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| **Wars of Religion: 1559-1648** | Habsburg-Valois Wars  Philip II  Escorial  Battle of Lepanto  Dutch Revolt  William of Orange  United Provinces of the Netherlands  Spanish Netherlands  Mary Tudor (“Bloody Mary”)  Elizabeth I  Spanish Armada  French Civil Wars  Catherine de Medicis  St. Bartholomew Day Massacre  War of the Three Henry’s | | Henry IV  *politique*  Edict of Nantes  Thirty Years’ War  Bohemian phase  Defenestration of Prague  Danish Phase Albrecht von Wallenstein  Edict of Restitution  Swedish Phase  Gustavus Adolphus  French Phase  Cardinal Richelieu  Treaty of Westphalia | | | English Civil War  James I  Charles I  “divine right” of kings  Cavaliers  Roundheads  Oliver Cromwell  New Model Army  Pride’s Purge  “Rump Parliament”  Levellers, Diggers, Quakers  Interregnum  The Protectorate  Charles II | | |
| **Essay Questions**   1. Analyze the impact that religion played in the Dutch Revolt, the French Civil Wars, the Thirty Years’ War, and the English Civil War 2. Analyze the extent to which the religious policies of the following rulers were successful:    * + - Philip II, Elizabeth I, Henry IV, James I & Charles I, Oliver Cromwell 3. To what degree did religion and politics play in the Thirty Years’ War? 4. Analyze the impact of the Thirty Years’ War on European politics. 5. To what extent did the wars of religion result in the decline of the Spanish Empire? 6. Analyze the causes of the English Civil War and the impact of Puritan rule on English politics and society. | | | | | | | | |
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| **Absolutism in Western Europe: c. 1589-1715** | | absolutism  Jean Bodin  Thomas Hobbes, *Leviathan*  Bishop Bossuet  “divine right” of kings  First Estate  Second Estate  Third Estate  Henry IV  Bourbon dynasty  nobility of the sword  nobility of the robe  Duke of Sully  Louis XIII  Cardinal Richelieu  *politique*  Intendant system  Peace of Alais  Louis XIV, “Sun King”  *“L’ état, c’est moi”*  Fronde  Cardinal Mazarin  *corvee*  Versailles Palace  Edict of Fountainbleu  Jansenists  mercantilism | | | bullionism  Jean-Baptiste Colbert  balance of power  War of the League of Augsburg  War of Spanish Succession  Treaty of Utrecht  Philip II  Escorial  “price revolution”  Spanish Armada  Treaty of the Pyrenees, 1659  Baroque  Bernini  Versailles Palace  Winter Palace  Caravaggio, tenebrism  Peter Paul Rubens  Diego Velázquez  Artemisia Gentileschi  Dutch Style  Rembrandt  Jan Vermeer  French Classicism  Nicolas Poussin  Jean Baptiste Racine  Moliere  J.S. Bach | | |
| 1. How did the political theories of Bodin and Bossuet play out in France during the 17th century? 2. Analyze the extent to which absolutism developed in France under Henry IV and Louis XIII. 3. Analyze the ways in which the absolutism of Louis XIV impacted the bureaucracy, the nobility, the peasantry, economics and religious issues in France. 4. To what extent did the balance of power remain intact in Europe between 1600 and 1715? 5. Analyze the role of mercantilism in France in the 17th century 6. Analyze how the baroque reflected the “Age of Absolutism.” | | | | | | | |

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| **Constitutionalism in Western Europe: c. 1600-1725** | constitutionalism  gentry  House of Commons  Stuart dynasty  James I  “divine right” of kings  Charles I  Petition of Right, 1628  “ship money”  “Short Parliament”  “Long Parliament”  Archbishop Laud  English Civil War  Cavaliers  Roundheads  Oliver Cromwell  Independent  New Model Army  Pride’s Purge  “Rump” Parliament  Levellers  Diggers  Quakers  Interregnum | Protectorate  Restoration  Charles II  Test Act, 1673  *Habeas Corpus Act,* 1679  James II  “Glorious Revolution”  William and Mary  Bill of Rights  John Locke, *Second Treatise of Civil Government* (1690)  Toleration Act, 1689  Act of Settlement, 1701  Act of Union, 1707  Great Britain  Cabinet system  Prime Minister  Robert Walpole  United Provinces of the Netherlands (Dutch Republic)  stadholder  Dutch Reformed church  Amsterdam  Dutch East India Co.  Gustavus Adolphus |
| 1. Analyze the development of constitutionalism in England during the 17th century. 2. To what extent were the Puritans successful in achieving their goals in England between 1642 and 1660? 3. Analyze reasons for the failure of absolutism in England in the 17th century. 4. Analyze factors that led to the rise of the Dutch Republic and its commercial success in the 17th century. | | |

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| **Absolutism in Eastern Europe: c. 1600-1740** | |
| Holy Roman Empire  Ottoman Empire  Suleiman the Magnificent  Janissary Corps  Poland-Lithuania  liberum veto  serfdom  Hapsburg Empire (Austrian Empire)  Bohemia  Austria proper  Hungary  Leopold I  siege of Vienna, 1683  Charles VI  Pragmatic Sanction  Prussia  Hohenzollerns  Frederick William, the “Great Elector”  Junkers  “king of Prussia” | Frederick William I  “Sparta of the North”  Muscovy  boyars  Ivan III (“the Great”)  “Third Rome”  Ivan IV (“the Terrible”)  Cossacks  “Time of Troubles”  Romanov dynasty  Michael Romanov  “Old Believers”  Peter the Great  *Strelski*  Great Northern War  “Window on the West”  Table of Ranks  St. Petersburg  Winter Palace |
| 1. Analyze the causes for the decline of the Holy Roman Empire, Ottoman Empire and Poland-Lithuania in Europe during the 17th century. 2. Analyze the military, political and social factors for the rise of absolutism in Austria, Prussia and Russia in the 17th and 18th centuries. 3. Compare and contrast absolutism in eastern Europe with that of France in western Europe. | |