Period 2: c. 1648- c. 1815

Key Concept 2.1: Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between states and individuals.

1. In much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th centuries.
   1. Absolute monarchies limited the nobility participation
   2. Louis XIV and Jean-Baptiste Colbert extend control over central state
   3. Enlightened absolutism in eastern and central Europe
   4. Poland’s partition by Prussia, Russia, and Austria
   5. Westernization of Russia through Peter the Great and Catherine the Great
2. Challenges to absolutism resulted in alternative political systems.
   1. Protected rights of gentry and aristocracy after Glorious revolution and English civil war
   2. Dutch Republic develops oligarchy of urban gentry and rural landholders
3. After 1648, dynastic and state interests, along with Europe’s expanding colonial empire, influenced the diplomacy of European states and frequently led to war.
   1. Rise of Prussia and the eastward shift of Austrian (Habsburg) empire
   2. Ottomans cease westward expansions
   3. European powers oppose Louis XIV because of continuous wars
   4. Rivalry between France and Britain cause wars in both Europe and colonies
4. The French Revolution posed a fundamental challenge to Europe’s existing political and social order.
   1. French revolution resulted from long term social and political problems and ideas from the Enlightenment
   2. Establishment of constitutional monarchy, increased popular participation, nationalized the catholic church, and abolished hereditary privileges
   3. Jacobin Republic led, by Robespierre, introduces Reign of Terror
   4. Conscripted armies sought to bring change throughout Europe
   5. Women participated in revolution but did not have many rights in legal status
   6. Revolutionary ideals inspired slave result led by L’Ouverture
   7. Revolution was condemned for its violence
5. Claiming to defend the ideals of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte imposed French control over much of the European continent that eventually provoked a nationalistic reaction.
   1. Napoleon institutes many domestic reforms while curtailing some rights
   2. Napoleon’s new military tactics allowed him to spread ideas through Europe
   3. Napoleon’s expanding empire created nationalist responses throughout Europe
   4. Congress of Vienna attempts to restore balance of power

Key Concept 2.2: The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network.

1. Early modern Europe developed a market economy that provided the foundation for its global role.
   1. Labor and trade in commodities were increasingly freed from traditional restrictions
   2. Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and supply
   3. Putting-out system expanded
   4. Development of market economy led to new financial practices and institutions
2. The European- dominated worldwide network contributed to the agricultural, industrial, and consumer revolutions in Europe.
   1. European states followed mercantilist policies of exploiting colonies
   2. Transatlantic slave labor system expanded
   3. Overseas products and influences contributed to the development of a consumer culture in Europe
   4. Importation and transplantation of agricultural products from Americas led to increased food supply in Europe
   5. Foreign lands provide raw material, finished goods, laborers, and markets
3. Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era.
   1. European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence
   2. British domination in India and Dutch control of East Indies

Key Concept 2.3: The popularization and dissemination of the Scientific Revolution and the application of its methods to political, social, and ethical issues led to an increased, although not unchallenged, emphasis on reason in European culture.

1. Rational and empirical thought challenged traditional values and ideas.
   1. Voltaire and Diderot
   2. Locke and Rousseau- natural rights
   3. Rousseau introduces new arguments for the exclusion of women
2. New public venues and print media popularized Enlightenment ideas.
   1. Salons
   2. “Public opinion” developed despite censorship
   3. Natural sciences, literature, and popular culture exposed Europe to representations of non-Europeans
3. New political and economic theories challenged absolutism and mercantilism
   1. John Locke- consent of the governed and individuals driven by self interest
   2. Adam Smith challenges mercantilist theory, espousing free trade and free market
4. During the enlightenment, the rational analysis of religious practices led to natural religion and the demand for religious toleration.
   1. Voltaire and Diderot develop ideas of deism, skepticism, and atheism
   2. Religion viewed as private concern
   3. Most governments gave toleration to Christian minorities and some gave cicil equality to Jews
5. The arts moved from the celebration of religious themes and royal power to an emphasis on private life and the public good.
   1. Until 1750, Baroque art and music was employed by monarchs to glorify state power
   2. Artistic movements and literature reflected outlook of commercial and bourgeois society
6. While enlightenment values dominated the world of European ideas, they were challenged by the revival of public sentiment and feeling.
   1. Rousseau questions reliance on reason and emphasized role of emotions
   2. Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism
   3. Romanticism challenges Enlightenment rationality

Key Concept 2.4: The experiences of everyday life were shaped by demographic, environmental, and technological changes.

1. In the 17th century, small landholdings, low-productivity agricultural practices, poor transportation, and adverse weather limited and disrupted the food supply, causing periodic famines. By the 18th century, Europeans began to escape from the Malthusian imbalance between population and the food supply, resulting in steady population growth.
   1. Higher agricultural productivity and improved transportation increased food supply
   2. Plague disappeared as a major epidemic disease and inoculation reduced smallpox mortality
2. The consumer revolution of the 18th century was shaped by a new concern for privacy, encouraged the purchase of new goods for homes, and created new venues for leisure activities.
3. By the late 18th century, family and private life reflected new demographic patterns and the effects of the Commercial Revolution.
   1. Population growth was limited by marriage pattern and birth control
   2. More space and resources are dedicated to children and child-rearing
4. Cities offered economic opportunities, which attracted increasing migration from rural areas, transforming urban life and creating challenges for the new urbanites and their families.
   1. Agricultural revolution causes people to migrate to cities for work
   2. Growth of cities eroded traditional communal values, and governments strained to provide protection and a healthy environment
   3. The concentration of poor in the cities led to increased awareness of poverty, crime, and prostitution as social problems