New Monarchs

- c.1460-1520
- Consolidated power
  - Foundation for Europe’s first modern nation-states
  - This evolution had begun in the Middle Ages.
    - Monarchies had grown weaker in Eastern Europe during the Middle Ages.
    - New Monarchies never achieved absolute power
- Characteristics of New Monarchies
  - Reduced the power of the nobility
    - Taxation
    - Confiscation of lands
      - from uncooperative nobles
    - mercenary armies or the creation of standing armies
      - Gunpowder ended use of knight
    - Nobles gained titles and offices
  - Reduced the political power of the clergy
    - Church supremacy replaced
  - Created more efficient bureaucracies
    - Centralizing control of their realms
  - Increased the political influence of the bourgeoisie
    - Bourgeoisie brought in much needed revenues to the Crown.
  - Increased debt
    - Through taking out loans from merchant bankers

France

- Background
  - Political and economic recovery after the Hundred Years’ War.
  - England was expelled from France.
  - Defeat of the duchy of Burgundy in 1477
    - Removed the threat of a new state in eastern France.
- Rise of the Valois line of monarchs
  - Louis XI “Spider King” (r. 1461-83):
    - Created a large royal army
    - Dealt ruthlessly with nobles
      - individually, and within the Estates General
      - Increased taxes
    - Exerted power over the clergy
    - Actively encouraged economic growth
      - Promoted new industries such as silk weaving
      - Encouraged foreign merchants and craftsmen to immigrate to France
      - Entered into commercial treaties with England, Portugal and the Hanseatic League
  - Francis I
    - r. 1515-1547
    - Concordat of Bologna
      - 1516
      - The king of France now had power to appoint bishops to the Gallican Church.
        - Represented a major blow to papal influence in France
French control over these appointments was one reason why France did not become Protestant

- *taille*
  - direct head tax on all land and property
  - Enabled the French gov’t to expand its budget on such things as a larger army

**The Hapsburg Empire (Holy Roman Empire)**

- HRE bout 300 states
  - Germanic
  - Semi-autonomous
    - Had own foreign policy
    - Wars between them
  - Centered out of Austria
- Not a New Monarchy
  - Emperor did not have centralized control
    - Hapsburgs could not control all of the German states in HRE
  - Could not levy tax
  - Could not raise armies
    - Outside of hereditary lands
- Maximilian I
  - r. 1493-1519
  - Gained territory in eastern France
    - Marriage to Mary of Burgundy
    - Territory battle with Valois
      - Lasted till 1559
- Charles V
  - r. 1519-1556
    - Most powerful ruler in Europe
    - Controlled Austria, HRE, and Spain
  - Sacked Rome
    - 1527
    - Symbolic ended of Renaissance
    - Pope Clement VII (Medici) prisoner
  - Hapsburg-Valois Wars
    - c. 1519-1559
      - Struggle over Burgundy and territory in Italy
  - Reformation
    - Sought to prevent spread of Lutheranism

**England**

- War of the Roses
  - 1455-1477
  - Dispute over line of succession
    - Richard, Duke of York vs Henry VI
  - House of York vs House of Lancaster
    - White Rose vs. Red Rose
  - Lancaster Victorious
    - All possible heirs murdered of dead
    - Led to rise of Henry Tudor
- Henry VII
  - Reduced influence of nobility
    - Star Chamber
      - Secret Trials
      - Nobles tried without jury
        - Often tortured
    - Nobles not allowed to have private armies
  - Parliament Grew
    - Standard procedures of law and taxation
      - Henry did not have “power of the purse”

- Henry VIII
  - English Reformation
  - Economics
    - Very extravagant
    - Debased currency
    - Increased taxes
    - Confiscated church lands
  - Wars
    - France
    - Wales
    - Ireland
    - Scotland
      - Auld Alliance
  - Bureaucracy
    - Built up
    - Centralized

- Edward VI
  - Son of Henry
    - Crowned age 9
    - Died age 15

- Lady Jane Grey
  - Cousin of Edward
  - 9 day queen

- Mary I
  - Daughter of Katherine of Aragon
    - Very Very Very Catholic
  - “Bloody Mary”
  - Married Philip II of Spain
  - Re-established Catholicism

- Elizabeth I
  - 45 year reign
  - Golden Age
    - Overseas Exploration
    - Arts
    - Peace and prosperity
    - English Identity rose
  - Politics
    - Allied with Dutch
    - Did not like French
    - HATED Spain
      - 1588 Spanish Armada
  - Religion
    - Did not dabble with the hearts of Men
Commercial Revolution

- c. 1500-1700
- Causes
  o Roots in Middle Ages
    ▪ Hanseatic League
  o Population growth
    ▪ 70 million in 1500
    ▪ 90 million in 1600
  o Price Revolution
    ▪ Increase in prices
  o States increasing economic power
  o Beginnings of Capitalism
    ▪ Led by Bourgeoisie
- Features
  o Banking
    ▪ Fuggers in Germany
    ▪ Medicis in Italy
    ▪ Funded economy
    ▪ Growth of Antwerp as banking center
      ▪ Rise of Dutch
        ▪ Allowed them to break from Spain
  o Chartered Companies
    ▪ State provided monopolies
      ▪ Ec. Dutch East India Co.
  o Joint-Stock Companies
    ▪ Pooled resources for common purpose
      ▪ Prime example of capitalism
  o Stock Markets
    ▪ Bourse in Antwerp
    ▪ Investors financed a company
  o Enclosure Movement
    ▪ England
    ▪ Fencing lands
  o Industry
    ▪ Cloth
    ▪ Mining
    ▪ Ship building
  o Consumer goods
    ▪ Sugar!
    ▪ Rice
    ▪ Tea
  o Mercantilism
    ▪ 17th Century
    ▪ Nations seeking self-sufficient economy
    ▪ Export heavy
    ▪ Bullionism
      ▪ Countries need gold
- Impacts
  o Rise of rich Nation-States
  o Funded empires
  o Rural -> Urban societies