



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **10th Grade** | Unit 5

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY 1005

Growth of World Empires

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Growth of World Empires

Introduction

After the Reformation and Renaissance, Europe saw the rise of absolutism. In England absolutism grew out of the chaos of the War of the Roses. However, by the middle of the seventeenth century, absolutism in England ended with the English civil wars and the victory of Parliament.

In France absolutism grew out of the civil conflict between Catholics and Huguenots over the control of the French throne. Because of geography and political precedents, absolutism persisted in France longer than it did in England.

This period also saw the rise of mercantilism, an economic system that grew out of the exploration and settlement of colonies at this time. As the colonies were established, each European country adopted mercantilist policies to protect their colonial and trading interests.

In this LIFEPAK[®] you will learn about the growth of mercantilism and the policies adopted by each country.

The years from 1500 to 1750 were years of adventure, knowledge, and wealth. Portuguese ships sailed around Africa, opening new trade routes with the East Indies. Spanish conquistadors explored and conquered the New World. The Spanish sailed west around the world; they gained and then lost great wealth. Spain's leadership began to decline. She was involved in many wars and gradually lost the great empire she had built.

The Austrians and Germans did not possess large amounts of land or money, but they preserved and built stable governments out of chaos. The Ottomans conquered much of Africa and Europe and were a constant threat to Christendom until they were driven out of the Balkans by the Austrians in 1699.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAK. When you have finished this LIFEPAK, you should be able to:

1. Name the principles of mercantilism.
2. Tell how England and France put the principles of mercantilism into practice.
3. Trace the development of French and English colonies.
4. Trace the rise of absolutism in England and France and its decline in England.
5. List the causes of the English civil wars.
6. Describe the Restoration and developments of Charles II's reign.
7. Discuss the state of Italy after the Renaissance.
8. List the famous explorers of Portugal and Spain and describe their exploits.
9. Describe the extent of the Portuguese Empire and list the reasons for the decline of Portugal as a world power.
10. Relate the importance of Charles V and Philip II to Spanish and world affairs.

1. ENGLAND AND FRANCE

In the period following the Renaissance and Reformation two theories predominated, one political and one economic. The political theory was *absolutism*. It was not unique to this period. The roots of absolutism can be traced back to the Egyptian Pharaohs and Roman emperors. Following the upheavals of the late Middle Ages and the religious wars, many believed a strong central government was necessary to bring efficient rule, order, and prosperity. Supporting this theory was the doctrine of divine right of kings. The doctrine said the king, chosen by God, was absolute in his powers and responsible only to God. Many people accepted

absolute government because it seemed to be the answer to the problems of the time.

The economic theory was **mercantilism**. It was the economic extension of absolute government. In practice the government controlled the nation's entire economy. The government wanted to establish its rule over the economic life of its citizens as well as the political life.

In Section 1 you will learn about the rise of absolute government in England and France and its decline in England. You will learn about mercantilism and how each of these countries practiced it.

Section Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Name the principles of mercantilism.
2. Tell how England and France put the principles of mercantilism into practice.
3. Trace the development of French and English colonies.
4. Trace the rise of absolutism in England and France and its decline in England.
5. List the causes of the English civil wars.
6. Describe the Restoration and developments of Charles II's reign.

Vocabulary

Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.

Cavaliers

Petition of Right

tunnage and poundage

Hapsburgs

Roundheads

mercantilism

ship money

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

ABSOLUTISM IN ENGLAND

The Tudors founded despotic government in England. The first Tudor king, Henry VII, came to the throne in 1485 at the end of the War of the Roses. People welcomed the establishment of absolute government as an alternative to anarchy. The middle class in particular wanted a strong government. This desire perhaps best explains why the Tudors were so successful in bending the country to their will. The two most successful members, Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, gained some of their power by maintaining a semblance of popular government. When Henry and Elizabeth wanted to enact legislation of doubtful popularity, they regularly went through the formality of getting parliamentary consent. They also manipulated procedures in such a way as to make appropriations of money seem like voluntary grants of the people's representatives. Parliament under the rule of the Tudors was hardly more than a rubber stamp. Parliament was called irregularly and for only brief periods. The Tudors interfered with elections. Depending on the circumstances, they flattered or bullied the members of Parliament to obtain their support.

Elizabeth I. After the turmoil of the minority reign of Edward VI and reign of Queen Mary, England welcomed the ascension of Elizabeth I. Although no one at the time could have known, Elizabeth's reign would be a period of relative peace and prosperity for England. Elizabeth knew foreign involvement cost money, so she carefully avoided it. Elizabeth did aid the Dutch in their rebellion against the Spanish. Actual war with the Spanish Armada did not come until 1588.

Philip II of Spain sent the "Invincible Armada" for three reasons. First, Spain resented English aid and interference in the Netherlands. Second, the Armada was a religious crusade. Philip wanted to return England to the Catholic Church. Third and most important, Spain wanted to stop English interference with its



| Elizabeth I

New World trade. English adventurers, like John Hawkins and Sir Francis Drake, first smuggled goods into Spanish colonies and then later plundered Spanish ships. On one occasion prior to the war between England and Spain, Drake sailed into the harbor of Cadiz and burned the fleet stationed there. Elizabeth claimed she could not control the piracy, although she secretly supported it and shared in the profits.

Philip sent a fleet of 130 ships to conquer England. In July the ships were sighted in the English Channel. The English fleet, led by Admiral Lord Charles Howard, waited for the Spanish fleet. Although the English fleet was outnumbered, their ships were smaller and were more maneuverable.

The battle lasted for more than a week. Finally, the English cut off the Armada's retreat to

the south, forcing it to go north around Scotland. Storms in the North Sea destroyed more Spanish ships. Less than half of the “Invincible Armada” returned to Spain.

By defeating the Armada, England remained independent and Protestant. The Spanish defeat also established England as a sea power. Spain’s sea power continued to decline while

England’s power grew. The way was now clear for England to establish colonies.

Elizabeth’s chief contribution to England was her long life and reign. She ruled England for forty-five years, giving her country a period of much needed stability. Much of the credit for stable government goes to Elizabeth, but much of it must also go to her leading minister, William Cecil, Lord Burghley.



Complete the following activities.

1.1 Name the three reasons Philip II sent the Spanish Armada.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

1.2 Why was the English defeat of the Spanish Armada important? _____

Match the following items.

1.3 _____ William Cecil

1.4 _____ Elizabeth I

1.5 _____ Philip II

1.6 _____ Admiral Howard

1.7 _____ Sir Francis Drake

1.8 _____ Henry VIII

a. Stuart king

b. English commander against Spanish Armada

c. English pirate

d. stabilized English government

e. king of Spain

f. Tudor king

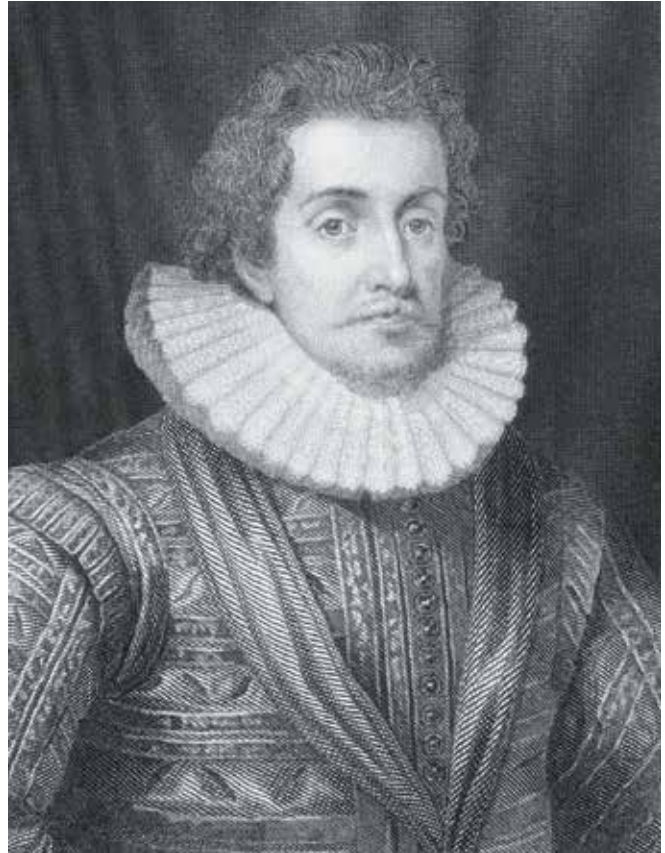
g. prime minister

James I. When Elizabeth died in 1603 she left no direct heir. The nearest relative was her cousin, James I of Scotland. James' accession to the English throne united the crowns of Scotland and England, and James was the first to call himself king of Great Britain. However, it was only a personal union. A constitutional union of government would not be achieved until the Act of Union in 1707.

England welcomed James, the first of the Stuart kings. He was Protestant and had children, thus insuring a Protestant succession. Parliament thought James would be easy to handle; however, problems were developing. The war with Spain and an Irish rebellion during Elizabeth's last years had drained English resources. Elizabeth had been forced to sell crown lands to meet government expenses.

Parliament soon learned that James would be difficult to control. James and Parliament began to quarrel almost immediately. Although James was a well educated man, he did not know when to be quiet. James believed in the divine right of kings. He said his right to rule came from God, not from the consent of the people. Not satisfied with the considerable power left him by the Tudors, James insisted that any restrictions on his power were wrong. England had a long tradition of parliamentary checks on royal power, and Parliament did not like to hear James' opinions. James further alienated Parliament when he said the people's liberties were gifts of the king who could take them away if he wished. According to James, these liberties were not the people's as the Magna Carta said.

James' position was unwise. Parliament became so irritated with him they refused to vote revenues, and James always needed money. When Parliament refused to vote money, James dissolved that Parliament. He raised money through borrowing, selling crown lands, granting monopolies, increasing the number of impositions (custom duties), and selling titles. The title of *baronet* was created expressly to raise money. In 1607 Parliament claimed the



| James I

regulation of custom duties was partly their responsibility, but James claimed it was exclusively his responsibility. The Parliament of 1621 launched a general attack against James' economic policy and monopolies. In 1624 Parliament passed a statute against monopolies and impeached the lord treasurer.

James' problems with Parliament were complicated by two factors. First, government costs were rising and so were the incomes of parliamentary members, but Parliament insisted on the right to control levies. Second, two groups had grown in importance. One was the gentry, the landed gentlemen who ranked just below the nobility. The other was the merchants and manufacturers. Both groups had considerable economic importance, and through their representatives in Parliament both groups were eager to increase their political power at the crown's expense.

James also disappointed the Puritans. Since James came from Presbyterian Scotland, the Puritans had hoped he would make many reforms in the Anglican church. James liked the church as it was, however, partly because of the control it gave the crown. Puritans wanted separation of church and state and abolition of bishops. James feared that such reforms would undermine the established order. With the end of the war with Spain in 1604, James believed he did not need Puritan support. He allowed the Archbishop of Canterbury, Richard Bancroft, to suppress the Puritans. Many of the Puritans left for America. The Gunpowder Plot made James decide he might need the Puritans after all. With the new Archbishop of Canterbury, George Abbot, a partial détente was reached with the Puritans. One reform James did allow was the translation of the Bible into English. Begun in 1604 and completed in 1611, the translation is now known as the King James Version of the Bible, the King James translation.

The Gunpowder Plot was a project of some Catholic extremists led by Guy Fawkes. Their goal was to blow up the king and Parliament at the opening of Parliament on November 5,

1605. These extremists had tunneled under the Parliament building from a neighboring building and placed kegs of gunpowder underneath. The plot was discovered and Guy Fawkes was executed. James declared November 5 a national holiday and it remained so for two hundred years.

England's involvement in the Thirty Years' War was brief. James' daughter, Elizabeth, had married Frederick V, Elector of the Palatinate, a leading German prince. Frederick became involved in the war when he accepted election as the king of Bohemia. He was soon driven out by Catholic forces, and later the Palatinate was overrun also. The English, especially the Puritans, called for war. James, by nature a pacifist, attempted to regain his son-in-law's throne by trying to arrange a marriage between his son, Charles, and the Spanish infanta, or princess. Charles went to Spain but returned angered by the cool reception he had received from the Spanish. He convinced a reluctant James to enter the war. England's intervention was a costly failure, gaining nothing, and England soon withdrew from the war.



Write the letter of the correct answer on the blank.

- 1.9** One reform wanted by the Puritans and allowed by James I was _____ .
 a. separation of church and state
 b. abolition of bishops
 c. the King James translation of the Bible
- 1.10** Queen Elizabeth's replacement was _____ .
 a. James I b. James II c. Frederick d. Charles
- 1.11** The Act of Union was passed in _____ .
 a. 1215 b. 1603 c. 1624 d. 1707
- 1.12** The Archbishop of Canterbury, _____ , suppressed the Puritans.
 a. George Abbot b. Richard Bancroft
 c. Guy Fawkes d. Oliver Cromwell
- 1.13** The Gunpowder Plot was led by _____ .
 a. Guy Fawkes b. La Rochelle
 c. George Abbot d. Frederick Meyers

Charles I. When James died in 1625, he was succeeded by his son, Charles I. Like his father, Charles believed in the divine right of kings and also disliked the Puritans. Parliament was just as suspicious of Charles as they had been of James. They voted Charles **tunnage and poundage** (custom duties) for only one year. Parliament traditionally voted tunnage and poundage as a matter of course at the beginning of a new reign for the monarch's lifetime. For the first time Parliament refused to do so.

Shortly after becoming king, Charles became involved in a war with France. England had sent naval expeditions to aid the French Huguenots of La Rochelle. Charles was desperate for money, but Parliament refused to grant more than the customary grants. In frustration Charles dissolved that Parliament. He tried to raise money by forced loans from his subjects.

Those who refused were imprisoned or had soldiers quartered in their homes. Financial trouble caused by the war persisted, and Charles was forced to call Parliament into session.

Charles' need for money was so great that the Parliament of 1628 was able to force him to sign the **Petition of Right**. By accepting the Petition, Charles agreed that no one could be taxed without the consent of Parliament, no one could be imprisoned without a trial, and no one could be compelled to house soldiers in their homes in peacetime. This document ranks with the Magna Carta as one of the most important in English history.

Once the war with France was ended, however, Charles ignored the Petition of Right, thus creating more friction with Parliament. In 1629 Charles dissolved that Parliament, and for the next eleven years he ruled alone.



Answer the following questions.

1.14 By accepting the Petition of Right, to what three things did Charles I agree?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

1.15 When did England become involved in a war with France? _____

1.16 Why did Parliament vote Charles tunnage and poundage for only a year? _____

Charles' personal rule was not unprecedented. From 1610 to 1621 James had only one Parliament, and it had lasted only two months. The Tudors had called few Parliaments and usually for short periods.

As usual, Charles' worst problem was raising money. By careful management and having no foreign policy, Charles was able to succeed without Parliament. He revived old feudal laws and fined those who violated them. Charles forced rich merchants to apply for knighthood and then charged high fees for their titles. He sold monopolies at high rates and told judges to increase fines in criminal cases, but the most unpopular means used by Charles was **ship money**. By ancient custom the coastal towns had supplied ships for the royal navy in emergencies. Since the fleet's needs were now met by other means, Charles maintained that the towns should contribute money. Since the navy was for the protection of the entire country, the tax was extended to the entire country. The money raised was actually spent on the navy, but many saw the taxation as a violation of the Petition of Right. People protested that no emergency existed; and if the king could declare one when he wished, then no one's property was safe. The ship money was particularly irritating to the middle class and helped solidify their opposition to the king.

Charles had antagonized many groups. He made enemies of the Puritans by persecuting their leaders, thereby causing many to emigrate to America during the 1630s. The

appointment of William Laud as Archbishop of Canterbury offended many Puritans who claimed that Laud was not Protestant enough. The climax came when Charles and Laud tried to impose the episcopal system of church government and a new prayer book upon the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. In 1639 open rebellion broke out in Scotland. Except for the Scots, Charles may have been able to do without Parliament indefinitely. However, Charles needed funds to put down the Scottish rebellion, forcing him to call Parliament in 1640. Charles dissolved Parliament after three weeks because he refused to make concessions, and Parliament refused to allocate money until he did. Because this Parliament was so short, it is called the Short Parliament.

New revolts in Scotland and discontent in England forced Charles to call Parliament again that same year. This one is known as the Long Parliament because it theoretically lasted twenty years. Knowing the king was helpless without money, Parliament took matters into their own hands. First, they abolished ship money and taxes. Second, all prerogative courts, which were responsible only to the king, were abolished. Third, they passed the Triennial Act, calling for Parliament to meet at least once every three years. Charles agreed, but had no intention of keeping his word. With soldiers he marched into the House of Commons to arrest five of its members who had been warned and had already fled. An open conflict could no longer be avoided.



Complete the following statements.

- 1.17** King James held only one _____ from 1610 to 1621.
- 1.18** In order to raise money Charles sold a. _____ titles for high fees, sold b. _____, and told judges to increase c. _____ in criminal cases.
- 1.19** Charles was forced to call Parliament again because of new revolts in a. _____ and discontent in b. _____.
- 1.20** This new Parliament was known as the _____ because it lasted twenty years.
- 1.21** Define ship money. _____

- 1.22** What did the Long Parliament do? _____

Charles was faced with civil war. The first civil war began in the wake of an Irish rebellion. Parliament was unwilling to trust Charles with an army, fearing he would use it against England. Parliament wanted to control the army. Soon after, Parliament drew up the Grand Remonstrance, a list of objections to royal policy. Charles left London and negotiations broke down.

Charles' support came from the north and west of England, including Catholics, moderate Anglicans, the aristocracy, and conservative agricultural interests. The royalist supporters were called **Cavaliers**. Parliament's support came from the south and east of England, including London, the merchants and middle class, Presbyterians, and Puritans. Parliament's supporters were called **Roundheads** because they cut their hair short.

The issues of the civil wars were political, economic, and religious. The basic political issue was the struggle between the king and Parliament for supremacy. The question over whether a national church or religious freedom should

exist for several Protestant groups was the religious issue. The development of new social and economic groups, the gentry, merchants, and manufacturers, was the third issue. The Roundheads wanted a greater role in the government. These issues were intertwined. The gentry and merchants were predominantly Puritans, wanting more change in the church and a greater participation in government. These groups were usually advocates for parliamentary supremacy.

At first Charles' army won most of the battles because it had superior military experience. Nevertheless, Parliament controlled London, the political and commercial center of England. Oliver Cromwell emerged as a powerful general and political leader of the parliamentary forces. His army was so successful that it soon became the backbone of the parliamentary forces. Charles and the Cavalier forces were forced to surrender at the Battle of Naseby in 1646.

The war may have ended then had division not developed within the parliamentary party. Most of the members wanted to restore Charles as a limited monarch and establish the

SELF TEST 1

Match the following items (each answer, 2 points).

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1.01 _____ James I</p> <p>1.02 _____ Petition of Right</p> <p>1.03 _____ Long Parliament</p> <p>1.04 _____ Oliver Cromwell</p> <p>1.05 _____ Richelieu</p> <p>1.06 _____ Louis XIV</p> <p>1.07 _____ Instrument of Government</p> <p>1.08 _____ Versailles</p> <p>1.09 _____ Quebec</p> <p>1.010 _____ <i>intendants</i></p> | <p>a. chief minister of France</p> <p>b. lasted twenty years</p> <p>c. the sun king</p> <p>d. first permanent French settlement</p> <p>e. England's only written constitution</p> <p>f. English translation of the Bible</p> <p>g. local royal French officials</p> <p>h. palace of Louis XIV</p> <p>i. Lord Protector</p> <p>j. ranks with Magna Carta in importance</p> <p>k. chief minister of England</p> |
|---|---|

Define the following terms (each definition, 3 points).

- 1.011** mercantilism _____

- 1.012** ship money _____

- 1.013** the *Fronde* _____

- 1.014** favorable balance of trade _____

Complete the following statements (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.015** In the reign of Charles II, the a. _____ was passed and the b. _____ and c. _____ Party developed.
- 1.016** Control of Belgium passed from a. _____ to b. _____.
- 1.017** The War of the _____ was the most costly war for France.
- 1.018** French and English colonial rivalry climaxed in the _____.

Answer the following questions (each question, 3 points).

- 1.019** What was the importance of the defeat of the Spanish Armada? _____

- 1.020** What were the three principles of the Petition of Right?
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
- 1.021** What were the causes of the English civil wars?
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
- 1.022** How did France influence the rest of Europe? _____

- 1.023** What were the three features of mercantilism?
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

Write true or false (each answer, 1 point).

- 1.024 _____ Richelieu attacked La Rochelle because of religious intolerance.
- 1.025 _____ The Navigation Acts were meant to destroy Spanish trade.
- 1.026 _____ Louisiana was named for Louis XIV.
- 1.027 _____ Thomas Cromwell was the Lord Protector.

Complete these items (each answer, 3 points).

1.028 Describe the reasons for Louis XIV's wars. _____

1.029 Describe a joint-stock company. _____

 77 / 96	SCORE _____	TEACHER _____	initials	date
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