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AP European History Period 1

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Unit 1 LEQ Outline # 5

*Compare* New Monarchies and *evaluate* the degree to which they were able to centralize power in their estates.

1. **Introduction**
   1. During the Middle Ages in Europe, feudalism was prominent and consisted of a relationship through the division of the basic powers of government. However, national monarchies in Northern Europe and a new loyalty to the king instead of a lord were created as they transitioned toward sovereignty (Contextualization). New monarchies formed during the Renaissance such as the French, Spanish, and English were able to unify and centralize the power in their estates through similar and different means of action (Restate Question). Monarchs had the powers of taxation, enforcing laws, and waging war which were also held by his agents (X- Evaluation). In addition, the monarchies in France, Spain, and England were had a similar situation in that they were against the power of nobles (Y- Similarities). Lastly, all three sovereign states had come out of a different turmoil or an important event in history that centralized the monarchy (Z- Differences).
2. **Body X (Similiarities)**
   1. Monarchs had the powers of taxation, enforcing laws, and waging war which were also held by his agents.
      1. Evidence: Taxation
         1. Able to earn revenues from the people
            1. Taxed peasants higher than others except England

* Analysis: Controlled the economy of the entire state as a whole, not just small areas
  + 1. Evidence: Laws
       1. Laws applied to everyone in state
       2. Able to enforce them
       3. England
          1. Henry VII furthered ends of monarchy
       4. Spain
          1. Developed wealthy Chivalric orders
* Analysis: Affected how everyone in the state viewed the monarch, orders and laws were felt by and were relevant to the entire population
  + 1. Evidence: Waging War
       1. Loyal army, professional
* Analysis: The monarch was no longer dependent on the nobles to send an army to fight wars. He relied on funding and training an army.

1. **Body Y (Compare, similarities between the monarchies)**
   1. The monarchies in France, Spain, and England were against the power of nobles and representative assemblies.
      1. Spain
         1. Evidence: Spanish Cortes
            1. Rarely called into session
         2. Townspeople allied themselves with the crown
         3. Chivalric orders prevented power of nobility

* Analysis: Isabella and Ferdinand were able to keep the focus of power to themselves by muting nobles.
  + 1. England
       1. Evidence: English Parliament
          1. Monarchs generated revenue without Parliament
       2. Court of Star Chamber
          1. Prevented Nobles from exercising intimidation to win court cases
       3. Henry VII confiscated land and fortunes of nobles
* Analysis: Monarchs showed their independence in making decisions without a representative body. They prevented nobles from trying to gain power and display it.
  + 1. France
       1. Evidence: French Estates General
          1. Suspended in 1484
* Analysis: The French Estates General was almost powerless, and summoning it would prevent a monarch from exercising total control in France.

1. **Body Z (Contrast, differences between the monarchies)**
   1. All three sovereign states had come out of a different turmoil or an important event in history that centralized the monarchy.
      1. France
         1. Evidence: Hundred Years War
            1. Kicked out the English
            2. Proved their growing strength

* Analysis: The defeat of England led to nationalism and led to the decline of the feudal system with more dependence on the king rather than feudal lords.
  + - 1. Evidence: Defeat of Burgundy
         1. Took out the small superpower enclave of Burgundy
         2. Burgundy was located in the center of France (enclave)
* Analysis: France now controlled the entire state without any uncontrolled territory inside, centralization and unification
  + 1. Spain
       1. Evidence: Marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella
          1. Defeated the Moors
          2. united Castile and Aragon
* Analysis: Political dominance of Castile and Aragon, both were very determined rulers and religious
  + - 1. Evidence: Inquisition
         1. Forced all other religious groups to convert to Catholicism
         2. Punishment by torture, execution, or exile
* Analysis: Able to attain religious unification and conformity
  + 1. England
       1. Evidence: War of the Roses
          1. House of Lancaster vs House of York

Rival branches of royal family

* + - * 1. Henry Tudor (Lancaster) prevailed and became monarch of England (Henry VII)
* Analysis: Used civil war to create a dynasty of Tudors/monarchs
  + - 1. Evidence: Court of Star Chamber
         1. to prevent nobles from gaining too much power and overruling the monarch
* Analysis: Maintained position using royal court

1. **Conclusion**
   1. All in all, the new monarchies were important the unification and organization of their territory. Although having their own similarities and differences, centralization in France, Spain, and England during the Renaissance occurred under a new monarchy (Restatement). At first, these newly sovereign states were able to control the taxes, enforce laws, and create their own army (X). They had the common goal of reducing the power of nobles and created conflict (Y). However, the processes the French, Spanish, and English went through to become centralized differed substantially (Z). These monarchies that formed during the Renaissance were instrumental in promoting cultural, religious, and economic reform through their centralization and organization that still affects today’s world (Synthesis).