

Enlightened Monarchs

- Growth of Monarchy
 - New Monarchs – 16th Century
 - Absolute Monarchy – 17th Century
 - Enlightened Monarchy – 18th Century
 - Very similar to each other
 - Role of Monarch evolves
 - New Monarchs
 - Characteristics
 - Laid foundations of modern state
 - Suppressed brigands
 - Established law and order
 - Levied taxes
 - Claimed rule by divine right
 - Legitimacy from God
 - Examples
 - Henry VII of England
 - Louis XI of France
 - Ferdinand and
 - Absolute Monarchs
 - Characteristics
 - Centralized power
 - Created nation-states
 - Mercantilists
 - Weakened nobility and church
 - Built bureaucracy
 - Built up military
 - Ruled by divine right
 - Examples
 - Louis XIV of France
 - Peter the Great of Russia
 - Charles XII of Sweden
 - Leopold II of the Holy Roman Empire
 - Frederick William the Great Elector
 - Enlightened Monarchs
 - Characteristics
 - Made reforms to increase their own power
 - Education
 - Toleration
 - Eased punishments
 - Made state more powerful, but not necessarily more just
 - Secular rules
 - No longer claiming to rule by divine right
 - Examples
 - Frederick the Great of Prussia
 - Joseph II of Austria
 - Catherine the Great of Russia
 - Louis XV of France

Enlightened Monarchs

France

- Louis XV and Louis XVI
 - o 1715-1774 & 1774-1793
- Not very enlightened
 - o Refused to change too much

Spain

- Charles III
 - o r. 1759-1788
 - o Required universities to teach science and philosophy
 - o Relaxed censorship
 - o Abolished death penalty
 - o Expelled Jews

Austria

- **Maria Theresa**
 - o r. 1740-1780
 - o Very cautious to change
 - Took small steps
 - o Built up centralized bureaucracy
 - Appointed able ministers
 - Good at selecting good people
 - o Increased taxes
 - o Maintained flow of soldiers
 - o Broke control of local diets
 - Assembly
 - o Left Hungary alone
 - Did not force Hungary to conform
 - o Wanted to increase production
 - Set up tariff union of Bohemia, Moravia, Austria
 - Area of free trade
 - Limited guilds
 - Suppressed brigands
 - Reformed abused of serfdom
- **Joseph II**
 - o r. 1780-1790
 - o Impatient
 - Wanted total abolition of bad conditions
 - o **Abolished serfdom**
 - o Economic reform
 - Built up port of Trieste
 - Established an India East India Company
 - Equality of taxation
 - o Equal punishment for equal crimes
 - o Punishments made less cruel
 - o Freedom of press and religion
 - Improved civil rights for Jews
 - Granted nobility to some
 - Allowed protestants to become civil servants



- Supported **Febronianism**
 - Freedom from Roman Church
 - Increased control over bishops
 - Suppressed monasteries
 - Took some of their wealth
 - Set up secular hospitals
- Administrative reforms
 - Centralized the state
 - Included Hungary under controls
 - Established German as single language of the government
 - Civil servants
 - Arranged for training courses
 - Provided retirement pensions
 - Established efficiency reports and inspections
 - Used secret police
 - Established education system
 - Primary through university
- **Failed**
 - Could not do it all by himself
 - Opposition from nobles, church, Hungary
 - Too few middle class to help support
 - Leopold (brother) undid most of Joseph's reforms

Prussia

- **Frederick the Great**
 - r. 1740-1786
 - Background/Beliefs
 - Did not get along with father
 - Became cynical
 - Became a soldier
 - Married but never consummated
 - Invaded Silesia
 - War of Austrian Succession
 - Broke pragmatic sanction
 - Very Ill
 - Porphyria
 - Read Philosophes
 - Ran a salon
 - **Fought with Voltaire**
 - Wrote history
 - Anti-Machiavelli
 - Interested in music
 - Played flute
 - Wrote sonatas and concertos
 - Protestant/Lutheran
 - Devoted to his subjects
 - His job to make people happy
 - Without giving up power
 - Against sweeping change
 - Wise, moderate, reasonable



- Administrative reforms
 - “1st servant of the state”
 - Codified laws
 - Abolished capital punishment
 - Reformed courts
 - Cheaper, increased efficiency, honesty
 - Built up civil service
 - Established civil service examination
 - Never relegated and real authority
 - Attended to all business himself
- Religious reforms
 - Some religious reform
 - Prussia already docile and Lutheran church subordinate to state
 - Intolerant of Jews
- Social Reforms
 - Some free elementary education for all
 - Did little for serfs
 - Freed serfs on his own estate
 - Junkers free to deal with serfs in their own way
 - Maintained rigid class differences
 - Small middle class
 - Power of Junkers checked but not abolished
 - Believed in freedom of speech
- No successors

Russia

Catherine the Great

- r. 1762-1796
- Background
 - German
 - Adopted Russian ways and languages
 - Married to Russian Tsar Peter III
 - r. 1762-1796
 - May have been responsible for husband’s death
 - Intelligent and ambitious
 - Agreed with philosophes
 - Read Voltaire
 - Invited Diderot to Russia
- Political Reforms
 - **Charter of Rights**
 - No taxation for nobles
 - No government service for nobles
 - Legislative commission
 - 1767
 - Traveled around Russia and reported to Catherine
 - Merchants received freedom to trade
 - Expansionist
 - Expanded territory west and south
 - Breaks down balance of power in Europe



- War with Ottoman Empire
 - Won ports on Black Sea
 - Annexed Crimea
- **Three partitions of Poland**
 - Won land in west
 - 1772, 1773, 1795
 - Poland erased
 - Annexed by Russia, Austria, Prussia
- Favored Boyars
- Social Reforms
 - Wrote legal code
 - Restricted use of torture
 - Granted some religious toleration
 - Stopped persecution of Old Believers
 - Introduced western education
 - Encouraged the arts
 - Encouraged printing
 - Established schools to educate daughters of nobles
 - **Did not help the serfs**
- **Pugachev's Rebellion**
 - 1773
 - Fighting for rights of Serfs
 - Failed
- Led to further degradation

