• Absolutism and Constitutionalism

• Notes #6

• (Chapter 15)

• Introduction

• Sovereignty—the supreme authority

• After 1650: where will sovereignty be concentrated?

• I. France (1589-1715)

• Henry IV (1589-1610)

• House of Bourbon

• Louis XIII (1610-1643)

• Cardinal Richelieu

• Cardinal Mazarin

• Louis XIV (1638-1715)
• Took full power in 1661

• “The Sun King”

• “Divine-Right” Monarchy

• Absolutism

• Jean-Baptist Colbert (Minister of Finance)

• Mercantilism

• Palace of Versailles

• Madame de Maintenon (1635-1719)

• Louis’ four wars (1667-1713)

• “Balance of Power.”

“A distribution of forces among nations such that no single one is strong enough to assert its will or dominate the others.”  http://www.thefreedictionary.com/balance+of+power

II. Russia

• Ivan IV (The Terrible)

• \{r.1547-1584\}

• Czar (Tsar)

• Zemsky Sobor

• (Russian Legislature)

• Mikhail Romanov

• \{1613\}

• Ensurment

• Peter the Great (1689-1725)

• “Westernization”

• New capital city-

• St. Petersburg
III. Prussia

- Brandenburg
  - Frederick William I (the Sergeant King)
  - (1713-1740)

Summary: Absolutism defended by Thomas Hobbes in his work *Leviathan* (1651)

IV. England—the Path to Constitutionalism

A. The Conflict between the King and the Parliament

- Background

  - The English Parliament

  - Bicameral (2-house)

  - Upper House—House of Lords

  - Lower House—House of Commons
The Stuart monarchs

James I (1603-1625)

• A. Religious Conflict

  Puritans—

  (“purify” the Anglican church)

• B. Conflict over “the power of the purse”

  • Charles I (1625-1649)

  • New conflict over “the power of the purse”

  • “Forced Loans”

  1) Suspension of *Habeas Corpus*

2) Use of the Court of Star Chamber to punish opponents

3) Quartering of Soldiers
• 4) Imposing the “Ship Tax”

• “Arbitrary”

1. B. The English Civil War (1642-1648)

   - Oliver Cromwell

   – The “New Model Army”

• C. The Commonwealth (1649-1658)

• D. The Restoration

   – Charles II (1660-1685)

• The “Glorious” Revolution (1688)

• Background:

• James II (1685-1688)

Two daughters: Mary and Ann (both Protestant)

Mary of Modena (2nd wife)
• Mary’s husband-William of Orange

• William and Mary (1688-1702)

• Bill of Rights (1689)

• Limited (Constitutional) Monarchy established

• Summary: Constitutionalism defended by John Locke

• Natural Rights

• 1) Life, 2) Liberty, 3) Property