

Early Modern Europe: The New Monarchs

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

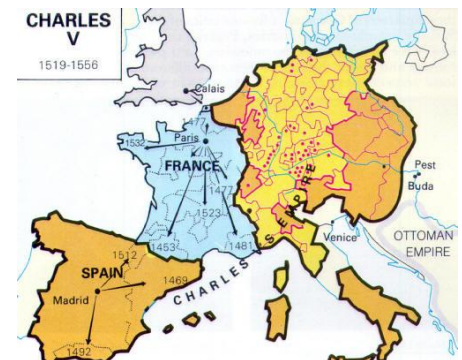
- Background
 - Political and economic recovery after the Hundred Years' War.
 - England was expelled from France.
 - Defeat of the duchy of Burgundy in 1477
 - Removed the threat of a new state in eastern France.
- Rise of the Valois line of monarchs
 - Louis XI "Spider King" (r. 1461-83):
 - Created 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 about 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 end 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 or dead
 - Led to rise of Henry Tudor

- Henry VII
 - o Reduced influence of nobility
 - Star Chamber
 - Secret Trials
 - Nobles tried without jury
 - o Often tortured
 - Nobles not allowed to have private armies
 - o Parliament Grew
 - Standard procedures of law and taxation
 - Henry did not have “power of the purse”
- Henry VIII
 - o English Reformation
 - o Economics
 - Very extravagant
 - Debased currency
 - Increased taxes
 - Confiscated church lands
 - o Wars
 - France
 - Wales
 - Ireland
 - Scotland
 - Auld Alliance
 - o Bureaucracy
 - Built up
 - Centralized
- Edward VI
 - o Son of Henry
 - Crowned age 9
 - Died age 15
- Lady Jane Grey
 - o Cousin of Edward
 - o 9 day queen
- Mary I
 - o Daughter of Katherine of Aragon
 - Very Very Very Catholic
 - o “Bloody Mary”
 - o Married Philip II of Spain
 - o Re-established Catholicism
- Elizabeth I
 - o 45 year reign
 - o Golden Age
 - Overseas Exploration
 - Arts
 - Peace and prosperity
 - English Identity rose
 - o Politics
 - Allied with Dutch
 - Did not like French
 - HATED Spain
 - 1588 Spanish Armada
 - o Religion
 - Did not dabble with the hearts of Men



Commercial Revolution

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