (the Great)

Interpreting the Chart

Between 1640 and 1786, Hohenzollern rulers added substantially to the strength and efficiency of Prussia's government. *What might be inferred about support for Hohenzollern rule on the basis of this chart?*

INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

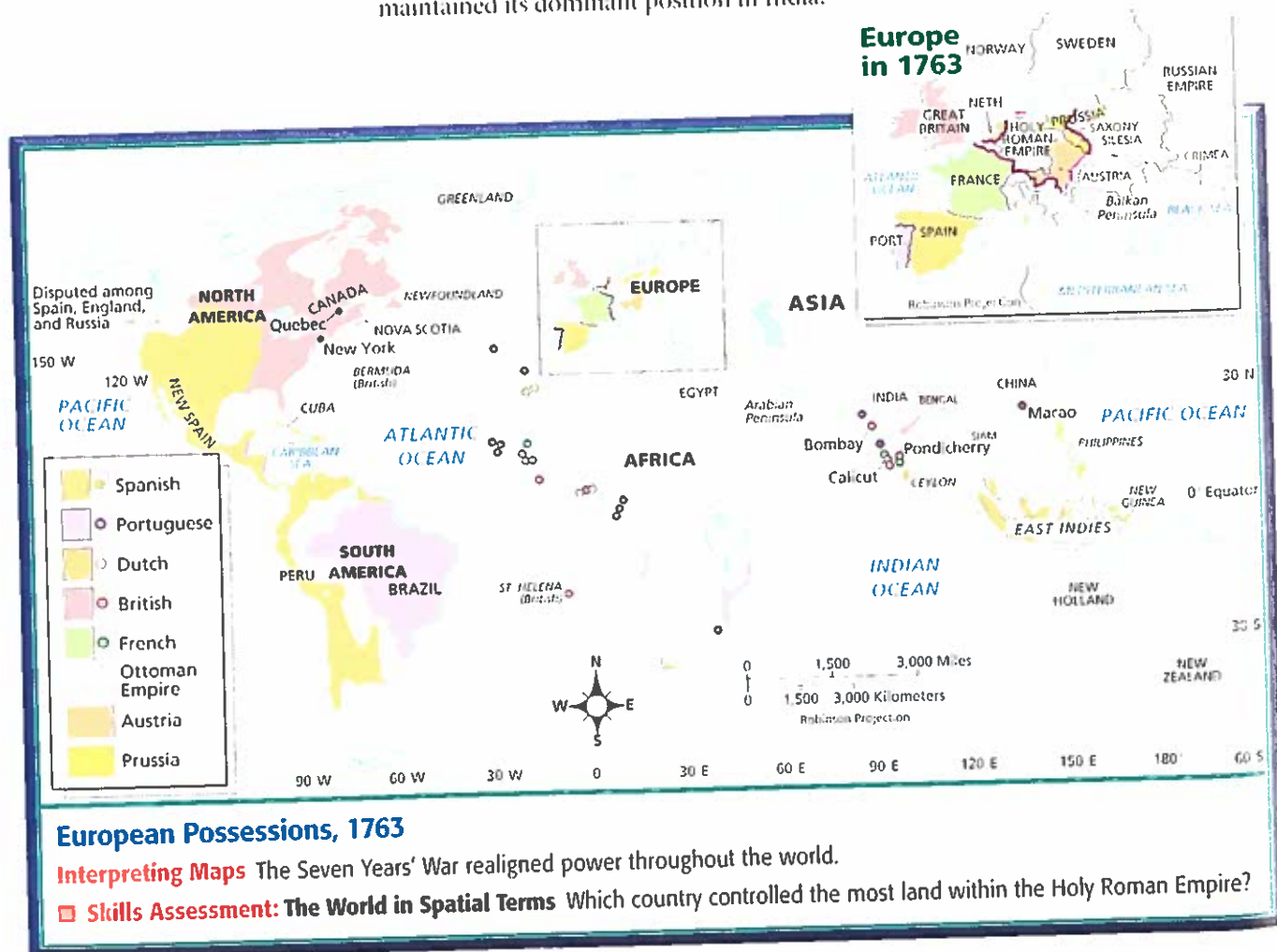
Prussian troops In this painting, Frederick the Great inspects his troops. *What impression does this painting create of the Prussian army?*

The Seven Years' War. These rivalries led to another major European war called the Seven Years' War, which lasted from 1756 to 1763. Almost all of Europe became involved in this war. Battles took place on the continent and in European colonies overseas. In fact, the fighting actually began in North America, where it was called the French and Indian War.

Major alliances characterized the Seven Years' War. Prussia was supported by Great Britain, while Austria formed partnerships with France and Russia. In 1757 Frederick II's Prussian army defeated the French forces in Saxony and prevented Austria from reclaiming Silesia. Two years later, however, in 1759, the Prussians were badly defeated by a combined Austrian-Russian force.

Frederick struggled to regain the upper hand. His efforts met with success when mistrust and financial problems began to weaken the alliance that opposed him. At the same time, Prussia's British allies won several major victories against the French in Canada and India. A turning point was reached when the Empress of Russia, Elizabeth, died. Her successor, Czar Peter III, was a great admirer of Frederick II and had no desire to continue supporting Prussia's enemies. He broke from the alliance with Austria and France and, in 1762, made a separate peace with Prussia. At the same time, Britain's new ruler, King George III, made clear his intention to withdraw from the global conflict.

The Seven Years' War ended with no clear winner. A treaty signed in 1763 confirmed Prussia's hold on Silesia—a great loss for Austria. In that same year, the Treaty of Paris gave most of France's North American colonies to Britain, which also maintained its dominant position in India.



The years of peace. The Seven Years' War had caused widespread destruction and loss of life in many parts of Europe, North America, and India. Prussia and Russia had drained their treasuries during the war. Prussia also had lost many people. As they realized the costs of war in both lives and wealth, the European powers became reluctant to fight again. A period of peace descended on a war-weary Europe that was eager to recover. Nevertheless, European monarchs continued to search for ways to expand their national boundaries, find new sources of wealth, and extend their powers.

In Prussia, Frederick the Great had spent the first 23 years of his reign at war. He spent the next 23 years working to rebuild and strengthen his kingdom. Frederick had great organizational skills and governed Prussia effectively. He expanded and improved public education and the already excellent Prussian civil service system. He also made important legal and court reforms and encouraged economic development through increased trade and manufacturing. Frederick also supported tolerance for religious minorities. Under his leadership, Prussia regained the economic prosperity it had lost during the Seven Years' War.

Prussia also continued to gain new territory during these years. Frederick the Great helped to bring about the First Partition of Poland. By acquiring Polish territory along the Baltic coast, Frederick linked Prussia with East Prussia. By the time Frederick the Great died in 1786, Prussia had emerged as a major European economic and political power.



Frederick the Great (center) and his nobles are shown here dining at the Prussian palace with the French philosopher Voltaire (leaning forward at left) as a special guest.

✓ **READING CHECK: Identifying Cause and Effect** What effect did the Prussian invasion of Silesia have on Europe?

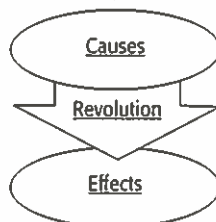
SECTION 3 REVIEW

1. **Identify** and explain the significance:

Maria Theresa
Pragmatic Sanction
Great Elector
Frederick William I
Frederick the Great
Diplomatic Revolution
Seven Years' War

2. **Identifying Cause and Effect**

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to explain the causes and effects of the Diplomatic Revolution.



3. **Finding the Main Idea**

- In what ways were the Habsburgs and the Hohenzollerns driven by similar motives?
- How did Frederick William I differ from his father?

4. **Writing and Critical Thinking**

Decision Making Write a paragraph examining whether Frederick the Great was justified in invading Silesia.

Consider:

- how Austria had come to possess Silesia
- whether or not Prussia had any claim to the territory
- why Frederick the Great wanted Silesia



Homework Practice Online

keyword: SH3 HP10

SECTION

4

The English Monarchy

READ TO DISCOVER

- 1 How did Mary Tudor rule England?
- 2 How did Elizabeth I rule England?
- 3 Why did James I have trouble ruling England?

DEFINE

gentry
burgesses

IDENTIFY

"Bloody Mary"
Elizabeth I
Mary Queen of Scots
Spanish Armada
Puritans
James I

WHY IT MATTERS TODAY

England today maintains its monarchy, although it is different from the monarchy of Elizabeth I. Use **current event** sources to find out how much power the British monarchy has today as compared with the 1600s. Record your findings in your journal.

CNN.com

The Main Idea
Monarchs in England tried to rule with absolute power, but met with serious opposition from Parliament.

The Story Continues "I am your anointed Queen. I will never be by violence constrained to do anything." So goes a famous statement by Queen Elizabeth I, one of England's strongest monarchs. Yet in England, unlike countries on the continent, the absolute monarchy would never quite take hold.

The House of Tudor

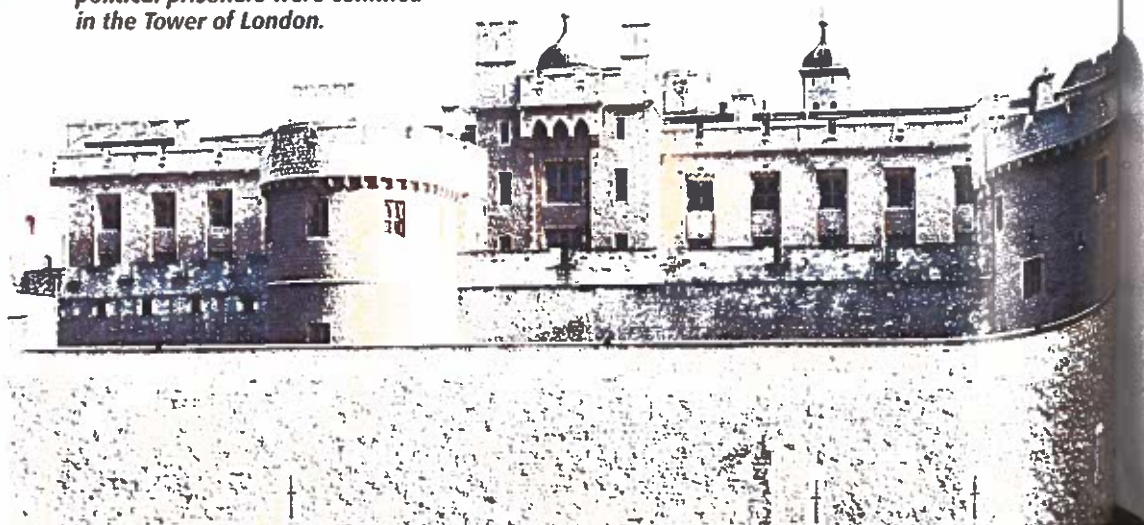
In the late 1400s a new royal family, the Tudors, became England's rulers. The Tudors tried to increase their power in England just as the rulers of France and Spain had. The first Tudor king was Henry VII, who made England stable and prosperous. His son, Henry VIII, established a new official church for England, the Anglican Church, when the Roman Catholic pope would not grant him a divorce. Henry's sickly son, Edward VI, succeeded him but ruled for only six years.

Mary I, the oldest daughter of Henry VIII, took the throne in 1553 to become the first reigning queen of England. Mary, a devoted Catholic, was determined to make England a Catholic nation again. Her Protestant subjects were outraged when Mary married Philip II of Spain. Philip had helped lead the Counter-Reformation against Protestantism.

The queen did not lack courage or a sense of kindness. Nevertheless, she proved to be utterly ruthless in her aim to destroy the Anglican Church. Mary tried to do away with clergy who did not follow the laws of the Catholic Church. She had more than 300 people burned at the stake, including Thomas Cranmer, the archbishop of Canterbury. These persecutions earned Mary the nickname "Bloody Mary" and provoked rebellion. They also failed to destroy Protestantism in England.

✓ **READING CHECK: Problem Solving** How did Mary Tudor try to promote Catholicism in England? Why do you think her efforts failed?

During the reign of the Tudors, political prisoners were confined in the Tower of London.



The Reign of Elizabeth I

When Mary I died in 1558, her Protestant half-sister **Elizabeth I** became queen. Elizabeth was an able politician who used the monarchy and Parliament to prevent conflict and to strengthen Protestantism. Elizabeth was also in touch with the English people. As the early twentieth century writer Lytton Strachey described her,



“[T]he ordinary Englishman saw in King Hal’s full-blooded daughter a Queen after his own heart. She swore; she spat; she struck with her fist when she was angry; she roared with laughter when she was amused. . . . A radiant atmosphere of humour coloured and softened the harsh lines of her destiny.”

Lytton Strachey, *Elizabeth and Essex: A Tragic History*

Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots. In a monarchy, the oldest child usually inherits the throne. Elizabeth, however, never married and had no children. Her closest relative and heir was Catholic—Mary Stuart, the queen of Scotland, who was also known as **Mary Queen of Scots**. The idea of another Catholic queen horrified English Protestants. However, it also delayed the plans of Philip II of Spain to invade England. He had been planning to force a Catholic ruler on the English people.

When Mary fled to England in 1568 to escape problems in Scotland, Elizabeth put her in prison. Later Mary plotted with Philip II’s ambassadors in England to kill Elizabeth and seize the throne. Elizabeth found out about the plan and ordered Mary’s death. In 1587 the Scottish queen was beheaded. Philip II, meanwhile, was angered by English raiders at sea and by the help Elizabeth gave to Protestants in his lands. He planned another invasion of England.

The Spanish Armada. In 1588 Philip launched a fleet of 130 ships toward England. This **Spanish Armada** was so impressive that it was called the Invincible Armada.

The English sent out their whole fleet to meet the Spanish Armada. The English ships were smaller and swifter, and their guns could shoot faster and farther than those on the Spanish ships. As a result, the English slipped through the Spanish formation of ships and damaged and sank some of the lumbering vessels. The Spanish tried to escape to the North Sea and then sail back around the British Isles. Storms, navigation errors, and lack of supplies worked against them. Many Spanish ships crashed on the shores of Scotland and Ireland. Only about half of the Invincible Armada made it back to Spain. After this defeat, Spain was no longer a threat to England, and Elizabeth’s Protestant rule was secure. However, she still faced two major problems at home.

Religious problems. Religion still caused unrest in England. Henry VIII had broken with the pope when he made Anglicanism the religion of England. However, some people thought Henry had not gone far enough. They wanted to “purify” the new church even more. These people, called **Puritans**, or Separatists, objected to the fact that the Anglican Church kept some Catholic practices. For example, the Anglican Church had bishops and Anglican priests dressed in traditional vestments. Puritans thought these and other Anglican customs were too similar to those of the Catholic Church.

Elizabeth and other Tudor monarchs thought that religious disunity threatened England. They wanted to unite their subjects under the Anglican faith. Therefore, the Tudors persecuted not only Catholics but also non-Anglican Protestants, including the Puritans. For example, people who did not attend the Anglican Church had to pay fines. This angered the Puritans and failed to end the disputes. The Puritans became

Holt Researcher



go.hrw.com

KEYWORD: Holt Researcher

FreeFind: Mary I

Elizabeth I

After reading more about Mary I and Elizabeth I on the Holt Researcher, create a compare-and-contrast chart listing the political, economic, and cultural influence they each had on England.

HISTORY MAKER



Elizabeth I
(1533–1603)

Brave and shrewd, Elizabeth I was one of the greatest rulers in English history. She changed England from an island kingdom to a world power.

Elizabeth never married because she did not want to lose her power or tie England to a foreign country. Elizabeth’s self-confidence gave the English a deep sense of national pride and made her one of England’s most enduring symbols. **Why did Elizabeth never marry?**

Then & Now

The Globe Theatre

In ancient Greece and Rome, plays were staged in large open-air arenas. By the time of Elizabethan England, however, special buildings—theaters—were constructed for plays. The most famous theater in history is the Globe Theatre of London, which was built in the 1500s. Most of William Shakespeare's plays were performed there. Ordinary people stood in an open area, while nobles and the wealthy sat in boxes. Although the original Globe Theatre was torn down, a new theater was recently built to reflect the original design. **How did the seating arrangement in the Globe Theatre reflect English society?**



more and more unhappy with the Anglican Church and its clergy. Elizabeth, however, refused to allow further changes to the church. Her religious policies were tolerant compared with those of other rulers at the time. However, they were still objectionable to Catholics on one side and Puritans on the other.

Relations with Parliament. England's Parliament included representatives from the entire country who had the power to pass laws and approve all taxes. In the 1530s Henry VIII had used Parliament to pass the laws that made England a Protestant nation. These acts increased the power and prestige of Parliament. Moreover, people viewed Parliament as a check on the power of the monarchy because it represented the wishes of people outside the central government.

Parliament had two houses. The House of Lords was made up of nobles and clergy. The House of Commons represented two other classes—gentry and burgesses. The **gentry** were landowners who had social position but no titles. Sometimes younger sons of nobles, who could not inherit their father's titles or positions, became gentry. The **burgesses** were merchants and professional people from towns and cities. Sometimes the line between the gentry and the burgesses became blurred. For example, a wealthy merchant who owned land might be considered gentry. Younger sons of nobles might enter a profession and be considered burgesses. Together the gentry and the burgesses had considerable power that the monarch had to respect.

Elizabeth managed Parliament skillfully. She consulted Parliament often and gave the appearance of taking its advice. She obtained the taxes she needed without letting members influence policy too directly. She usually allowed freedom of speech in Parliament. Even so, despite her skill Elizabeth could not prevent some members, particularly Puritans, from questioning her policies. Parliament became even more challenging to the monarchs who followed Elizabeth.

✓ **READING CHECK: Categorizing** What were some of Elizabeth's accomplishments and successes? What were some of her unsolved problems?

The image on the left illustrates the exterior of the Globe Theatre as it appeared in 1616.



The new Shakespeare Globe Theatre replicates the original design of the theater as much as possible.

James I

When Elizabeth died in 1603, she had no heir to succeed her. King James VI of Scotland, the son of Mary Queen of Scots, became King **James I** of England in 1603. Thus England and Scotland came under the rule of the same monarch.

King James was from the Stuart family, not the Tudors. He was intelligent and educated, but lacked common sense in financial and diplomatic matters. According to Henry IV of France, he was “the wisest fool in Christendom.” Although James had experience ruling Scotland, many English suspected that he did not entirely understand their parliamentary system. James strongly believed in the divine right of kings and tried to intervene in the House of Commons.

James was a strong supporter of the Anglican Church. This often placed him in conflict with the Puritans, who continued to ask for religious reforms. The only change in church doctrine that James agreed to was a new translation of the Bible, the King James Version. Also known as the Authorized Version, the King James Version is still favored by some Christians today.

The main opposition to James I came from Parliament, where the Puritans had a strong voice. Because of this opposition, James could never collect enough taxes to pay for his programs. He had to raise money by other means, such as selling titles of nobility, granting monopoly rights, and raising customs duties. Parliament objected to these methods. They also opposed James’s efforts to create an alliance with England’s old enemy, Spain. When James’s negotiations with Spain broke down, the two nations went to war. At the time of James’s death in 1625, he had an uneasy relationship with the English people. The growing tension between the Stuart ruler and his English subjects would explode during the reign of James’s son, Charles I.



These portraits show James I of England and his wife, Anne of Denmark.

✓ **READING CHECK: Drawing Inferences** How did James I’s background contribute to his problems as a ruler?

SECTION 4 REVIEW

1. **Define** and explain the significance:
gentry
burgesses

2. **Identify** and explain the significance:
“Bloody Mary”
Elizabeth I
Mary Queen of Scots
Spanish Armada
Puritans
James I

3. **Categorizing** Copy the flowchart below. Use it to list actions taken by the English monarchy over religious divisions and responses to these actions by others.

Actions of the Monarchy	Responses by Others
Mary I	
Elizabeth I	
James I	

4. **Finding the Main Idea**

- What marked Elizabeth as a strong ruler?
- In what ways did James I behave like an absolute monarch?

5. **Writing and Critical Thinking**

Supporting a Point of View In a diary entry, describe the feelings of a Puritan toward the English monarchy during the reign of James I.

Consider:

- how the Puritans felt about Catholicism
- what the Anglican Church was like
- the actions of the monarchy



Homework Practice Online

keyword: SH3 HP10



Review

Creating a Time Line

Copy the time line below onto a sheet of paper. Complete the time line by filling in the events, individuals, and dates from the chapter that you think were significant. Pick three events and explain why you think they were significant.



Writing a Summary

Using standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation, write an overview of the events in the chapter.

Identifying People and Ideas

Identify the following terms or individuals and explain their significance:

1. Cardinal Richelieu
2. divine right of kings
3. Louis XIV
4. Peter the Great
5. Catherine the Great
6. Diplomatic Revolution
7. Frederick the Great
8. Elizabeth I
9. gentry
10. James I

Understanding Main Ideas

SECTION 1 (pp. 262–266)

France in the Age of Absolutism

1. How did Cardinal Richelieu strengthen France?
2. In what ways did Louis XV differ from Louis XIV?

SECTION 2 (pp. 267–272)

Russia in the Age of Absolutism

3. How did Peter the Great attempt to end Russian isolation?
4. What foreign policy successes did Catherine the Great have?

SECTION 3 (pp. 273–277)

Central Europe in the Age of Absolutism

5. How did the Hohenzollerns strengthen Prussia?
6. What wars did the Prussian invasion of Silesia trigger?

SECTION 4 (pp. 278–281)

The English Monarchy

7. Why did Philip II of Spain attempt to invade England? What was the result?
8. Why did James I clash with the English Parliament?

Reviewing Themes

1. **Government** How did the government of Louis XIV negatively affect the people of France?
2. **Culture** How did Elizabeth I try to control religious disunity in England?
3. **Economics** How did Peter the Great's rule affect Russian serfs?

Thinking Critically

1. **Identifying a Point of View** Why might a noble agree with Catherine's nickname of "the Great"?
2. **Identifying Cause and Effect** What happened to the French economy as a result of the construction of the palace at Versailles?
3. **Sequencing** How did Prussia prepare itself for the invasion of Silesia?
4. **Comparing** In what ways were Elizabeth I and James I similar?

Writing About History

Evaluating Absolute monarchies dominated Europe for many years. In general, do you think they affected European nations positively or negatively? Support your opinion with facts from the chapter. Use the following chart to organize your thoughts before you begin writing.

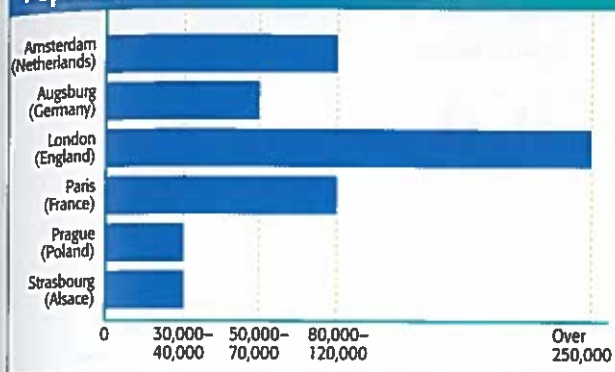
Positive effects	Negative effects

Building Social Studies Skills

Interpreting a Graph

Study the graph below. Then use the information on the graph to answer the questions that follow.

Populations of Selected Cities in 1600



- Which of the following lists the three cities on the European continent with the largest populations in 1600?
 - London, Amsterdam, Paris
 - Paris, Amsterdam, Augsburg
 - Amsterdam, Augsburg, London
 - Paris, Augsburg, Prague
- Which city—London or Augsburg—was probably affected most by the Thirty Years' War? Give specific reasons for your choices.

Evaluating Sources

Read the following excerpt from a travel book describing Louis XIV's palace at Versailles. Then answer the questions.

"You enter the château . . . through the gilt iron gates from huge Place d'Armes. On the first floor of the château, dead center past the Sun King's statue and across the sprawling cobbled forecourt, is Louis XIV's bedchamber. The two wings were occupied by the royal children and princes of the blood, while courtiers made do in the attics. . . . The Grands Appartements (state apartments), which flank the Hall of Mirrors, retain much of their original Baroque decoration: gilt stucco, painted ceilings, and marble sculpture."

- Which of the following statements best describes the evidence this excerpt provides?
 - The excerpt is a primary source of evidence.
 - The excerpt is a secondary source of evidence.
 - The excerpt is both a primary source and a secondary source of evidence.
 - The excerpt is not a reliable source of evidence.
- Explain your choice of statements in question 3. Give specific reasons to support your point of view.

Alternative Assessment

Building Your Portfolio

Government

Monarchies still exist throughout the world today, although many rulers do not have the authority of previous monarchs. Find and interpret timelines that show European monarchies beginning with the 1500s through today. Create a database with the country's name, monarch's name, and title—including a popular name such as "the Great"—their length of rule, and the scope of their power.

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Choose a topic on Monarchs of Europe to:

- create a pamphlet on the impact on Russian society of the reigns of Peter the Great and Catherine the Great.
- write a biography of the Sun King.
- explore the propaganda of William Shakespeare's historical plays.

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