



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

► **10th Grade | Unit 5**

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HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY 1005

Growth of World Empires

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Growth of World Empires

Introduction

After the Reformation and Renaissance, Europe saw the rise of absolutism. In England absolutism grew out of the chaos of the War of the Roses. However, by the middle of the seventeenth century, absolutism in England ended with the English civil wars and the victory of Parliament.

In France absolutism grew out of the civil conflict between Catholics and Huguenots over the control of the French throne. Because of geography and political precedents, absolutism persisted in France longer than it did in England.

This period also saw the rise of mercantilism, an economic system that grew out of the exploration and settlement of colonies at this time. As the colonies were established, each European country adopted mercantilist policies to protect their colonial and trading interests.

In this LIFEPAK® you will learn about the growth of mercantilism and the policies adopted by each country.

The years from 1500 to 1750 were years of adventure, knowledge, and wealth. Portuguese ships sailed around Africa, opening new trade routes with the East Indies. Spanish conquistadors explored and conquered the New World. The Spanish sailed west around the world; they gained and then lost great wealth. Spain's leadership began to decline. She was involved in many wars and gradually lost the great empire she had built.

The Austrians and Germans did not possess large amounts of land or money, but they preserved and built stable governments out of chaos. The Ottomans conquered much of Africa and Europe and were a constant threat to Christendom until they were driven out of the Balkans by the Austrians in 1699.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAK. When you have finished this LIFEPAK, you should be able to:

1. Name the principles of mercantilism.
2. Tell how England and France put the principles of mercantilism into practice.
3. Trace the development of French and English colonies.
4. Trace the rise of absolutism in England and France and its decline in England.
5. List the causes of the English civil wars.
6. Describe the Restoration and developments of Charles II's reign.
7. Discuss the state of Italy after the Renaissance.
8. List the famous explorers of Portugal and Spain and describe their exploits.
9. Describe the extent of the Portuguese Empire and list the reasons for the decline of Portugal as a world power.
10. Relate the importance of Charles V and Philip II to Spanish and world affairs.

Survey the LIFEPAK. Ask yourself some questions about this study. Write your questions here.

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1. ENGLAND AND FRANCE

In the period following the Renaissance and Reformation two theories predominated, one political and one economic. The political theory was *absolutism*. It was not unique to this period. The roots of absolutism can be traced back to the Egyptian Pharaohs and Roman emperors. Following the upheavals of the late Middle Ages and the religious wars, many believed a strong central government was necessary to bring efficient rule, order, and prosperity. Supporting this theory was the doctrine of divine right of kings. The doctrine said the king, chosen by God, was absolute in his powers and responsible only to God. Many people accepted

absolute government because it seemed to be the answer to the problems of the time.

The economic theory was **mercantilism**. It was the economic extension of absolute government. In practice the government controlled the nation's entire economy. The government wanted to establish its rule over the economic life of its citizens as well as the political life.

In Section 1 you will learn about the rise of absolute government in England and France and its decline in England. You will learn about mercantilism and how each of these countries practiced it.

Section Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Name the principles of mercantilism.
2. Tell how England and France put the principles of mercantilism into practice.
3. Trace the development of French and English colonies.
4. Trace the rise of absolutism in England and France and its decline in England.
5. List the causes of the English civil wars.
6. Describe the Restoration and developments of Charles II's reign.

Vocabulary

Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.

Cavaliers

Petition of Right

tonnage and poundage

Hapsburgs

Roundheads

mercantilism

ship money

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAK appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

ABSOLUTISM IN ENGLAND

The Tudors founded despotic government in England. The first Tudor king, Henry VII, came to the throne in 1485 at the end of the War of the Roses. People welcomed the establishment of absolute government as an alternative to anarchy. The middle class in particular wanted a strong government. This desire perhaps best explains why the Tudors were so successful in bending the country to their will. The two most successful members, Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, gained some of their power by maintaining a semblance of popular government. When Henry and Elizabeth wanted to enact legislation of doubtful popularity, they regularly went through the formality of getting parliamentary consent. They also manipulated procedures in such a way as to make appropriations of money seem like voluntary grants of the people's representatives. Parliament under the rule of the Tudors was hardly more than a rubber stamp. Parliament was called irregularly and for only brief periods. The Tudors interfered with elections. Depending on the circumstances, they flattered or bullied the members of Parliament to obtain their support.

Elizabeth I. After the turmoil of the minority reign of Edward VI and reign of Queen Mary, England welcomed the ascension of Elizabeth I. Although no one at the time could have known, Elizabeth's reign would be a period of relative peace and prosperity for England. Elizabeth knew foreign involvement cost money, so she carefully avoided it. Elizabeth did aid the Dutch in their rebellion against the Spanish. Actual war with the Spanish Armada did not come until 1588.

Philip II of Spain sent the "Invincible Armada" for three reasons. First, Spain resented English aid and interference in the Netherlands. Second, the Armada was a religious crusade. Philip wanted to return England to the Catholic Church. Third and most important, Spain wanted to stop English interference with its



| Elizabeth I

New World trade. English adventurers, like John Hawkins and Sir Francis Drake, first smuggled goods into Spanish colonies and then later plundered Spanish ships. On one occasion prior to the war between England and Spain, Drake sailed into the harbor of Cadiz and burned the fleet stationed there. Elizabeth claimed she could not control the piracy, although she secretly supported it and shared in the profits.

Philip sent a fleet of 130 ships to conquer England. In July the ships were sighted in the English Channel. The English fleet, led by Admiral Lord Charles Howard, waited for the Spanish fleet. Although the English fleet was outnumbered, their ships were smaller and were more maneuverable.

The battle lasted for more than a week. Finally, the English cut off the Armada's retreat to

the south, forcing it to go north around Scotland. Storms in the North Sea destroyed more Spanish ships. Less than half of the “Invincible Armada” returned to Spain.

By defeating the Armada, England remained independent and Protestant. The Spanish defeat also established England as a sea power. Spain’s sea power continued to decline while

England’s power grew. The way was now clear for England to establish colonies.

Elizabeth’s chief contribution to England was her long life and reign. She ruled England for forty-five years, giving her country a period of much needed stability. Much of the credit for stable government goes to Elizabeth, but much of it must also go to her leading minister, William Cecil, Lord Burghley.



Complete the following activities.

1.1 Name the three reasons Philip II sent the Spanish Armada.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

1.2 Why was the English defeat of the Spanish Armada important? _____

Match the following items.

1.3 _____ William Cecil

1.4 _____ Elizabeth I

1.5 _____ Philip II

1.6 _____ Admiral Howard

1.7 _____ Sir Francis Drake

1.8 _____ Henry VIII

a. Stuart king

b. English commander against Spanish Armada

c. English pirate

d. stabilized English government

e. king of Spain

f. Tudor king

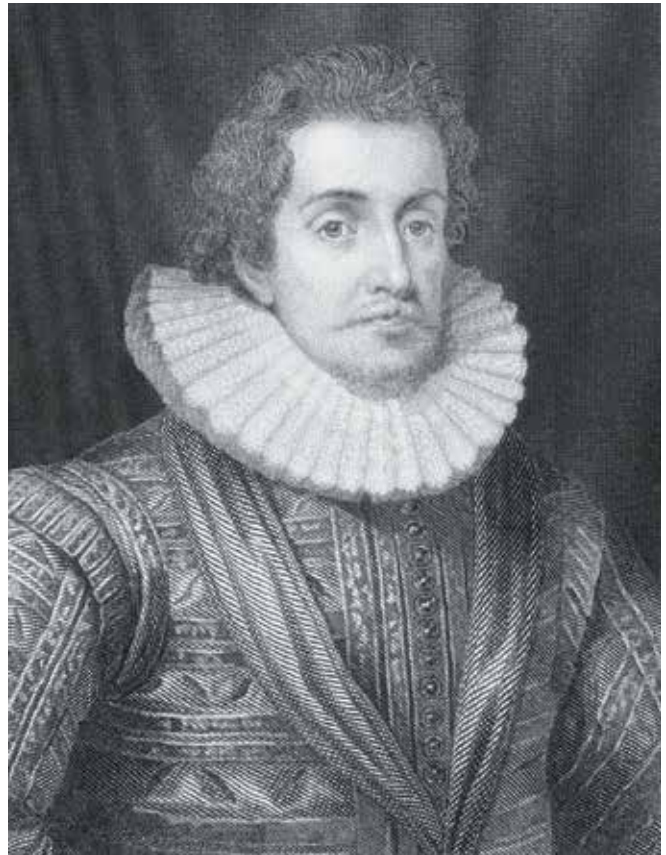
g. prime minister

James I. When Elizabeth died in 1603 she left no direct heir. The nearest relative was her cousin, James I of Scotland. James' accession to the English throne united the crowns of Scotland and England, and James was the first to call himself king of Great Britain. However, it was only a personal union. A constitutional union of government would not be achieved until the Act of Union in 1707.

England welcomed James, the first of the Stuart kings. He was Protestant and had children, thus insuring a Protestant succession. Parliament thought James would be easy to handle; however, problems were developing. The war with Spain and an Irish rebellion during Elizabeth's last years had drained English resources. Elizabeth had been forced to sell crown lands to meet government expenses.

Parliament soon learned that James would be difficult to control. James and Parliament began to quarrel almost immediately. Although James was a well educated man, he did not know when to be quiet. James believed in the divine right of kings. He said his right to rule came from God, not from the consent of the people. Not satisfied with the considerable power left him by the Tudors, James insisted that any restrictions on his power were wrong. England had a long tradition of parliamentary checks on royal power, and Parliament did not like to hear James' opinions. James further alienated Parliament when he said the people's liberties were gifts of the king who could take them away if he wished. According to James, these liberties were not the people's as the Magna Carta said.

James' position was unwise. Parliament became so irritated with him they refused to vote revenues, and James always needed money. When Parliament refused to vote money, James dissolved that Parliament. He raised money through borrowing, selling crown lands, granting monopolies, increasing the number of impositions (custom duties), and selling titles. The title of *baronet* was created expressly to raise money. In 1607 Parliament claimed the



| James I

regulation of custom duties was partly their responsibility, but James claimed it was exclusively his responsibility. The Parliament of 1621 launched a general attack against James' economic policy and monopolies. In 1624 Parliament passed a statute against monopolies and impeached the lord treasurer.

James' problems with Parliament were complicated by two factors. First, government costs were rising and so were the incomes of parliamentary members, but Parliament insisted on the right to control levies. Second, two groups had grown in importance. One was the gentry, the landed gentlemen who ranked just below the nobility. The other was the merchants and manufacturers. Both groups had considerable economic importance, and through their representatives in Parliament both groups were eager to increase their political power at the crown's expense.

James also disappointed the Puritans. Since James came from Presbyterian Scotland, the Puritans had hoped he would make many reforms in the Anglican church. James liked the church as it was, however, partly because of the control it gave the crown. Puritans wanted separation of church and state and abolition of bishops. James feared that such reforms would undermine the established order. With the end of the war with Spain in 1604, James believed he did not need Puritan support. He allowed the Archbishop of Canterbury, Richard Bancroft, to suppress the Puritans. Many of the Puritans left for America. The Gunpowder Plot made James decide he might need the Puritans after all. With the new Archbishop of Canterbury, George Abbot, a partial détente was reached with the Puritans. One reform James did allow was the translation of the Bible into English. Begun in 1604 and completed in 1611, the translation is now known as the King James Version of the Bible, the King James translation.

The Gunpowder Plot was a project of some Catholic extremists led by Guy Fawkes. Their goal was to blow up the king and Parliament at the opening of Parliament on November 5,

1605. These extremists had tunneled under the Parliament building from a neighboring building and placed kegs of gunpowder underneath. The plot was discovered and Guy Fawkes was executed. James declared November 5 a national holiday and it remained so for two hundred years.

England's involvement in the Thirty Years' War was brief. James' daughter, Elizabeth, had married Frederick V, Elector of the Palatinate, a leading German prince. Frederick became involved in the war when he accepted election as the king of Bohemia. He was soon driven out by Catholic forces, and later the Palatinate was overrun also. The English, especially the Puritans, called for war. James, by nature a pacifist, attempted to regain his son-in-law's throne by trying to arrange a marriage between his son, Charles, and the Spanish infanta, or princess. Charles went to Spain but returned angered by the cool reception he had received from the Spanish. He convinced a reluctant James to enter the war. England's intervention was a costly failure, gaining nothing, and England soon withdrew from the war.



Write the letter of the correct answer on the blank.

- 1.9** One reform wanted by the Puritans and allowed by James I was _____.
 a. separation of church and state
 b. abolition of bishops
 c. the King James translation of the Bible
- 1.10** Queen Elizabeth's replacement was _____.
 a. James I b. James II c. Frederick d. Charles
- 1.11** The Act of Union was passed in _____.
 a. 1215 b. 1603 c. 1624 d. 1707
- 1.12** The Archbishop of Canterbury, _____, suppressed the Puritans.
 a. George Abbot b. Richard Bancroft
 c. Guy Fawkes d. Oliver Cromwell
- 1.13** The Gunpowder Plot was led by _____.
 a. Guy Fawkes b. La Rochelle
 c. George Abbot d. Frederick Meyers

Charles I. When James died in 1625, he was succeeded by his son, Charles I. Like his father, Charles believed in the divine right of kings and also disliked the Puritans. Parliament was just as suspicious of Charles as they had been of James. They voted Charles **tunnage and poundage** (custom duties) for only one year. Parliament traditionally voted tunnage and poundage as a matter of course at the beginning of a new reign for the monarch's lifetime. For the first time Parliament refused to do so.

Shortly after becoming king, Charles became involved in a war with France. England had sent naval expeditions to aid the French Huguenots of La Rochelle. Charles was desperate for money, but Parliament refused to grant more than the customary grants. In frustration Charles dissolved that Parliament. He tried to raise money by forced loans from his subjects.

Those who refused were imprisoned or had soldiers quartered in their homes. Financial trouble caused by the war persisted, and Charles was forced to call Parliament into session.

Charles' need for money was so great that the Parliament of 1628 was able to force him to sign the **Petition of Right**. By accepting the Petition, Charles agreed that no one could be taxed without the consent of Parliament, no one could be imprisoned without a trial, and no one could be compelled to house soldiers in their homes in peacetime. This document ranks with the Magna Carta as one of the most important in English history.

Once the war with France was ended, however, Charles ignored the Petition of Right, thus creating more friction with Parliament. In 1629 Charles dissolved that Parliament, and for the next eleven years he ruled alone.



Answer the following questions.

1.14 By accepting the Petition of Right, to what three things did Charles I agree?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

1.15 When did England become involved in a war with France? _____

1.16 Why did Parliament vote Charles tunnage and poundage for only a year? _____

Charles' personal rule was not unprecedented. From 1610 to 1621 James had only one Parliament, and it had lasted only two months. The Tudors had called few Parliaments and usually for short periods.

As usual, Charles' worst problem was raising money. By careful management and having no foreign policy, Charles was able to succeed without Parliament. He revived old feudal laws and fined those who violated them. Charles forced rich merchants to apply for knighthood and then charged high fees for their titles. He sold monopolies at high rates and told judges to increase fines in criminal cases, but the most unpopular means used by Charles was **ship money**. By ancient custom the coastal towns had supplied ships for the royal navy in emergencies. Since the fleet's needs were now met by other means, Charles maintained that the towns should contribute money. Since the navy was for the protection of the entire country, the tax was extended to the entire country. The money raised was actually spent on the navy, but many saw the taxation as a violation of the Petition of Right. People protested that no emergency existed; and if the king could declare one when he wished, then no one's property was safe. The ship money was particularly irritating to the middle class and helped solidify their opposition to the king.

Charles had antagonized many groups. He made enemies of the Puritans by persecuting their leaders, thereby causing many to emigrate to America during the 1630s. The

appointment of William Laud as Archbishop of Canterbury offended many Puritans who claimed that Laud was not Protestant enough. The climax came when Charles and Laud tried to impose the episcopal system of church government and a new prayer book upon the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. In 1639 open rebellion broke out in Scotland. Except for the Scots, Charles may have been able to do without Parliament indefinitely. However, Charles needed funds to put down the Scottish rebellion, forcing him to call Parliament in 1640. Charles dissolved Parliament after three weeks because he refused to make concessions, and Parliament refused to allocate money until he did. Because this Parliament was so short, it is called the Short Parliament.

New revolts in Scotland and discontent in England forced Charles to call Parliament again that same year. This one is known as the Long Parliament because it theoretically lasted twenty years. Knowing the king was helpless without money, Parliament took matters into their own hands. First, they abolished ship money and taxes. Second, all prerogative courts, which were responsible only to the king, were abolished. Third, they passed the Triennial Act, calling for Parliament to meet at least once every three years. Charles agreed, but had no intention of keeping his word. With soldiers he marched into the House of Commons to arrest five of its members who had been warned and had already fled. An open conflict could no longer be avoided.



Complete the following statements.

- 1.17** King James held only one _____ from 1610 to 1621.
- 1.18** In order to raise money Charles sold a. _____ titles for high fees, sold b. _____, and told judges to increase c. _____ in criminal cases.
- 1.19** Charles was forced to call Parliament again because of new revolts in a. _____ and discontent in b. _____.
- 1.20** This new Parliament was known as the _____ because it lasted twenty years.
- 1.21** Define ship money. _____

- 1.22** What did the Long Parliament do? _____

Charles was faced with civil war. The first civil war began in the wake of an Irish rebellion. Parliament was unwilling to trust Charles with an army, fearing he would use it against England. Parliament wanted to control the army. Soon after, Parliament drew up the Grand Remonstrance, a list of objections to royal policy. Charles left London and negotiations broke down.

Charles' support came from the north and west of England, including Catholics, moderate Anglicans, the aristocracy, and conservative agricultural interests. The royalist supporters were called **Cavaliers**. Parliament's support came from the south and east of England, including London, the merchants and middle class, Presbyterians, and Puritans. Parliament's supporters were called **Roundheads** because they cut their hair short.

The issues of the civil wars were political, economic, and religious. The basic political issue was the struggle between the king and Parliament for supremacy. The question over whether a national church or religious freedom should

exist for several Protestant groups was the religious issue. The development of new social and economic groups, the gentry, merchants, and manufacturers, was the third issue. The Roundheads wanted a greater role in the government. These issues were intertwined. The gentry and merchants were predominantly Puritans, wanting more change in the church and a greater participation in government. These groups were usually advocates for parliamentary supremacy.

At first Charles' army won most of the battles because it had superior military experience. Nevertheless, Parliament controlled London, the political and commercial center of England. Oliver Cromwell emerged as a powerful general and political leader of the parliamentary forces. His army was so successful that it soon became the backbone of the parliamentary forces. Charles and the Cavalier forces were forced to surrender at the Battle of Naseby in 1646.

The war may have ended then had division not developed within the parliamentary party. Most of the members wanted to restore Charles as a limited monarch and establish the

Presbyterian faith as the national church. However, a minority, known as the Independents and headed by Oliver Cromwell, distrusted Charles and wanted religious freedom for themselves and for other Protestants. Taking advantage of the division, Charles renewed the war in 1648; but after a brief campaign was again defeated and captured.

The second defeat of the king gave control of the situation to the Independents. Cromwell saw Charles as a threat. The Independents conducted a purge of Parliament, eliminating those who still wanted to negotiate with Charles. The remaining members were called the Rump Parliament. Charles was charged with treason and convicted by a special court. He was beheaded on January 30, 1649.



Answer the following questions.

1.23 What were the three issues of the English civil wars?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

1.24 Who supported Charles? _____

1.25 Who supported Parliament? _____

Commonwealth and protectorate. After Charles' death the House of Lords was abolished and England became a republic. However, there was no agreement as to what kind of republic it should be. Some wanted full political rights for all male citizens; others, including Cromwell, did not trust the common people. The new republic established was the Commonwealth. The Rump Parliament continued as the legislature. A council of state was set up in place of the king. Cromwell, however, came to dominate both bodies. Scotland and Ireland refused to recognize the Commonwealth, and Cromwell crushed rebellions there. After a few years people became dissatisfied because Parliament refused to hold elections. In 1653 Cromwell disbanded the Rump Parliament and called a new assembly chosen by the leaders of the army. When the new assembly proved ineffective because of disagreements,

the army leaders wrote the Instrument of Government, England's first and only written constitution. The Instrument redistributed the franchise by granting representation to groups that had grown wealthy and populous. Parliament was to meet every three years. However, decisive control remained with Cromwell, who was made Lord Protector for life. Dissension continued and Cromwell's government became more and more a military dictatorship. The principal reason his government failed was the absence of support by the majority in England.

When Cromwell died in 1658, his son tried to carry on but could not control the government. The Long Parliament, with the previously purged members, met and voted to dissolve itself after writs were sent out for a new Parliament. The new Parliament arranged the restoration of Charles II.



Answer the following questions.

1.26 What was the Instrument of Government? _____

1.27 Why did Cromwell's government fail? _____

Write true or false.

1.28 _____ England became a republic after the death of Charles.

1.29 _____ Some wanted full political rights for all male citizens.

1.30 _____ Cromwell trusted most of the common people and gave them his support.

1.31 _____ England was established as a Commonwealth.

1.32 _____ The Commonwealth was supported by Ireland, but not by Scotland.

1.33 _____ Cromwell was made Lord Protector for life.

1.34 _____ When Cromwell died his son governed for almost twenty years.

Restoration. In 1660 England again became a monarchy. Charles II was fun-loving and known in history as the Merry Monarch. Although he was no more willing than his father had been to let Parliament rule, Charles was cautious and tried to stay on good terms. Charles promised to respect Parliament and to observe the Magna Carta and the Petition of Right. Parliament reestablished the House of Lords and the Anglican episcopate and reduced the army to a small force. The royal prerogatives were restored. The king could still call and dismiss Parliament at will and was voted a yearly income from state funds for the duration of his reign, becoming the first English monarch to receive a regular sum.

Parliament was determined to exclude nonAnglicans from government. Government officials not only had to swear allegiance to the crown but also had to be practicing Anglicans. The law requiring this exclusion was the Test Act. In 1678 Parliament passed the Disabling Act, barring Catholics from parliamentary membership.

Two important developments came out of

Charles' reign. The first one was the passage of the Habeas Corpus Act in 1679, a safeguard against arbitrary imprisonment. Anyone who believed he had been unjustly imprisoned could get a writ of habeas corpus to force the government to explain why he was being held.

Another development was the emergence of political parties. The Whig Party supported Parliament; the Tory Party supported the king.

Charles was succeeded by his brother, James. Because James was Catholic, the Whigs had tried to bar him from succession before Charles died, but were unsuccessful.

Unlike his brother, James was not cautious. He enlarged the army, defeated rebellion by Protestant pretenders to the throne, and ruled with little regard for tact. In open violation of the Test Act, James filled important positions in the army and civil service with Catholics. The English tolerated James because they thought he would be succeeded by his two Protestant daughters. However, when a son was born and a Catholic succession seemed assured, the Glorious Revolution became inevitable.



Answer the following questions.

1.35 What were important developments of Charles II's reign?

- a. _____
- b. _____

1.36 What were the Test Act and Disabling Act?

- a. _____
- b. _____

1.37 Which law did James II violate? _____

ABSOLUTISM IN FRANCE

The rise of absolutism in France followed a course similar to that of England. French rulers had to contend with a Huguenot opposition almost as formidable as the Puritans in England. France also had a prosperous middle class to which to look for support against the nobility. However, there was one difference: England enjoyed geographical isolation that protected her against invasion. England had not been invaded since the Norman Conquest in 1066. As a result, her people felt secure, and rulers found it difficult to justify a standing army. England did maintain a large navy; but navies could not be used in the same way as armies, to overawe subjects and to suppress rebellions.

France faced constant threat of invasion. Her northeastern and eastern borders were poorly protected by geographical barriers and had been penetrated many times. French rulers were able to justify standing armies. Geography was not the only reason for the longer persistence of absolute government in France, but it was a major factor.

French absolutism evolved gradually. Some factors went back to the reigns of Philip Augustus, Louis IX, and Philip IV in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. They solidified their power by hiring mercenary soldiers and

substituting national taxation for the feudal dues. They reserved the administration of justice to themselves and restricted the authority of the pope to regulate ecclesiastical affairs in France. The Hundred Years' War brought more power. Kings were able to introduce new taxation to support a standing army and were able to abolish the sovereignty of the nobles. The nobles were gradually reduced to the level of courtiers, dependent on the king for their titles and prestige.

The trend towards absolutism was interrupted in the sixteenth century. France became involved in a war with Spain and an internal struggle. A civil war between the Huguenots and the Catholics contested which group would control the throne. The nobles took advantage of the confusion to reassert their power.

Henry of Navarre. In 1589 Henry III was assassinated and left no direct heir to succeed him. Henry of Navarre, the leader of the Huguenots, declared himself king. However, French Catholics and Philip II of Spain refused to recognize him. Henry had to fight, with help from England, for four more years. Finally, saying Paris was worth a mass, he became Catholic to restore peace and gain entry to Paris. Henry was crowned Henry IV in 1594, thus beginning the Bourbon dynasty.

Although he became Catholic, Henry did not forget the Huguenots. In 1598 he issued the Edict of Nantes which gave freedom of worship and political rights to the Huguenots. France became the first country to allow more than one religious group.

Henry concentrated on bringing the nobles back in line and rebuilding France after years of civil strife. Working with his minister, Maximilien de Bethune, the Duke of Sully, Henry promoted agriculture and public works. New

canals and highways were built. A new annual tax, the *pauvette*, on the offices of the state, was initiated. The revenues gained from the *pauvette* allowed the reduction of the *taille*, a land tax on the peasantry. By tightening collection of taxes and reducing expenditures, Sully was able in one year to balance the state budget.

Henry's reign was intelligent and benevolent but nevertheless despotic. Henry laid the foundations that would later allow France to become the strongest country in Europe.



Match the following items.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-----------------------|---|
| 1.38 | _____ | Henry III | a. Duke of Sully |
| 1.39 | _____ | Henry IV | b. began Stuart dynasty |
| 1.40 | _____ | Edict of Nantes | c. tax on the offices of state |
| 1.41 | _____ | Maximilien de Bethune | d. assassinated in 1589 |
| 1.42 | _____ | <i>pauvette</i> | e. began Bourbon dynasty |
| 1.43 | _____ | <i>taille</i> | f. granted freedom of worship and political rights to Huguenots |
| | | | g. land tax on the peasantry |

Richelieu. When Henry IV was assassinated in 1610, his eight-year-old son became Louis XIII. Louis' mother, Marie de Medici, became regent. Her policies soon brought disorder again. The increased Italian influence and the pro-Spanish foreign policy antagonized many people. The opposition finally forced Marie to call the Estates General, the French legislative body, in 1614. The conflicting aims and hatreds of the nobility, clergy, and Third Estate made it a failure. The Estates General was not called again until 1789.

France seemed on the verge of repeating the disasters of the sixteenth century. Disaster, however, was prevented with the rise of Richelieu, who had been secretary of state for war and foreign policy since 1616. Through Marie's

patronage he became a cardinal in 1622 and two years later became the chief minister of France.

Richelieu was the real power behind Louis XIII. Though Louis disliked him, he gave Richelieu complete control. Richelieu increased French power more than anyone else. He had two goals, and he succeeded in both. First, Richelieu wanted to make the king all powerful in France. Second, he wanted to make France supreme in Europe.

To accomplish the first goal Richelieu attacked the political rights of the Huguenots. He attacked La Rochelle, the main Huguenot city, and forced the Huguenots to give up their privileges of having fortified towns garrisoned with their own troops. By the Peace of Alais, the



| Richelieu

Huguenots gave up the political and military rights they had gained in the Edict of Nantes; but they retained their civil rights. The reasons behind Richelieu's Protestant policy were not religious. He employed Protestants throughout the government, but his policy was based on expediency only. Richelieu wanted to destroy the potential political consequences of a separate group within the state.

To accomplish the first goal, Richelieu also issued an edict requiring the destruction of all nobles' castles not needed for national defense. Richelieu started the policy of getting the nobles to stay at court where they would be easier to watch and cut off from their local support. Control of local districts was given to royal officials, called *intendants*, directly responsible to the king.

Richelieu's second goal centered on weakening the power of the **Hapsburgs**. France was surrounded by the Hapsburgs. Spain was south of France. To the north were the Spanish Netherlands (now Belgium). To the east were Alsace and the Franche-Comté; further east was Austria. Richelieu waited for his chance and found it in the Thirty Years' War.

France entered the war late and on the side of the Protestants. Though a Catholic country, France feared the Hapsburgs more than Protestantism. Richelieu's aims were to take Alsace from the Holy Roman Emperor and weaken the Hapsburgs in the Spanish Netherlands and Italy. France had already fought the Hapsburgs in the Netherlands, Italy, and Spain and had been secretly aiding the Germans with money. In 1635 French troops were sent against the Hapsburgs under the command of Prince Louis de Condé and Henri de Turenne. The French and the Protestants won the war in 1648 with the Peace of Westphalia. The war established France as the strongest country in Europe. The French victory was an important step in the decline of the Hapsburgs. The French defeated the Hapsburgs again in a series of wars lasting until 1659.

Richelieu was not an innovator. The principal change was in the application of force to gain submission to royal will and Richelieu's insistence that disobedience was both a sin and a state crime. His main accomplishments were a national postal service and the system of *intendants* to control local government. Both were devices to consolidate the nation behind the throne.

Richelieu had little concern for the common people who had to bear the heavy taxes he initiated. The people rejoiced at his death in 1642. Louis XIII died a year later. Louis' four year-old son became Louis XIV; and Richelieu's successor, Mazarin, controlled the government. Louis' mother, Anne of Austria, became regent.



Complete the following sentences.

- 1.44** Louis XIII became king at the age of _____ .
- 1.45** Louis' mother, _____ , became regent.
- 1.46** The French legislative body was also known as the _____ .
- 1.47** The Estates General was not successful because of the conflicting aims and hatreds of the
a. _____ , b. _____ , and
c. _____ .
- 1.48** The chief minister in France in 1624 was _____ .
- 1.49** Richelieu's two goals were a. _____
and b. _____ .
- 1.50** Royal officials who were directly responsible to the king were called _____ .
- 1.51** In order to make France supreme, Richelieu had to weaken the power of the
_____ .
- 1.52** The Hapsburgs surrounded France in a. _____ ,
b. _____ , c. _____ ,
d. _____ , and e. _____ .
- 1.53** France was established as the strongest nation in Europe as a result of the
_____ .

The Fronde. Unrest surfaced dramatically from 1647 to 1652 in the civil conflict, the *Fronde*. It was caused by several bad harvests, the beginning of a seventy-year-long decline in grain prices, and the discontent of provincial governors and old officeholders who were annoyed at being bypassed by Richelieu's administration. The English civil wars also encouraged the crisis.

The parliament of Paris, a court of law, complained about the wars, taxes, and absolutism

and claimed a constitutional role in the government as protector of France's fundamental laws. The parliament called on other courts for revolutionary action. Officeholders demanded the recall of the *intendants*. In the summer of 1648, barricades went up in Paris. In January of 1649, Anne was forced to flee with Louis from Paris. This event was a humiliation Louis never forgot. Through negotiations and time the civil disorder receded. The revolutionists had only been able to agree on their dislike for Mazarin, and they left no legacy.



Complete this activity.

- 1.54 Describe the causes of the *Fronde*. _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Louis XIV, the sun king. Absolutism reached its zenith in the next three reigns. Proud, extravagant, and domineering, Louis XIV was the perfect example of an absolute king. He regarded the welfare of the state as connected to his own personality. Like James I of England, Louis XIV believed in the divine right of kings. *L'etat c'est moi* may not have been his exact words, but they are indicative of Louis' conception of his authority. Louis chose the sun as his official emblem to indicate his belief that France received her glory and sustenance from him as the planets received theirs from the sun. Louis XIV ruled with unlimited powers. To Louis' credit, no king worked harder. When Mazarin died, Louis became his own minister. He kept a regular schedule with many hours spent in consultations and paperwork. Louis personally supervised every department, and ministers

had no duties but to obey his orders. Louis continued the policies of Henry IV and Richelieu in consolidating national power at the expense of local officials and the nobles. He increased the power of the *intendants*, who increasingly encroached on the jurisdiction of older officials and courts. These officials and courts continued to exist, but they no longer had any real function. Louis reorganized the army and strengthened the navy. Nevertheless, any good he may have accomplished was overshadowed by religious issues and wars.

Louis' religious intolerance was damaging to France. In 1685 he revoked the Edict of Nantes and began to persecute the Huguenots. About four hundred thousand fled to Prussia, England, and the English colonies and deprived France of some of her most progressive citizens.



Write true or false.

- 1.55 _____ Louis XIV did not believe in the divine right of kings.
- 1.56 _____ Louis XIV ruled with unlimited powers.
- 1.57 _____ The ministers in the government had no duties but to obey the king.
- 1.58 _____ Louis increased the power of the local officials and nobles, but decreased the power of the *intendants*.
- 1.59 _____ Louis was a strong persecutor of the Huguenots.
- 1.60 _____ Some four hundred thousand Huguenots fled France to escape persecution.



| Versailles

Louis wanted a truly splendid setting for his monarchy. The Louvre did not really suit him. He disliked Paris because of his memories of the *Fronde*.

Originally a hunting lodge outside Paris, Versailles reflected Louis' grandeur. Louis hired the best architects, painters, and gardeners to turn it into a magnificent royal residence. The palace at Versailles required thirty-two years to complete. The cost is believed to have been about \$100 million. The exact cost cannot be determined; Louis is believed to have had the records destroyed. About thirty-five thousand men were required to build Versailles.

Versailles could accommodate ten thousand persons. It had hundreds of rooms, marble columns, polished inlaid floors, brilliant rugs and tapestries, and painted ceilings. The surrounding countryside was molded into formal gardens and parks with classical Greek statues and fountains. Avenues spread out on all sides like the rays of the sun Louis was supposed to represent.

Officials and nobles were maintained at Versailles on Louis' generosity. Nobles who had once spent their time fighting the king were now content to live in his favor. They had nothing to do except serve and amuse Louis. Louis made the nobles dependent on him and kept them under his careful watch.

Life at Versailles was governed by rigid etiquette revolving around the king. Everything was accompanied by ceremony. One hundred fifty persons would attend Louis' awakening in the morning and help him dress. The nobles would politely listen when Louis brought artists and writers to court.

Europe followed the French example. French dress and manners were imitated in other European courts. French became the language of polite society and the official language of many royal courts. Following the example of Louis XIV, many rulers encouraged writers and artists. Some tried to imitate the splendor of the French court. Louis' interest in the fine arts and architecture made the French call his reign the Grand Century and Louis the Grand Monarch.



Write the letter for the correct answer on each line.

- 1.61** The palace of Versailles took _____ years to complete.
 a. twenty-five b. thirty-two c. sixty-four d. thirty
- 1.62** Versailles cost about _____ dollars to build.
 a. \$100 million b. \$200 million c. \$400 million
- 1.63** Versailles required _____ men to help build it.
 a. thirty-five thousand b. twenty thousand
 c. forty thousand d. fifty thousand
- 1.64** Louis was attended each morning by _____ persons.
 a. fifty b. one hundred c. one hundred fifty d. two hundred
- 1.65** The official language of many royal courts was _____.
 a. Spanish b. English c. German
 d. French e. Italian

Complete this activity.

- 1.66** Write a three to five-page report on Versailles during the reign of Louis XIV. Your report should include the layout, beauty, and dress of the palace. You might include a picture or sketch of the palace and grounds. When your report is finished, have your teacher read it.

TEACHER CHECK

initials

date

The Thirty Years' War had not ended the rivalry between the Bourbons and the Hapsburgs. Although territorial gains had been made, France was still surrounded by the Hapsburgs. Louis was determined to correct the situation. Another motivation for war was the desire to extend France to her "natural boundaries"—the Rhine River, the Alps, and the Pyrennes Mountains. Other nations did not want the balance of power upset and opposed Louis on four different occasions.

The first war was the War of Devolution, or the War of the Spanish Netherlands (1667-1668). On the pretext of protecting the territorial rights of Maria Theresa, Louis' wife, French

armies invaded the Spanish Netherlands. The Dutch feared for their security and formed an alliance against France. This alliance angered Louis. He bought off England and Sweden, the allies of the Dutch. France gained twelve areas from Spain, including Lille.

The second war, the Dutch War, began when Louis again tried to conquer the Spanish Netherlands in 1672. This time the Dutch allied with Austria and Spain and stopped Louis in 1678. France gained the Franche-Comté from Spain.

The War of the League of Augsburg was the third war. Louis seized areas along the Rhine River. Several countries including the Holy Roman Empire, Spain, Sweden, and several

German states formed the League of Augsburg to oppose France. Later the League became the Grand Alliance when England joined it. This alliance marked a new stage in the struggle. Before this time Louis could count on English neutrality. However, William III had become king of England after the Glorious Revolution; and William was also the Stadholder of Holland and an enemy of France. The war lasted from 1689 to 1697. France was finally forced to sue for peace because of the heavy cost in men and money. Nevertheless, France did gain Strasbourg.

The fourth war, the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1713), was the most costly and the last important stage of the Bourbon and Hapsburg struggle. The conflict concerned the succession of the throne of Spain. Although Spain had declined, it still controlled a large part of Europe and American colonies. The last Spanish Hapsburg, Charles II, died in 1700. He left his possessions to Louis' grandson, Philip. The other nations refused to acknowledge him. They did not want Bourbons in Paris and Madrid. They feared Louis would unite the crowns and form an empire stretching from the Netherlands to Sicily.

England, the Dutch Netherlands, Austria, and Prussia allied against France. The war began in 1702 and was fought in Europe and America where it was called Queen Anne's War after the queen of England. The allies had John Churchill, a master of strategy, as their general. They won several victories, including Blenheim on the Danube River in 1704 and Oudenarde in the Spanish Netherlands in 1708.

Peace was finally reached by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. France kept some colonies but lost Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Hudson Bay to England; Spain ceded Gibraltar to England; Austria received Naples, Milan, and Sardinia; and the Spanish Netherlands became

the Austrian Netherlands. The treaty recognized two new royal families: the Savoy in Italy and the Hohenzollern in Germany. Philip did become king of Spain as Philip V, but on the stipulation that the crowns of Spain and France would never unite. However, Spain was reduced to subservience to France.

Nearly fifty years of war left France with an empty treasury and huge debts. The population was declining. As Louis grew older, he began to doubt his military exploits. After a reign of seventy-two years, the longest in European history, Louis died, warning his heir to try to preserve the peace.

Although Louis' reign was called the Grand Century, all was not as it seemed. Versailles was an excellent example of the foolishness of some of Louis' policies. Versailles was an enormous expense and strain on an economy already weakened by war. The cost of such lavishness was high, and the government was never able to raise enough money by taxation to pay for it. Attempts to introduce taxes from which no one would be exempt, even the nobles and privileged wealthy, were failures. Remembering earlier problems, the crown did not want to press hard on groups who counted their exemption from taxation as a mark of prestige. Unable to tax the wealthy or to raise new revenues for the armies, the government was periodically forced to repudiate the national debt. This action made future borrowing difficult and expensive.

The sale of patents of nobility and useless offices to anyone who would pay for them brought in some money. Yet, at the same time, these new nobles disappeared from the tax rolls and from business since social prejudice demanded the nobles' exclusion from business. The short-term gain for the government blocked the development of a commercial middle class and undermined the government's long-term goal of a strong economy.



Complete the following activity.

1.67 Complete this chart using the names of the wars, dates, countries involved and lands either acquired or lost by Louis XIV. Have a classmate check your answers.

WAR	DATE	COUNTRIES INVOLVED	LANDS ACQUIRED OR LOST BY FRANCE
a.			
b.			
c.			
d.			

TEACHER CHECK

initials

date

Louis XV and Louis XVI. After the death of Louis XIV in 1715 and until 1789, the French government remained essentially the same. Louis XV grew up under the shadow of his great-grandfather. Lazy and indecisive, Louis XV refused to assume the burdens of kingship as had Louis XIV. The problems of government bored him. Louis XVI wanted to be a reforming king, but he lacked the intelligence, decisiveness, and will to fill the role. Louis XVI was indifferent to politics. He spent his time hunting and working at his hobbies of lock making and masonry.

Both Louis XV and Louis XVI maintained a government more arbitrary than ever before.

France was governed by a king and ministers, supported by a bureaucracy, standing army, and police power. The king's power was not shared by anyone else. Absolute power meant power unchecked and undivided. Government ministers imprisoned without trial those people suspected of disloyalty. The courts were suppressed for refusing to approve decrees. France was brought to bankruptcy by wars and the kings' extravagance for the benefit of favorites. By the late 1700s great discontent had spread throughout France. The common people, the middle class, and nobles were all dissatisfied for different reasons. If revolution had been deliberately planned, it could not have been done better.



Complete the following activity.

1.68 Describe the state of France and the French government by the late 1700s. _____

MERCANTILISM

The predominate theory of economics during this period was **mercantilism**. In its broadest meaning, mercantilism was a system of government intervention to promote national prosperity and to increase the power of the country. Though often considered as only an economic policy, it also had political goals. Not only could intervention increase industry and trade, but also it could bring more money into the country's treasury. This revenue would allow the king to build fleets, equip armies, and make his government feared and respected. Merchants supported mercantilism since they would profit from active encouragement of trade. Mercantilism reached its height during the period between 1600 and 1700, but many of

its features lasted until the end of the eighteenth century.

One of the features of mercantilism was the belief that the more gold and silver a country had, the more prosperous it was. Spain's power and prosperity was thought to be a result of the gold and silver received from its American colonies. The countries that did not have such colonies tried to maintain a favorable balance of trade. In other words, they exported more goods than they imported so that more gold and silver would come into the country than went out of it. To achieve this favorable balance of trade, three devices could be used: (1) high tariffs to reduce imports; (2) bounties on exports; and (3) encouragement of manufacturing to produce as many goods for export as possible.

PURPOSES OF ENGLAND'S MERCANTILE POLICY



To Strengthen Merchant Marine and Naval Reserve



To Make Them Agriculturally Self-Sufficient



To Build Up Industry and Put More People to Work

HOW IT BENEFITED THE COLONIES



Encouraged Colonies to Build Ships and a Merchant Marine



Forced Merchants to Seek New Markets



Forced Colonies to Develop Natural Resources Through a Protected Market

HOW IT HARMED THE COLONIES



Caused Increase in Shipping Costs



Forced Colonies to Engage in Smuggling



Prevented Colonial Industry from Growing

A second feature of mercantilism was self-sufficiency. A country should maintain a favorable balance of trade not only for more gold and silver but also to be as self-sufficient and as independent of foreign supply as possible. New industry was encouraged to produce goods formally brought from others.

The third feature of mercantilism was the existence of colonies. The colonies existed solely for the benefit of the country that owned them. If colonies did not supply precious metals, then they would supply the raw materials needed by the mother country for industry. Foreign merchants were kept out so that merchants from the mother country could establish monopolies. Colonies were markets for the mother country's manufactured goods, and they were forbidden to produce anything the mother country produced.

Attempts to put the mercantile theory into practice varied from country to country. Spain, of course, had the initial advantage because of the gold and silver from her American empire. The policies of the other countries were designed to compensate for this lack by gaining a larger share of the world trade. This adjustment involved a program of bounties, tariffs, and regulation of manufacturing and shipping. Mercantilistic policies were largely adopted in England during the reign of Elizabeth I and continued by the Stuarts and Oliver Cromwell. The most interesting examples of mercantilistic legislation in England were the Elizabethan laws designed to eliminate idleness and to stimulate production. By the Statute of Artificers, part of a series of laws passed toward the end of the sixteenth century, Elizabeth gave to the justices of the peace the authority to fix prices, to regulate hours of labor, and to compel every able-bodied person to work at some useful trade. One of the provisions of this statute required all unmarried women between the ages of twelve and forty to spin wool as a means of income. Those who engaged in this activity were known as *spinsters*.

Another example of mercantilism was the first of the Navigation Acts passed under Cromwell. The purpose of the Navigation Act was to destroy the Dutch predominance in carrying goods for trade. The act required that all colonial exports to England must be carried in English ships. A second Navigation Act passed in 1661 required that colonial exports not only must be carried in English ships, but that certain goods, such as tobacco and sugar, be prohibited from shipment directly to continental ports. They had to go to England first for payment of customs duties.

Elizabeth worked closely with Lord Burghley to encourage trade and manufacturing. She improved the financial system by minting standardized silver coins to replace the old ones that had been mixed with lead. To stimulate production of goods, she welcomed skilled weavers from the continent. Elizabeth took steps to eliminate the low wages paid to apprentices under the guild system. To encourage trade, she gave charters to trading companies, permitting them to go to Russia, the eastern Mediterranean, and India.

An important development was the joint-stock company. One acquired part ownership in the joint-stock company by buying shares. The shares, or stocks, constituted the wealth of the company needed for business. One's profits depended on the success of the company and the proportion of shares one held. If a profit were made, each shareholder received a dividend. If the company failed, one was liable only for one's own portion of the company. The development of this kind of company was important because much of the colonial development would be done by them, as for example, the Plymouth company in Massachusetts.

In France the mercantile system was based upon three concepts: the addition of new wealth of gold and silver, a favorable balance of trade, and a self-sufficient national economy. In order to acquire additional gold and silver, other countries would have to make up the difference between what was bought and sold abroad by

payments of gold and silver. A self-sufficient economy was one that could provide for all the country's needs by itself. To attain self-sufficiency, Louis XIV put his minister, Jean Baptiste Colbert, in charge of the economy. Colbert believed the government should stimulate manufacturing, restrict imports, encourage exports, and control as many sources of raw materials as possible.

Colbert established government standards of quality for manufactured goods and lowered

taxes paid by certain key industries. To stimulate commerce within France, canals and a network of roads were built. Forest conservation to assure a steady lumber supply for French ship-building was ordered. To promote a favorable balance of trade, high tariffs were placed on foreign manufactured goods; and low tariffs were placed on imported raw materials. Government sponsored trading companies were encouraged to acquire needed raw materials for French industry.



Complete the following activity.

1.69 Define *mercantilism* _____

Answer the following questions.

1.70 What were the three features of mercantilism? a. _____
 b. _____ c. _____

1.71 What is meant by a favorable balance of trade? _____

1.72 What three devices could be used to achieve a favorable balance of trade?
 a. _____
 b. _____
 c. _____

Complete the following activities.

1.73 Describe the Navigation Acts. _____

1.74 Describe a joint-stock company. _____

English exploration and settlement. The revival of trade in the Late Middle Ages increased trade between Europe and the East. All trade routes, however, required both land and sea transportation. This requirement meant much higher prices for the traded merchandise. Merchants realized a single sea route could lower costs. Many countries, including England and France, wanted to break the Italian monopoly of the Mediterranean trade. For these reasons countries began searching for a single sea route to the East.

England first tried to find a route around Russia, only to discover the climate was too cold. England then became interested in finding the Northwest Passage through the New World.

John Cabot was the first to seek the Northwest Passage. He was an Italian mariner sent by Henry VII in 1497 in search of the seaway. Cabot landed on the coast of Nova Scotia, Canada and claimed it for the king. No European had set foot in North America since the Norsemen. More importantly, Cabot's discovery gave England a claim to a whole new continent.

Two other Englishmen, Martin Frobisher (1576-1578) and John Davis (1585-1587), tried to find a route through the arctic north. Sir Francis Drake combined piracy and exploration. In 1577 he sailed through the Straits of Magellan and up the west coasts of South America and North America, taking gold and silver from Spanish treasure ships and settlements. Drake may have sailed as far north as Vancouver Island, searching for the western exit of the Northwest Passage. To avoid the Spanish, Drake had to sail west through the East Indies. He finally returned to England in 1580 where Elizabeth knighted Drake as the first Englishman to circle the world. His voyage yielded a profit of 4700 percent. Drake's voyage proved that the small English ships were capable of

long voyages, contrary to what many people had thought.

Henry Hudson made several attempts to find a route. In 1609, while sailing for the Dutch, he discovered the Hudson River, which is named for him. The next year while sailing for England, he returned, again to search for a northern route. When Hudson sailed into a huge bay, he thought he had at last reached the Pacific Ocean. The bay, later named Hudson, had no western outlet, and the party was forced to spend the winter in Hudson Bay. This trip ended in misfortune. Hudson's crew mutinied. He and a few companions were forced into a small boat, abandoned, and never seen again.

The first successful settlement was Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay were established in 1620 and 1621, with Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Maryland soon following. In the latter half of the seventeenth century, the colonies of New York and New Jersey were taken from the Dutch; and Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the Carolinas were established. England also claimed the area around Hudson Bay. Fur trading posts were established. The English settled in the West Indies and Bermuda. They seized Jamaica from Spain in 1655. By 1640 approximately sixty thousand Englishmen had emigrated to the New World.

The English colonies soon became populous and strong. Unlike France and Spain, England allowed religious dissenters to settle colonies. Many colonies were founded by trading companies, which allowed the colonies some degree of self-government.

As Portugal declined, England became interested in the Far East. The English East India Company was founded in 1600. It gave effective mercantile organization to England's enterprises in India and the Far East.



Complete the following statements.

- 1.75** England and France wanted to break up the _____ monopoly of the Mediterranean trade.
- 1.76** England first tried to find a route around _____.
- 1.77** John Cabot, an a. _____ sailor, was the first to seek the Northwest Passage for b. _____.
- 1.78** Cabot landed at _____.
- 1.79** Two other Englishmen who sought the Northwest Passage in the late 1500s were a. _____ and b. _____.
- 1.80** The first Englishman to sail around the world was _____.
- 1.81** Henry Hudson discovered a. _____ and b. _____ in his attempt to find the Northwest Passage.
- 1.82** English colonies in the New World included a. _____, b. _____, c. _____, d. _____, e. _____, f. _____, g. _____, and the h. _____.
- 1.83** The Dutch settled in a. _____ and b. _____, which were later taken by England.
- 1.84** The first permanent English colony, _____, was established in 1607.
- 1.85** Founded in 1600 the _____ gave effective mercantile organization to England's enterprises in India.

French exploration and settlement. France's earliest effort was made by Giovanni da Verazano in 1524. He explored the east coast from North Carolina to Newfoundland. Jacques Cartier in 1534 explored the St. Lawrence River, hoping to find a way to China. Cartier claimed eastern North America, calling it New France, and duplicated an English claim.

France's first attempt at settlement, made by Cartier in 1541, was unsuccessful. Quebec was the first permanent colony established in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain. Located on the St. Lawrence River, Quebec became the capital of New France. Montreal, another colony, was established further upstream.

Henry IV encouraged colonization and mercantilistic policies. A commission of commerce began projects to stimulate foreign trade, especially exports. The manufacture of silk and other fine textiles and tapestries was encouraged. Other industries were encouraged by subsidies and monopolies as a way of imposing government control and regulation. Following the mercantile theory, the assumption was made that a favorable balance of trade would bring gold and silver into the country and the gold and silver could be used to build a new state structure without the opposition taxation would raise.

Because of Henry's encouragement, a foothold was gained in Canada; and exploration began in the Great Lakes area and Mississippi River valley.

Fur was to France what gold was to Spain. French trappers were among the first white men to explore the Great Lakes area. They were followed by missionaries and soldiers. Louis Joliet, a fur trader, and Father Jacques Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, discovered that the Mississippi flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, although they did not follow the river all the way to its mouth. That task was accomplished by Robert de La Salle in 1682. He claimed the river valley for France and named it Louisiana for Louis XIV.

Administration of the colonies was closely supervised from Paris. Several posts and forts were established along the lakes and river—Detroit, St. Louis, and New Orleans. However, the French made few large settlements. Most Frenchmen were not interested in migrating to cold Canada, and the government did not encourage migration. The Huguenots, who may have been willing, were excluded. France, like Spain, excluded non-Catholics from their colonies. Another reason for small settlements was a feudal land system which discouraged small farmers. For these reasons French settlement in North America lagged behind the English.

The French migrated in much larger numbers to the Caribbean. In the seventeenth century the Caribbean colonies were the most lucrative because of the sugar plantations. In the East, Pondichery, India, was established in 1674.

Richelieu continued the policies of mercantilism. Richelieu worked feverishly to build ports, a coast guard, shipbuilding, and a navy. Richelieu's uncle had charge of a new naval administration staffed by technicians trained in state-sponsored schools. Richelieu maintained a colonial policy and stimulated trade with France's best customer, Spain.

Under Louis XIV the economy was the responsibility of Jean Baptiste Colbert whose death in 1683 deprived the king of his ablest minister. Colbert fostered overseas development and kept a close watch over business practices and product quality. Over one hundred fifty codes prescribed the standards and rules applied to the scattered small producers. The assumption was that a government-guaranteed product would sell well to foreigners who needed assurance about the quality of a product. Colbert continued granting monopolies to encourage new production, and, like Richelieu, he favored the navy. The French East Indies Company was established to compete with the English in India.



Answer the following question.

1.86 How did Henry IV encourage mercantilism? _____

Complete the following statements.

- 1.87** Established in 1608, _____ was the first permanent French settlement.
- 1.88** What gold was to Spain _____ was to France.
- 1.89** Louisiana was named for _____ .
- 1.90** In the seventeenth century a. _____ colonies were more important because of the b. _____ located there.
- 1.91** Colbert's policies regulated a. _____ and b. _____ .

Answer the following questions.

- 1.92** Why were the French settlements smaller than the English settlements? _____

- 1.93** Why was the French East Indies Company begun? _____

Colonial rivalry. English and French colonization began almost simultaneously. The first successful English colony, Jamestown, Virginia, was founded in 1607; and the first successful French colony, Quebec, was founded in 1608. France continued to expand in the Mississippi River valley and the Great Lakes, while England continued colonization of eastern North America. The French sought to protect their possessions by building forts and making alliances with Indian tribes against the English who were beginning to penetrate the Ohio valley.

In India the French were at first successful in extending their influence, but Paris decided it was more interested in trade than in territory. The English then took the initiative and in a series of victories were able to drive out the Dutch and French and gain control of large areas of India. These gains were the beginning of England's Indian empire.

As the English and French colonies began to flourish, they became spheres of influence. The colonies often mirrored the wars in Europe and were often the cause of the wars. Louis XIV had tended to concentrate on Europe; hence, French colonization had lagged behind England. However, with the decline of the Dutch in North America, France was ready to challenge England.

The colonial duel lasted nearly a hundred years. It finally climaxed with the Seven Years' War, or the French and Indian War as it is known in United States history. The war lasted from 1756 to 1763. One factor in both the War of the League of Augsburg and the War of the Spanish Succession had been the rivalry between England and France. Now this war was over the control of the Ohio valley. Soon the domination of North America and India was involved.



| Jamestown was founded in 1607

Eventually almost every European country took sides; the war reached the proportions of a world war.

England emerged triumphant. France lost all but a few of her colonies. France did retain her traditional trading rights in India, but could no longer build forts or keep troops.

France was crippled beyond recovery. Her treasury was depleted, her trade was almost ruined, and her dominance in Europe was shattered. These losses had much to do with the Revolution in 1789.

For England the war was a milestone in her supremacy of the seas. Her expanded trade enriched her merchants, increasing their social and political prestige. Most importantly, England gained from her colonies an abundance of raw materials, which would allow her to take the lead in the Industrial Revolution.



Write the letter of the correct answer on each line.

- 1.94** In what eastern country were both France and England interested? _____
a. China b. Japan c. India
- 1.95** The English and French colonial rivalry climaxed with what war? _____
a. War of the League of Augsburg
b. War of the Spanish Succession
c. French and Indian War

Complete the following activities.

1.96 What was the issue of the French and Indian War? _____

1.97 What did the victory mean for England? _____



Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section. The items missed on this Self Test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.

SELF TEST 1

Match the following items (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1.01 | _____ James I | a. chief minister of France |
| 1.02 | _____ Petition of Right | b. lasted twenty years |
| 1.03 | _____ Long Parliament | c. the sun king |
| 1.04 | _____ Oliver Cromwell | d. first permanent French settlement |
| 1.05 | _____ Richelieu | e. England's only written constitution |
| 1.06 | _____ Louis XIV | f. English translation of the Bible |
| 1.07 | _____ Instrument of Government | g. local royal French officials |
| 1.08 | _____ Versailles | h. palace of Louis XIV |
| 1.09 | _____ Quebec | i. Lord Protector |
| 1.010 | _____ <i>intendants</i> | j. ranks with Magna Carta in importance |
| | | k. chief minister of England |

Define the following terms (each definition, 3 points).

- 1.011** mercantilism _____

- 1.012** ship money _____

- 1.013** the *Fronde* _____

- 1.014** favorable balance of trade _____

Complete the following statements (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.015** In the reign of Charles II, the a. _____ was passed and the b. _____ and c. _____ Party developed.
- 1.016** Control of Belgium passed from a. _____ to b. _____.
- 1.017** The War of the _____ was the most costly war for France.
- 1.018** French and English colonial rivalry climaxed in the _____.

Answer the following questions (each question, 3 points).

- 1.019** What was the importance of the defeat of the Spanish Armada? _____

- 1.020** What were the three principles of the Petition of Right?
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
- 1.021** What were the causes of the English civil wars?
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
- 1.022** How did France influence the rest of Europe? _____

- 1.023** What were the three features of mercantilism?
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

Write true or false (each answer, 1 point).

- 1.024 _____ Richelieu attacked La Rochelle because of religious intolerance.
- 1.025 _____ The Navigation Acts were meant to destroy Spanish trade.
- 1.026 _____ Louisiana was named for Louis XIV.
- 1.027 _____ Thomas Cromwell was the Lord Protector.

Complete these items (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.028 Describe the reasons for Louis XIV's wars. _____

- 1.029 Describe a joint-stock company. _____

77

96

SCORE _____

TEACHER _____

initials

date



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