**Unit 3 STATE BUILDING**

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Jan 31 Contextualizing State Building TEXT 464-471

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

Feb 3 The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution TEXT 492-501

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

**Document:** Locke,*A Vindication of the Glorious Revolution*

**Document**: *Bill of Rights*

Feb 4 Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice and Development TEXT 544-548

**RQ (pp. 464-471, 492-501)**

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

Feb 5 Economic Development and Mercantilism. TEXT 559-571

**Document:** Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*

Feb 6 Dutch Golden Age

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

**RQ (pp. 544-548, 559-571)**

Feb 7 THE DBQ!!!

Feb 10 Balance of Power TEXT 481-492

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

DBQ due

Feb 11 Absolutist Approaches to Power TEXT 471-481

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

**RQ (pp. 471-492)**

Enrichment (Euros) notebooks due—300 points

Feb 12 Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and Constitutionalism

Feb 13 **Kingdoms Project Due**

Feb 14 Test on Unit 3

Feb 26 *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

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

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