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| **Wars of Religion: 1559-1648** | Habsburg-Valois WarsPhilip IIEscorialBattle of LepantoDutch RevoltWilliam of OrangeUnited Provinces of the NetherlandsSpanish NetherlandsMary Tudor (“Bloody Mary”)Elizabeth ISpanish ArmadaFrench Civil WarsCatherine de MedicisSt. Bartholomew Day Massacre War of the Three Henry’s | Henry IV*politique*Edict of Nantes Thirty Years’ WarBohemian phaseDefenestration of PragueDanish Phase Albrecht von WallensteinEdict of RestitutionSwedish PhaseGustavus AdolphusFrench PhaseCardinal RichelieuTreaty of Westphalia | English Civil WarJames ICharles I“divine right” of kingsCavaliersRoundheadsOliver CromwellNew Model ArmyPride’s Purge“Rump Parliament”Levellers, Diggers, QuakersInterregnumThe ProtectorateCharles 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** | absolutismJean BodinThomas Hobbes, *Leviathan*Bishop Bossuet“divine right” of kingsFirst EstateSecond EstateThird EstateHenry IVBourbon dynastynobility of the swordnobility of the robeDuke of SullyLouis XIIICardinal Richelieu*politique*Intendant systemPeace of AlaisLouis XIV, “Sun King”*“L’ état, c’est moi”*FrondeCardinal Mazarin*corvee*Versailles PalaceEdict of FountainbleuJansenistsmercantilism | bullionismJean-Baptiste Colbertbalance of powerWar of the League of AugsburgWar of Spanish SuccessionTreaty of UtrechtPhilip IIEscorial“price revolution”Spanish ArmadaTreaty of the Pyrenees, 1659BaroqueBerniniVersailles PalaceWinter PalaceCaravaggio, tenebrismPeter Paul RubensDiego VelázquezArtemisia GentileschiDutch StyleRembrandtJan VermeerFrench ClassicismNicolas PoussinJean Baptiste RacineMoliereJ.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** | constitutionalismgentryHouse of CommonsStuart dynastyJames I“divine right” of kingsCharles IPetition of Right, 1628“ship money”“Short Parliament”“Long Parliament”Archbishop LaudEnglish Civil WarCavaliersRoundheadsOliver CromwellIndependentNew Model ArmyPride’s Purge“Rump” ParliamentLevellersDiggersQuakersInterregnum | ProtectorateRestorationCharles IITest Act, 1673*Habeas Corpus Act,* 1679James II“Glorious Revolution”William and MaryBill of RightsJohn Locke, *Second Treatise of Civil Government* (1690)Toleration Act, 1689Act of Settlement, 1701Act of Union, 1707Great BritainCabinet systemPrime MinisterRobert WalpoleUnited Provinces of the Netherlands (Dutch Republic)stadholderDutch Reformed churchAmsterdamDutch 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 EmpireOttoman EmpireSuleiman the MagnificentJanissary CorpsPoland-Lithuanialiberum vetoserfdomHapsburg Empire (Austrian Empire)BohemiaAustria properHungaryLeopold Isiege of Vienna, 1683Charles VIPragmatic SanctionPrussiaHohenzollernsFrederick William, the “Great Elector”Junkers“king of Prussia” | Frederick William I“Sparta of the North”MuscovyboyarsIvan III (“the Great”)“Third Rome”Ivan IV (“the Terrible”)Cossacks“Time of Troubles”Romanov dynastyMichael Romanov“Old Believers”Peter the Great*Strelski*Great Northern War“Window on the West”Table of RanksSt. PetersburgWinter 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.
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