

8. “Queen Elizabeth I: ‘I Have the Heart of a King’”: What qualities are evident in Elizabeth’s speech that would endear her to her listeners? How was her popularity connected to the events of the late sixteenth century? Would the troops at Tilbury have responded differently to a king? Why and or why not? (p. 395, Politics and the Wars of Religion in the Sixteenth Century)

CHAPTER OUTLINE

Prelude to Reformation

- I. Christian or Northern Renaissance Humanism
 - A. Focus on sources of early Christianity
 - B. Use education to reform Church and humanity
 - C. Desiderius Erasmus (1466 – 1536)
 - 1. Handbook of the Christian Knight (1503)
 - 2. “The Philosophy of Christ” emphasized inner piety
 - 3. The Praise of Folly (1511) criticized society and the Church – wanted reform from within
 - D. Thomas More (1478 -1535)
 - 1. Utopia (1516)
 - 2. government service led to conflict with Henry VIII over religious issues
- II. Church and Religion on the Eve of the Reformation
 - A. Corruption: pluralism and absenteeism
 - B. Widespread desire for meaningful religious expression

Martin Luther and the Reformation in Germany

- I. The Early Luther
 - A. Early Life
 - 1. education in law
 - 2. joins Augustinian Hermits and struggles to achieve spiritual certainty
 - 3. 1512: joins theological faculty at the University of Wittenberg
 - 4. rediscovers doctrine of salvation through faith alone
 - B. The Indulgence Controversy
 - 1. jubilee indulgence issued by Pope Leo X (1517), sold enthusiastically by Johann Tetzel
 - 2. Ninety-Five Theses prompt controversy
 - C. The Quickening Rebellion
 - 1. 1519: Leipzig Debate – Luther denies authority of popes and councils
 - 2. 1520: Luther’s pamphlets move him towards break with Rome
 - 3. 1521: Luther excommunicated, summoned to Diet of Worms, and declared an outlaw
- II. The Rise of Lutheranism
 - A. Spread through Germany through Luther’s German translation of the Bible and evangelical sermons
 - B. Dissent from the Humanists, who prefer Christian unity
 - C. Luther condemns the Peasants’ War (1524); defender of political authority

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR THE PRIMARY SOURCES (BOXED DOCUMENTS)

1. "Erasmus: In Praise of Folly": What are Erasmus' main criticisms of monks? What do you think he hoped to achieve with this satirical attack on monastic practices? How do you think the circulation of such attacks in many printed copies would have affected popular attitudes toward the Catholic Church and its institutions? (p. 368, in the section Prelude to Reformation)
2. "Luther and the Ninety-Five Theses": Summarize the major points of Luther's Ninety-Five Theses. What are indulgences? What are Luther's particular criticisms of the pope? Why did they have such a strong appeal in Germany? Why were some Catholics dissatisfied with some church policies? Why do historians claim that the Reformation began with Luther's Ninety-Five Theses? (p. 371, in the section Martin Luther and the Reformation in Germany)
3. "Luther and the 'Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants'": What does this passage tell you about the political interests and sympathies of key religious reformers like Luther? Why would German princes support Luther's movement against the Catholic Church? Could it be claimed that Luther was largely a man of the Middle Ages? If so, why? (p. 374, in the section Martin Luther and the Reformation in Germany)
4. "Opposing Viewpoints: A Reformation Debate: Conflict at Marburg": What is the issue being debated by Luther and Zwingli? What would have been the Catholic Church's position if Catholic representatives had been included in the debate? Based on this example, why do you think Reformation debates led to further hostility rather than the compromise and unity between religious and sectarian opponents? (p. 379, The Spread of the Protestant Reform)
5. "Calvin's Rules for the Church in Geneva": What seemed to be the basis for determining the severity of an offense? How did Calvin view continuing to cling to Catholic beliefs and practices? What methods did he employ to "correct" or "lovingly admonish"? Did the penalties seem reasonable? Did the offenses seem reasonable? To what degree in Europe today are civil laws based on religious beliefs? (p. 384, in the section The Social Impact of the Protestant Reformation)
6. "A Protestant Woman": In this letter to Ludwig Rabus, what ideas did Katherine Zell bring to the Reformation? Was she being criticized because she was a woman or because of her ideas, regardless of gender? Would her ideas have been more acceptable if put forth by a man? Why or why not? What were Zell's views on persecuting the Anabaptists? Why were the Anabaptists unpopular, and why did people and governments react strongly against them? (p. 385, in the section The Social Impact of the Protestant Reformation)
7. "Loyola and Obedience to 'Our Holy Mother, the Hierarchical Church'": What are the fundamental assumptions that underlie Loyola's rules for "thinking with the church"? What do these assumptions tell you about the nature of the Catholic Reformation? In what manner was it truly a reform movement? (p. 388, in the section The Catholic Reformation)

III. Organizing the Church

- A. Kept two of seven sacraments: baptism and the Lord's Supper (but denied transubstantiation)
- B. Authority of Scripture: "Priesthood of all believers"
- C. Churches: Stronger role for state and new religious services
- D. Priests may marry; Luther marries a former nun, Katherina von Bora

IV. Germany and the Reformation: Religion and Politics

- A. Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (1519 – 1556) seeks to preserve his empire's political and religious unity
- B. The French and the Papacy
 - 1. Habsburg-Valois (1521-1544) wars fought against Francis I of France
 - 2. Pope Clement VII (1523 – 1534) sides with Francis I until Charles V's army sacks Rome
- C. The Ottoman Empire: Suleiman the Magnificent (1520 – 1566) advances as far as Vienna in 1529
- D. Politics in Germany
 - 1. fragmented political power
 - 2. Lutheran princes form Schmalkaldic League; Charles seeks compromise
 - 3. Schmalkaldic Wars (1546-1547) result in Protestant defeat
 - 4. revives in 1552 when Schmalkaldic League allies with Henry II of France
 - 5. Peace of Augsburg (1555): division of Christianity acknowledged

The Spread of the Protestant Reformation

I. Lutheranism in Scandinavia: monarchs establish state-run churches

II. The Zwinglian Reformation

- A. Ulrich Zwingli = product of the Swiss Confederation (association of thirteen self-governing cantons)
- B. Swiss Reformation begins with 1523 disputation
- C. Reforms in Zurich: relics/images abolished, decorations removed, Mass replaced with new liturgy, other trappings of Catholicism outlawed
- D. Leads to political unrest: Swiss Civil War

III. The Radical Reformation: The Anabaptists

- A. Philosophy
 - 1. church was a voluntary association of believers
 - 2. all believers are considered equal
 - 3. separation of Church and State
- B. Practices
 - 1. adult baptism
 - 2. each Church chooses minister
 - 3. simple living
 - 4. refused to hold political office or bear arms ("thou shalt not kill")
- C. Swiss Brethren spread through Switzerland and Germany – often persecuted
- D. Millenarianism in Münster
- E. Menno Simons (1496 – 1561): Dutch Anabaptist
 - 1. separation from the world
 - 2. disciples are Mennonites

IV. The Reformation in England

- A. Henry VIII (1509 – 1547) wants to divorce Catherine of Aragón
- B. Henry seeks to dissolve marriage through English courts, distancing himself from Rome marries Anne Boleyn, producing Elizabeth I
- C. Act of Supremacy (1534)
 - 1. makes English monarch head of Church
 - 2. opposed by Thomas More, who loses his head
- D. Thomas Cromwell recommends dissolution of monasteries
- E. Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury -- wants religious reformation, but has to settle for administrative until Henry VIII dies
- F. King Edward VI (1547 – 1553) (son of wife #3, Jane Seymour)
 - 1. too young to effect changes in policy
 - 2. gives Cranmer opportunity to move in Protestant direction
- G. Mary I, “Bloody Mary” (1553 – 1558)
 - 1. intends to restore Catholicism to England
 - 2. alliance with Spain is unpopular

V. John Calvin (1509-1564) and Calvinism

- A. Theologian and organizer of Protestant movement
- B. Institutes of Christian Religion (1536)
- C. Ideas are similar to those of Luther, but emphasizes predestination
- D. Calvinism: militant international form of Protestantism
- E. Two Sacraments: Baptism and The Lord’s Supper
- F. Geneva
 - 1. 1541: city council accepts Ecclesiastical Ordinances
 - 2. strict church government to oversee moral life
 - 3. sent missionaries throughout Europe

The Social Impact of the Protestant Reformation

I. The Family

- A. Marriage no longer the lesser alternative to celibacy more positive family relationships
- B. Women’s roles
 - 1. obey husband
 - 2. bear children (punishment for sins of Eve)
 - 3. eliminates alternative of monasticism for women
 - 4. increase in education does little to improve social status
- C. Education in the Reformation
 - 1. Protestant schools create literate public (to read the Bible)
 - 2. the gymnasium (secondary school) teaches Latin and Greek, philosophy, Hebrew, and theology
- D. Religious Practices and Popular Culture
 - 1. changes in religious practices: mostly successful
 - 2. changes in forms of entertainment: mostly unsuccessful

The Catholic Reformation

I. Revival of the Old

- A. Emergence of new female mysticism: Saint Teresa of Avila (1515-1582)
- B. Regeneration of religious orders: Benedictines, Dominicans, and Capucins
- C. Creation of new religious orders: Theatines and Ursulines

- II. The Society of Jesus (Jesuits)
 - A. Founder: Ignatius of Loyola (1491 – 1556): The Spiritual Exercises
 - B. Principles
 - 1. absolute obedience to the papacy
 - 2. strict hierarchical order of society
 - 3. use of education to combat Protestantism
 - C. Activities of the Jesuits
 - 1. establish highly disciplined schools
 - 2. propagate Catholic faith among non-Catholics
 - 3. fight Protestantism
 - III. A Revived Papacy
 - A. Pope Paul III (1534 – 1549)
 - 1. reform Commission (1535 – 1537)
 - 2. recognized Jesuits
 - 3. summoned Council of Trent
 - 4. established Roman Inquisition (1542)
 - B. Pope Paul IV (1555 – 1559)
 - 1. increased power of Inquisition
 - 2. created Index of Forbidden Books
 - IV. The Council of Trent
 - A. Met intermittently from 1545 – 1563
 - B. Divisions between moderates (reformers) and conservatives
 - C. Conservatives win: reaffirmed traditional Catholic teachings
 - 1. Scripture and tradition are equal authorities
 - 2. Faith and good works both necessary for salvation
 - 3. Sacraments and clerical celibacy upheld
 - D. Resulted in a clear body of doctrine
- Politics and the Wars of Religion in the Sixteenth Century
- I. The French Wars of Religion (1562 – 1598)
 - A. French kings (Valois – Catholic) persecute Huguenots (French Calvinists)
 - 1. conversion of the 40 – 50 percent of French nobility threatens king
 - 2. still only 10% of population
 - B. Two perspectives
 - 1. religious truth more important than political unity
 - 2. politics should come before religion (politiques)
 - C. Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre (August 24, 1572)
 - 1. Guise family persuades king to instigate massacre of Huguenots in Paris
 - 2. massacre lasts three days and discredits Valois dynasty
 - D. Henry IV of Navarre (1589 – 1610)
 - 1. claims the throne after the War of the Three Henriens (1588-1589)
 - 2. politique – converts to Catholicism (“Paris is well worth a mass.”)
 - 3. issues Edict of Nantes (1598)
 - II. Philip II and Militant Catholicism
 - A. Age of Spanish political and cultural greatness
 - B. Strict conformity to Catholicism in Spain and Spanish territories
 - C. The Holy League against the Turks: wins Battle of Lepanto (1571)

III. The Revolt of the Netherlands

- A. One of the richest parts of Philip's empire; hoped to strengthen his control
- B. High taxes cause resentment against Philip
- C. Attempt to crush Calvinism; Calvinists revolt; Philip sends duke of Alva
- D. William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, organizes northern states into Union of Utrecht
- E. 1609 truce recognizes United Provinces of the Netherlands, which eventually becomes the Dutch Republic

IV. The England of Elizabeth

- A. Religious Policy
 - 1. Anglicanism based on moderation and compromise
 - 2. Act of Supremacy (1559)
 - 3. Act of Uniformity restores Book of Common Prayer
 - 4. beheads Mary, Queen of Scots, after numerous Catholic plots
 - 5. Puritans kept in check
- B. Foreign Policy
 - 1. avoids war, but supports cause of the Netherlands
 - 2. conflict with Spain leads to Spanish Armada (disaster for Philip II)

GLOSSARY

Christian (northern) humanism: an intellectual movement in northern Europe in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries that combined the interest in the classics of the Italian Renaissance with an interest in the sources of early Christianity, including the New Testament and the writings of the church fathers.

Confession: one of the seven Catholic sacraments; consists of admission of sins and penance.

Huguenots: French Calvinists.

Justification by faith: the primary doctrine of the Protestant Reformation; taught that humans are saved not through good works, but by the grace of God, bestowed freely through the sacrifice of Jesus.

Pluralism: the practice in which one person holds several church offices simultaneously; a problem of the late medieval church.

Politiques: a group who emerged during the French Wars of Religion in the sixteenth century; placed politics above religion and believed that no religious truth was worth the ravages of civil war.

Predestination: the belief, associated with Calvinism, that God, as a consequence of his foreknowledge of all events, has predetermined those who will be saved (the elect) and those who will be damned.

Puritans: religious reformers in England who hoped to cleanse the Church of England of any traces of Catholicism.

6. “The Bill of Rights”: The author states that the Bill of Rights laid the foundation for a constitutional monarchy. How? What key aspects of this document testify to the exceptional nature of English state politics in the seventeenth century? Why was there no “bill of rights” in France or Russia in the late seventeenth century? Was England unique, and if so, why? (p. 462, in the section Limited Monarchy and Republics)

7. “William Shakespeare: In Praise of England”: Beside patriotism, what other motives may Shakespeare have had in writing this tribute to England? What are the elements in this excerpt from *Richard II* that makes it one of the most famous evocations of England ever written? (p. 468, in the section The Flourishing of European Culture)

CHAPTER OUTLINE

Social Crises, War, and Rebellions

I. The Witchcraft Craze

- A. Witchcraft existed before the sixteenth and seventeenth century; part of traditional village life
- B. Spread of Witchcraft
 1. increased prosecutions and executions starting in the sixteenth century because of Church influence
 2. accusations against witches: swearing allegiance to the devil, using evil incantations to kill livestock, etc.
 3. reasons for witchcraft prosecutions: religious uncertainty and social turmoil
 4. Women as primary victims, especially elderly widows
- C. Decline: begins by mid-seventeenth century

II. The Thirty Years War (1618 – 1648)

- A. Background to the war
 1. religious conflict
 2. dynastic-nationalist considerations – Europe-wide struggle
 3. tensions in the Holy Roman Empire between Habsburgs and princes
- B. The Bohemian Phase (1618 – 1625): Conflict between Archduke Ferdinand (Catholic – later Emperor Ferdinand II) and Frederick V (Protestant) for control of Bohemia
- C. The Danish Phase (1625 – 1629): King Christian IV intervenes for the Protestant cause, but is defeated, which ends Danish supremacy in the Baltic.
- D. The Swedish Phase (1630 – 1635): Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden (Lutheran) intervenes and is defeated by the imperial army.
- E. The Franco-Swedish Phase (1635 – 1648): The Catholic French support the Protestant Swedes against the Catholic Habsburgs, ending in peace negotiations.
- F. Outcomes
 1. Peace of Westphalia (1648) officially separates religion and politics
 2. widespread destruction in the HRE

6. The Ottoman Empire. MAP 15.6. Where did the Ottoman Empire gain territory by 1481? 1521? 1556? What concerns might Austria have had about the movements of the Ottoman Empire? What might be the possible explanations for those territorial acquisitions? Were the Ottomans a serious threat to most of Europe, or just southeastern Europe? Why? Was the Ottoman Empire a victim of “imperial overstretch”? Why, or why not? (p. 454, in the section Absolutism in Central, Eastern, and Northern Europe)

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR THE PRIMARY SOURCES (BOXED DOCUMENTS)

1. “A Witchcraft Trial in France”: What does this document reveal about the spread of witchcraft persecutions in the seventeenth century? What does this document indicate about the legal procedures involved in the trial of witches, and how might these procedures have worked to condemn the innocent? What do these passages suggest about early modern European conceptions of justice? What does the trial record suggest about the status of women in the seventeenth century? What might the trial suggest about superstition, religion and folklore in French society? (p. 434, in the section Social Crises, War, and Rebellions)
2. “The Destruction of Magdeburg in the Thirty Years’ War”: Total War is a concept in which all parts of society are involved in, and effected by a conflict, how does this document show that in some ways the Thirty Years War was a Total War? Considering this was a war of religion, what seemed to be a major motivation of the average foot soldier? Analyze the speaker, audience, and message of the document. Knowing those three things, why should we accept the report as credible and why should we also be suspicious of it? (p. 439, in the section Social Crises, War, and Rebellions)
3. “The King’s Day Begins”: How does Saint-Simon describe the royal waking and dressing ceremony? What does this account reveal about the authority of the Louis XIV, and what message does it communicate about his relationship with the nobles who attended him? Is this a flattering or critical account of the king? (p. 445, in the section The Practice of Absolutism: Western Europe)
4. “Peter the Great Deals with a Rebellion”: How did Peter deal with the revolt of the Streltsy? What does his approach to this problem indicate about the tsar? Was Peter’s bloody punishment of the rebels typical of seventeenth century rulers? Could Peter the Great be considered a totalitarian leader? (p. 451, in the section Absolutism in Central, Eastern, and Northern Europe)
5. “Opposing Viewpoints: Oliver Cromwell: Three Perspectives”: How do Cromwell’s own assessments differ from those of Ludlow and Clarendon? What do the selections suggest about Cromwell’s motives and actions? What might account for the different perspectives each provides about Cromwell, and picture of Cromwell emerges from the consideration of multiple points of view? (p. 460, in the section Limited Monarchy and Republics)

III. A Military Revolution?

- A. Evolving and/or new tactics and technologies
- B. Gustavus Adolphus develops first standing army
- C. The cost of a modern military requires heavier taxes

IV. Rebellions

- A. Peasant Revolts (1590 – 1640)
- B. Noble Revolts in France (1648 – 1652)

The Practice of Absolutism: Western Europe

I. Background

- A. Absolutism: ultimate authority rests in the hands of a divine right monarch
- B. Divine-right monarchy theorized by Bossuet

II. Absolute Monarchy in France

- A. Foundations of French Absolutism: Cardinal Richelieu
 - 1. eliminated political/military rights of Huguenots
 - 2. undermined noble plots
 - 3. administrative reforms: intendants
 - 4. debt continues to spiral

III. The Reign of Louis XIV (1643 – 1715)

- A. Administration of the Government
 - 1. royal court is center of household and government
 - 2. ministers are subservient
 - 3. some degree of control over parliaments
- B. Religious Policy
 - 1. Edict of Fontainebleau (1685) revokes Edict of Nantes
 - 2. 200,000 Huguenots leave France
- C. Financial Issues: Jean Baptist Colbert (1619 – 1683) and mercantilism
- D. Daily Life at Versailles: symbol for absolutist state
 - 1. purposes of Versailles: a way to control nobility by keeping them busy
 - 2. court life and etiquette is complex; nobles forced to jockey for position
- E. The Wars of Louis XIV
 - 1. professional army: 100,000 men in peacetime; 400,000 in wartime
 - 2. four wars between 1667 – 1713
 - a. Invasion of Spanish Netherlands (1667)
 - b. Annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, occupation of Strasbourg (1679)
 - c. War of the League of Augsburg (1689 – 1697)
 - d. War of the Spanish Succession (1702 – 1713)

IV. The Decline of Spain

Absolutism in Central and Eastern Europe

I. The German States

A. The Rise of Brandenburg-Prussia

- 1. The Hohenzollern Dynasty
- 2. Frederick William the Great Elector (1640 – 1688) lays foundations: strong army and General War Commissariat as an agency for civil government
- 3. Junkers serve as officers – have unlimited power over peasantry
- 4. Frederick III (1688 – 1713) named King of Prussia (1701)

- B. The Emergence of Austria
 - 1. Habsburgs and the new Austrian Empire
 - 2. Leopold I (1658 – 1705) defeats Ottomans and expands territory
 - 3. never becomes centralized and unified; holdings are too diverse
- II. Italy: From Spanish to Austrian Rule
- III. Russia: From Fledgling Principality to Major Power
 - A. Ivan IV the Terrible (1533 – 1584): first tsar
 - 1. expands Russia eastwards
 - 2. crushes power of boyars (Russian nobility)
 - B. Romanov Dynasty (1613 – 1917)
 - C. Stratified Society
 - D. The Reign of Peter the Great (1689 – 1725)
 - 1. visits the West (1697 – 1698) and seeks to emulate it
 - a. reorganizes armed forces
 - b. reorganizes central government, dividing Russia into provinces
 - c. seeks control of the Russian Church
 - d. introduces western customs
 - e. adopts mercantilist policies
 - 2. defeats Sweden and gains control of Estonia, Livonia and Karelia
 - 3. constructs St. Petersburg
- IV. The Great Northern States
 - A. Denmark
 - B. Sweden
- V. The Ottoman Empire
 - A. Suleiman the Magnificent (1520 – 1566)
 - B. Ottomans viewed as a European Power in first half of 17th century
 - C. New Offensives in the second half of the 17th century thwarted
- VI. The Limits of Absolutism
 - A. Power of rulers not actually absolute
 - B. Local institutions still had power
 - C. Landed aristocracy maintain immense power
- Limited Monarchy and Republics
 - I. The Weakness of the Polish Monarchy
 - A. elective monarchy, controlled by Sejm (Polish diet)
 - B. kings have to share power with Sejm
 - C. 1652: liberum veto reduces government to chaos
 - II. The Golden Age of the Dutch Republic
 - A. The United Provinces = Atlantic power
 - B. Internal Dissension
 - 1. The House of Orange and the Stadholders
 - 2. The States General opposes the House of Orange
 - 3. William III (1672 – 1702) dies without an heir, continuing the struggle
 - C. Trade damaged by wars with France and England
 - D. Life in Seventeenth-Century Amsterdam: commercial and financial center of Europe

III. England and the Emergence of Constitutional Monarchy

A. King James I (1603 – 1625) and Parliament

1. first of Stuart dynasty
2. alienated Parliament by claiming divine right of kings
3. Parliament and the power of the purse
4. Religious conflict with the Puritans

B. Charles I (1625 – 1649) and the move toward revolution

1. 1628 Petition of Right largely ignored by Charles
2. “Personal Rule” (1629 – 1640): Parliament does not meet
3. religious policy angers Puritans – suspected of being Catholic
4. forced to call Parliament to approve new taxes in 1640 – conflict leads to civil war

C. Civil War in England

1. Oliver Cromwell leads Parliamentarians and New Model Army
2. Charles I executed (January 30, 1649)

D. Cromwell and new governments

1. Rump Parliament abolishes the monarchy and House of Lords
2. conflict with the Levellers
3. Cromwell dissolves Parliament (April 1653)
4. Cromwell named Lord Protector; first constitution, the Instrument of Government, fails
5. dissolves Parliament again (1655) and divides country into 11 regions, ruling by military force
6. Cromwell dies (1658); monarchy re-established

E. Restoration of the monarchy

1. Charles II (1660 – 1685) and continued conflict with Parliament
2. Declaration of Indulgence (1672) – suspends religious laws
3. Test Act (1673) – Only Anglicans could hold military and civil offices
4. James II (1685 – 1688), Catholic, succeeds Charles II in 1685: new Declaration of Indulgence (1687) offends Parliament

F. A Glorious Revolution

1. Catholic son born to James II in 1688
2. Parliament invites Mary (Protestant daughter of James II) and her husband, William of Orange, to invade England
3. bloodless revolution – Mary and William of Orange are offered throne
4. Bill of Rights and Toleration Act of 1689
5. Parliament’s authority definitively established

G. Responses to the Revolution

1. Thomas Hobbes (1588 – 1679): Leviathan (1651): human nature is corrupt; people need a strong ruler
2. John Locke (1632 – 1704): Two Treatises of Government: people have inalienable rights and form a social contract with their government

The Flourishing of European Culture

I. The Changing Faces of Art

A. Mannerism

1. distorted rules of proportion

2. sense of suffering and strong emotional atmosphere
 3. best known artist: El Greco
- B. The Baroque Period
1. dramatic effect arouses emotions
 2. magnificent, richly detailed art
 3. artists: Peter Paul Rubens, Gian Lorenzo Bernini, Artemisia Gentileschi
- C. French Classicism: emphasized clarity, simplicity, balance and harmony of design (Poussin)
- D. Dutch Realism: realistic portrayals of secular, everyday life (Rembrandt)
- II. A Wondrous Age of Theater
- A. William Shakespeare (1564 – 1614): reflects understanding of the human condition
 - B. Spain's Golden Century: Lope de Vega wrote 1500 plays
 - C. French Drama: Racine and Molière write for an elite audience and depend on royal patronage

GLOSSARY

Absolutism: a form of government where the sovereign power or ultimate authority rested in the hands of a monarch who claimed to rule by divine right and was therefore responsible only to God.

Baroque: an artistic movement of the late sixteenth century and early seventeenth century, characterized by the use of dramatic effects to heighten emotional intensity.

Boyars: members of the Russian nobility

Divine-right monarchy: a monarchy based on the belief that monarchs receive their power directly from God and are responsible to no one except God.

Gentry: well-to-do English landowners below the level of nobility; many converted to Puritanism.

Intendants: royal officials in seventeenth-century France who were sent into the provinces to execute the orders of the central government.

Janissaries: in the Ottoman Empire, an elite fighting force personally loyal to the sultan, made up of boys from Christian families who are trained from their childhood

Mannerism: an artistic movement, emerging in Italy in the 1520s and 1530s, characterized by a sense of spiritual anxiety and suffering.

Parlements: provincial law courts in France that often thwart absolutist rule by adhering to local law and custom.