**Unit 3 Absolutism, Science, Enlightenment**

**Chapters 15, 16**

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Feb 1 Economic and Social Life TEXT 464-471

 **Document**: Boussett, *Politics Drawn from Holy Scripture*

Feb 4 French and Spanish Absolutism TEXT 471-481

 **Document**: Thomas Hobbes, *Leviathan*

Feb 5 Russian, Austrian, Prussian Absolutism 481-492

 **RQ A1-2**

 **Document:** Peter the Great, *Edicts and Decrees*

Feb 6 English Constitutionalism TEXT 492-501

 **Document**: *Bill of Rights*

 **Document**: Locke, *Vindication for the Glorious Revolution*

Feb 7 Scientific Revolution. TEXT 504-513

**RQ A3-4**

**Document:** Copernicus, *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres*

Feb 8 THE DBQ!!!

 **Document**: Bacon, *On Superstition and the Virtue of Science*

Feb 11 Thinking and Enlightenment TEXT 513-524 DBQ Due

**Document:** Montesquieu**,** *Spirit of Laws*

Feb 12 Enlightenment Society and Enlightenend Absolutism TEXT 524-539

**RQ A5-6**

 **Document**: Frederick the Great, *Essay on Forms of Government*

Feb 13 Final Work day.

 **Document**: Rousseau, *On Popular Sovereignty and the General Will*

Feb 14 **Kingdoms Project Due**

 **Document:** Voltaire, *A Treatise on Toleration*

Feb 15 Test on Unit 3

Feb 25 Enrichment (Euros) notebooks due—300 points

Mar 4 Sophie’s World Assignment 2 DUE

Mar 8 *Candide* Reading DUE

Key Concept 1.2: The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.

1. The competition for power between monarchs and corporate groups produced different distributions of governmental authority in European states.
	1. English Civil War
	2. Monarchies faced challenges from nobles who want to retain traditional forms

Key Concept 1.5: European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial and agricultural capitalism, notwithstanding the persistence of medieval social and economic structures.

1. Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status persisted.
	1. Innovations in banking and finance promote growth of urban financial centers
	2. Growth of commerce produced new economic elite
	3. Hierarchy and status continued to define social power and perceptions in rural and urban settings
2. Most Europeans derived their livelihood from agriculture and oriented their lives around the seasons, the village, or the manor, although economic changes began to alter rural production and power.
	1. Subsidence agriculture; 3 crop field rotation in north and 2 crop rotation in Mediterranean
	2. The price of revolution contributed to accumulation of capital and expansion of market economy through commercialization of agriculture
	3. Free peasantry and commercial agriculture in west; serfdom in east
	4. Attempts of landlords to increase revenue by restricting or abolishing traditional rights led peasant to revolt
3. Population shifts and growing commerce caused the expansion of cities, which often found their traditional political and social structures stressed by the growth.
	1. Population recovered to pre-plague level; there are uneven price increases which increase more than wages
	2. Migrants challenge ability of merchant elites and craft guilds to govern and strained resources
	3. Social dislocation and weakening of religious institutions left government with task of regulating public morals
4. The family remained the primary social and economic institution of early modern Europe and took several forms, including the nuclear family.
	1. Rural and urban households worked as units
	2. Debates about female roles in families
	3. Delayed marriage and childbearing
5. Popular culture, leisure activities, and rituals reflecting the persistence of folk ideas reinforced and sometimes challenged communal ties and norms.
	1. Leisure activities organized according to religious calendar and agricultural cycle
	2. Authorities use rituals an public humiliation
	3. Accusations of witchcraft peaked from 1580-1650

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 & aristocracy after Glorious Rev. & 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

Interesting places to help with your projects

1. Websites
	1. <http://www.olivercromwell.org/> Oliver Cromwell website
	2. <http://www.thepeterhofpalace.com> Website for Peter the Great’s palace
	3. http://www.gunpowder-plot.org/ Gunpowder Plot website
	4. <http://www.parliament.uk/faq/gunpowder_plot.cfm> another site on the GP
	5. [www.chateauversailles.fr](http://www.chateauversailles.fr) Versailles website—check out the day in the life
	6. http://www.louis-xiv.de/ Louis XIV site—see what you think

**Assignment 1**

BPQ: What, if any, changes have occurred in the European Economy since the Renaissance?

BPQ: How did gender impact life in the 16th-17th century?

**Assignment 2**

BPQ: What argument can be made that the term absolute monarch in not an accurate description of Louis XIV and Peter the Great?

BPQ: How did eastern European monarchs attempt to increase their power? Did they take similar actions to Western European monarchs?

**Assignment 3**

BPQ: How did English traditions and history shape the result of the English Civil War?

BPQ—How is the role of Parliament changing in relation to the King in 18th century Great Britain?

**Assignment 4**

**BPQ:** Why did many of the discoveries of the scientist revolution conflict with the churches beliefs? What was the impact of the scientific revolution on the average European?

**Assignment 5**

BPQ: How did the Enlightenment change man’s view of himself and his role in society?

**Assignment 6**

BPQ: How did European Society transform during the 18th century? How did the European nobility maintain its social eminence in the face of a new bourgeois culture created by an expanding middle class?