

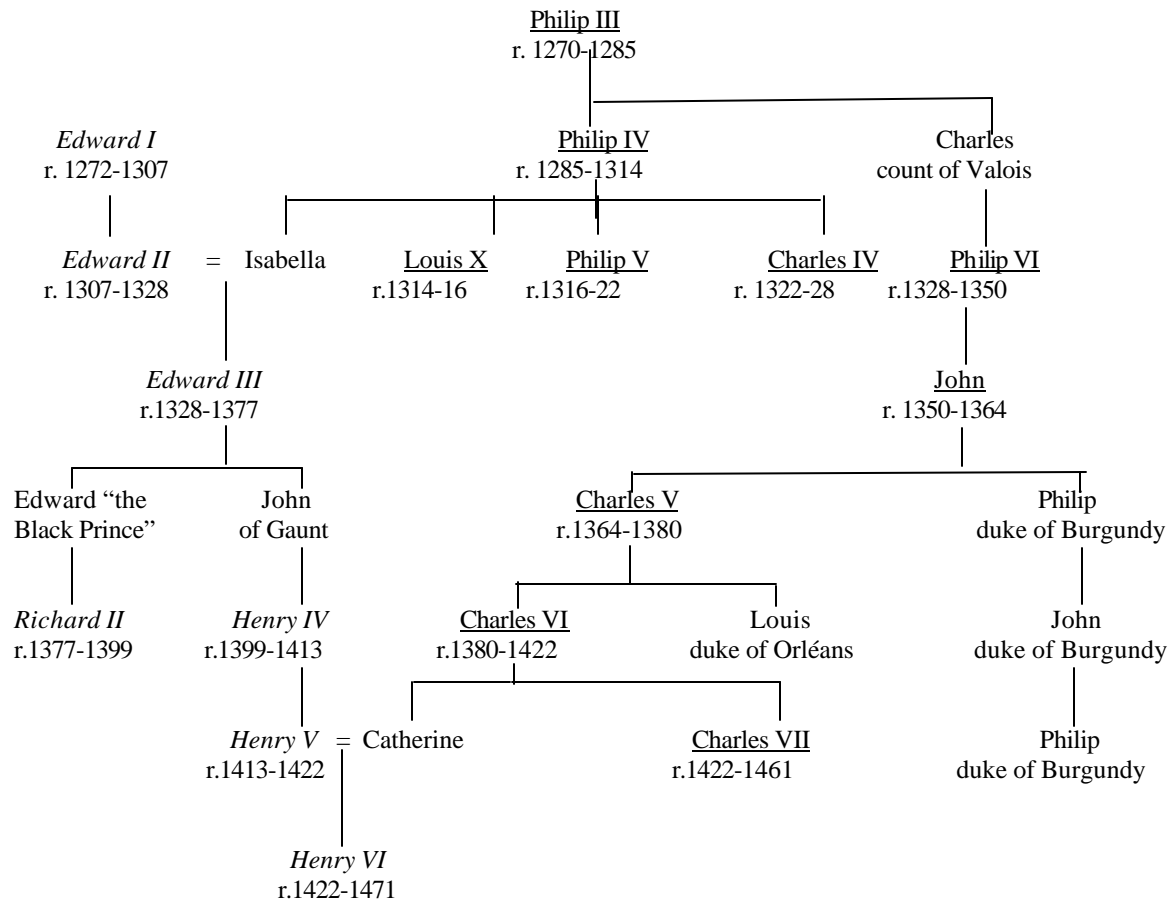
I. The Black Death

- A. The epidemic—**Bubonic plague**
 - 1. Spread by fleas living on rats
 - 2. Appeared in Italy 1347; France and England 1348; Germany 1349
 - 3. Death rates from 25% to 50%: overall about 1/3 of Europe
 - 4. Immediate effects
- B. Aftermath of the Black Death
 - 1. Decline of population: slow recovery
 - 2. Economic effects
 - a. Fall in price of grain
 - b. Rise in price of manufactured goods
 - c. Attempts to control wages
 - d. Peasant revolts
 - 3. General pessimism: had begun earlier
 - a. Focus on death in art and literature
 - b. Religious mood of the period

II. The Hundred Years' War: England and France

- A. Nature of the war
 - 1. Begins as a feudal conflict: ends as a national conflict
 - 2. English claims on France go back to 1066
 - 3. Established England and France as separate nations
- B. First phase of the war
 - 1. Edward III's claim to the French throne
 - a. Last Capetian in direct line died 1328
 - b. Edward the grandson of king Philip IV
 - c. Throne to Philip VI of Valois: Edward did homage
 - d. Flemish connection through the wool trade
 - 2. English success
 - a. Battle of **Crécy** 1346
 - b. Siege of Calais 1348 (interrupted by the Black Death)
 - c. Campaigns of the Black Prince: Poitiers 1356
 - 3. Peace of Bretigny-Calais 1360
 - a. Valois kings recognized
 - b. English kings get Calais, Gascony, Poitou
 - c. French king ransomed
 - d. French counterattacks drive English back
- C. Developments in England
 - 1. Richard II (1377-1399) successor to Edward III
 - 2. Peasant revolt 1381
 - 3. Henry IV (1399-1413)
 - a. Revolt against Richard II
 - b. Recognized by parliament
 - 4. Succeeded by son Henry V (1413-1422)
- D. Second phase of the war
 - 1. English claim reasserted: invasion 1415
 - a. Battle of **Agincourt** 1415
 - b. Conquest of most of northern France by 1417
 - c. Alliance with dukes of Burgundy: controlled Flanders
 - 2. Divisions in France
 - a. French king Charles VI mentally unstable
 - b. Burgundians and Armagnacs (dukes of Orléans) rivals for control
 - c. Dauphin (heir to the throne) allied with Armagnacs
 - 3. Greatest English success
 - a. Burgundians gain control of Charles VI
 - b. Treaty of Troyes 1420
 - c. Henry V to marry Charles's daughter: their son to be heir of both kingdoms

KINGS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE before and during the period of the Hundred Years' War



Kings of England are in *italics*; Kings of France are underlined. r. = reigned

Participants in the first phase of the Hundred Years' War included Edward III of England and his sons Edward the Black Prince and John of Gaunt; and Philip VI, John, and Charles V, kings of France.

Participants in the second phase of the Hundred Years' War included Henry V of England; Charles VI king of France, Charles the dauphin (later Charles VII), John and Philip dukes of Burgundy. Louis duke of Orléans was the founder of the "Armagnac" family and faction that supported the Dauphin.

- E. Final phase of the war
 - 1. Succession problem
 - a. Charles VI and Henry V both die in 1420
 - b. Henry VI only an infant
 - c. Dauphin does not recognize
 - 2. War continues
 - a. Duke of Bedford (regent in France) continues English conquest
 - b. Siege of **Orléans** 1429
 - c. Emergence of **Joan of Arc** (Jeanne d'Arc)
 - d. Joan executed by the English 1431
 - e. Continued success of Charles VII
 - f. English driven out (except Calais) by 1453
- III. The Great Schism of the West
 - A. Origins
 - 1. Popes lived at **Avignon** 1305-1376
 - 2. Gregory XI returns to Rome; dies 1378
 - 3. Election of 1378: "Give us a Roman!"
 - 4. Urban VI elected: problems with cardinals
 - 5. Seceding cardinals elect "Clement VII" 1378
 - B. Division of the Church
 - 1. Nations take sides
 - 2. Boniface IX succeeds Urban 1389
 - 3. "Benedict XIII" succeeds Clement 1394
 - 4. Discussions at universities
 - 5. Effects on faith: "No one has gone to heaven"
 - C. "Council of Pisa" 1409-10
 - 1. Called by cardinals
 - 2. Deposed both popes; elected "Alexander V" 1409-1410
 - 3. Alexander succeeded by "John XXIII" 1410
 - 4. Now three popes
 - D. Wycliffite-Hussite heresy
 - 1. John **Wyclif** 1320-1384
 - a. Denied authority of the Church, sinful clergy
 - b. Wanted to take goods from Church institutions
 - c. Supported by some factions in England
 - d. Not persecuted in his lifetime
 - e. Followers (**Lollards**) suppressed by kings and bishops
 - 2. Spread to Bohemia (modern Czech Republic)
 - a. Taken up by Jan **Hus** of Prague
 - b. Bohemia part of German Empire: national antagonism
 - c. Split into factions
 - d. War with the Emperors
 - E. **Council of Constance**
 - 1. Called by Emperor Sigismund and "John XXIII" 1414
 - 2. Recognized by Gregory XII (Roman pope); he resigned
 - 3. Deposed John, Benedict
 - 4. Condemned Wyclif and Hus; Hus executed
 - 5. Decreed frequent Councils
 - 6. Elected Martin V 1417
 - F. **Council of Basel**
 - 1. Idea of government by Councils
 - 2. Council of Basel called by Eugenius IV 1431; dissolved 1433
 - 3. Council refused to disband; tried to govern Church
 - 4. Elected "Felix V" 1439
 - 5. Collapsed by 1449: Felix reconciled to Rome
 - 6. Papal authority restored

HOW TO USE THE REVIEW MATERIALS

After each topic outline, there will be some review questions and names and terms for possible identification. The questions that will appear on your exams will be drawn from these. You should be prepared to answer any of the review questions in a few paragraphs. The questions may appear rephrased, combined, or divided into parts. A good way to prepare for the tests would be to practice answering these questions without looking at the book, your notes, or the outline. Then go back and check to see if you have covered the question adequately and accurately. The more relevant detail you can provide to clarify and illustrate your answer, the better.

You should likewise be prepared to identify any of the names or terms listed. To identify means to describe who or what the name or term signifies in such a way that it could not be confused with something else. If you only say things about the person, place, or thing in question that could be said about some other person, place, or thing, then you have not identified it. Your identification should also indicate the importance of the object of the name or term for the course. An identification does not need to be long—one phrase or sentence is generally enough—but it needs to be adequate.

Review Questions:

Describe the Black Death and its effects on Europe.

Describe the causes and effects of the Hundred Years' War.

What was the Great Schism of the West and what were its effects?

Identifications:

Black Death

bubonic plague

Hundred Years' War

Edward III

Crécy

Henry V

Agincourt

Orléans

Joan of Arc

Avignon

Council of Constance

Wyclif

Lollards

Hus

Council of Basel

- I. Italian city-states in the fourteenth century
 - A. Growth of cities in the Middle Ages
 - 1. Connections with the East
 - 2. Trade in cloth
 - 3. Medieval conflicts over government: the **guilds**
 - B. Types of government in the fourteenth century
 - 1. Government by lords (*signori*)
 - a. Often originally *condottiere* (mercenary captains)
 - b. Example: Milan under the Visconti
 - 2. Oligarchic republics
 - a. Examples: Florence, Venice
 - b. Rule by guilds dominated by merchant families
 - c. Wars of Giangalleazo Visconti 1390-1402
 - 3. Other states: Naples, Papal States
 - C. Florence under the **Medici**
 - 1. Banking family: political dominance begun by Cosimo 1434
 - 2. Methods of control
 - 3. Piero son of Cosimo, his son Lorenzo “the Magnificent” (d. 1492)
 - 4. Maintained republican institutions; some opposition
 - D. Foreign intervention in Italy
 - 1. French invasion (Charles VIII) 1494
 - a. Pressing claim to Milan: Florence resisted
 - b. Medici overthrown
 - c. Rise and fall of **Savonarola** (d. 1498)
 - d. Medici restored 1512 with Spanish help
 - 2. Italy a battleground of Spain and France
- II. Renaissance **humanism**
 - A. The “humane studies” (*studia humanitatis*)
 - 1. Rhetoric
 - 2. History
 - 3. Moral and political philosophy
 - B. Origins
 - 1. Civic humanism: Colluccio **Salutati** (1375-1406)
 - 2. Historical study of language: Lorenzo **Valla** (1406-1457)
 - 3. Revival of classical rhetoric: Cicero, Quintilian
 - 4. Study of Greek
 - a. Council of Florence 1438-39
 - b. Fall of Constantinople 1453
 - 5. Printing by movable type: **Gutenberg** 1455
 - C. Concerns of the humanists
 - 1. Model of antiquity: awareness of history
 - 2. Concern with human affairs
 - 3. “The dignity of man”—**Pico della Mirandola** (1462-1494)
 - 4. Were they secularists?
 - D. Renaissance philosophy
 - 1. Interest in Plato
 - 2. The Florentine Academy: Marsilio **Ficino** (1433-1499)
 - 3. Platonism and Christianity

III. Renaissance art

A. New directions in art

1. Interest in classical remains
2. New techniques: perspective
3. Interest in representation

B. Renaissance artists

1. Sandro **Botticelli** (1445-1510): Connection to Platonism, Savonarola
2. **Leonardo da Vinci** (1452-1519)
3. **Michelangelo** (1475-1564): see Michelangelo's *David*
4. **Raphael** (1483-1520)
5. Not limited to Italy: Van Eycks, Holbein, Dürer

C. Connections to humanism

1. Use of the classics
2. What's wrong with *David*?
3. Reality as seen
4. The artist from craftsman to hero

D. Role of patrons

IV. Renaissance statecraft

A. "Renaissance monarchies"

1. France under Louis XI (1461-1483)
2. England under Henry VII (1485-1509)
3. Spain under **Ferdinand and Isabella** (1474-1516)

B. Characteristics of Renaissance monarchy

1. Centralized control
2. Policy directed toward power of the king
3. Attempts to gain cooperation of the Church

C. Renaissance political thinking: example of Niccolò **Machiavelli** (1469-1532)

1. Career
 - a. Worked for Florentine Republic
 - b. Opposed to Medici
 - c. Wrote commentaries on Roman history
2. *The Prince* (written 1512-19)
 - a. Manual for the ideal prince
 - b. Techniques of gaining and holding power
 - c. Reputation for amorality
3. Machiavelli's ideas
 - a. Preferred republics to monarchies
 - b. Cyclical view of history
 - c. Need to get foreigners out of Italy
 - d. Connection to humanism: fortune vs. *virtù*

Review Questions:

What was the political situation in Italy at the time of the Renaissance?

What were the concerns of the Renaissance humanists?

What new developments in learning were they involved in?

What are the characteristics of Renaissance art and how is art related to other developments at the time?

What are the characteristics of Renaissance monarchy?

Identifications:

guilds	Ficino
<i>condottiere</i>	Botticelli
humanism	Michelangelo
rhetoric	Leonardo da Vinci
Florence	Raphael
Medici	Machiavelli
<i>studia humanitatis</i>	Ferdinand and Isabella
Salutati	
Lorenzo Valla	
Gutenberg	
Savonarola	
Pico della Mirandola	

I. Calls for reform: Fifteenth and early sixteenth century

A. Church situation at the end of the Middle Ages

1. Clerical discipline very low

- a. Priests usually not well educated
- b. Concubinage: celibacy not well observed
- c. Simony: Role of money in the Church

2. Philosophy and theology: Dominated by Ockhamism (ideas of William of **Ockham**, early 14th century philosopher)

- a. "Doing your best" to be saved
- b. Many considered Ockhamism and other types of **scholasticism** sterile and unproductive
- c. **Thomas Aquinas** (d. 1275), greatest of scholastic theologians: considered old-fashioned by many

3. Fifteenth century an age of anxiety

- a. Uncertainty over teaching of the Church
- b. Moral problems, especially economic (usury)
- c. Obsession with death and decay
- d. Big question: "How can I be saved?"

B. Calls for change and reform

1. Revivalism

- a. Periodic "revivals" since 13th century
- b. Preaching in cities leading to repentance and conversion
- c. Cycle of conversion and decline

2. Observant movements in religious life

- a. Monastic and mendicant orders (monks and friars) were the backbone of the medieval Church
- b. Observant movement to revive orders in the 15th century
- c. Very popular among laymen

3. Conciliarism

- a. Council of Constance ended major division 1415
- b. Debate over authority of Pope vs. Councils

C. Early sixteenth-century reforms

1. Christian **humanism** (*studia humanitatis*, humane studies)

- a. Related to Renaissance revival of rhetoric and classical studies
- b. Interest in the Bible, Church Fathers
- c. Educational movement: good Latin, Greek
- d. Moral persuasion and improvement better than controversy
- e. Dislike of scholasticism

2. Desiderius **Erasmus**, greatest of Christian humanists

- a. Originally from Holland, traveled widely
- b. Edited Church Fathers, Greek and Latin Bible, wrote works on rhetoric and religious reform
- c. Called for a new Christian culture through moral persuasion and love of God
- d. First priority: peace and unity

3. Revival of Thomism (Thomas Aquinas)

- a. Cardinal Cajetan wrote commentaries on Thomas
- b. Thomism a more practical and coherent synthesis of doctrine
- c. Even Erasmus thought Thomas the best of the scholastics
- d. Thomas' emphasis on the grace of God

- D. Political situation at the beginning of the sixteenth century
1. The Empire (Holy Roman Empire, mainly Germany) divided into small principalities
 - a. Emperor elected by 7 electors; **Habsburg** family now dominant
 - b. Emperor's power limited by the princes
 - c. Habsburg emperors in conflict with kings of France; Italy involved in the war
 - d. New emperor in 1520: **Charles V**, also king of Spain and ruler of the Netherlands
 2. Italy divided into small states, some city-republics
 - a. Popes also secular rulers, involved in Italian conflicts
 - b. Late 15th and early 16th century popes concerned with temporal power
 3. Role of political rulers in religion
 - a. Church in France, Spain, and England substantially controlled by kings
 - b. Cities (especially in Germany & Italy) also demanding a say in Church affairs
 - c. Many German leaders saw Italian popes as foreigners

II. Martin **Luther**

A. Early life

1. Born 1483; family farmers and miners
2. Joined the Observant branch of the Augustinian order
3. Educated at university as a theologian
 - a. Trained in the Ockhamist theology of Gabriel Biel
 - b. Professor of Scripture at University of **Wittenberg**
 - c. Contacts with humanists; dissatisfied with scholasticism
4. Experience of conversion

B. Outbreak of controversy

1. Conflict over **indulgences**
 - a. Doctrine of indulgences
 - b. Abuses for money: Tetzels
 - c. Relation to anxiety over salvation
 - d. The **95 Theses**: 31 October 1517
2. Becomes a major controversy
 - a. Theses published, printed, translated
 - b. Luther attacked as a heretic
 - c. Discussions with Cardinal Cajetan, 1518
 - d. Dispute with John **Eck** 1519: Luther attacks Popes and Councils
- e. Propositions condemned by the Pope 1520; Luther excommunicated 1521
 - f. Luther wrote major works defending his ideas, 1519-21
 - g. **Diet of Worms** 1521: Luther vs. Emperor Charles V

C. Luther's doctrines: most important in Reformation movement

1. *Justification by faith alone*
 - a. Most important for Luther
 - b. No question of "doing your best"
 - c. God does everything
 - d. "Imputed" righteousness
2. *Free will is a fiction*
 - a. Controversy with Erasmus
 - b. No free will with respect to God's grace
 - c. Nothing can help with salvation
3. *Good works do not do any good*
 - a. A good person does good works, not vice versa
 - b. Opposed to many pious practices (celibacy, indulgences)
 - c. Especially opposed the sacrifice of the Mass
4. *Scripture alone is the guide to faith*
 - a. Reason and tradition are not reliable
 - b. Not the same as individual interpretation
 - c. Scripture as means for conversion
 - d. Need to translate the Bible into vernacular languages

5. Relation to Christian humanism
 - a. Both Luther and humanists wanted renewed Christian society
 - b. Luther emphasized conversion, humanists education
 - c. Many humanists (especially in Germany) followed Luther
 - d. Most (like Erasmus) stayed with the Roman Catholic Church, even while criticizing it

D. Reformation Movement

1. Spread of Lutheran ideas
 - a. Preaching—mainly priests and friars
 - b. Appeal in most German cities
 - c. Helped by territorial princes
 - d. “Protestation” of 1529
2. Initial changes
 - a. Abolition of the Mass; services in German
 - b. Abolition of monasteries, marriage of clergy
 - c. Government control of churches

III. Other early reformers

A. Ulrich **Zwingli** (1484-1531)

1. Background
 - a. Humanist-educated priest from Switzerland
 - b. Served as a priest in Zürich
 - c. About 1519: began to preach doctrines similar to Luther’s
2. Spread of ideas
 - a. After a disputation in 1523, Zürich adopted Zwingli’s teaching
 - b. Spread to other cities in Switzerland, Southern Germany
 - c. Other areas of Switzerland remained Catholic
3. Differences with Luther
 - a. Doctrine of the Eucharist: No real presence of Christ’s body
 - b. Marburg Colloquy 1529: Luther defended Real Presence
 - c. Development of Confessions: **Augsburg Confession** 1530
4. Conflict between Protestants and Catholics in Switzerland; Zwingli killed 1531

B. Radical Reformation

1. The Peasants’ War
 - a. Grievances over traditional rights, especially in South Germany
 - b. Took Lutheran slogans for revolt: 1524-25
 - c. Luther vehemently opposed
 - d. Led to political and religious changes in some cities
2. **Anabaptists**
 - a. Doctrine of “rebaptism”
 - b. Radical separation from unconverted society
 - c. “Kingdom” in Münster, 1534-35
 - d. Opposed by Lutherans and Catholics alike
 - e. Afterwards, generally pacifist

IV. Catholic Reform

A. Early reformers like Gasparo **Contarini** (1483-1542)

1. Background
 - a. Noble family from Venice
 - b. Similar experience to Luther
 - c. Entered service of the Church—eventually a cardinal
2. Career as reformer
 - a. Part of group working for reform (piety, morality, good works for the poor)
 - b. Helped sponsor new orders of priests

B. Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556)

1. Career
 - a. Spanish minor noble, soldier
 - b. Converted 1522—wanted to be priest and missionary
 - c. Founded Society of Jesus (**Jesuits**) 1534
 - d. Society approved 1540
2. The *Spiritual Exercises*
 - a. Manual for training in faith and action
 - b. Obedience to God through the Church
 - c. Designed for personal conversion and commitment
3. The work of the Jesuits
 - a. Education: used humanist and scholastic methods
 - b. Missions: Asia, Africa, America
 - c. Missions in Protestant lands: reconversion

C. Attempts at reform

1. Calls for a council
2. *Concilium de emendanda ecclesiae* (1537)
3. Regensburg Colloquy (1541)
 - a. Unsuccessful—disowned by both sides
 - b. Definitive break between Catholic and Protestant

V. Reformation in England**A. Henry VIII**

1. Political situation
 - a. Need for stability
 - b. Henry VIII as patron of learning (Erasmus, **Thomas More**)
 - c. Character of Henry VIII
2. Reformation in England
 - a. Growth of Protestantism—William **Tyndale**
 - b. “Defender of the Faith”
 - c. Problem of the royal divorce—Henry and Catherine of Aragon
 - d. Act of Supremacy (1534); death of More (1535)
 - e. Thomas **Cranmer** Archbishop of Canterbury
 - f. Dissolution of the monasteries
 - g. Catholic doctrines preserved
3. Results of Henry’s reign
 - a. Growth of royal power
 - b. Break with Rome
 - c. Confused succession

B. Edward VI (1547-53)

1. Short reign—regency
2. Protestantization of English Church
 - a. Prayer Book
 - b. Influence of Calvin

VI. Calvinism**A. John Calvin (1509-1564)**

1. Career
 - a. Born in France; trained as humanist and lawyer
 - b. Converted to Protestantism; worked in Geneva and Strasbourg
 - c. Returned to Geneva 1541; Moderator of the Company of Pastors
2. Teaching
 - a. *Institutes of the Christian Religion*—coherent synthesis
 - b. Similar to Zwingli and other Swiss reformers
 - c. God’s power and covenant; Bible as statement of God’s purpose
 - d. Eucharist—similar to Zwingli but not identical
 - e. Double predestination: elect and reprobate

B. Calvinism in Geneva

1. System of “godly discipline”
 - a. City council and independent church courts
 - b. Strict enforcement of morality
 - c. Presbyterian system: elders
 - d. Pattern for other places
2. Influence of Geneva
 - a. Doctrines in Holland, Scotland, France, England, Hungary
 - b. Calvinism leading form of Protestantism after 1550
 - c. Discipline used in Holland, Scotland, New England
 - d. Spread by training of pastors especially for France

VII. Consolidation of Reform

A. In Germany

1. Schmalkaldic War (1546-47)
 - a. Emperor trying to restore Catholicism
 - b. Limited success
2. Religious peace of Augsburg 1555
 - a. *Cuius regio, eius religio*: Government to determine religion
 - b. Recognized Lutheran and Catholic rights
3. Establishment of Lutheran churches
 - a. Visitations: discipline and doctrine
 - b. Introduction of university-trained clergy
 - c. Controversies: Book of Concord 1580

B. Council of Trent (1545-1563)

1. Difficulties of meeting
2. Doctrinal reform
 - a. Not much new
 - b. Justification (vs. Luther)
 - (1) Need for grace, faith, and love
 - (2) Free will exists; Good works are good
 - c. Reaffirmed and clarified doctrine of the sacraments
3. Disciplinary reforms
 - a. Keep bishops in their dioceses
 - b. Better records, closer supervision of the people
 - c. Education of priests—seminary system
 - d. Took time to come into effect

C. England

1. Mary I (1553-1558)
 - a. Bringing England back to the Roman Church: Cardinal Pole
 - b. Early support
 - c. Spanish marriage (Philip II)—executions
 - d. English Protestants went to Geneva
 - e. After Mary’s death—definitely Protestant
2. **Elizabeth I** (1558-1603)
 - a. Tried to bring peace
 - b. Moderated Calvinist doctrine in the Prayer Book
 - c. Involved in wars against Spain
 - d. Persecution of Catholics
 - e. Coincided with Golden Age of English literature

D. Similarities of Protestant and Catholic reforms

1. Involvement of the state
 - a. Protestant: state churches
 - b. Catholic: Trent introduced by governments
 - c. Government enforced: view of a new society
2. Professionalization of the clergy
3. Doctrine: now clear and codified
4. Evangelization of the countryside

VIII. Wars of Religion

A. In the Netherlands

1. Political background
 - a. Netherlands (Belgium and Holland) ruled by Spanish king
 - b. Separate provinces, each with “liberties”
 - c. Cities very important
2. Religious situation
 - a. Protestant doctrines entered early
 - b. Some following among nobles and city elites
 - c. Outbreaks of iconoclasm 1566
 - d. Introduction of the Inquisition
3. Revolt against Spain
 - a. Political and religious grievances
 - b. Rebels led by **William of Orange** (1533-84)
 - c. Spanish troops mainly occupied the south
4. Settlement
 - a. Pacification of Ghent (1576)—agreement
 - b. Renounced allegiance to Spain 1581
 - c. War continues until truce in 1609
 - d. Spain retains south (Spanish Netherlands)
 - e. Protestants migrate north—United Provinces of the Netherlands—Calvinist establishment

B. In France

1. Political and religious situation in 1559
 - a. Had been fighting with Spain
 - b. Powerful families at home (e.g., dukes of **Guise**)
 - c. “Gallican” church settlement—royal influence
 - d. Protestantism (Calvinist) mainly in South
 - e. King Henry III died 1559
 - f. Sons all minors: Francis II close to the Guise; died 1560
 - g. Charles IX, mother Catherine de’ Medici; tried to conciliate on religion
2. First War of Religion
 - a. Colloquy of Poissy (1561) attempt to make peace
 - b. Limited toleration of Protestants 1562
 - c. First war: 1562-70: Guise vs. Condé, Coligny
 - d. Peace 1570: Protestants get secure places
3. Second War of Religion
 - a. **Saint Bartholomew’s Day Massacre**: death of Coligny 1572
 - b. New war
 - c. Charles IX dies 1574; brother Henry III king
4. “War of the Three Henrys”
 - a. Catholics loyal to king (*politiques*); wanted toleration
 - b. Catholic League led by Henry of Guise; popular support East and North
 - c. Protestants under Henry of Navarre; legitimate heir to the throne
 - d. League coup 1588; Henry III kills Guise; Guises kill Henry III 1589
5. **Henry IV** (Henry of Navarre)
 - a. Claimed throne; continued fighting
 - b. Converted to Catholicism 1593; crowned 1594
 - c. Edict of Nantes 1598; toleration and protection of Protestant minority

IX. The **Thirty Years' War** (1619-1648)

A. Bohemian crisis

1. Seven electors: 3 Protestant, 4 Catholic
2. Bohemian nobility mostly Protestant; King of Bohemia and elector
3. Elected Ferdinand of Habsburg 1617; promise of toleration
4. Ferdinand Emperor 1619; tried to convert Bohemia
5. Bohemians depose Ferdinand, elected Frederick of Palatinate (the "Winter King")
6. Bohemians defeated at White Mountain 1620
7. Frederick loses Bohemia to Ferdinand and Palatinate to Bavaria

B. General German war, 1624-29

1. Protestants led by King of Denmark
2. Wallenstein and Imperial (Catholic) forces victorious by 1629
3. Edict of Restitution 1629

C. Outside intervention

1. **Gustavus** Adolphus of Sweden in the war 1630
2. Victories 1631-32; killed at Lützen 1632
3. Wallenstein successful 1633-34; dies 1634
4. French intervention 1635 on the Protestant side
5. War peters out in early 1640s

D. **Peace of Westphalia** 1648—set up European order for 150 years

1. Princes of the Empire now sovereign
2. United Netherlands and Switzerland officially independent
3. Some territorial rearrangements
4. Calvinism now an official religion

E. Results of the war

1. Most destructive European war to date; Germany ravaged
2. Empire (Germany) divided into sovereign states
3. Religious divisions less important than power politics

Review Questions:

What problems confronted the Church just before the Reformation?

What ideas for reform were proposed before Luther?

Describe the principal teachings of Luther.

Describe the teachings of Zwingli, Calvin, and the Anabaptists, and how they differed from Luther's.

How and where did Protestantism spread?

Describe the German Peasants' Revolt.

How did the Reformation come to England?

How did the Catholic Church reform itself in the sixteenth century?

What were the results of the Reformation in Germany? in France? in the Netherlands?

Describe the causes and results of the Thirty Years' War.

Identifications:

Holy Roman Empire	Ignatius Loyola
Habsburg	Jesuits
Charles V	Henry VIII
scholasticism	Thomas More
Thomas Aquinas	Tyndale
Ockham	Cranmer
Erasmus	Elizabeth I
Luther	William of Orange
Wittenberg	Henry IV
indulgences	St. Bartholomew's Day
95 Theses	Massacre
Eck	<i>politiques</i>
Diet of Worms	Edict of Nantes
Zwingli	Bohemia
Augsburg Confession	Gustavus Adolphus
Anabaptist	Peace of Westphalia
Calvin	
Contarini	
Council of Trent	

I. Before Expansion

A. Europe and Asia

1. Europe relatively “underdeveloped” in the Middle Ages
 - a. Negative balance of trade
 - b. Outflow of specie (gold): cause of “gold fever”
2. Commodities traded with Asia and Africa
 - a. Slaves (early Middle Ages)
 - b. Cloth, furs, metal goods
 - c. Imports: spices, silk, other luxuries
 - d. European expansion created products and markets

B. Contacts with the East

1. Military

- a. Invasions: Huns, Magyars, Saracens, Mongols
- b. Turks (Ottomans): still a threat to early modern Europe
 - (1) Constantinople fell 1453
 - (2) Vienna besieged 1529, 1683
 - (3) Calls for Crusade in the 15th century

2. Peaceful

- a. Trade routes from Roman, early medieval times
- b. “Pax Mongolica” in 13th and 14th centuries
- c. 14th century expeditions (Marco Polo)
- d. Trade routes later controlled by Muslims

C. Non-European expansion

1. Muslims

- a. Missionary religious culture
- b. Spread from Indonesia to Morocco
- c. Controlled Indian Ocean trade

2. China

- a. Wealthy, technologically advanced civilization
- b. Expeditions under Zheng He: early 15th century

II. Why Europe? Why then?

A. Technological advantages: “guns and sails” theory

1. Clearly true for America and Africa

- a. Americans had no iron, wheel, large animals
- b. Neither had firearms or ocean-going ships

2. Ships

- a. Europeans had mastered deep-sea navigation
- b. Arabs and Chinese had same capabilities
- c. Europeans sailors adopted new methods slowly

3. Guns

- a. Chinese and Arabs also had guns
- b. European guns were better
- c. Guns mounted on ships: deadly combination

B. European motivation: more important

1. Scientific curiosity?

- a. Earlier ages had been curious
- b. Not the main reason, but it helped

2. Religious zeal?

- a. Missionaries had gone out before
- b. One motivation for some: “Spices and Christians”
- c. Columbus and the mission of Spain
- d. However, many explorers were not religious
- e. Later settlement of religious minorities

3. Peculiar features of Europe

- a. Europe needed what the world had (unlike China)
- b. Political divisions, rivalries
- c. Adaptability of European culture (already a mixture)
- d. Social mobility; no castes or single system

4. The moment

- a. Demographic opportunity; population recovered after Black Death
- b. Humanism: vision of human betterment, personal glory

c. Science, technology, and religion related

C. Situation of the rest of the world

1. China: Ming dynasty

- a. In power since 1387
- b. Beginning to decline in 16th century

2. India

- a. Divided into kingdoms; some Hindu, some Muslim
- b. Mughal Empire dominates the north from 1526
- c. Mughals most important power until about 1700

3. Japan

- a. Country divided among feudal lords
- b. United under Tokugawa shoguns in 1630s

4. Africa

- a. Muslim kingdoms and empires in the north and west
- b. Mainly Bantu kingdoms in the center from Kongo to Zimbabwe
- c. East African coast part of the Arab trading empire

5. America

- a. Major civilizations in Mexico (Aztecs) and Peru (Incas)
- b. Tribal societies and confederations of hoe-cultivators in most of North and South America
- c. Few domestic animals, no metal tools except native copper, no wheel; only Maya had writing
- d. Principal crops: maize (corn), potatoes, squash, and beans

III. First explorations

A. Portuguese in Africa and India

1. Voyages in West Africa

- a. Begun by Henry the Navigator (1394-1460)
- b. Gold from West Africa (Ashante)
- c. Control of gold trade by 1500

2. Moves toward India

- a. Bartholomew Diaz at the Cape of Good Hope, 1487
- b. **Vasco da Gama** reaches India 1498
- c. Cabral claims Brazil, 1500
- d. Alfonso de Albuquerque takes over the Indian Ocean trade, 1509-1515

B. **Christopher Columbus** (1451-1506)

1. Background to voyages

- a. Columbus born in Genoa, sailed for Spain
- b. Geographical theories

COLUMBUS DID NOT SET OUT TO PROVE THE EARTH IS ROUND

- c. Religious motivations
- d. Support of Catholic kings (Ferdinand and Isabella)

2. Voyages

a. First voyage (1492)

- (1) Landfall at San Salvador
- (2) Cuba, Hispaniola (Haiti) discovered
- (3) First settlement on Hispaniola (wiped out)

b. Second voyage (1493-96): started a colony, discovered gold

c. Third voyage (1498-1500), Fourth voyage (1502-3)

3. Died in 1506; still believed he had reached Asia

C. Spanish colonization

1. In the Caribbean
 - a. Gold, pearls, and slaves
 - b. Balboa reached Pacific, Ponce de León in Florida 1513
 - c. Controversy over enslavement: Bartolomé de **las Casas**
 - d. Conquistadors seeking personal power and glory
 - e. Division of the world: Papal bull 1493, Treaty of Tordesillas 1494
2. End of American empires
 - a. Hernando **Cortez** in Mexico 1519-1520: End of Aztec empire
 - b. Francisco Pizarro in Peru 1533: conquest of Incas
 - c. Both sources of precious metals
3. Spanish colonial system
 - a. *Repartimento* replaced enslavement: Indians as serfs
 - b. Importation of African slaves to the West Indies
 - c. Flow of specie through Spain into Europe

D. Other European countries

1. English in America
 - a. John Cabot from 1497
 - b. No attempt at settlement until 1583
 - c. No permanent settlement until 1607
2. French in America
 - a. Sponsored voyages 1523, 1534-36
 - b. Attempted colony in Quebec started by Cartier 1541-70
 - c. Fur trade: effects on Indian economy
 - d. Permanent colony in Quebec from 1608
3. Dutch exploration
 - a. East India Company from 1602
 - b. Came to control Ceylon, East Indies
 - c. Colony in North America from 1613
 - d. West India Company from mid 17th century
 - e. Colonies in Caribbean, role in slave trade

E. Spanish and Portuguese in Asia

1. Portuguese bases in India, Southeast Asia
 - a. Controlled Indian Ocean trade
 - b. No extensive colonies
 - c. Connected with bases in Africa
2. Spain
 - a. **Magellan** in Philippines 1521
 - b. Trans-Pacific trade through Mexico
3. Missionary efforts
 - a. Jesuits under **Francis Xavier** in India from 1542
 - b. Japan: Portuguese reach in 1542
 - (1) Mission begun by Francis Xavier 1549
 - (2) Christianity outlawed 1638
 - c. China
 - (1) Matteo Ricci from 1580 to death in 1610
 - (2) Became influential at Ming court
 - (3) Christian influence declines with Qing dynasty (1644)

IV. Effects of expansion

A. On the world

1. North and South America

- a. Destruction of native cultures
- b. Widespread mortality from disease, conquest, enslavement
- c. Almost total repopulation with Europeans and Africans
- d. Introduction of grains, domestic animals, other plants and animals
- e. Same thing happens later in Australia

2. Reversal of the trade balance

- a. Trade in tobacco, sugar, tea and other transplanted goods
- b. Influence of European technology
- c. Growth of a world economy centered on Europe

3. Dispersal of European ways

- a. Christianity
- b. European military, agricultural, and industrial technology
- c. European ideas and institutions

B. On Europe

1. Economic effects

- a. Decline in Mediterranean trade
- b. Influx of silver and gold leading to inflation
- c. Expansion not the only reasons

2. New commodities

- a. From Asia and Africa: tea, coffee, sugar, spices
- b. From America: maize (corn), potatoes, tobacco, peanuts, squash, peppers, tomatoes, pumpkins, pineapple, avocado, chocolate — and maybe syphilis

3. Cultural effects of exposure to different cultures

- a. Philosophical questions: “Do Indians have souls?”
- b. Civilizations (like China) with very different ways of thinking; admired by many
- c. Origin of social science
- d. Questions on human nature

Review Questions:

Describe relations between Europe and the rest of the world before 1450.

Describe the major explorations and conquests from 1480 to 1600.

What did Europeans find in the places they explored?

What parts of the world outside Europe came under European domination before the seventeenth century?

What were the motives for this expansion?

How did it change Europe’s relationship to the rest of the world?

Identifications:

Vasco da Gama

Columbus

Cortez

Pizarro

Vasco da Gama

Columbus

Cortez

Magellan

Las Casas

Francis Xavier

I. Absolutism

A. The idea of absolutism

1. Monarch subject to no higher authority
2. Opposed to rule of law, tradition, local and class privileges
3. Degree of success

B. Origins of the idea in France

1. The *politiques* in the religious wars
2. Jean **Bodin**, *Six Books of the Republic* 1576
3. Opposed arguments for resistance to tyranny (Catholic and Protestant)
4. Highest allegiance to the king

C. The means of enforcing absolutism

1. Education and propaganda
2. War and taxation

II. Absolutism in France

A. Henry IV (1589-1610): a *politique* ruler

B. Louis XIII (1610-1643)

1. Cardinal **Richelieu** prime minister 1628-42
2. Use of *intendants*

C. **Louis XIV** (1643-1715)

1. Regency of Anne of Austria and **Mazarin** to 1661
2. Fronde revolt 1648
3. Means of controlling the nobility
 - a. Tax privileges
 - b. Palace at **Versailles**
 - c. Wars
4. Policies of **Colbert**
 - a. Mercantilism
 - b. Development of industry
 - c. Public works
5. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685

III. General characteristics of international affairs after 1648

A. Motivation—balance of power

1. Decline of religious considerations
2. Importance of the economy and trade
3. Balance—the spirit of the age

B. Military developments

1. From mercenary to state armies
2. New characteristics
 - a. Standing army in peacetime
 - b. Stable organization of ranks
 - c. Uniforms, government supplies
 - d. Closer discipline—problem of desertion
3. Leaders in military developments
 - a. Louvois in France
 - b. **Vauban** and war of fortifications
 - c. Later in Brandenburg-Prussia

C. Trends in international affairs

1. In the West
 - a. Decline of Spain
 - b. Power of France under Louis XIV
2. Breakup of Germany—Prussia and Austria
3. Eastern Question
 - a. War with the Turks—seige of Vienna 1683
 - b. Rise and fall of Sweden
 - c. Expansion of Russia
4. New importance of colonies

IV. Balance of power in the West

A. Decline of the Spanish (Habsburg) crown

1. Variety of lands: Spain (and Portugal), Netherlands, Naples, Milan, Franche-Comté, colonies
2. Wealth of the New World went to pay for wars

3. No lasting economic development
 4. Problem of succession to Charles II
- B. Rise of France
1. Policies of Richelieu
 - a. Strengthen French monarchy
 - b. Rivalry with Habsburgs
 - c. In 30 Years' War on the Protestant side
 2. Continuation under Mazarin and Louis XIV
 - a. Expansion to the east
 - b. Goal of the Rhine frontier
 3. Later ambitions
 - a. **Colbert** and mercantilism
 - b. Conflict with the Netherlands: trade and Spanish Netherlands
- C. Wars of Louis XIV
1. Continuation of Thirty Years' War
 - a. Aided by England after 1657
 - b. Treaty of the Pyrenees 1659
 - c. Louis married Maria Teresa of Spain
 2. War of Devolution 1667-68
 - a. Claim to Spanish Netherlands through Maria Teresa
 - b. Gains of territory along the border: Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen) 1668
 3. War against the Netherlands
 - a. Motivations
 - b. Treaty of Dover with England 1670
 - c. Attack in 1672
 4. Developments in the Netherlands (mainly Holland)
 - a. Constitution: rule by Estates, States-General
 - b. fall of Jan de Witt: William III of Orange as **stadholder**
 - c. Led a coalition against France
 5. End of the war
 - a. Peace of Nijmegen 1678
 - b. France gains Franche-Comté, territory in the Netherlands
 - c. "Reunions" in Alsace in 1680s
 6. War of the League of Augsburg
 - a. Disputes over territory in western Germany; invasion 1688
 - b. William of Orange king of England 1688
 - c. England now in the war
 - d. Peace of Rijswijk 1697-98; France checked

V. War of Spanish Succession

- A. Problem: succession to Charles II (1665-1700)
 - 1. French claim
 - 2. Austrian claim
 - 3. Treaty of Partition 1698
- B. Outbreak of war
 - 1. Charles dies 1700—left crown to Philip of Anjou
 - 2. Austria rejected
 - 3. Alliance of England, Netherlands, and Austria against France
 - 4. Louis invades 1702 to claim the throne for Philip
- C. Course of the war
 - 1. Allies led by duke of **Marlborough**
 - 2. Moved beyond seige tactics
 - 3. Decisive battle at **Blenheim** 1704
- D. Treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt 1713-14
 - 1. Spain to the Bourbons (Philip)
 - 2. Netherlands, Italian lands to Austrian Habsburgs
 - 3. Gibraltar, Acadia to England
 - 4. Triumph of the balance of power

Review Questions:

What was meant by absolutism?

Kings of France strengthened their authority at the expense of what other groups?

What did Louis XIV do to make France strong?

How did he dominate the French nobility?

How was warfare carried out in the late seventeenth century?

Describe the political, economic, and religious place of the Netherlands in the seventeenth century.

What led to conflicts between the Netherlands and Britain? Between the Netherlands and France?

What issues led to European wars during the reign of Louis XIV?

How did Britain become involved in these wars?

What changes came about following the War of Spanish Succession?

Identifications:

Richelieu

Mazarin

Jean Bodin

Louis XIV

Versailles

Colbert

mercantilism

Vauban

stadholder

William of Orange

Spanish Netherlands

Marlborough

Blenheim

I. English Constitution

A. King

1. Theoretically sovereign authority
2. Some rulers very successful (like Elizabeth I)
3. Kings had been made by Parliament
4. Parliament called by the king

B. Parliament

1. House of Lords

- a. Hereditary nobility, bishops
- b. Largest landowners in England
- c. “Connections”

2. House of Commons

- a. Knights of the shire: elected by landowners
- b. Burgesses: chosen by towns and cities
- c. Represented a small propertied class

C. Sources of money

1. The royal domain
2. Taxation
 - a. Needed to be voted by Parliament (property owners)
 - b. Grants (property taxes)
 - c. Tonnage and Poundage and similar taxes
 - d. Importance of freehold property
3. Feudal rights (wardship, etc.)
4. “The king should live of his own”

II. James I (1603-1624)

A. Background

1. James king of Scotland (James VI) since infancy
2. Scottish constitution
 - a. Use of Roman law
 - b. Role of “lairds” (nobles)
 - c. Scots Kirk—Calvinist and independent

B. Religious situation

1. Church of England—growing **Puritan** party
2. Some Catholics in England (Queen Anne of Denmark)
3. Attempts at reconciliation
 - a. Attempts at toleration; resisted by Puritans
 - b. Hampton Court Conference 1604; Westminster Confession
 - c. Authorized Version (King James) Bible
 - d. Enforcement of penal laws
 - e. Beginnings of separatism (“Pilgrims” 1620)
4. Anti-Catholicism: Gunpowder Plot 1605

C. Politics

1. King out of sympathy with Parliament
2. Rule by “favorites”
3. Alliance with Spain, then war
 - a. Need for money
 - b. Parliamentary role in foreign policy

III. Charles I (1624-1649)

- A. Political philosophy
 1. King's authority comes from God
 2. Prerogative for the good of all the people
 3. Church of England is a pillar of the kingdom
- B. Conflicts with Parliament
 1. Tonnage and Poundage
 2. Rule without Parliament 1629-1640; use of prerogative
 3. Prerogative courts (Star Chamber)
 4. Centralized administration: "Thorough," Thomas Wentworth, Earl of **Strafford**
 5. Ship Money controversy 1637
- C. Religious policies
 1. Archbishop William **Laud**
 - a. Church practices
 - b. Arminian doctrine
 2. Resistance to Laud
 - a. Puritan gentry organize preaching
 - b. Opposition to rule by bishops

IV. Civil War

- A. Approach of war
 1. Scottish prayer book controversy 1636
 - a. National Covenant
 - b. Need for army, payoff to Scots
 2. Short Parliament 1640
 3. Long Parliament 1640: conflict with King
 - a. John **Pym**, Edward **Hyde** leaders of Commons
 - b. Impeachment of **Strafford** and **Laud**
 - c. Curbs on prerogative
 - d. Grand Remonstrance 1641
 - e. Revolt in Ireland—issue of control over the army
- B. First phase of the war (1642-46): King vs. Parliament
 1. Division of the country
 - a. Pym and radicals oppose the King
 - b. Hyde and moderates with the King
 - c. Cut across class lines
 - d. Parliament controls London, overseas trade
 2. Course of the war
 - a. Parliamentary side more radical
 - b. Scots intervene with Parliament
 - c. King Charles surrenders 1646
- C. Second phase of the war (1646-51)
 1. Presbyterians and Scots vs. Independents (Oliver **Cromwell**)
 2. Pride's Purge 1648: Rump Parliament
 3. Trial and execution of the king 1649
 4. Scots fight on until 1651

V. Cromwell and the Commonwealth

- A. Cromwell's government
 - 1. England a "commonwealth" (republic)
 - 2. Protectorate
 - 3. "Barebones" Parliament
 - 4. Rule by generals
- B. Religious policy
 - 1. Toleration (except Catholics and Anglicans)
 - 2. Not acceptable to most Puritans
- C. Foreign policy
 - 1. Opposition to Spain
 - 2. Wars over trade
 - a. **Navigation Act** 1651
 - b. War with Holland
 - c. Organization of the navy
 - 3. Ireland
- D. Restoration
 - 1. Cromwell died 1658; son Richard Protector
 - 2. Dissatisfaction in the army—General Monck
 - 3. Recall of the Rump 1660
 - 4. Restoration of Charles II

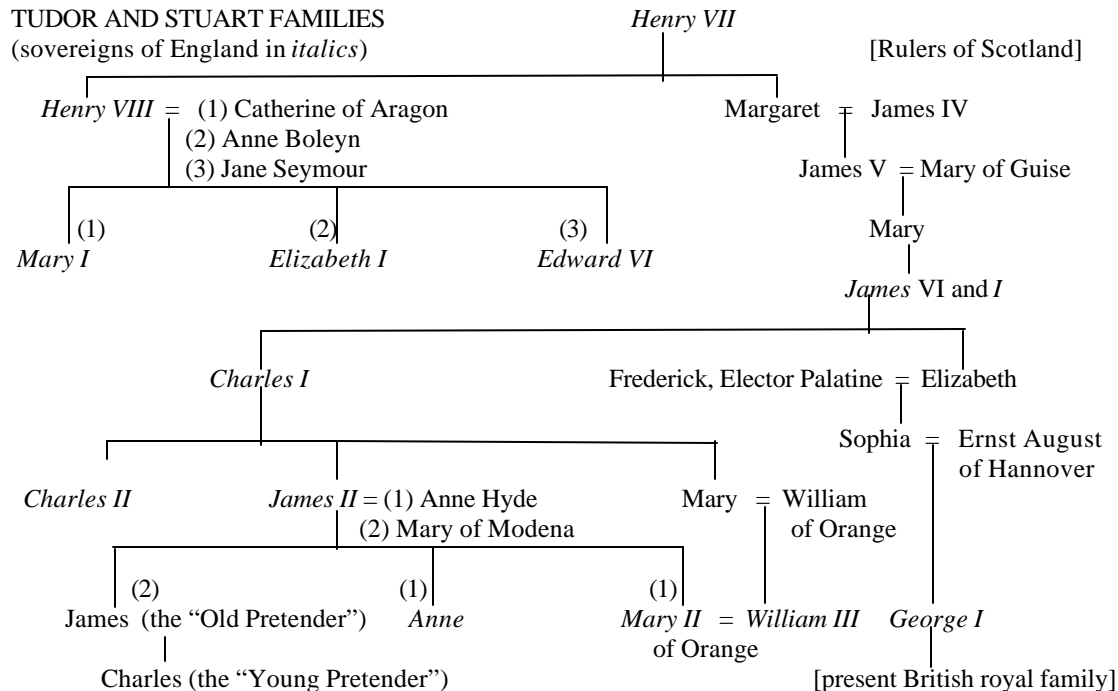
VI. Charles II (1660-85)

- A. Restoration settlement
 - 1. Old constitution restored
 - 2. Church of England restored
 - 3. Feudal rights and prerogatives abolished
- B. Political situation
 - 1. First Parliament very royalist
 - 2. Rule by Council led by Earl of Clarendon (Edward Hyde)
 - 3. War against Dutch 1665
 - 4. Plague and Fire 1666
- C. Growth of opposition
 - 1. Charles's admiration for Louis XIV
 - a. Use of court aristocrats
 - b. Treaty of Dover 1670
 - c. Opposition of Court and Country
 - 2. Religious policies
 - a. Charles's sympathy to Catholicism
 - b. Brother James a Catholic
 - c. Declaration of Indulgence 1672
 - d. Popish Plot 1678
 - 3. Problem of securing the succession
 - 4. Charles dies 1685 as a Catholic

VII. James II (1685-88)

- A. James's rule
 - 1. Attempts to tolerate Catholics
 - 2. Suspension of penal laws 1687
 - 3. Aspirations to absolute rule
 - 4. Catholics placed in influential offices
- B. The "**Glorious Revolution**" 1688
 - 1. Birth of a male heir to James
 - 2. Invitation to William of Orange
 - 3. James II's reaction

TUDOR AND STUART FAMILIES

(sovereigns of England in *italics*)VIII. Later Stuarts: **William and Mary** [William III (1688-1702) and Mary II (1688-94)]; Anne (1702-1714)

A. Settlement: the Bill of Rights

1. Role of Parliament

- Control of army, taxation
- Free elections, free speech
- Regular Parliaments
- Kings cannot suspend the law

2. Succession to Protestants only

3. Limited toleration

B. England now in the war against Louis XIV

C. General characteristics of the late Stuart period

- Parliament a regular part of government
- Growth of **Whig** and **Tory** parties
- Anti-Catholicism
- Toleration of Nonconformist Protestants
- Growth of army, officer class
- Problem of succession to Anne

Review Questions:

Describe the English Constitution at the beginning of the Stuart period.

What issues divided King and Parliament in the English Civil War?

Describe the government that followed the Civil War.

Describe the reigns of Charles II and James II in England.

What did James II do to bring about his deposition (the "Glorious Revolution")? What was the result of this change?

What was the government of England like after the "Glorious Revolution"?

Identifications:

James I	William Laud	Tory
Puritans	Strafford	
Guy Fawkes	Cromwell	
mercantilism	Navigation Acts	
House of Commons	Charles II	
House of Lords	James II	
John Pym	Bill of Rights	
Edward Hyde	William and Mary	
Charles I	Whig	

I. Science before the Revolution

A. Science and religion

1. Significance of science to Christianity
2. Historical principle of Christianity

B. Medieval synthesis

1. Assimilation of ideas of **Aristotle**
2. Tensions between pagan philosophy and Christianity

C. The Ptolemaic universe (Claudius **Ptolemy**)

1. Structure
 - a. Geocentric: earth at the center
 - b. The spheres
 - c. Affinities of elements (from Aristotle)
2. Imaginative power
3. Difficulties
 - a. Epicycles
 - b. Accuracy

D. Renaissance ideas

1. Dignity of man (virtù)
2. Astrology, sun-worship
3. Magic and science
4. Experimental method: **Francis Bacon**

II. The Astronomical Revolution

A. Nicolaus **Copernicus** (1473-1543)

1. Theory
 - a. *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres* 1543
 - b. Heliocentric universe (sun at the center)
 - c. Perfect circles
 - d. Used elements from Ptolemy
 - e. Comparison with Ptolemy's model
2. Reactions
 - a. Luther: negative on biblical grounds
 - b. Catholics more favorable
 - c. **Gregorian calendar** 1582

B. **Tycho Brahe** (1546-1601)

1. Observations
2. Compromise theory

C. Johannes **Kepler** (1571-1630)

1. Mathematical theories
2. Laws of planetary motion
3. Elliptical orbits in empty space

III. Motion and Mathematics

A. **Galileo** Galilei (1564-1642)

1. Early training
 - a. Aristotelian
 - b. Problems of motion: impetus theory
2. New principles of motion
 - a. Pendulums
 - b. Falling (and rolling) bodies
 - c. Mathematical description: abstracted from observation
3. Telescopic observation
 - a. Sunspots
 - b. Satellites of Jupiter
4. *Dialogue of the Two World Systems* (1632)
 - a. Arguments for heliocentrism
 - b. Arguments for scientific authority
 - c. Appeal to wider audience
 - d. Troubles with the Inquisition

B. Isaac **Newton** (1642-1727)

1. Work in many fields
2. Laws of motion: principle of inertia
3. Universal gravitation
 - a. Same for the heavens and the earth
 - b. Mathematical description
 - c. Unifying Kepler and Galileo
4. *Principia (Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy)* (1687)

The order of the spheres

(Aristotelian-Ptolemaic system)

1. Moon
2. Mercury
3. Venus
4. Sun
5. Mars
6. Jupiter
7. Saturn
8. Fixed stars
9. Primum mobile (Prime mover)
10. The empyrean

Review Questions

What theory of the solar system was generally accepted before Copernicus?

How did Copernicus's ideas change this picture?

Describe the scientific contributions of Kepler, Galileo, and Newton.

How did the Scientific Revolution change scientific thinking?

Identifications

Ptolemy

Aristotle

Francis Bacon

Copernicus

Gregorian calendar

Tycho Brahe

Kepler

Isaac Newton

Galileo

I. Who is a Gentleman?

A. Origins of the idea

1. Gentlemen by birth

2. Gentlemen by occupation
 3. Connections with feudalism
 - B. Gentlemen in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries
 1. Not feudal, but still gentlemen
 2. Property owners in England
 3. Gentlemen in the absolute state
 4. Gentlemen, science and literature
 - C. Characteristics of the gentleman
 1. Independent, individualistic
 2. Gentlemen in wars
 - a. Traditional occupation
 - b. Wars without passion
 3. Balanced life
 - a. Social position, respectability
 - b. "Reason" (common sense)
- II. Economic developments
- A. Capitalism
 1. Definition: investment for profit
 2. Possibility of interest on investment
 3. Institutions of credit and investment
 4. Banks; **Bank of England** founded 1694
 5. Joint stock companies (like East India Company)
 - B. Mercantilism
 1. Favorable balance of trade; specie
 2. Government intervention (monopolies, Colbertism)
 3. Role of colonies
 4. Success of mercantilism
 - C. Enclosure in agriculture (begins in the 16th century)
 1. Former open field system
 2. Changing of landholding pattern
 3. Use of new techniques
 - a. Drainage of fens
 - b. Alfalfa and other enriching plants
 - c. The "manure barrier"
 4. Affected Denmark, England, Holland
 5. Problems in France
 6. Effects on food supply, population
 - D. Serfdom and slavery
 1. Poland, Russia, and elsewhere in the East
 - a. Binding of the serfs
 - b. Erosion of towns
 - c. Power of the aristocracy
 - d. Grain trade with the West
 2. Slavery in the colonies
 - a. Slave-grown crops
 - b. Form of slavery
 - c. The slave trade
 3. Pattern of the world economy

III. Rational philosophy and religion

A. René **Descartes** (1596-1650)

1. Philosopher and mathematician: analytical geometry
2. System of philosophy
 - a. Starting point: universal doubt
 - b. I exist
 - c. God exists
 - d. Based on pure reason
3. Rationalized, geometrical universe

B. Gottfried Wilhelm **Leibnitz** (1646-1716)

1. Many endeavors
 - a. Rival of Newton: calculus
 - b. Attempts to reconcile Catholics and Protestants
2. Theory of monads
 - a. Spiritualization
 - b. Necessity
3. Theodicy: “the best of all possible worlds”

C. John **Locke** (1632-1704)

1. Epiricism
 - a. Primacy of the senses
 - b. Observation
 - c. Ignorance of the essence of things
2. Political theories
 - a. Justification for Glorious Revolution
 - b. Opposition to divine right
 - c. Natural rights in the state of nature
 - d. Rights belong to the individual

D. Religious developments

1. Jansenism
2. Pietistic movements
3. Methodism, revivalism—Great Awakening 1740s
4. Religion and feeling

E. Gentlemanly features

1. Individual vs. corporate
2. Rational vs. traditional
3. Property and the social order a rational state
4. God is a gentleman

Review Questions

Describe the economic and social position and general outlook of “gentlemen” in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. What philosophical and political ideas were current in the seventeenth century? What economic developments brought wealth to Western Europe?

Describe the changes in agriculture introduced in England and other places in the eighteenth century.

What was the place of slavery and serfdom in the world economy?

Identifications

Descartes

Leibnitz

Locke

Whig

Tory

enclosure

I. The “Enlightenment”

A. Background of the Enlightenment

1. Descartes, Leibnitz, Newton
2. Locke and the English Constitution
3. Social setting
 - a. Social status of the *philosophes*
 - b. *Salons*, academies

B. Optimistic phase

1. Belief in **Providence**
2. Scientific knowledge will lead to happiness
3. Deism, “natural religion”
4. Major works
 - a. **Montesquieu**’s *Lettres persanes* 1721
 - b. **Voltaire** in England 1726-28
 - c. Major work by *philosophes* in 1740s
 - d. The *Encyclopédie* (**Diderot, d’Alembert**) 1751-72

C. Pessimistic phase

1. Voltaire’s *Candide* 1759
2. Emphasis on empiricism
3. Doubts about natural religion: **Hume**, *Natural History of Religion*, 1757
4. By the 1780s most major *philosophes* had died

D. Enlightenment ideas

1. *Philosophes* and politics
 - a. Admiration for England
 - b. Did not question the established order
 - c. *Philosophes* as dissenters
 - d. *Philosophes* as makers of fashion
2. Philosophy and science
3. *Philosophes* and religion
 - a. Rationalism
 - b. Critique of miracles
 - c. Hostility to Christianity (especially Voltaire)
 - d. Social use for religion
4. Enlightenment an elite phenomenon

II. “Enlightened despotism”

A. Prussia

1. Situation of Prussia
 - a. Margravate of Brandenburg
 - b. Acquisition of Prussia
 - c. Territories in Western Germany
 - d. Geographical setting—little natural wealth
2. Rise of the Prussian army
 - a. Importance of the army
 - b. Frederick William “the Great Elector” (1620-88)
 - c. Frederick I, King in Prussia (1688-1713)
3. Frederick William I (1713-1740)
 - a. System of conscription
 - b. Officer corps, Role of the nobility (**Junkers**)
 - c. Concentration on the army
 - d. The bureaucracy

4. Frederick II (**Frederick the Great**, 1740-1786)
 - a. Personal characteristics
 - b. Admiration for the Enlightenment
 - c. Military policies and abilities
 - d. Foreign policy
 - (1) Seizure of Silesia 1740
 - (2) War of Austrian Succession (1740-45)
 - (3) Partition of Poland 1772
 - e. Domestic policy
5. The Seven Years' War (1756-1763)
 - a. France and England; fighting from 1754
 - b. France and Austria vs. England and Prussia
 - c. Russia with France: outbreak of war 1756
 - d. Prussia on the defensive by 1761
 - e. Conclusion of the war

B. Russia

1. **Peter the Great** (1682-1725)
 - a. Admiration for the West
 - b. War with Sweden
 - c. Building of **St. Petersburg**
 - d. Absolutism in Russia
 - (1) Control of the Orthodox Church
 - (2) Binding of the serfs
 - (3) Reorganization of the army
 - (4) Noble obligations: the table of ranks
2. **Catherine the Great** (1762-96)
 - a. Background, marriage to Peter III
 - b. Similarities to Frederick
 - c. Connections to the French Enlightenment
 - d. New code of laws
 - e. Position of the nobility
 - f. Foreign policy; partitions of Poland

C. Austria

1. The Habsburg empire
 - a. Austrian lands
 - b. Austrian Netherlands, Italian territories
 - c. Hungary
 - d. The imperial title: Charles VII of Bavaria (1740-45), Francis I of Lorraine (1745-65)
2. **Maria Theresa** (1740-1780)
 - a. Accession through the Pragmatic Sanction, war
 - b. Reforms in administration
 - c. Relations with the Catholic Church
 - d. Great age of culture: Haydn, Mozart
3. **Joseph II** (emperor 1765-90; ruled Austria 1780-90)
 - a. Institutional reforms
 - (1) Unification of Austrian lands
 - (2) Destruction of Estates
 - (3) Abolition of seigneurial authority
 - b. Control of the Church
 - c. Opposition to Joseph

Review Questions

What were the characteristics of the “Enlightenment”? Who were its major figures?

How did it affect the outlook of the educated elite in France and elsewhere?

What were the characteristics of enlightened despotism? Who practiced it?

Describe the rise of Prussia. What were the foundations of Prussian strength? Describe the changes in Russia made by Peter the Great.

Describe the effects of the War of Austrian Succession and the Seven Years’ War.

Identifications

Peter the Great

Poltava

St. Petersburg

Catherine the Great

Brandenburg

Frederick William I

Junkers

Frederick the Great

philosophes

Providence

Montesquieu

Voltaire

Encyclopédie

Diderot

d’Alembert

Hume

Rousseau

Maria Theresa

Joseph II

I. Political situation before the Revolution

- A. Whig government under George I & George II
 - 1. Role of ministers
 - 2. Role of the king
 - 3. Management of Commons
 - 4. Sir Robert **Walpole** prime minister 1722-42
- B. Whig ideals: the legacy of 1688
 - 1. Supremacy of freehold
 - 2. "Connections" within the oligarchy
 - 3. Principles of Locke
 - 4. Anti-Catholicism
- C. **George III** (1760-1820)
 - 1. "Rebalancing" the constitution
 - 2. Party of the "King's Friends"
 - 3. William **Pitt** real leader 1756-61
 - 4. King looking for a manager 1762-70
 - 5. **Lord North** 1770-82
 - 6. Growth of opposition: **John Wilkes**

II. Politics in the colonies

- A. Types of colonial governments
 - 1. Royal colonies (New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia)
 - 2. Proprietary colonies (Pennsylvania, Maryland)
 - 3. Corporate colonies (Connecticut, Rhode Island)
 - 4. Tensions within colonies
- B. American Whigs
 - 1. Similarity to British Whigs
 - 2. Influence of the Enlightenment: **Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin**
 - 3. Puritan tradition
 - 4. Westward movement
 - a. Search for land
 - b. Coast to coast charters
- C. Aftermath of the Seven Years' War (French and Indian War)
 - 1. Indian problem
 - a. Revolt of Pontiac 1763-65
 - b. Proclamation of 1763
 - 2. Presence of British regular troops: Quartering Act
 - 3. Need to pay for the war
 - a. Colonies to repay Britain
 - b. Heavy taxes in Britain

III. Taxation crisis 1763-74

- A. Problem of taxation
 - 1. Property rights and representation
 - 2. Taxes vs. control of trade (Navigation Acts)
 - 3. “Virtual” representation
 - 4. Lack of specie in America
- B. Stamp Act 1763
 - 1. Nature of the tax
 - 2. Colonial resistance: Stamp Act Congress 1765
 - 3. Repeal 1765; Declaratory Act 1766
 - 4. Sons of Liberty from 1765
- C. Further attempts at control
 - 1. Townshend duties 1767
 - 2. Other measures
 - 3. Colonial resistance
 - 4. Repeal of Townshend duties 1770
 - 5. Boston Massacre 1770
- D. Tea crisis
 - 1. Committees of Correspondence 1772-73
 - 2. Lord North’s compromise
 - 3. Boston Tea Party 1773
- E. Hardening of positions
 - 1. “Intolerable” Acts 1774
 - 2. Quebec Act 1774
 - 3. First Continental Congress 1774-75

IV. Revolutionary War—First phase

- A. New England campaign
 - 1. Attempt to subjugate Boston
 - 2. Lord Chatham (Pitt), Edmund Burke protest
 - 3. Battles of Lexington and Concord: 19 April 1775
 - 4. Further battles in New England
- B. Organization of resistance
 - 1. Second Continental Congress, May 1775
 - 2. Petition to King
 - 3. Continental Army under **George Washington**
 - 4. Military, financial problems
- C. Early campaigns
 - 1. Evacuation of Boston
 - 2. Invasion of Canada
 - 3. British responses
 - a. Prohibitory Act
 - b. German mercenaries
- D. Independence
 - 1. British intentions
 - 2. Thomas Paine *Common Sense* 1776
 - 3. America Whigs vs. Democrats
 - 4. New colonial governments
 - 5. Independence moved 7 June, voted 2 July 1776
 - 6. Declaration approved 4 July 1776
 - 7. Response to the Declaration
- E. Progress of the war
 - 1. Washington driven out of New York 1776
 - 2. Philadelphia lost 1777
 - 3. Burgoyne’s campaign; surrender at Saratoga 1777

V. Revolutionary war: Second phase

A. Relations with Europe

1. French interest in the war
2. “Enlightened” interest
3. Franklin in France 1776
4. Treaty 1778
5. Other allies: Spain 1779, Holland 1780
6. League of Armed Neutrality 1780 (Russia, Prussia, Sweden)

B. War in the North

1. British out of Philadelphia
2. Stalemate around New York

C. Loyalism

1. Identity of Loyalists
2. Behavior of Loyalists
3. Patriot reaction

D. War in the South

1. Capture of the Carolinas
2. Cornwallis in Virginia 1781
3. Surrender at Yorktown 19 October 1782: French help

E. Reactions in England

1. Whig opposition
2. “The influence of the Crown . . .” 1780
3. North falls after Yorktown 1782
4. Rockingham opens negotiations
5. Treaty of Paris 1782

Review Questions

Describe the British political system in the eighteenth century.

What were the sources of political conflict in the reign of George III?

Describe the political system and general situation of the British colonies in North America.

What grievances led them to rebel against Britain?

Be prepared to discuss the political philosophy, arguments, and goals of the Declaration of Independence.

What were the outcome and effects of the American Revolution?

Identifications

Walpole

William Pitt

Stamp Act

Townshend duties

Quebec Act

Intolerable Acts

Jefferson

Franklin

Washington

Lord North

George III

Pontiac

John Wilkes

Thomas Paine

Lexington

Concord

Saratoga

Yorktown

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776. A DECLARATION By the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA In GENERAL CONGRESS assembled [Excerpts]

When in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the Earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whatever Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundations on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to Provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let the Facts be submitted to a candid World. . . .

He has dissolved representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolution, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within. . . .

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent their pretended Acts of Legislation: . . .

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent; . . .

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies; . . .

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. . . .

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions. . . .

A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Nor have we been wanting in Attentions to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. . . . They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by the Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have the full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK, President

I. Background of the Revolution

A. The **Three Estates**

1. Clergy (First Estate)
 - a. Social background
 - b. Gallicanism
 - c. Effects of the Enlightenment
2. Nobility (Second Estate)
 - a. The robe and the sword
 - b. “Feudalism” in the 18th century
 - c. The nobles and taxation
 - d. The nobility and the Enlightenment
 - e. Ancient vs. new nobility
3. The Third Estate (**bourgeoisie**)
 - a. Who were they?
 - b. The role of lawyers
 - c. Organizations: *cercles de pensée*

B. Royal government: Louis XVI

1. Attempts at reform
2. Problem of finance
 - a. Debts
 - b. Reform of taxation
3. The **Estates General** of 1789: first since 1614
 - a. Preparations for meeting
 - b. *Cahiers de doléance*

II. Beginning of Revolution

A. Estates General to National Assembly

1. Revolt of the Third Estate: the **National Assembly**
2. Role of Paris: **Lafayette** and the National Guard
3. Fall of the Bastille 14 July 1789
4. The Great Fear
5. End of feudalism 4 August

B. Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen: 27 August

1. New framework for law and government
 - a. Abolition of social distinctions
 - b. Sovereignty of the people (the nation)
 - c. Freedoms and protections
 - d. Right of property
2. Influence of Rousseau
 - a. Law as an expression of the General Will
 - b. “Unalienable” rights?
 - c. Supremacy of the law

C. Political developments

1. The October Days
 - a. Famine in Paris
 - b. The king moved from Versailles
2. New constitutional laws
 - a. Administrative reform 1789: the *départements*
 - b. Confiscation of church land: the *assignats*
 - c. Civil Constitution of the Clergy 1790
3. Development of parties
 - a. “Left” and “Right”: the **Jacobins**
 - b. Jacobin ideology
 - c. “Gironde” group
 - d. The émigrés

III. Foreign reactions

A. On the Continent

1. Favorable reactions
 - a. Enlightened élite
 - b. Hungarian, Bohemian nobility
2. Other revolutions
 - a. Austrian Netherlands, Liège 1789
 - b. Conflict between conservatives and Jacobins
 - c. Switzerland, Rhineland, Italy
3. War with the Powers
 - a. Austria 1791-92
 - b. The First Coalition (Austria, Prussia, England, Spain, Sardinia, Naples) 1793-95

B. Britain

1. Supporters
 - a. Romantics
 - b. Charles James Fox and Whigs
 - c. Analogy with 1688
2. Opponents
 - a. Became a new Tory party
 - b. William Pitt the Younger prime minister to 1806
 - c. Period of repression after 1793

C. Edmund **Burke** (1729-97)

1. Burke's background
 - a. Originally a Whig friend of Fox
 - b. Supporter of America
2. *Reflections on the Revolution in France* 1790
 - a. "Metaphysics" no guide to politics
 - b. Nature of the social contract
 - c. Organic nature of society
 - d. English constitution the product of historical development
3. Responses to Burke
 - a. Thomas Paine *The Rights of Man*
 - b. More positive after 1793
 - c. Birth of self-conscious conservatism

IV. Revolution in Power

A. Constitutional Monarchy

1. Constitution of 1791
2. Indirect election of Legislative Assembly
3. Conflicts over Church
4. Attitude of the King
5. Flight to Varennes June 1791

B. War with Austria, 1792

1. Urged by Girondins led by Dumouriez
2. French defeated, pushed back
3. Uprising in Paris, August 1792: the **sans-culottes**
4. Lafayette surrenders to the Austrians

V. The Convention and the **Reign of Terror**

- A. The September Massacres
- B. The Convention: 20 September 1792
 1. Elected by manhood suffrage—controlled by Jacobins
 2. Mountain and Girondin parties
 3. Established a Republic
 4. Successes in the war fall 1792
 5. Trial and execution of Louis XVI, 21 January 1793
- C. Before the Terror
 1. Reverses against the Coalition
 2. Dumouriez deserts in March
 3. Rebellion in the **Vendée**
 4. Law of the Maximum
 5. *Levée en masse*
- D. The Reign of Terror 1793-94
 1. Committee of Public Safety replaced Girondins
 2. Maximilien **Robespierre**
 3. Trial and executions of “suspects”
 4. Victims of Terror
 - a. As many as 20,000 in all
 - b. All classes: Queen Marie Antoinette down
 - c. About 15% nobles and clergy
- E. Destruction of tradition
 1. The revolutionary calendar: the *décade*
 2. The metric system (finished in 1800)
 3. Religious policy
 - a. Dechristianization
 - b. The Cult of the Supreme Being
- F. Fall of Robespierre (Thermidorian reaction)
 1. Opposition to Robespierre
 2. Fall and execution July 1794 (Thermidor Year II)
 3. Not the end of the Terror
 4. Convention in Power until 1795

THE REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR

Months:

Vendémiaire	Nivôse	Germinal	Messidor
Brumaire	Pluviôse	Floréal	Thermidor
Frimaire	Ventôse	Prairial	Fructidor

Each month had thirty days; five (in leap years, six) extra days (*sans-cullotides* or *jours complémentaires*) came between Fructidor and Vendémiaire. The month was divided into 3 *décades* of ten days; the tenth day (*décadi*) was a holiday. The first day in the calendar was 1 Vendémiaire Year I (of the Republic), equivalent to 22 September 1792. The calendar was adopted 24 October 1793 (3 Brumaire year II) and abandoned in year XII (1804).

VI. The **Directory**

- A. Constitution of the Year III
 1. Executive of 5 Directors
 2. Legislative Councils: Elders and 500
 3. Limitations on suffrage
- B. Continuation of the war
 1. Annexation of territory
 2. War in Italy: formation of allied republics
 3. Growing power of **Napoleon Bonaparte**
 4. Allies drop out
 5. Treaty of Campo Formio, 18 October 1797
 6. All but England now out of the war
- C. Political problems of the Directory
 1. Attacks by Jacobins and Royalists
 2. Directory continuing the work of the Revolution
 3. Coup of Fructidor (September 1797) against royalists
 4. Directors become dictators
 5. Second Coalition, 1798
 6. Coup of **18 Brumaire** Year VIII (9 November 1799)

VII. Effects of the Revolution

- A. End of the Old Regime in France
 1. End of noble privileges, manorial system
 2. Distribution of land
 3. Administrative reorganization
 4. Freeing of the economy
- B. Rationalization of nearly everything
 1. Attempt to destroy traditional order
 2. The revolutionary calendar
 3. Metric system
- C. Attack on the Church
 1. A feature of all subsequent revolutions
 2. Substitution of ideology for religion
- D. Attitudes toward political authority
 1. Natural or human rights
 2. The autonomous individual: attitude toward corporate bodies
 3. Supremacy of the law
 4. Authority of the state

Review Questions

Describe the events of the French Revolution.

What changes did the Revolution bring about in France?

How did the Revolution affect the rest of Europe?

Identifications

Estates-General
 bourgeoisie
 Lafayette
 Jacobins
 Bastille
 Louis XVI
 Edmund Burke

sans-culottes
 Reign of Terror
 Vendée
 Robespierre
 Thermidor
 Directory
 Napoleon Bonaparte
 18 Brumaire

I. Early career

A. Birth and education

1. Born 1763 in Corsica; minor nobility
2. Changed name from Buonaparte to **Bonaparte**
3. Military school trained as artillery officer
4. Supported Jacobins in Revolution

B. Career to 1795

1. Toulon 1793; promoted to brigadier general
2. Regained favor after Thermidor
3. Saved Convention in Vendémiaire year IV

C. Career under Directory

1. Italian campaign 1796-97
 - a. Cisalpine Republic
 - b. Treaty of Campo Formio 1797
2. Egyptian campaign
 - a. War against Second Coalition
 - b. Defeat by British
3. Coup of **18 Brumaire** year VIII (9 November 1799)

D. Military abilities

1. Capacity for work
2. Planning of campaigns
3. Use of artillery

II. Bonaparte as Consul

A. Consulate government (constitution of Year VIII)

1. Three chambers
 - a. Senate appointed by Consuls
 - b. Tribune and Legislative Body
 - c. "Notables" selected by universal manhood suffrage
2. Three Consuls: Bonaparte First Consul
 - a. Real government the Council of State (cabinet)
 - b. Bonaparte Consul for Life 1802
 - c. Use of referendum
3. Administration
 - a. Centralization
 - b. Use of censorship, police
4. Concordat with Pope Pius VII (1801)
 - a. Catholicism "religion of the majority"
 - b. Land settlement
 - c. Appointment of bishops
 - d. Payment of bishops and priests
 - e. Similar provisions for Protestants and Jews

- B. The War 1799-1804
 - 1. End of the Second Coalition
 - a. Austria defeated at Marengo 1800
 - b. Puppet republics: Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian
 - c. Treaty of Amiens with Britain 1802
 - 2. The fall of the Empire
 - a. French gains in Germany
 - b. The *Reichsdeputationshauptschluss* (1803)
 - (1) Mediatisation of princes
 - (2) Gains by Prussia, Bavaria
 - c. The end of the Holy Roman Empire
 - (1) Francis II Emperor of Austria 1802
 - (2) Confederation of the Rhine 1806
- III. The Empire of the French 1804-1815
 - A. The Imperial Title
 - 1. Preparations
 - a. “Royal” ceremonies from 1802
 - b. Referendum on a new constitution 1804
 - c. Coronation
 - 2. “The government of the Republic is entrusted to an Emperor”
 - 3. Royal trappings
 - a. New nobility
 - b. Legion of Honor 1802
 - c. Kingdoms for the Bonaparte family
 - d. Marriage with Marie-Louise 1810
 - B. The War 1803-1815
 - 1. War of the Third Coalition 1803-1806
 - a. Coalition formed by 1805; Prussia in 1806
 - b. Austria defeated at Austerlitz 1805
 - c. Prussia defeated at Jena 1806
 - d. Treaty of Tilsit 1807
 - 2. The Continental System 1806
 - a. Restrictions on trade with Britain
 - b. Degree of success
 - 3. Peninsular War 1808-13
 - a. Conflict with Portugal, invasion of Spain
 - b. Joseph Bonaparte king of Spain 1808
 - c. Revolt; guerrilla war aided by **Wellington**
 - 4. Invasion of Papal State 1808; break with the Pope
 - 5. Invasion of Russia 1812
 - a. Battle of Borodino, occupation of Moscow
 - b. Retreat, War of Liberation 1813-14
 - c. Abdication, exile to Elba
 - 6. The Hundred Days 1815
 - a. Napoleon’s return
 - b. Battle of **Waterloo** (18 June 1815)
 - c. Exile to St. Helena
 - d. Napoleon died 1821

IV. The Legacy of Napoleon

A. Napoleon and the Revolution

1. Napoleon as destroyer of the Revolution
 - a. Class interpretation
 - b. Democracy before 1799?
2. Napoleon as a son of the Revolution
 - a. His own opinion
 - b. Career open to talent
 - c. Power of the state
3. Napoleon and the romantics
 - a. The individual
 - b. Overcoming tradition
 - c. Secular ideal
 - d. Ambivalence

B. The political legacy

1. In France
 - a. Administration
 - b. Land settlement
2. Throughout Europe
 - a. Metric system
 - b. **Napoleonic Code** (1804)
 - c. End of manorialism
 - d. Consolidation of states
 - e. Beginning of nationalism
3. Reaction or Progress?
 - a. New regimes after Napoleon
 - b. New attitude toward government
 - c. The role of the state

“Louis XVIII has not been restored to the throne of his ancestors: he has simply ascended that of Bonaparte.”

—Joseph de Maistre

Review Questions

Describe Napoleon Bonaparte’s career and rise to power.

How did Napoleon’s regime build on the developments of the French Revolution?

How did it depart from the Revolution?

How did Napoleon’s reign affect the rest of Europe?

What developments led to the end of Napoleon’s empire?

What permanent changes emerged from the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods?

Identifications

Austerlitz

Borodino

Wellington

Waterloo

Napoleonic Code