

## Chapter 15 Glossary

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**“300 Germanies”:** The result of the Peace of Westphalia where the Holy Roman Empire was now comprised of individual autonomous and sovereign states

**absolutism:** A king (sovereign) has the ultimate authority in the state and rules by divine right.

**Amsterdam:** Important Dutch city that replaced Antwerp as the capital of financial and commercial activity in Europe.

**Assembly of Notables:** A unique governmental system in Poland-Lithuania that elected the king and limited his power.

**Austria:** German state ruled by the Habsburg dynasty comprised of diverse nationalities in central, southern and eastern Europe.

**balanced polity:** Idea the monarch and Parliament worked together, which was challenged by James I.

**Bill of Rights:** 1689 English document that made it impossible for kings to oppose or do away with Parliament by stipulating that standing armies could be raised only with the consent of Parliament.

**Bishop Jacques Bossuet:** French theologian and court preacher who was who championed divine-right monarchy in his book “Politics Drawn from the Very Words of Holy Scripture.”

**boyars:** Russian nobility whose power was crushed by Ivan IV.

**Brandenburg-Prussia:** Three disconnected masses of territory in western, central, and eastern Germany.

**Cardinal Mazarin:** Along Louis XIV’s mother, Anne of Austria, he was Louis’ chief advisor and minister until Louis came of age. A major part of his work was confronting the *Fronde*.

**Cardinal Richelieu:** Chief minister of Louis XIII from 1624-1642 who oversaw the buildup of the power of the monarchy by reducing the power of the Huguenots, strengthening central administration, and confronting France’s enemies abroad.

**Cavaliers:** Charles I of England and his supporters. Also known as Royalists, who claimed rule by absolute monarchy and the divine right of kings.

**Charles I:** Son of James I who passed the Petition of Right, dismissed Parliament in favor of his own personal rule and was ultimately beheaded. (1625-1649)

**Charles II:** King of England, Scotland and Ireland from the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 until his death. Fought with Parliament over religion, and was seen as being sympathetic to Catholics.

**Charles XI:** Swedish monarch who built the monarchy into an absolute monarchy by retaking control of crown lands and revenues from the nobility.

**Christian IV:** Danish king whose power was limited by a system of electing monarchs forced them to share power with the Danish nobility.

**constitutional monarchy:** A form of national government in which the power of the monarch (the king or queen) is restrained by a parliament, by law, or by custom.

**Declaration of Indulgence:** In 1672, Charles issued statement that suspended the laws Parliament had passed against Catholics and Puritans.

**divine-right monarchy:** The idea that monarchs received their power directly from God making their power absolute.

**Dutch War:** Louis XIV’s second war from 1672-1678, a French attempt to conquer the United Provinces of the Netherlands. France received Franche-Comte from Spain.

**Edict of Fontainebleau:** Revoked the Edict of Nantes (Huguenot rights), and provided for the destruction of Huguenot churches and the closing of Protestant schools.

**English Civil War(s):** Stemmed from conflict between Charles I and Parliament over an Irish insurrection. The first war was settled with Oliver Cromwell’s victory for Parliamentary forces at the 1645 Battle of Naseby. The second phase ended with Charles’ defeat at the Battle of Preston and his subsequent execution in 1649. (1642-1651).

**First Estate:** Created when Chief Minister Axel Oxenstierna asked Gustavus Adolphus that occupied bureaucratic positions in the Swedish government creating a stable monarchy.

**fluyt:** Dutch type of sailing vessel originally designed by the shipwrights as a dedicated cargo vessel.

**Frederick William the Great Elector:** Laid the foundation for the Prussian state in the midst of the 30 Years' War by creating an efficient standing army and bureaucracy.

**Fronde:** A series of uprisings by differing classes of nobles who resented centralized power being built up at the expense of provincial nobility.

**General War Commissariat:** Established by Frederick William to administer the army, but eventually became the body that oversaw governance and bureaucracy.

**gentry:** Well to-do English landowners who were Puritans and formed an important part of the House of Commons.

**Glorious Revolution:** Also called the Revolution of 1688, was the overthrow of King James II of England by a union of English Parliamentarians with the Dutch *stadholder* William III, Prince of Orange.

**Hohenzollern Dynasty:** Powerful family that came to rule significant lands in northeast Germany in 1415, and eventually acquired vast territories by the 17th century that became Brandenburg-Prussia.

**House of Orange:** Important Dutch family whose heirs occupied the *stadholderate* in most of the seven provinces and favored a centralized government.

**intendants:** Royal officials loyal to the king who were sent to execute the orders of the central government.

**Ivan IV:** Known as "The Terrible," he was the first ruler to take the title of tsar, and expanded Russian territories to the east.

**James I:** First Stuart king of England who was also the king of Scotland who believed in the divine right of kings (1603-1625)

**James II:** King of England from 1685-1688 whose accession to the throne guaranteed a constitutional crisis since he was an open and devout Catholic, and would further Catholic interests.

**Janissaries:** Well organized Ottoman military made from Christian boys who had been taken from their parents and converted to Islam, and subjected to rigid military discipline

**John Locke:** Author of "Two Treatises of Government," who believed human nature was basically good, and that the governor and the governed mutually agreed on the protection of rights. If the ruler abused their power, the people had the right to overthrow.

**John-Baptiste Colbert:** Louis XIV's chief financial minister who sought to increase France's wealth through mercantilism.

**junkers:** Landed aristocracy of Prussia who served in the General War Commissariat and the army.

**King Frederick I:** Son of Frederick William who, in return for helping the HRE, was granted the title King. Prior he was an "elector." (1688-1713)

**Leopold I:** Leopold I was Holy Roman Emperor, King of Hungary and Croatia, King of Bohemia and King of Serbia. Leopold's reign is known for the conflicts with the Ottoman Empire in the east, and the rivalry with Louis XIV, a contemporary and first cousin, in the west. (1658-1705)

**Levelers:** Member of a republican and democratic faction in England during the period of the Civil Wars and Commonwealth. The name suggests that its supporters wished to make men equal.

**liberum veto:** Meetings of the Sejm could be stopped by a single dissenting member, which reduced government into chaos.

**Long Parliament:** Took steps to limit the power of the monarchy: abolished arbitrary courts, and passed the Triennial Act (1640-1660)

**Lord Protectorate:** Period of rule by Cromwell and the army in England after he had "destroyed both king and Parliament." Characterized by a written constitution, but strong centralized rule by Cromwell. Known as the Commonwealth (or, to monarchists, the Interregnum).

**Louis XIV:** The "Sun King" who personified divine-right monarchy in his rule of France from 1643-1715, who reduced the power of the nobility by bringing them to his palace at Versailles.

**military revolution:** The change in the way war was waged between 1560-1660 that saw a departure from Medieval warfare to the use of organized infantry and advanced weaponry and tactics.

**New Model Army:** Created in February 1645 by Parliament as a professional unit to be more successful against the king's army. It was built based on a person's ability rather than on your position within society.

**nobles of the robe:** Aristocrats by reason of their purchase of administrative or judicial office (new).

**nobles of the sword:** Traditional aristocrats by means of hereditary title (old).

**Oliver Cromwell:** English soldier and statesman Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658) was elected to Parliament in 1628 and 1640. The outspoken Puritan helped organize armed forces after the outbreak of civil war in 1642, serving as deputy commander of the "New Model Army"

**Ottoman Empire:** Created by Turkish tribes in Anatolia (Asia Minor) that grew to be one of the most powerful states in the world during the 15th and 16th centuries. Swept through southeast Europe and threatened Austria.

**parlements:** Powerful French courts that challenged Louis XIV's absolutism.

**Peace of Utrecht:** Along with the Rastatt agreement, this agreement ended the War of Spanish Succession assuring Spain and France would remain separate, and saw Britain rise as a world power.

**"people of quality":** The nobles whose power was reduced by attending to menial tasks serving the king in exchange for offices and titles awarded by the king.

**Peter the Great:** Tsar of Russia known for westernizing Russia's military and political system--created a standing army and took control of the Russian Orthodox Church. (1689-1725)

**Philip III:** From 1598-1621, under this king's direction, it became clear that Spain had become a weak state due to over-spending on military and court expenses

**Phillip IV:** Spanish king who brought temporary hope for recovery and glory by attempting to curtail the power of the Catholic Church, aristocracy, and instituting reform (1621-1665).

**Poland-Lithuania:** Created as the result of the dynastic union of Jagiello and Jadwiga in 1386, and a formal merger in 1569.

**princes of blood:** Royal princes who considered it their natural function to assert policy as royal ministers whose power was reduced by Louis XIV when he brought them to Versailles.

**procurator:** A layman directly responsible to the tsar with responsibility of oversight of the Russian Orthodox Church.

**Puritans:** English Protestants who believed that the reforms of the Church of England did not go far enough. In their view, the liturgy was still too Catholic, and wanted James to eliminate the episcopal form of church organization.

**rebellions:** Around the time of the 30 Years' War, opposition from both commoners and nobles to the rise of the power of monarchs.

**Roundheads:** Name given to the supporters of the Parliament of England during the English Civil War. Many Puritans wore their hair closely cropped in obvious contrast to the long ringlets fashionable at the court of Charles I. Also known as Parliamentarians.

**Rump Parliament:** Name given to the Long Parliament after Pride's Purge of December 1648 in which those MPs who sought a negotiated settlement with King Charles I were forcibly expelled by the New Model Army.

**salvo:** Rows of infantry firing at once instead of by rows to set up a pike charge by the infantry.

**Sejm:** The two-chamber Polish diet in which landowners dominated the few townspeople and lawyers and limited the power of the monarchy

**serfdom:** The feudal condition of being permanently bound to land owned by someone else.

**ships of the line:** New, larger naval vessels that had two or three decks capable of carrying 50-100 heavy cannons.

**Sigismund III:** Swedish ruler who followed the Jagiello dynasty in Poland-Lithuania who failed to increase the size and power of the Polish Empire (1587-1631).

**stadholder:** From the 15th century to the late 18th century, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

**Stuart Dynasty:** English line of rulers who came to power in upon the death of the Tudor, Elizabeth, in 1603.

**Sultan Suleiman:** Known as "The Magnificent," helped the Ottomans advance up the Danube seizing Belgrade and Hungary. (1520-1566)

**Test Act:** 1673 laws passed by Parliament specifying that only Anglicans could hold military and civil offices.

**Thomas Hobbes:** Author of the "Leviathan" who lived through the English Civil Wars. He saw men as naturally violent and selfish, and advocated an absolute ruler who possessed unlimited power.

**Time of Troubles:** Period of political crisis in Russia that followed the demise of the Rurik dynasty (1598) and ended with the establishment of the Romanov dynasty (1613). Characterized by foreign intervention, peasant uprisings, and the attempts of pretenders to seize the throne.

**Toleration Act:** 1689 agreement that granted Puritan dissenters the right of free public worship (Catholics were still excluded).

**Tories:** Supported the king, because they believed that Parliament should not tamper with the lawful succession to the throne.

**Treaty of Karlowitz:** After defeating the Ottomans in 1687, Austria took control of Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, and Slovenia

**Triennial Act:** Said that Parliament must meet at least once every three years, with or without the king's consent.

**United Provinces:** The seven northern provinces in the Netherlands that became the core of modern Dutch state in 1581, and officially recognized by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648.

**War of Devolution:** Louis XIV's first war from 1667-1668 in which France was fighting against Spain for the Spanish possessions in the Spanish Netherlands

**War of Spanish Succession:** Louis XIV's fourth war from 1701-1714 over the concern of his grandson, Philip V, becoming both King of Spain and France, thus creating Bourbon hegemony and upsetting the balance of European power.

**War of the Grand Alliance:** Louis XIV's third war from 1688-1697 in which the League of Augsburg (Spain, HRE, United Provinces, Sweden, and England) formed to oppose France.

**Whigs:** Political group who wanted to exclude James (brother of Charles) and establish a protestant king.

**William III:** House of Orange member who became king of the United Provinces (1672-1702), but upon his death without a direct heir, republican forces were able to take control gain.

**"Window to the West":** Peter the Great's desire to have a port easily accessible to Europe through the Baltic.