



IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS AND IDENTIFICATIONS

- Anglican Church
- Armada (Spanish)
- Capitalism
- Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor
- Columbian Exchange
- Columbus
- Commercial Revolution
- domestic system
- East India Companies
- Elizabeth I of England
- English Reformation
- Escorial
- Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden
- Henry VIII of England
- Henry the Navigator
- Magellan
- Mary I (Bloody Mary) of England
- Mary Queen of Scots
- mercantilism
- Philip II of Spain
- *politique*
- slave trade
- Stuart dynasty
- Thirty Years War
- Treaty of Westphalia
- Tudor dynasty
- witch craze

IMPORTANT DATES

- *1492 Columbus crosses the Atlantic
- 1558 accession of Elizabeth I of England
- 1572 St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre in France
- 1588 defeat of the Spanish Armada
- 1618–*1648 Thirty Years War—Peace of Westphalia (*1648)



THE RISE AND FALL OF GREAT POWERS IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES		
WINNERS	MIXED	LOSERS
Great Britain Prussia Russia	Austria France	Sweden Spain Holland Holy Roman Empire Ottoman Empire Poland

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL STATES	
WINNERS	Strong leadership Strong central government, effective bureaucracy Effective sources of income Flexibility Diversified economies Large, modernized armies/navies Monarchy and aristocracy work out a mutually satisfactory relationship
LOSERS	Poor leadership Weak governmental institutions Rigidity Fragmented regions, intense local loyalties Narrowly focused economies Ineffective cooperation between monarchs and nobles

THE ONCE MIGHTY THAT DECLINED

SPAIN

- Virtually no exports or manufacturing
- Resources of empire depleted
- Empire too far flung and fragmented to be ruled successfully by the system in place
- Massive noble class many of whom were poor, not interested in government, and rigidly old fashioned (**Hidalgos**)
- Profligate spending of national resources without adequate returns

POLAND

- Perhaps the most disastrously organized state in Europe
- Dysfunctional elective monarchy
- Dysfunctional parliament (diet)—*liberum veto*
- Surrounded by ravenous and powerful states with no natural frontiers for protection
- Nobility too numerous (8% of population) and mostly poor



IMPACT OF THE RAILWAYS POST-1830

- a) national time
- b) national newspapers distributed rapidly
- c) food, goods transported cheaply and rapidly
- d) suburbs—commute by train
- e) vacations/tourism—travel by train, even the poor
- f) social leveling—all classes travel in same way, suitable clothes for train travel similar for all
- g) professional sports—teams can travel, scores rapidly disseminated
- h) huge increase in employment both to build the tracks, bridges, viaducts, stations, and make the rolling stock and to operate the system with engineers, conductors, porters, clerks, etc.
- i) stimulated other industries—demand for steel and coal, rapid and cheap transportation of raw materials and finished goods

PROS AND CONS OF URBAN INDUSTRIAL LIFE

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more opportunities to advance • more social activities • greater marriage opportunities • more personal freedom • eventually higher wages • eventually better schooling • more things to buy • eventually a political voice for men • professional police forces set up • cheaper clothes and goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lose sense of community • less extended family support • unhealthy and confined living spaces • factory regimentation/ boring work • boom/bust—much unemployment • injuries and death with machinery/ in mines • lack of a sense of personal accomplishment • more prostitution • urban crime increases • women less partners with men, more subordinated when man sole breadwinner

THE INDUSTRIAL AGE

During the mid-19th century industrialization gradually spread beyond Britain to other parts of Europe. Life for the majority of laborers in Western Europe began to change as larger and larger numbers moved to the cities and entered urban life. However, many people remained on the farms and millions of others worked as servants and not in factories. Particularly difficult times were encountered in the “Hungry 40s” when potato blight provoked