CHAPTER OUTLINE

I. Europe’s Economy and Society
   A. Europe’s Continuing Overseas Expansion
      1. Portuguese and Spanish overseas empires faced challenges from France and England in the form of raids and eventually the establishment of French and English colonies.
      2. In Asia, the Dutch replaced the Portuguese as the major power in the spice trade.
      3. To raise the money to establish colonies and attack empires, Europeans formed joint-stock companies. In 1600, the English East India Company established trading posts in India and, in 1602, the Dutch United East India Company was established.
      4. The expanding global trading network introduced new food and trade items.
         a) To Eurasia from the Americas: chili peppers, beans, pumpkins, squashes, tomatoes, peanuts, chocolate, maize, and potatoes.
         b) To the Americas: wheat, melons, onions, radishes, grapevines, sugar cane, cauliflower, cabbages, lemons, figs, European rats, horses, cattle, pigs, goats, dogs, sheep, chickens, weeds, Kentucky bluegrass, daisies, dandelions, and the European honeybee.
         c) To Europe from Asia: tea, rice, coffee, ebony wood, and Chinese porcelain.
   B. A River of Silver
      1. The Spanish Empire imported 17,800 to 29,000 tons of silver from the Americas through two directions: The Manila galleon sailed from Acapulco, Mexico, to the Philippine Islands, where they purchased Chinese silks and porcelains, while the Atlantic treasure fleet sailed from Havana, Cuba, to Seville, Spain.
      2. Despite the river of silver, Phillip II declared bankruptcy four times.
   C. A Revolution in Prices
      1. After 1550, Europe experienced inflation, a sharp rise in prices for land, food, and other basic necessities.
      2. Several factors caused this price revolution.
         a) The New World silver spread through Europe and its value declined, causing people to raise their prices.
         b) Europe experienced overpopulation, leading to an inadequate food supply and a rise in food prices.
         c) The rise in food prices led to competition for food-producing acreage, which caused land prices to rise and more workers in need of jobs, which in turn caused wages to decline.
      3. The Little Ice Age caused food shortages due to damaged crops and an increase in epidemics.
      4. Declining standards of living, vulnerability to disease, and the growing polarization between rich and poor weakened rural and urban communities.
   D. The Hunt for Witches
      1. Hard times produced fears that the world was coming to an end and widespread panic about witches, who were persecuted most vehemently in the Holy Roman Empire.
2. The majority of those accused were widowed or single older women who transgressed prevailing patriarchal values by acting as midwives, being quarrelsome, or being sexually independent.
3. Some half of the 200,000 witchcraft trials ended in execution.
4. Beginning in 1650, witch trials declined dramatically.

II. The Fate of Spain and the Flourishing of the Netherlands

A. Philip II
1. Philip II ruled Castile, Aragon, and Granada in Spain; the Netherlands; Franche-Comté on the Rhine; Naples, Sicily, and Milan on the Italian peninsula; Spanish America; and the Philippine Islands (named after him) in East Asia.
2. He used his four marriages to increase his political power, forming alliances with Portugal, England, and France.
3. He defended the Catholic Church and built Escorial, which housed the royal palace and a monastery.

B. The Spanish War Against Islam
1. The Ottoman Turks conquered Christian peoples in the Balkans and organized them as millets; they also established contact with the Moriscos, who revolted from 1569–1571.
2. In 1609, Philip III expelled the Moriscos from Spain.
3. In 1571, Philip destroyed the Turkish navy at Lepanto and, in 1580, he became ruler of Portugal and its empire.

C. The Revolt in the Netherlands
1. In 1566, Philip granted religious toleration to the Protestants in the Netherlands, but when the Calvinists destroyed Catholic churches and religious images, Philip decided on a military solution.
2. The duke of Alba executed more than a thousand people and imposed a tax on the Netherlands, causing a Protestant and Catholic rebellion, and in 1572, Calvinist exiles seized the northern provinces and elected William of Orange as their leader.
3. In 1579, the southern provinces became the Spanish Netherlands and the independent northern provinces became the United Provinces, or Dutch Republic.
4. In 1588, Spain failed to conquer England with a Spanish Armada of 130 ships.

D. The Dutch Miracle
1. The Dutch Republic instituted a policy of partial toleration; Calvinism was the state religion, but Catholics, Anabaptists, Lutherans, and Jews were allowed to worship in private.
2. Calvinist values were widely shared, especially the idea of the calling, urging people to treat their work as a divine calling, serving God with their diligence.
3. Unlike most of Europe, the Dutch Republic flourished after 1550, when the population increased and workers’ wages rose.
4. After 1550, the Dutch became the best shipbuilders in Europe and formed an international trading network. In 1602, the government licensed the United East India Company to set up trading posts from Persia to Japan, and in 1621, they chartered the Dutch West India Company, which set up trading posts on the Caribbean and on the South American coast.

E. Dutch Civilization
1. Amsterdam replaced Antwerp as Europe’s chief commercial and banking center, leading to a speculative frenzy in tulip bulbs in addition to more solid trading opportunities.
2. Dutch civilization supported the flourishing science of Anthony van Leeuwenhoek and the paintings of Jan Vermeer and Rembrandt van Rijn.

III. Political Contests and More Religious Wars
A. France’s Wars of Religion
   1. For thirty years, fighting broke out between the Catholic Guise family and the Protestant Huguenots. The violence included the Saint Bartholomew’s Day Massacre in 1572.
   2. Protestant Henry IV converted to Catholicism in 1593 and granted official religious toleration and political autonomy for the Huguenots in the Edict of Nantes (1598), strengthening the French monarchy in the process.
B. The Resurgent French Monarchy
   1. Henry IV built on an expansion of the French monarchy through tax reform, lowering direct taxes (taille) while raising indirect ones, as well as imposing the annual paulette tax on all officials who had bought their offices.
   2. After Henry IV’s assassination in 1610, Louis XIII issued the Peace of Alès (1629) reaffirming religious toleration.
C. The Habsburg War Against Islam
   1. The Habsburg Ferdinand, faced with Islamic sieges of Vienna in 1529 and 1532, feared the Turks more than the Protestants.
   2. Poland-Lithuania provided a model of noble independence, electing the king and maintaining the right to rebel against him if he violated his oath; likewise, in the Polish Diet, each noble had veto rights.
D. The Thirty Years’ War
   1. Ferdinand II led the Catholics and his determination to end Protestantism started the Thirty Years’ War.
   2. The war went through Bohemian, Danish, Swedish, and French phases.
      a) In Bohemia, Ferdinand II banned Protestant worship and abolished the elective monarchy.
      b) The king of Denmark entered the war as leader of the Protestants, but he was defeated in 1629.
      c) The Swedish phase began when Gustavus II Adolphus assumed leadership of the Protestant cause, in the interest of expanding Swedish power in the Baltics, but he died in battle in 1632.
      d) When Ferdinand offered toleration for Lutherans, the war entered the French phase. Louis XIII feared Ferdinand’s reconciliation with the Protestants, and so the French and Swedish troops fought the Habsburgs for eleven years.
E. The Peace of Westphalia
   1. The Peace of Westphalia (1648) ended the Thirty Years’ War, allowing rulers to choose among Catholicism, Calvinism, and Lutheranism.
   2. The Swiss Confederation and the Dutch Republic were recognized as independent states, states were granted the right to develop their own foreign policies, and Sweden and France took imperial territory.
   3. France and Spain signed the Treaty of the Pyrenees (1659), extending French rule along the eastern Pyrenees and taking important cities in the Spanish Netherlands, thus showing that France was now the most powerful state in Europe.
IV. Reformation and Revolution in the British Isles
A. Elizabeth I
   1. Elizabeth I was highly educated and the “virgin queen,” claiming to be married to England.
   2. The English identified themselves as pro-Protestant, anti-Catholic, and anti-Spanish.
4. Elizabeth had her Catholic cousin, Mary Stuart, “Queen of Scots,” beheaded in 1587 because of the threat of Catholic assassination plots against Elizabeth.

B. The Early Stuart Monarchs
1. The early Stuart monarchs included James I of England and Ireland (1603–1625) who sponsored the King James Version of the Bible (1611).
2. The issues of religion and the relations between the king and parliament dominated the reign of James and his son, Charles I.
3. In 1597, a rebellion broke out in Ulster and the Catholic Irish, viewed as “savages,” were driven onto marginal lands.
4. Charles I assumed power in 1625, clashing with parliamentary leaders over the archbishop of Canterbury William Laud’s restoration of church lands, which angered a large group of Parliament landowners.
5. In 1637, Charles imposed the Book of Common Prayer, along with bishops, on the Presbyterian Church of Scotland and its members rebelled.

C. Civil War, Revolution, and the Commonwealth
1. English civil war raged for seven years, as the king and his supporters fought Parliament’s army.
2. In 1643, Parliament reorganized the Church of England along Presbyterian lines and executed Laud.
3. In 1645, Charles surrendered to the Scots, who turned him over to the English Parliament; Charles was publicly beheaded in 1649, and England became a republic.

D. Oliver Cromwell
1. Oliver Cromwell successfully invaded Ireland and Scotland, and became the head of the new English Commonwealth.
2. In 1651, Parliament passed the Navigation Act in an attempt to break the Dutch shipping monopoly, and in 1652, the English fought a short war against the Dutch, signaling England’s rise as a commercial power.
3. In 1653, Cromwell took the title of Lord Protector, and in 1655, he established a military dictatorship, but when he was offered a crown, he refused it.
4. After Cromwell’s death in 1658, King Charles II returned to power in the “restoration.”

V. Christian Reform, Religious War, and the Jews
A. Jews in Poland and Western Europe
1. By the end of the seventeenth century, Polish Jews numbered 450,000, which was 75 percent of Jews worldwide.
2. Jewish communities were hierarchically organized, they spoke Yiddish, and they maintained a strong sense of community solidarity.
3. Jews started to return to western Europe, and the largest Jewish community in the West was in Bohemia, where the Habsburgs encouraged Jewish settlement and used Jews as bankers and moneylenders.
4. The Dutch Republic also welcomed Jews; the Ashkenazim from Poland and Germany and the Sephardim from Spain and Portugal gathered in Amsterdam, where they played a crucial role in the booming Dutch economy.
5. France and England also permitted new Jewish settlements.

B. War in Poland
1. In 1648, the Cossacks rebelled in Ukraine and war broke out in Poland-Lithuania, which lasted for nineteen years.
2. The war started as a local dispute, but it was internationalized when Sweden and Russia joined in, seeking territorial gains.
3. During the war, all Poles suffered from atrocities, but the Jews suffered disproportionately, and forty to fifty thousand Jews perished.

C. Sabbatai Sevi
1. The Jewish Messiah was supposed to appear in 1648 to gather the exiled children of the Covenant, lead them into Israel, and rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem.
2. In 1665, Sabbatai Sevi proclaimed that he was the Messiah and ordered changes in Jewish worship.
3. In 1666, he was arrested by the Turks and when the sultan threatened him with execution, he converted to Islam.
4. Following his apostasy, any claim of being the Messiah was scrutinized.