European State Consolidation
In the 17th and 18th Centuries
Church and State after the Reformation
Illustration 2
Church and State after the Reformation
Illustration 3
The Dutch Golden Age

- William I of Orange, aka the Silent, led the revolt against Spanish rule, starting the Eighty Year’s War, resulting in formal independence.
- The seven provinces became the United Provinces of the Netherlands in 1572.
- During the 17th Century they engaged in a series of naval wars with England.
- The Netherlands was formally a republic, in which each province retained considerable authority.
- The central government, called the States General, met in Hague.
William III of Orange

- In 1672, Louis XIV invaded the Netherlands.
- William III of Orange was the grandson of William the Silent and the hereditary chief executive, or stadtholder, of Holland.
- In 1678, when Louis XIV thought he has won and began negotiations to get as much money from the Dutch as possible, William rallied the Dutch and eventually led the entire European coalition against the French.
- In 1688, he and his wife, Mary, accepted the invitation to the English throne.
Republicanism and Religious Toleration

- The Dutch distrusted monarchy and the ambitions of the House of Orange.
- But when met with major military challenges, they permitted the House of Orange, especially William III, to assume dominant leadership.
- When William died in 1702 and the wars with France ended in 1714, the Dutch reverted to their republican structures.
- Traditionally Protestant, the Dutch were remarkably tolerant of different religious beliefs.
- The Calvinist Reformed Church was the official church, but there were always a significant number of Roman Catholics, Protestants not belonging the the Reformed Church, and Jews.
Urban Prosperity

- Dutch economic achievement was built on the foundations of high urban consolidation, transformed agriculture, extensive trade and finance, and an overseas commercial empire.

- The Dutch drained and reclaimed land from the sea, which was used for highly profitable farming.

- Dutch shipping provided a steady supply of cheap grain, Dutch farmers could produce more profitable dairy products and beef.

- Tulip bulbs became a profitable cash crop.

- Dutch fishermen supplied herring and dried fish.

- Dutch textiles and shipping dominated the continent.

- Overseas trades supported shipbuilding and ship supply industries.

- The most advanced financial system of the day supported this trade, commerce, and manufacturing.
Becoming a World Power

- The Dutch established a major presence in East Asia in the 17th century, particularly in spice-producing Java, the Moluccas, and Sri Lanka.
- The Dutch East India Company, chartered in 1602, the company eventually displaced the Portuguese dominance in East Asian and prevented the English from establishing a presence there.
- The Netherlands remained the colonial power in Indonesia until after World War II.

Dutch Batavia in 1652, built in what is now North Jakarta
Economic Decline

- After the death of William III of Britain, the Netherland prevented the rise of another strong *stadtholder*.
- Unified political leadership vanished.
- Naval supremacy slowly passed to the British.
- The fishing industry declined, and the Dutch lost their technological supremacy in shipbuilding.
- The British Navigation Acts prevented the British American colonies from trading with the Dutch or using Dutch ships to transport goods.
- Dutch banks continued to financed European trade and the Amsterdam stock exchange remained important, ensuring continued Dutch financial dominance.
Triumph of Parliament in England

- Elizabeth died without a direct heir, so the throne passed to her Scottish relatives, the Stuart family.

- The Stuart Kings tried to establish an absolute monarchy. The Stuarts believed in divine right and repeatedly clashed with Parliament.

- When he needed funds, James I dissolved Parliament and collected taxes on his own.

- Charles I ignored the Petition of Right, which prohibited the King from passing taxes without the approval of Parliament and from imprisoning people without due cause, dissolved Parliament, and ruled the nation for 11 years without it.

- In response, England was plunged into a Civil War that lasted from 1642 to 1649.
The English Civil War

- The English Civil War pitted supporters of Charles I against the forces of Parliament, under Oliver Cromwell.

- Cromwell’s army defeated the forces of the king.

- Parliament put Charles on trial and condemned him to death as “a tyrant, traitor, murderer, and public enemy.”

- After the execution of Charles I in 1649, the House of Commons abolished the monarchy, the House of Lords, and the official Church of England. It declared England a republic, known as the Commonwealth, under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell.

- In executing the king, parliamentary forces sent a clear signal that, in England, no ruler could claim absolute power and ignore the rule of law.
The Commonwealth

- Supporters of the uncrowned Charles II led a revolt from Ireland and Scotland.
- Cromwell led forces against them.
- Puritans enacted strict laws to govern social behavior based on the ideas of John Calvin.
- Soon after Oliver Cromwell died in 1658, Puritans lost control of England.
- In 1660, a newly elected Parliament invited Charles II to return to England and restored the monarchy.
Oliver Cromwell

- Cromwell and his motives have intrigued historians over the years.
- Some have viewed him as an intolerant, self-righteous leader who had no more regard for the traditions and laws of England than did Charles I – and certainly as little regard for Parliament.
- Others have viewed him as the “Lord Protector” who governed for right and steered England through a difficult period in its history.
- The decision to restore the monarchy under Charles II is compelling proof, however, of the unpopularity of Puritan rule.
The Glorious Revolution

When James II angered his subjects and clashed with Parliament, parliamentary leaders invited William and Mary to become rulers of England. When William and Mary landed in England, James II fled to France. This bloodless overthrow of a king became known as the Glorious Revolution.

Before they could be crowned, William and Mary had to accept the English Bill of Rights, which:

- ensured superiority of Parliament over the monarchy.
- gave the House of Commons “power of the purse.”
- prohibited a monarch from interfering with Parliament.
- barred any Roman Catholic from sitting on the throne.
- restated the rights of English citizens and affirming the principle of habeas corpus, which says that no person could be held in prison without being charged with a crime.

The Glorious Revolution did not create democracy, but a type of government called limited monarchy, in which a constitution or legislative body limits the monarch’s powers.
Louis XIV achieved royal absolutism and helped France become the most powerful nation in Europe during the 1600s.

Louis took the sun as the symbol of his absolute power and was often quoted as saying, “L’etat, c’est moi”—“I am the state.”

During his 72-year reign, he did not once call a meeting of Estates General, the medieval council made up of all French social classes. Thus, the Estates General was unable to check the power of the king.

Louis expanded the bureaucracy and appointed intendants, royal officials who collected taxes, recruited soldiers, and carried out Louis’s policies in the provinces.
In the countryside near Paris, Louis XIV, spared no expense to make Versailles the most magnificent building in all Europe and a symbol of Royal power.

Louis created the strongest army in Europe, which he used to enforce his policies at home and abroad. Vast resources were used to war with the English and Dutch, who were fighting to maintain the balance of power.
First Three Wars of Louis XIV
## Successes and Failures of Louis XIV

### Successes

- Louis greatly strengthened royal power.
- The French army became the strongest in Europe.
- France became the wealthiest state in Europe.
- French culture, manners, and customs became the European standard.
- The arts flourished in France.

### Failures

- Louis engaged in costly wars that had disastrous results.
- Rival rulers joined forces to check French ambitions.
- Louis persecuted the Huguenots, causing many to flee France. Their departure was a huge blow to the French economy.
FRANCE FROM LOUIS XIV TO CARDINAL FLEURY

1643 Louis ascends the French throne at the age of five
1643–1661 Cardinal Mazarin directs the French government
1648 Peace of Westphalia
1649–1652 The Fronde revolt
1653 The pope declares Jansenism a heresy
1660 Papal ban on Jansenists enforced in France
1661 Louis commences personal rule
1667–1668 War of Devolution
1670 Secret Treaty of Dover between France and Great Britain
1672–1679 French war against the Netherlands
1685 Louis revokes the Edict of Nantes
1688–1697 War of the League of Augsburg
1701 Outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession
1713 Treaty of Utrecht between France and Great Britain
1714 Treaty of Rastatt between France and the Empire and Holland
1715 Death of Louis XIV
1715–1720 Regency of the duke of Orléans in France
1720 Mississippi Bubble bursts in France
1726–1743 Cardinal Fleury serves as Louis XV’s chief minister

Cardinal de Fleury, official portrait by Hyacinthe Rigaud Château de Versailles
Europe in 1714

- The War of Spanish Succession ended a year before the death of Louis XIV.
- The Bourbons had secured the Spanish throne, but Spain had forfeited its possessions in Flanders and Italy.
Austria

The Hapsburgs kept the title of Holy Roman emperors and expanded their lands.

Hapsburg monarchs worked hard to unite the empire, which included peoples from many backgrounds and cultures.

Maria Theresa won popular support and strengthened Hapsburg power by reorganizing the bureaucracy and improving tax collection.
The Austrian Habsburg Empire, 1521 - 1772
Prussia

- Prussia emerged as a new Protestant power.
- The Hohenzollern family united their lands by taking over the states between them.
- Hohenzollern kings set up an efficient central bureaucracy and reduced the independence of nobles.
- Frederick William I created one of the best armies in Europe.
- Frederick II used the army to strengthen Prussia.
Expansion of Brandenburg-Prussia
Maintaining the Balance of Power

By 1750, the great powers of Europe included Austria, Prussia, France, England, and Russia.

These powers formed various alliances to maintain the balance of power.

Though nations sometimes switched partners, two rivalries persisted.

- Prussia battled Austria for control of the German states.
- Britain and France competed for overseas empire.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA IN THE LATE SEVENTEENTH AND EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Interval</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1640-1688</td>
<td>Reign of Frederick William, the Great Elector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1658-1705</td>
<td>Leopold I rules Austria and resists the Turkish invasions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1683</td>
<td>Turkish siege of Vienna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1688-1713</td>
<td>Reign of Frederick I of Prussia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1699</td>
<td>Peace treaty between Turks and Habsburgs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1711-1740</td>
<td>Charles VI rules Austria and secures agreement to the Pragmatic Sanction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1713-1740</td>
<td>Frederick William I builds up the military power of Prussia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1740</td>
<td>Maria Theresa succeeds to the Habsburg throne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1740</td>
<td>Frederick II violates the Pragmatic Sanction by invading Silesia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Romanovs

- The Romanov Dynasty would rule from 1613 until the great revolution in 1917.
- Michael Romanov reestablished internal order, drove out foreign invaders, and continued the expansionist policies of his predecessors.
- In a war against Poland he gained part of Ukraine, including Kiev.
- In the South he expanded the boarders to meet up with the Ottoman Empire.
Alexis Romanov

- Alexis Romanov, successor to Michael, abolished the assemblies of the boyars.
- He returned the church to its Orthodox tradition by purging Mongol influences and resumed state control of the Church.
- Dissident religious conservatives, called Old Believers, were exiled to Siberia or southern Russia.

Tsar Alexei chooses his bride by Grigory Sedov (the result of the Tsardom-wide contest organized by Boris Morozov was his relative Maria Miloslavskaya)
Peter the Great was committed to a policy of **westernization** in Russia. However, persuading Russians to change their way of life proved difficult. To impose his will, Peter became the most autocratic of Europe’s absolute monarchs. During his reign he:

- forced the **boyars**, or landowning nobles, to serve the state.
- imported western technology and culture.
- insisted that the boyars shave their beards and wear western-style clothing.
- used autocratic methods to push through social and economic reforms.
- imposed policies which caused the spread of serfdom.
- brought all Russian institutions under his control.
Expansion Under Peter

- Peter created the largest standing army in Europe and set out to extend Russian borders to the west and south.

- Peter unsuccessfully fought the Ottomans in an attempt to gain a warm-water port for Russia.

- Peter engaged in a long war with Sweden, and eventually won land along the Baltic Sea. On land won from Sweden, Peter built a magnificent new capital city, St. Petersburg.

- Peter signed a treaty with Qing China which recognized Russia’s right to lands north of Manchuria.

- Peter hired a navigator to explore what became known as the Bering Strait between Siberia and Alaska.

*Peter the First Looking at the Baltic Sea.*
Russia's Changing Borders, 1689, 1725, & 1796

This map depicts the expansion of Russian-held territory from 1689 to 1796, showing Russia's borders at the start of Peter's reign as sole tsar in 1689, at his death in 1725, and at the end of the dynamic reign of Catherine II in 1796.
Peter Built St. Petersburg in the style of Western Europe

The most famous (1782) statue of Peter I in Saint Petersburg, informally known as the *Bronze Horseman*
### Alexei Petrovich, Tsarevich of Russia

- Alexei grew up ignored by his father.
- In 1717, Alexei went to Vienna to enter into a conspiracy with Habsburg emperor, Charles VI.
- Peter enticed Alexei back to Russia, where he was interrogated and died on June 26, 1718 under suspicious circumstances.

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**RISE OF RUSSIAN POWER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1533–1584</td>
<td>Reign of Ivan the Terrible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1584–1613</td>
<td>“Time of Troubles”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1613</td>
<td>Michael Romanov becomes tsar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1682</td>
<td>Peter the Great, age ten, becomes tsar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1689</td>
<td>Peter assumes personal rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1696</td>
<td>Russia captures Azov on the Black Sea from the Turks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1697</td>
<td>European tour of Peter the Great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1698</td>
<td>Peter returns to Russia to put down the revolt of the streltsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700</td>
<td>The Great Northern War opens between Russia and Sweden; Russia defeated at Narva by Swedish army of Charles XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1703</td>
<td>St. Petersburg founded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1709</td>
<td>Russia defeats Sweden at the Battle of Poltava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1718</td>
<td>Charles XII of Sweden dies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1718</td>
<td>Alexei, son of Peter the Great, dies in prison under mysterious circumstances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1721</td>
<td>Peace of Nystad ends the Great Northern War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1721</td>
<td>Peter establishes a synod for the Russian church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1722</td>
<td>Peter issues the Table of Ranks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1725</td>
<td>Peter dies, leaving an uncertain succession</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Ottomans had superior weapons, including canons.

Later, muskets, reduced the need for cavalry.
The Ottoman Empire

- **Sultan Suleyman**, called the Magnificent or the “Lawgiver,” modernized the army and conquered many new lands.

- Suleyman controlled the largest and most powerful empire in both Europe and the Middle East from 1520 to 1566.

- Claimed title of “Emperor” and “Protector of the Sacred Places” (Mecca and Medina).
The Ottoman Empire under Suleyman

- Suleiman had absolute power.
- Ottoman law was based on Shari’a, or laws found in the Quran, though Suleiman wrote situational laws based on analogy of the rules or cases that are covered in the Quran.
- The Ottomans recruited government and military officers from conquered people.
- He conquered Rhodes, a large part of Greece, Hungary, and a major part of the Austrian Empire. His campaign against the Austrians took him right to the doorway of Vienna.
- He pursued an aggressive policy of European destabilization by pouring money into Protestant countries; in particular, he wanted to destabilize both the Roman Catholic church and the Holy Roman Empire.
Ottoman Society

Society was broken into four classes:

- “Men of the pen” included scientists, lawyers, judges, and poets.
- “Men of the sword” were soldiers who guarded the sultan and defended the state.
- “Men of negotiation” were merchants, tax collectors, and artisans, who carried on trade and production.
- “Men of husbandry” included farmers and herders who produced food for the community.

Non-Muslims, *dhimmis*, or followers of religions tolerated by law, were organized into *millets*, or religious communities, with religious leaders responsible for education and legal matters.

*Dhimmis* paid a special poll tax, could not serve in the military, and were prohibited from wearing special colors.

Millets were established by Mehmet II as part of his government reorganization after conquering Constantinople.
Millets

- The Ottoman term refers to the separate legal courts pertaining to personal law under which minorities were allowed to rule themselves with fairly little interference from the Ottoman government.

- Dhimmis were bound to their millets by their religious affiliations, rather than their ethnic origins.

- The head of a millet – most often a religious hierarch such as the Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Constantinople - reported directly to the Ottoman Sultan.

- The millets set their own laws and collected and distributed their own taxes, so long as they remained loyalty to the Empire.

- When a member of one millet committed a crime against a member of another, the law of the injured party applied, but the ruling Islamic majority being paramount, any dispute involving a Muslim fell under their shari’a–based law.
Economic and Political Success of Millets

- Over the years, Jewish and Christian millets often attained economic success due to high levels of commercial skills in the empire.
- Because the Ottomans discouraged their various people from interacting with each other, the Islamic population rarely acquired these skills.

Examples: when Ottomans negotiated with European powers, their Greek subjects invariably served as interpreters.

The Ottoman dynasty also separated itself from the powerful families in the empire by recruiting military leaders from groups believed to be loyal, the most elite coming from the Christian communities.

Map of prevailing religions in the territories of the Ottoman Empire in the 16th century.
The Janissaries

- Christian families in Balkans were required to give one son to be converted to Islam and become slaves of the Sultan.
- The boys were legally slaves, but were given extensive schooling for the time.
- Some were trained to serve in the palace or bureaucracy, but most became soldiers.
- The best soldiers won places in the janissaries, the elite force of the Ottoman army.
- The janissaries resisted changes that might undermine their privileged status.
The Role of the Ulama

- Islamic religious authorities played a significant role in the political, legal, and administrative life of the empire.
- The dynasty saw itself as one of the chief protectors of Islamic law (Shari’a) the Sunni traditions, and the holy places.
- Islamic scholars, Ulama, dominated not only religious institutions, but also schools and courts of law.
- The Sultan and his administration consulted the Ulama in policy issues in exchange for their support.
- The Ulama urged the Sultans to conform to traditional life in the face of a rapidly changing, modernizing Europe.

An Ottoman Scholar
The Ottoman Empire in the Late 17th Century
Decline of the Ottoman Empire

- Although the Islamic world outdistanced Europe in learning, science, and military power during the Middle Ages, it was unable to keep pace with the technological, scientific, and economic growth of Europe after the 15th Century.

- Isolated and inward-looking, the Ottoman Empire went into decline.

- From the 15th century, the Ottomans had tried to push further westward in Europe.

- In 1571, the Ottomans lost the naval Battle of Lepanto, against the Holy League, including Spain (its holdings in Naples, Sardina, and Sicily), the Republic of Venice, the Papacy, the Republic of Genoa, the Duchy of Savoy, the Knights Hospitaller and others.

- The Ottomans retained control of the eastern Mediterranean and the lands bordering it.
End of Ottoman Expansion

- In 1681 and 1682, clashes between the forces of Imre Thököly and the HRE (of which the border was then northern Hungary) intensified.

- Then the incursions of Habsburg forces into Central Hungary provided the crucial argument of Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa Pasha in convincing the Sultan, Mehmet IV and his Divan, to allow the movement of the Ottoman Army.

- In 1683, the 2nd Seige of Vienna was repelled after two months when Emperor Leopold I (HRE) was relieved by the arrival of the King of Poland Jan III Sobieski.
Ottoman Territorial Loss

- From the 17th Century onwards the power of the grand vizier began to grow.
- Rivalries for power among army leaders and nobles weakened the effectiveness of the government.
- Local elites in provincial cities asserted own influence through tributes paid to the empire.
- In 1690s, the Ottomans unsuccessfully fought a league of European states including Austria, Venice, Malta, Poland, and Tuscany, joined by Russia.
- In 1699, the Treaty of Carlowitz required the Ottomans to surrender significant territory including most of Hungary, to the Habsburgs.
- From this time onwards, the Ottomans and Russians would fight to control the area around the Black Sea.