**The Old Regime: Absolutism and Enlightenment**

* In this chapter, you will learn about important changes that took place in “Old Regime” Europe between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The “Old Regime” refers to Europe before the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Revolution. The Commercial Revolution, the Scientific Revolution, the Enlightenment all had far-ranging effects during this period.

**The Commercial Revolution**

* Although most of Europe remained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during this period, the fastest growing part of the European economy was in the trade of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, especially those manufactured in Europe or brought from Asia and the Americas.
* The “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Revolution” marked an important step in the transition from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economies of the Middle Ages to the formation of a truly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economy. The Commercial Revolution had the following aspects:

**Global Trade**

* People began producing more goods for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than for their own use. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increased as sugar, tobacco, and precious metals were shipped from the Americas to Europe. Ming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exported silks and porcelain, while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exported tea. The East Indies produced spices, and Africa provided enslaved workers. Europe exported woolen cloth, lumber, and finished \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Mercantilism**

* European \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hoped to increase their power through the system of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Mercantilists acted and removed trade barriers within their country. They also taught that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were based on amassing gold and silver, which could be used to pay soldiers to defend the state. Mercantilists thought that the total wealth in the world was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. So it had to be gained through war or trade. For this purpose, France, England, and Holland established overseas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in imitation of Spain. Each European “Mother Country” exported finished goods to its colonists in exchange for less costly raw materials. This was supposed to lead to a flow of money back to the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Country.”
* The competition for colonial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led to a series of wars between the major European powers. In the 1600s, England attacked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to take control of major shipping routes. In the 1700s, England and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fought a series of wars on land and sea for control of North America and India.

**The Emergence of Free Enterprise**

* Merchants and bankers laid the foundations for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system (also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_). Under this system, business owners risked their capital (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) in a business in order to make profits. The growth of new businesses – weaving cloth, processing foodstuffs, forging ironwares, building ships – led to demand for huge sums of money. Money was needed to pay for the facilities and materials used in manufacturing or international trade. Ships had to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because there was a high risk of loss from an accident, story weather, or war. European \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also needed money to buy equipment and hire troops to wage war.
* To raise these large sums, the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ companies were formed. These ventures were privately-owned companies that sold \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to investors. Investors brought the stock for a share of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The accumulation of capital by these companies allowed the purchase of large amounts of raw materials or equipment such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also developed new ways of raising and lending money. Some governments issued funds that were sold to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The government then paid interest to the purchasers of these funds. This “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Revolution” enabled some governments to raise large sums of money to expand their armies and navies. Bankers and merchants became more influential in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In Holland, rich merchants were able to establish an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – rule by a few.
* As a result of the Commercial Revolution, Europeans had many more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from which to choose. They could enjoy tea. Sugar, coffee, cotton cloth, and other goods. There were more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and new forms of learning and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as theater groups, newspapers, and schools. This led to more choices in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as well as in consumption. These advances led to rising \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for many Europeans.

**The Age of Kings (1600-1770)**

* The decline of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Protestant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Revolution all served to enrich European society and to greatly increase the power of European \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hereditary rulers).

**The Growth of Royal Power**

* In the Middle Ages, the power of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had been limited by nobles, parliaments, and the Catholic Church. In the 16th and 17th centuries, this began to change. Kings were now able to increase their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a variety of reasons.

**Wars of Religion**

* During the Reformation, most kings took control of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within their own borders. For example in England, Henry VIII made himself the head of the national \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as early as 1534. The religious wars that followed the Reformation provided kings with an opportunity to build large standing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to introduce new government officials (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), and to increase taxes. The army was used to put down any resistance to higher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Changing Roles of the Nobility**

* In the Middle Ages, nobles had been an independent source of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Many even had their own castles and armies. In the 1600s, rulers like Louis XIV “tamed” the nobility. Louis built a magnificent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Versailles where the nobility were forced to live by his side under his watchful eye. Nobles kept their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and privileges but were expected to obey the king’s commands. The growing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in towns frequently allied themselves with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against any resistance by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**New Justifications for Royal Power**

* New theories arose to justify \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ authority. Many rulers adopted the Renaissance view, justifying their actions on the basis of “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” An Englishman, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, wrote that man was not naturally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Without a strong central \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to keep order, life would be “nasty, brutish, and short.” Society would break down into a “war of every man against every man.” Hobbes said kings were justified in seizing absolute \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because only they could act \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to maintain order in society.
* Other monarchs, like James I in England and Louis XIV in France, justified their power on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. According to this theory, a king was God’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on Earth, and royal commands expressed God’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A Case Study in Absolutism: Louis XIV (1638-1715)**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to a monarch’s total control over his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Louis XIV of France provided a model for other absolute monarchs. His will was law. Any critic who challenged the king was punished. Louis interfered in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lives of his subjects. His regulations established standards for all French industries. He demanded the Protestants convert to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or leave France. Leading nobles were forced to spend most of the year residing with the king at Versailles, so they had no opportunity to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or rebel. Louis developed a large army with standardized uniforms, training, and housing. He involved his nation in a series of wars to expand France’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and bring glory to his rule. Although he probably never said “I am the state,” this expression accurately summarized his view of royal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In the end, Louis’ aggressive actions served to unite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against France, leaving his country bankrupt and exhausted at his death.

**Absolutism in Russia**

* At the eastern end of Europe, the rulers of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ adopted the system of royal absolutism on a grand scale. By the end of the 15th century, the rulers of the region around Moscow declared independence from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rule. Next they set about increasing Muscovy’s size by conquering \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lands.
* The bulk of Russia’s population were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – peasants who were required by law to stay on the land and work for their noble land owners. Just when serfdom was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Western Europe, it was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Eastern Europe. In return for their powers over their serfs, the Russian nobility pledged absolute loyalty to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Two of the most notable rulers during this period were:

**Peter the great (Reigned 1682-1725)**

* Peter turned Russia from a backward nation into a modern power by introducing Western \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, culture and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He went on a voyage to the West, working in shipyards in Holland and visiting England. In Russia, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ palace guard and developed a new army on Western lines. He used force to make the old Russian nobles shave their beards and wear Western-style clothing instead of traditional Russian garb. He defeated neighboring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, greatly extending Russia’s boundaries. He took control of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, imported foreign workers, and opened new schools. Peter moved the capital of Russia from Moscow to St. Petersburg, a modern city he ordered to be built on the Baltic coast so that Russia would have a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the West.”

**Catherine the Great (Reigned 1762-1796)**

* Forty years after Peter’s death, Catherine II continued Peter’s policies of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She also promoted limited reform at the beginning of her reign, corresponded with leading French thinkers, and even granted nobles their own charter of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, she refused to part with any of her absolute power. During her reign, the conditions of the Russian serfs actually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She defeated the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Empire, expanded Russia’s border to the Black Sea, and carved up Poland with her neighbors.

**Limited Monarchy in England**

* In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, monarchs were never able to establish absolute rule as their fellow monarchs did in France and Russia. Already in the Middle Ages, strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had been established on the English king’s power:
* **Magna Carta.**

In 1215, English nobles forced King John to sign the Magna Carta, which guaranteed that Englishmen could not be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ except according to the laws of the land. John also agreed not to raise new taxes without the consent of his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Magna Carta demonstrated that the king’s power could be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* **Rise of Parliament**

Parliament was established as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ body made up of nobles and elected representatives in the House of Commons. New \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ needed the approval of Parliament.

**England’s Road to Limited Monarchy**

* Later events turned England into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ monarchy, in which subjects enjoyed basic rights and power was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the king and Parliament.

**Tudor Monarchs**

* In the 16th century, Henry VIII and Elizabeth I created a strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ monarchy based on a sense of national \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Church of England, and a sharing of power between the monarch and Parliament. Henry relied on Parliament to approve his break with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Rome.

**Early Stuart Monarchs**

* James I became king in 1603. James believed in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of kings and often came into conflict with Parliament. His son, Charles I, tried to establish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and to collect new taxes without Parliament’s consent. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ those who refused to obey. When the House of Commons questioned these practices, Charles dissolved Parliament and ruled without it for 11 years. A rebellion in Scotland forced Charles to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Parliament. He needed their help in 1640 to pursue his policies in Scotland, but they continued to disagree.

**English Civil War (1642-1649)**

* The conflict soon led to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the king and Parliament. Army \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were introduced by Parliament that helped it to win the Civil War. In 1649, Charles was tried and became the first English monarch to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For a short time, England was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. When Charles was restored to the throne in 1660, he agreed to limits on royal power.

**Glorious Revolution (1688-1689)**

* A second English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurred when James II converted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and failed to respect many of his subjects’ rights. Angered by his actions, Parliament \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ James II and invited James’ daughter and her husband to take his place. In 1689, William and Mary, the new rulers, agreed to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, establishing Parliament’s supremacy over the king and other rights. William and Mary agreed that they would neither collect new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, nor raise an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ without obtaining Parliament’s consent. These events marked the final shift of power from the monarch to Parliament, and Parliament was never again successfully \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* One of the most influential \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this period was John Locke. He challenged both the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory and the views of Hobbes. Locke believed that governments obtain their power from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they govern, not from God. According to Locke, individuals are free in the “state of nature,” but join together to form a community to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ themselves. The community then hands power over to a government in a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” The main purpose of government was therefore to protect life, liberty, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Locke defended a people’s right to revolt when the government abused its power. His ideas were influential beyond the period in which he wrote. A century later, his writings greatly influenced leaders of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Revolutions.
* Sir William Blackstone (1723-1780) an English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, summarized English law in his *Commentaries on the Laws of England*. The book explained the English common \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – a system of laws based on a judge following the precedents of other courts. Blackstone defined the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of individuals in English law, as well as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rights that could not be violated, even by the king. He also explained England’s “mixed monarchy” where power was shared by the king and Parliament.

**A Grand Tour of 18th-Century Europe**

* In the 1700s, Europe was not organized into a series of similar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, as we find it today. Instead, there was a great variety of types of countries.

**Eastern Europe**

* Eastern Europe mainly consisted of large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Russia, the Ottoman Empire, and the Habsburg territories of Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary. Russia and Habsburg Austria had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rulers, privileged \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and large populations of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Poland’s nobles elected their king.

**Central Europe**

* The middle of Europe consisted of many smaller \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Italy was divided into republican \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as Venice and Lucca, small kingdoms like Naples, and territories ruled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers. Germany was still under the authority of the Holy Roman Emperor. Since the Reformation, each \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state had become virtually independent. Some were nobles with their own property; others were cities like Bremen; finally, some were kingdoms like Prussia and Bavaria.

**Northern Europe**

* In Scandinavia, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ruled Norway. Sweden lost its Baltic provinces to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the beginning of the century.

**Western Europe**

* France, Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, and Holland were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, as they are today. Although Spain controlled a vast overseas empire in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it was weak from centuries of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The most powerful countries were France and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. France had Europe’s largest population – 25 million people in 1750 – as well as a large land area with coasts on the Atlantic and Mediterranean, rich farmland, and rising industry and commerce. Britain had a smaller population, but a prosperous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, greater liberty than elsewhere in Europe, and overseas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Throughout “Old Regime” Europe, society was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. People of noble birth felt they were a race apart – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to everyone else. Nobles owned the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, served as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the army, became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Church, and held most high government positions.

**The Scientific Revolution**

* The roots of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Revolution can be found in the Renaissance with the work of Copernicus, Galileo, Harvey, and other scientists. The Scientific revolution continued through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ centuries. It rejected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ authority and church teachings in favor of the direct observation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The revolution in science was based on the new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – in which people observed nature, made hypotheses (educated guesses) about relationships, and then tested their hypotheses through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Galileo, for example, conducted tests on the motion of objects to find general principles of physics. Scientists began to discover that the motions of objects could be predicted by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Irish chemist Robert Boyle (1627-1691) is sometimes known as the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” Boyle conducted experiments on gases at different temperatures and pressures. He found gas pressure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the volume of gas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He also distinguished mixtures from compounds. Boyle was one of the first scientists to perform controlled experiments and to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his work in detail.
* The most influential thinker of the Scientific Revolution was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His book *Principia Mathematica* connected the speed of falling objects on Earth to the movements of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Newton reduced all these patterns to a single formula: the law of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Newton’s discovery raised hopes that all of the universe acted according to certain fixed and fundamental laws. It seemed that all scientists had to do was to apply observation, experimentation, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Enlightenment**

* The Enlightenment refers to an important movement in 18th century European \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The spark for the Enlightenment came from the progress made by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Revolution. Enlightenment thinkers believed that by applying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and scientific laws, people would be better able to understand both nature and one another. They applied the new scientific method to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and its problems. At the core of the Enlightenment was a questioning of traditional institutions, customs, and morals. In particular, they questioned the divine right of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the hereditary privileges of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the power of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Church.
* Enlightened philosophers believed that nature and society operated according to certain basic universal principles, which they referred to as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” They further believed that people could use their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to discover these laws and then apply this knowledge to improve the quality of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Enlightenment and the roots of Democratic-Republican Government**

* Many of the Enlightenment thinkers were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They were influenced by earlier French Protestants who, following John Calvin, had argued that citizens could challenge the actions of an “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” king. They were also impressed by the ideas of John Locke, who had written that each of us is born as a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” Our experiences then shape our personalities. This might mean that a peasant could be just as good as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if he had the same experiences.
* Enlightenment thinkers were also influenced by the earlier Wars of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: to avoid senseless killing, they favored religious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They opposed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in judicial proceedings. Many practices in France – its privileged nobility, powerful Church, and absolutist king – seemed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to these thinkers.

**Key Thinkers of the Enlightenment**

* **Voltaire (1694-1778)**

Poked fun at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ authority in society, government and the church. His view on religious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and intellectual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ influenced the leaders of the American and French Revolutions.

* **Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)**

Believed a government should express the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” of the people. His book, *The Social Contract*, helped to inspire the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ideals of the French Revolution.

* **Baron de Montesquieu (1689-1755)**

Argued for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of powers in government as a check against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His book, *the Spirit of Laws*, encouraged the development of a system of checks and balances later in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* **Adam Smith (1723 – 1790)**

Described \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his book, *The Wealth of Nations*, Smith explained how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the division of labor help to guide a free-market \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He argued that government should follow a laissez-faire, or “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” policy towards the economy.

* Enlightenment ideas were applied by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the American Declaration of Independence. The Declaration recognized the existence of natural rights such as the right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of happiness. It stated that the purpose of government was to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This demonstrated the strong influence of Locke on colonial thinking.

**Enlightened Despotism**

* Enlightened \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were absolute monarchs who tried to use Enlightenment ideas to reform their societies “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” They often came from countries without a strong middle class. They felt it was up to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to introduce positive changes. They instituted religious tolerance, established scientific academies, and promoted social \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but they rarely supported a greater sharing of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power. Catherine the great of Russia, Frederick the Great of Prussia, and Joseph II of Austria were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of enlightened despots.