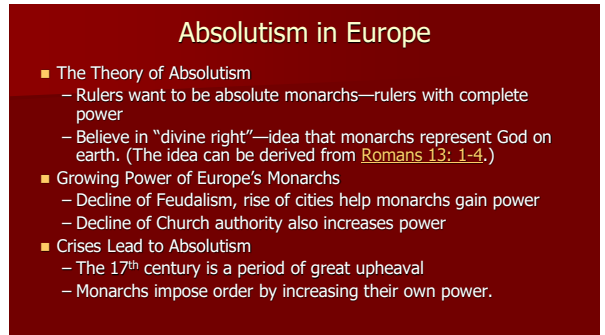


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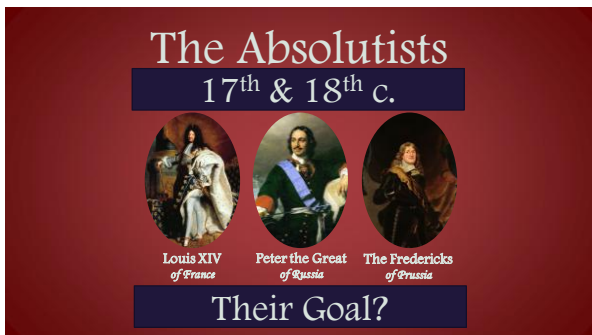
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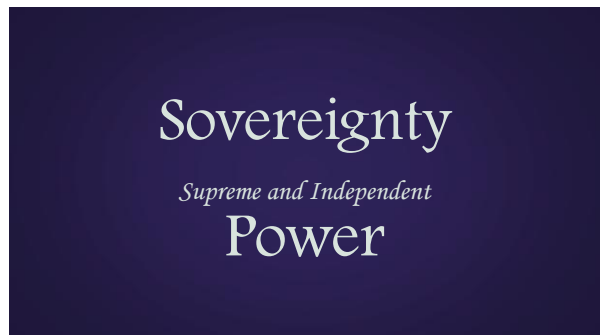
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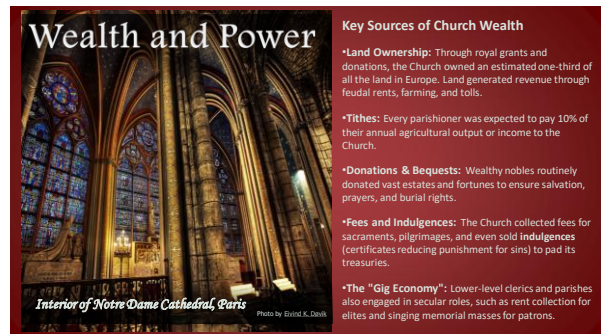
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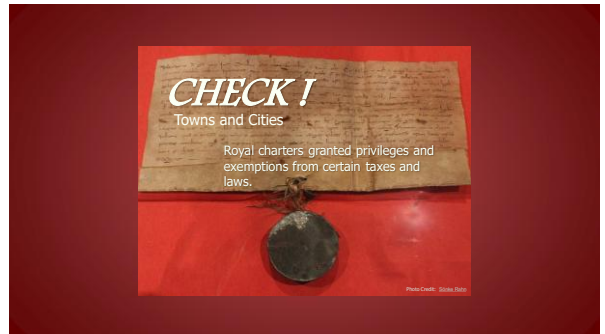
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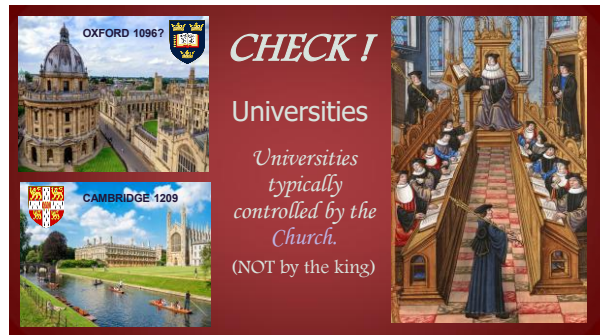
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16



17



18



19



20

REVIEW *Which privileged groups threatened the sovereignty of kings?*

1. Church
2. Nobility
3. Representative Bodies
4. Towns
5. Universities


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21


The Absolutists
17th & 18th c.



Louis XIV
of France



Peter the Great
of Russia



The Fredericks
of Prussia


Their Goal?

22

The Reign of Louis XIV
1643 until his death in 1715




23



Henry IV of France

When Henry IV was assassinated in 1610, his nine-year-old son became King Louis XIII. At first, nobles sought to reassert their power.

Then, in 1624, Louis XII appointed **Cardinal Richelieu** as chief minister. Richelieu used all of his cunning to **strengthen the central government.**

He outlawed Huguenot armies and gave the nobles high posts at court to tie them to the king.

24

FOUNDATIONS OF FRENCH ABSOLUTISM



Picture of Louis XIII

- Period of weakness prior to Louis XIV
- Louis XIII and Louis XIV both boys when came to throne
- **CARDINAL RICHELIEU** – chief minister to King Louis XIII -> strengthened the power of the monarchy

25

CARDINAL RICHELIEU



- The architect of French absolutism
- 1. Eliminated the power of the huguenots
- 2. Kept in check the power of the nobles -> network of spies
- 3. Reformed and strengthened govt power – **INTENDANTS** – a royal official who collected taxes, recruited soldiers, and carried out the king's policies in the provinces
- 4. Less successful in financial reform -> too much spending, resistance to taxes

26

THE PRACTICE OF ABSOLUTISM

- Absolute Monarchy = Absolutism = the king has absolute power/authority
- Divine Right Monarchy/Divine Right Theory – kings receive their power from God
- **JACQUES BOSSUET** – *Politics Drawn from the Words of Holy Scripture* = spelled out the divine right theory

27

DIVINE RIGHT MONARCHY

The **divine right of kings** or **divine-right theory of kingship** is a political and religious doctrine of royal and political legitimacy. It asserts that a monarch is subject to no earthly authority, deriving his right to rule directly from the will of God. The king is thus not subject to the will of his people, the aristocracy, or any other estate of the realm, including (in the view of some, especially in Protestant countries) the Church. According to this doctrine, only God can judge an unjust king. The doctrine implies that any attempt to depose the king or to restrict his powers runs contrary to the will of God and may constitute a sacrilegious act.



28

FRANCE AND ABSOLUTE MONARCHY

- France during the reign of Louis XIV -> best example of absolutism
- French culture, language, and manners dominated Europe
- French wars and diplomacy shape the politics of the 17th century
- Monarchs wanted to be like Louis XIV

29

The Reign of Louis XIV

1643 until his death in 1715



Louis XIV became king in 1643 and faced an uprising of nobles, merchants, and peasants.

This effort to take power away from the king was called the **Fronde**.

Rioters drove the young king from his palace.

Louis never forgot about this experience. He decided to take complete control of government and solidify his power as an absolute monarch.

30

CARDINAL MAZARIN

- ❑ Chief minister to young Louis XIV
- ❑ Continued Richelieu's policies
- ❑ The Fronde = tax revolt/civil war in France
- ❑ Louis will create strong monarchy to check the nobles
- ❑ French citizens look to monarchy for stability



31

The Reign of Louis XIV

1643 until his death in 1715

Louis XIV took the sun as the symbol of his total power and declared **"I am the state."**

- He never called a meeting of the Estates-General, the council made up of representatives of all the social classes, during his reign.
- During this time, Louis appointed middle-class **intendants** to carry out his policies and built the French army into the strongest force in Europe.



32

The Reign of Louis XIV

1643 until his death in 1715

All of France's economic policies were aimed at making the nation the wealthiest state in Europe.

Finance minister **Jean-Baptiste Colbert** imposed mercantilist policies to bring wealth to the treasury.

He had new lands cleared for farming.



He put high tariffs on imported goods.

He fostered overseas colonies and carefully regulated trade with these colonies.



33

Jean Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683)

- £ Architect of French mercantilism or "Colbertism."
- £ He was a bullionist.
- £ There are four professions of importance to the nation:
 - Agriculture
 - Trade
 - Army
 - Navy
- £ Uniform weights & measures.
- £ Opposed tolls on internal trade.

34

Jean Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683)





Colbert & Louis XIV

- £ Supported mandatory labor on national roads.
- £ Favored a large population.
 - Father of 10 or more children would be exempt from taxes.
- £ Favored low wages and child labor.

35


JEAN-BAPTISTE COLBERT – CONTROLLER GENERAL OF FINANCES FOR LOUIS XIV



1. Decrease imports/increase exports
2. Expand quantity and quality of French manufactured goods
3. Start new industries → tax exemptions, loans, subsidies
4. Improve communications and transportation → new roads and canals
5. Raise tariffs on foreign goods
6. Create merchant fleet
7. The more Colbert brought in, the more the King spent

❖ MERCANTILISM

36



Mercantilism Colberism Bullionism

The Economics of Absolutism

37

ECONOMICS

The study of the **PRODUCTION**
DISTRIBUTION
CONSUMPTION
of goods and services

38

The Four Economic Questions

?

1. **What** should we produce?
2. **How much** should we produce?
3. **How** should we produce it?
4. **Who** should consume it?

39

The Four Economic Questions

COMMAND Economy
Mercantilism

?

MARKET Economy
Liberalism

40



Jean-Baptiste Colbert

Louis XIV's Finance Minister

Associated with
Mercantilism

Bourgeoisie
Wealthy Merchant's Son

41

What is Mercantilism?

A system of political and economic policy, evolving with the modern national state and seeking to secure a nation's political and economic supremacy in its rivalry with other states.

According to this system, money was regarded as the store of wealth, and the goal of a state was the accumulation of precious metals by exporting the largest possible quantity of its products and importing as little as possible, thus establishing a favorable balance of trade.

42

The Economic Assumptions of Mercantilism

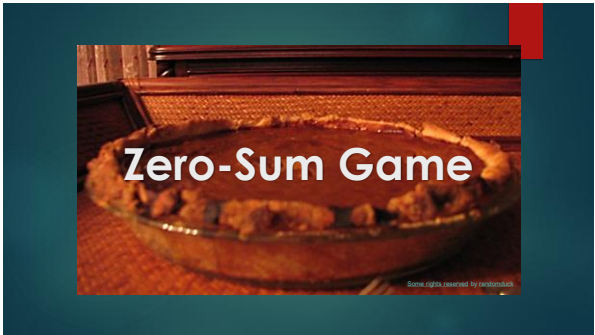
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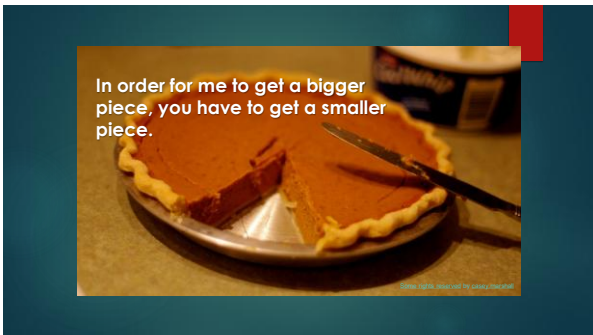
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45



46



47



48



49

Favorable Balance of Trade
EXPORTS > IMPORTS

50

Self-Sufficiency

51



52



53

The Goal:
DOMESTIC
Manufacturing

54

The Means: Economic REGULATION

55

DOMESTIC COMPETITION

Domestic competition in key industries was deemed to be destructive to the team spirit of mercantilism.

56

Government Incentives A "Hands-on" Approach **RISK**



Subsidies
Cash Payments



Monopolies



**Protective
Tariffs**

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Preferred Industries



Luxury Goods



Shipping



Armaments

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58

Colonies

The Backbone of a
Self-Sufficient Economy



French Colonies:

**Canada
(Furs)**

**Louisiana
(Raw Materials)**

**St. Domingue
(Sugar)**

59



Mercantilism: MORE EXPORTS than IMPORTS

60



61



62



63



64



65



66

DAILY LIFE AT THE COURT OF VERSAILLES

- Louis builds vast new and expensive palace outside of Paris = VERSAILLES
- 1. Residence of the King
- 2. Reception hall for state affairs
- 3. Offices for members of the king's govt
- 4. Nobles lived at Versailles serving the King -> distracts and separates them from real power and real politics

67



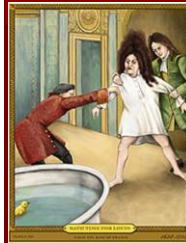
68

What aspects of Absolute Monarchy do you see in this painting of Louis XIV?



69

Funny Story On Louis XIV....Thoughts?



- **Rumor : Louis XIV took only 3 baths in his life. NOT TRUE!**
- In Louis's day, people thought a good, thick, grimy layer of filth would keep you healthy and strong! They believed water spread diseases by penetrating the pores of the skin and then infecting the bloodstream. Most people didn't bathe more than once a year.
- The wealthy did change their linen throughout the day because they believed that the linen wicked away sweat and dirt, but they still stunk. To combat the smells, the men and ladies in Louis's court would douse themselves with perfumes and powders.
- Ironically, Louis was so clean that he was almost fussy about it. He often bathed in a big Turkish bath in his palace at Versailles.
- When not in his bath, he rubbed spirits or alcohol on his skin (perfume gave him headaches), which acted as a disinfectant.
- And, as if that were not enough, he changed his undies three times a day!
- All of this cleanliness must have paid off, because Louis lived to the ripe old age of seventy-seven and was king for seventy-two years, longer than any other French monarch in history.

70

A Day In The Life Of A King

- I am now going to take you through a typical day for King Louis XIV.
- **NOTES:** Make a "T" chart

■ On the Right Side, record the main events of his day.

■ On the Left Side, what are your thoughts and reactions to these events?

71

Court Regulated Like Clockwork

- A king's day had to be perfectly timed so that the officers serving the monarch knew exactly what they should do.
- The court was regulated like clockwork.
- Referring to Louis XIV, the Duc de Saint-Simon wrote, 'with an almanac and a watch, even at a distance of three hundred leagues, you could say precisely what he was doing'.

72

Levee: Ceremonial Rising

- 8 am: 'It is time, Sire', declares the First Valet de Chambre, waking the king.
- The **levee**, or ceremonial rising, thus begins.



73

The King's Bedroom



74

Waking Up: The Start of the Day

- When Louis XIV wakes, he is checked out by his doctor and surgeon.
- Then his servant washes his face and hands with cold water.
- The king relieves himself in front of all the courtiers.



75

He never had any privacy—and was always on ceremonial display. His aides would even converse with him about state matters as he sat on the toilet!



76

Sees Officials of the Kingdom while He Dresses

- The most important officials of the kingdom are admitted; it is estimated that the usual number of people attending numbered one hundred, all male.

77

Washed and Dressed

- Within fifteen minutes, a crowd crammed into the Royal Chambers.
- This group of nobles was made up of courtiers favored by the King.
- Louis chooses his wig and his clothes, while he drinks two cups of chicken stock soup or bread dipped in wine.
- Then the courtiers dress him.
- It was a great honor to be permitted to watch him don his undergarments, breeches, stockings etc.
- It was an even greater honor to be the noble selected to hand the King his shirt--only after he was presented to the King by the Valet of the Bedchambers.
- This happens five times to accommodate all the courtiers who want the honor.

78

Rules For Dressing Louis XIV

- There were so many crazy rules of etiquette during the morning ceremony, I don't know how they kept it straight.
- For example, when it came to helping the King with his coat (justacorps), the Valet of the Bedchambers could help only with the right sleeve.
- Whereas the Master of the Wardrobe could only assist with the left.
- Oh, it gets better! Only the Master of the Wardrobe was permitted to place the King's cravat on him, but he wasn't allowed to tie it.
- That was the job of the Royal Cravatier.
- The King's hat, gloves, and cane had to be handed to him in a certain order and by certain people.
- A rather involved ordeal, wouldn't you say?

79



80

- Thefts were frequent at Versailles, despite the guards and staff.
- Once during the king's levee the royal doctor had his watch stolen.

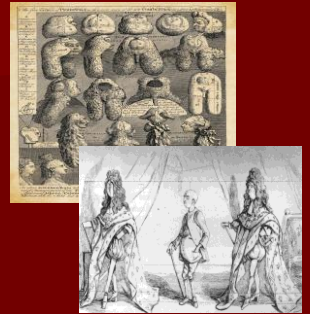


Notice it only has one hand

81

Dressing Louis

- **Louis was completely bald by age 35, so he made wigs mandatory.**
- **Louis the XIV had fourteen personal wigmakers and 1,000 wigs**



82

Goes to Mass

- 10 am: On leaving the king's apartment, a procession forms in the Hall of Mirrors.
- The king leads the procession of courtiers through the Grand Apartment.
- The public can now see the king and even petition him with a written request.



The Hall of Mirrors at Versailles

83

Versailles Chapel

- Palatine chapels, the Royal Chapel has two stories.
- The galleries were reserved for the King, the royal family, and important members of the Court, while the rest of the congregation occupied the ground floor.
- Consecrated in 1710, and dedicated to St. Louis, ancestor and patron saint of the royal family, the chapel was the last building to be constructed at Versailles under the reign of Louis XIV.



84

Listens to Choir

- In the Chapel Royal, the king occupies the tribune.
- Mass lasts roughly thirty minutes.
- The choir known as the Chapel Music, famous throughout Europe, always sings new music composed by Lully, Lalande, and others.



85

To Visit Louis In His Apartments

- A hat and a sword could be hired at the front gate in order to be properly attired to visit the Grand Apartment.
- Monks were not allowed in.



86



87

Holds Council

- 11 am: Returning to his apartments, the king holds council in his cabinet.
 - **Sundays and Wednesdays** are devoted to Councils of State
 - **Tuesdays and Saturdays:** finances
 - **Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays:** another Council of State, a Dispatch Council on domestic affairs, a Religious Council, or focus on the king's building program.

88

The King in Council



89

Makes Decisions

- Five or six ministers usually advise the monarch who speaks little, listens a great deal, and always decides.



Minister of Finance Colbert

90

Dinner

- 1 pm: The king dines in his bed-chamber, at a table facing the windows.
- This meal is theoretically private, but Louis XIV admits the men at court, making attendance similar to the levee.



Oyster Lunch



91

Dinner

- It is a huge ceremony with a big number of different characters: guards, officers of mouth, etc.
- The most noble person has the right to give the King his towel in order for the King to clean his hand before eating.
- Six gentlemen serve the King and some of them have useless activities.
- Because of the length of the ceremony the King always ate cold food.



92

The Afternoon Program

- 2 pm: The king always announces the afternoon program in the morning.

93

Promenade ■ If he has decided on a promenade, it might be taken on foot in the gardens or in a carriage with ladies.



94

The Gardens of Versailles

- In every season, Louis XIV loves to be outside in the open air.
- Every afternoon he goes hunting or for a long walk or carriage ride through the gardens.
- The king is relaxed and in a good mood, so the courtiers like to accompany him to get his attention and ask for favors.
- His gardens even had a zoo filled with animals given to him from countries in Africa and Asia.

95

Gardens at Versailles



The Orangerie

96

Gardens of Versailles



97

Promenade

- In the early days of Versailles, fountain guards were ordered to whistle when Louis XIV approached, so that the fountains could be fully turned on.



98



99

Fountains, Fountains, and More Fountains!



100

Or Hunting

- Hunting activities, the Bourbons' favorite pastime, will take place on the grounds or in the surrounding forests.



101

Hunting

- During the royal hunt, only Louis XIV was allowed to carry a weapon and had the right to shoot.
- This was to prevent him being injured or killed by a hunting accident.
- Louis was very attached to his hunting dogs and fed them himself.
- He had over 100 hunting dogs and knew all their names.
- On horse and with the help of his dogs, Louis would track a deer for hours by horse.
- Sometimes he hunted by foot with only one or two dogs.

102



103

Hunting

- The female nobles would follow the hunt in horse-drawn carriages.
- At the end, King Louis XIV would offer the best prizes to his favorite women.
- The head officer organized the royal hunts.



104

Social Gathering or Work

- 6 pm: Louis XIV often allows his son to preside over the private social gatherings known as *soirées d'appartement*.



105

Signs Letters

- The king himself might sign the many letters prepared by his secretary...



106

Visits Madame de Maintenon-- -His Mistress

- ... then go to Madame de Maintenon's quarters where he might study an important file with one of his four secretaries of state.



107

In Louis' personal life, he had mistresses. But when he reached his forties, he repented of his infidelity and returned to the queen.



108

Parties at Versailles

- Louis XIV organized big parties which lasted for several days and nights.
- There were hundreds of guests invited, and while at Versailles, they would admire the gardens, go to the theatre, and dance at costume balls.
- In the evenings to end the parties, there would be a fireworks show.

109

Louis XIV's Opera Stage



110

Parties at Versailles

- When the king decides to throw a party, he entrusts the preparations to the service of the "Pleasure Menus."
- They were responsible for making costumes, fabricating the decorations, and the preparation of food.
- Louis's parties usually had a theme that were based upon Greek mythology, stories of knights from the Middle Ages, or based upon contemporary poetry.

111

Parties at Versailles

- The Grand Canal was a gigantic water feature modeled after the canals of Venice.
- They were in the center of the gardens.
- All of the actual ships in Louis's navy were duplicated in miniature in the canal.
- There were even gondolas in the canal given to Louis by the city of Venice.
- Sometimes as part of the entertainment, Louis had the miniature ships act out battles.



112

Supper

- 10 pm: A crowd fills the ante-chamber of the King's Suite to witness this public supper.
- The king is joined at table by the princes and princesses of the royal family.



113

Supper Time



- From 10 to 11PM
- Sit at the "Big Table" or more formal table
- Louis and his family eat in public, while having live music performed for them
- The courtesans serving the meal must remain a standing distance of a certain degree away from the table.
- Only the duchesses have the right to sit on a stool.

114

Supper Time

- Typical supper service consists of 40 plates that will be reused five times during the meal.
- The meal consists of soups, salads, meats, vegetables, and desserts.
- All the dishes are tasted by a servant first to check for poisons.
- Took 1500 food servers kept busy by "the mouth of the king" in the kitchens and to prepare and pour the food.
- The "officers of the mouth" brought the dishes to the table.
- The "officers of goblet" served the drinks.

115



116

Supper Time

- The plates, napkins, and food covers are the colors of gold, scarlet, or silver.
- The cups are crystal.
- The king has a box "the padlock" in which they arrange the utensils and spices.
- Louis XIV preferred to eat with his fingers.
- Since the kitchens are so far from the dining room, the food got cold before being served.
- It is because of this distance that they invented the silver bell food covers to place over plates to keep the food warm. These are still used today in restaurants.

117

Conversation

- Once the meal is over, the king retires to his cabinet where he can indulge in conversation with his close acquaintances.

The King Surrounded by Courtiers



118

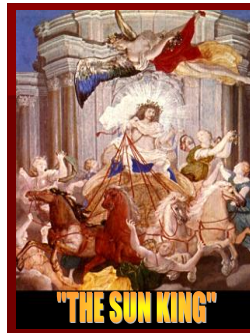
■ Couchee

11.30 pm: The couchee, or public ritual of retiring, is a reverse, shortened version of the levee.

- It was a great honor to hold the candle by which the king was undressed.



119



Louis XIV Center of Everything



120

The Reign of Louis XIV

1643 until his death in 1715

Political

- Louis XIV marked his reign by being an absolute ruler, which was based on the theory of divine right.
- He believed he was the State.
- He trained the parliament into submission.



121

The Reign of Louis XIV

1643 until his death in 1715

Louis also took control of the government of France during his reign. At the time, the day-to-day governing of France was done by three councils:

- the Court of State
- the Court of Finances
- the Court of Dispatches (administered by French law)

Louis presided over all three councils and met with all high government officials at least once a week.



122

Political

- He utilized councilors of his own choosing for different branches of government.
 - Colbert for finance and justice,
 - Louvois for war,
 - Lionne for foreign affairs.
- Louis used the bourgeoisie to build his centralized bureaucracy.
- Curtailed local authorities and created specialized ministries, filled with professionals responsible to him



123

Break With Tradition

- excluded family members, princes, old military-based nobility (*Nobility of the Sword*) from Council
- relied on new judicial nobility (*Nobility of the Robe*)
 - “reign of the lowborn bourgeoisie” – Duc de Saint-Simon
- local government placed under easily-removable *Intendants*

124

How Did Louis XIV Strengthen Royal Power?

Louis took the sun as the symbol of his absolute power and was often quoted as saying, “L’etat, c’est moi”—“I am the state.”

During his **72-year reign**, Louis did not once call a meeting of the Estates General. (Legislative Branch)

Louis expanded the bureaucracy and appointed **intendants**, royal officials who collected taxes, recruited soldiers, and carried out Louis’s policies in the provinces.

Louis created the strongest army in Europe, which he used to enforce his policies at home and abroad.



125

Political

- early personal reign highly successful in both internal and foreign affairs
- In France:
 - Parlements lost traditional power to obstruct legislation
 - Judicial structure reformed
 - new codes of civil procedure (1667) & criminal procedure (1669)
 - office of lieutenant-general of police for Paris created, (1667)
 - then copied for other towns



126

Political

- Louis also insisted that all laws be approved by him before becoming official.
- Louis staffed government bureaucratic offices with upper middle class people.
- This robbed the nobility of the traditional political powers.
- These middle class professionals were paid a salary by the government and were loyal to the monarchy.



127

Political Cont.

- Breaking with tradition, Louis excluded from his council members of his immediate family, great princes, and others of the old military nobility
- Relied greatly on the newer judicial nobility
- Local government was increasingly placed under removable officials
- Louis's early reign was highly successful in both internal and foreign affairs
 - Parliament lost their traditional power to obstruct legislation
 - Judicial structure was reformed by the codes of civil and criminal procedure
 - Choose to ignore confusing and redundant laws



Because of the brilliance of his court, Louis was called "Le Roi Soleil" [The Sun King] and "Le Grand Monarque"

128

Political

- To ensure that his government employees were loyal, Louis took the following steps:
 1. Used bribery to ensure provincial governors loyal to him were elected
 2. Reduced provincial governor terms from 5 to 3 years (in case they were not loyal they would not be able to cause too much damage)



129

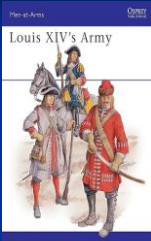


Tax collections were reformed. An intendent system (like our state governors) was used to govern France. It was much more efficient, and this system lasted until the French Revolution.

Intendents had broad powers. They were expected to be faithful to the wishes of the King. They re-enforced the idea of absolutism.

130

Louis XIV – Political: Military Reforms

- 
- Created a standing army and appointed a secretary of modern to modernize it.
 - Took personal command of the army and directly supervised the military
 - Army was professional and trained in the art of warfare
 - Soldiers no longer lived off the land.
 - Officers in charge of feeding troops
 - Ambulance corps created to look after the wounded
 - Uniforms and weapons were standardized
 - System of training, recruitment, discipline and promotion created

131

Political: Military Reform

- Louis fought in four major wars in which he sought fame and an increase in French territory.
- To prevent rebellion within the military ranks he saw to it that for every colonel from a great noble family there was a colonel from a lesser noble or middle class family.
- Troops were raised and paid in the name of the King. Royal inspections made certain that regulations were being complied with.
- This made soldiers obedient to the king, not the commander, so the soldiers would never follow their commander in rebellion.

132

Effects of Military Reforms

- With this new style of warfare, France was able to dominate European politics for decades.
- Other European countries were forced to copy this new military system.



133

THE WARS OF LOUIS XIV

1. War against the Spanish Netherlands 1667-1668
2. The Dutch War 1672-1678
3. The War of the League of Augsburg 1689-1697
4. The War of the Spanish Succession 1702-1713

134

Louis Fights Disastrous Wars

- Attempts to Expand France's Boundaries
 - Louis fights wars in the 1660s and 1670s to expand France.
 - 1667-Invades Spanish Netherlands.
 - 1672-Invades Dutch Netherlands.
 - In 1680s, many countries unite against him in League of Augsburg
 - France is weakened by poor harvests, warfare, and high taxes.

135

Louis Fights Disastrous Wars

- Louis's Death and Legacy
 - Louis dies leaving mixed legacy
 - Rule makes France a major military and cultural power in Europe
 - His wars and palace leave France with heavy debts.

136

Louis' Wars

- **War of Devolution** (1667-1668): against England, Sweden, Dutch
- **Dutch War** (1672-1678): with Sweden and England against Dutch, Spain, Austria
- **War of the Grand Alliance** (1688-97): against English, Dutch, Spain, Austria, Germanic princes; also fought in Ireland and Americas
- **War of the Spanish Succession** (1701-1714): with Spain and Germanic princes against Great Britain, Dutch, Austria, Portugal

137

Louis Fights Disastrous Wars

- Kept wanting to fight wars to prove France's strength
- Freaked out Europe, so a bunch of European nations formed an alliance to stop France
- Bad harvest + high taxes = suffering people
- War weary country gets in ANOTHER war (War of Spanish Succession) - no European nation wanted France to have any say over the king of Spain.

138

Louis XIV and War

- War of Devolution (1667-1668)
 - France tried to take the Spanish Netherlands
 - France lost
 - France gained just a few new towns
- Dutch War (1672-1678)
 - Started by Colbert over trade issues
 - France lost
 - Again, France gained just a few new towns

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Dutch War

- ▣ By 1660 France had 20 million people (4 times as many as England)
- ▣ The French army, 100,000 in peace time & 400,000 in wartime was ahead of other nation's armies in size, training & weaponry
- ▣ Louis invaded Spanish Netherlands (1667) & gained 12 cities
- ▣ He also personally led an invasion of Dutch Netherlands (1672)
- ▣ The Dutch opened the dikes & flooded the countryside to save themselves, but were forced to give up territory
- ▣ Louis tried to fight additional wars, but found it more difficult



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WAR OF THE LEAGUE OF AUGSBURG 1689-1697

- War of the League of Augsburg (1688-1697)
- Started by Louvois over "stolen" land
- France lost



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WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION 1702-1713

- War of Spanish Succession (1701-1713)
 - Fought for Philip, the grandson of Louis
 - France won
 - Peace terms did not give Louis all he wanted



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Louis Fights Disastrous Wars

- ▣ War of Spanish Succession
 - War of Spanish Succession begins in 1701
 - This war attempts to prevent the union of the French and Spanish throne.
 - War ends in 1714; France and Spain lose some possessions.

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War of the Spanish Succession



1. Last Spanish Habsburg – King Charles II – semi moron, impotent
2. Names the grandson of Louis XIV as his heir/successor
3. England, the Dutch Republic, Austrian Habsburgs, and some German states form an alliance
4. The war was fought in both Europe and in colonies
5. England emerges from the war as the big winner -> naval force

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THE DECLINE OF SPAIN

- Starts the 17th century as a great power -> goes through a long decline

 1. overspending/bankruptcy by the crown
 2. outdated military
 3. weak business class
 4. nonproductive nobles
 5. overly powerful catholic church
 6. attempts at reform by Count Olivares under Philip IV -> fails



Spain loses in the Thirty Years' War

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War of Spanish Succession REVIEW

No heir in Spain

- Louis wanted to increase power beyond France's borders; wars cost dearly
- Most costly war, **War of the Spanish Succession**
- Began when Spanish king died without an heir

Successor

- Three rulers claimed they should name successor
- Louis wanted Spanish throne for oldest son
- Other European monarchs did not want France, Spain so closely connected

Alliances

- 1701, England, Netherlands, Holy Roman Empire went to war against France
- Fighting not limited to Europe, spread to North America as well
- Conflict connected to phase of French and Indian Wars

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End of War of Spanish Succession: Treaty of Utrecht



1713, after many defeats, Louis accepted the **Treaty of Utrecht**

Treaty said Louis's grandson got Spanish throne
Also said France, Spain never to be ruled by same monarch

Louis had to give up most of territory he had taken

War benefited England at expense of France, Spain
Despite setback, Louis XIV remained in power until death, 1715 – still absolute monarch

Philip V - Bourbon to Hapsburg!?

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France Under Louis XIV



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Political: Wars and Foreign Policy (cont.)

- Louis' last war was the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-14), which left France in debt and greatly weakened militarily.
- He did however secure the throne of Spain for his grandson.
- In the end, Louis's wars had cost France *too much* in money, blood, and postponed reforms



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HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- End of French expansionist policy
- Completed the decline of Spain
- Vastly expanded Great Britain
- BALANCE OF POWER
- Experience in international cooperation



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Expansion of Overseas Empire: 1660



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Expansion of Overseas Empire

Louis XIV, Sun King

French Colonial Empire

- Much of Canada, Mississippi Valley, & Caribbean Islands
- Used French East India Company to control parts of India
- Sent explorers to Ecuador
- Established lines of latitude and longitude
- First line of meridian was in Paris...100 years later moved to Greenwich, England

Legacy of Louis XIV

- Made France one of Leading powers in Europe
- Developed as cultural center of Europe
- Strong Colonial power (although eventually lost most colonies)

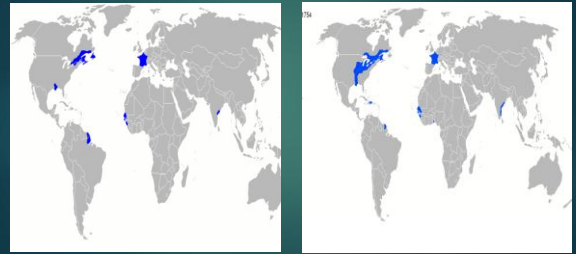
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Expansion of Overseas Empire: 1754



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French Colonies: 1660 vs 1754



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Economic Decline

- ▶ When Colbert died, Louis screwed up the economic policies (by oppressing the Huguenots – sent them running to the hills with their businesses etc.)
- ▶ Louis failed to adjust the complicated and unjust tax system.
- ▶ The poor carried the tax burden while nobles, clergy, and government were exempt from most payments.
- ▶ This policy put the tax burden on the poor.
- ▶ Colbert's reasoning was that if rich had more money they would spend it on more French goods thereby helping the economy.

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In fact, when Cardinal Mazarin was dying, legend has it that he said, “I am leaving France something more than wealth—I am leaving it Colbert”.

What did Marazin mean by these last words?



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Economic Decline

- ▶ Independent tax collectors often made large profits.
- ▶ This heightened the economic differences between regions of France.
- ▶ The tax system encourage people to move from heavily taxed regions to regions with lower taxes.
- ▶ Higher taxed regions became poorer.

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But regulations and lack of free trade eventually stunted France's strong economic growth.

- ▶ "Trade is the source of public finance and public finance is the vital nerve of war. . . I beg your Majesty to permit me only to say to him that in war as in peace he has never consulted the amount of money available in determining his expenditures"

▶ Jean Baptiste Colbert



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Louis took France's wealth from Colbert's careful savings and squandered it on two things:

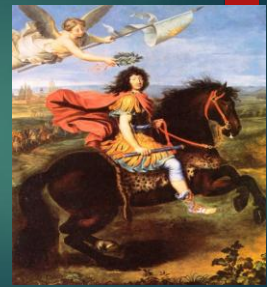
Can you guess what those two were?

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Versailles



And War. . .



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The Reign of Louis XIV

1643 until his death in 1715

Louis XIV ruled France for 72 years.

- His court supported a "splendid century" of the arts in which **drama, painting, and ballet** flourished.
- Louis sponsored the French Academies, which set standards for the arts and sciences.

At the end of his reign, France was the strongest state in Europe.



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The Reign of Louis XIV

1643 until his death in 1715

Despite these triumphs, Louis made some decisions that led to the decline of France.

He fought costly wars to expand French borders, but was checked by rival rulers hoping to maintain the **balance of power**.

He tried to unite France and Spain but was unsuccessful.

When he **revoked the Edict of Nantes**, some 100,000 hardworking and prosperous Huguenots left France.



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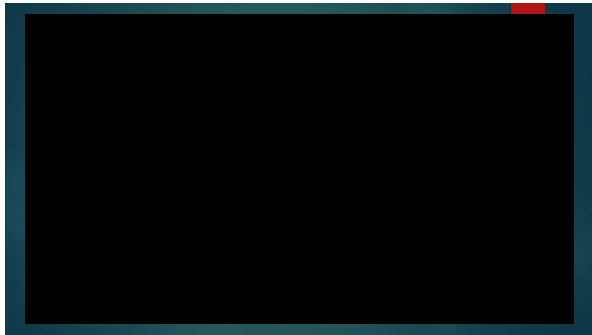
THE REIGN OF LOUIS XIV 1643-1715

- 1661 at age of 23 Louis XIV takes formal power
- Dominates Europe -> "the Age of Louis XIV"
- Restructures/centralizes govt admin
- Bypasses the old nobles -> creates new nobles = the nobility of the robe
- The Edict of Fontainebleau = the revocation of the Edict of Nantes
-> huguenot churches and schools closed

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VERSAILLES = LOUIS XIV's GOLDEN CRIB

- Elaborate ceremony and routine of court life
- Competition among nobles to win the king's attention and favor
- Versailles becomes the model for all other wannabe absolute monarchs



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Drawing of Versailles from above



175



Versailles Statistics

- f 2,000 acres of grounds
- f 12 miles of roads
- f 27 miles of trellises
- f 200,000 trees
- f 210,000 flowers planted every year
- f 80 miles of rows of trees
- f 55 acres surface area of the Grand Canal
- f 12 miles of enclosing walls
- f 50 fountains and 620 fountain nozzles
- f 21 miles of water conduits
- f 3,600 cubic meters per hour: water consumed
- f 26 acres of roof
- f 51,210 square meters of floors
- f 2,153 windows
- f 700 rooms
- f 67 staircases
- f 6,000 paintings
- f 1,500 drawings and 15,000 engravings
- f 2,100 sculptures
- f 5,000 items of furniture and objects d'art
- f 150 varieties of apple and peach trees in the Vegetable Garden

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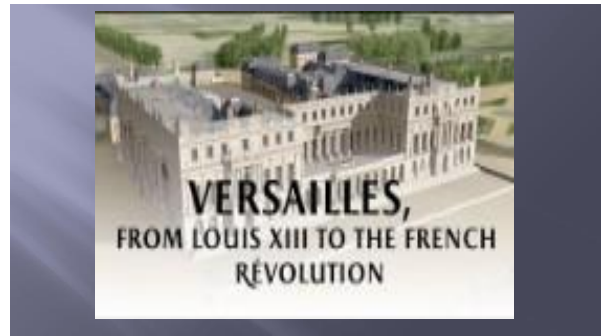
Palais de Versailles



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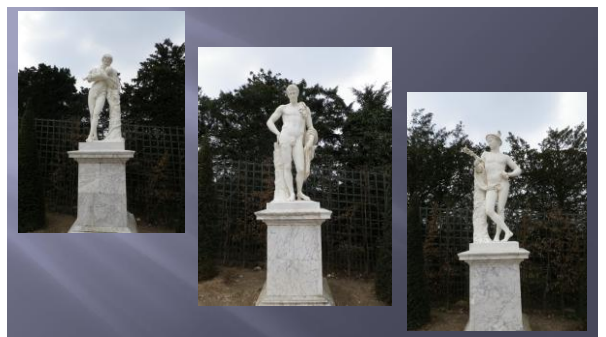
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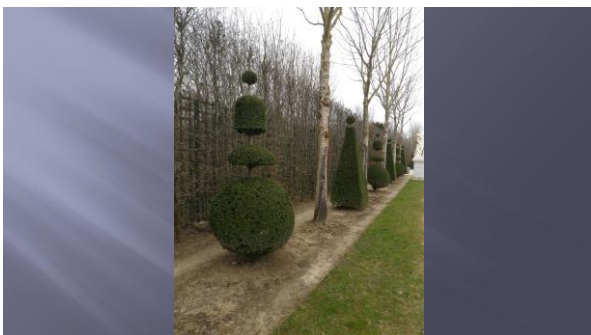
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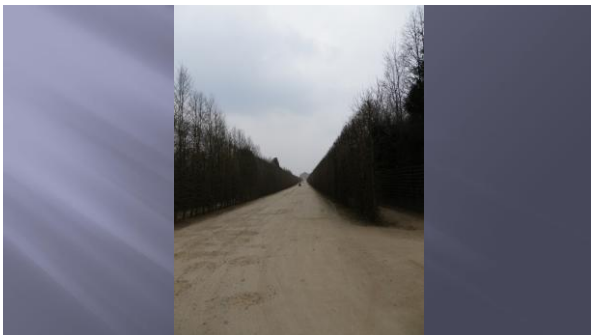
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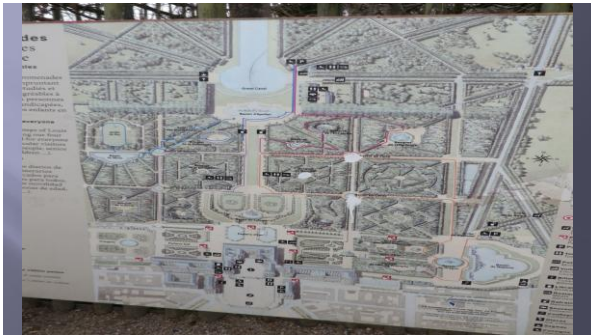
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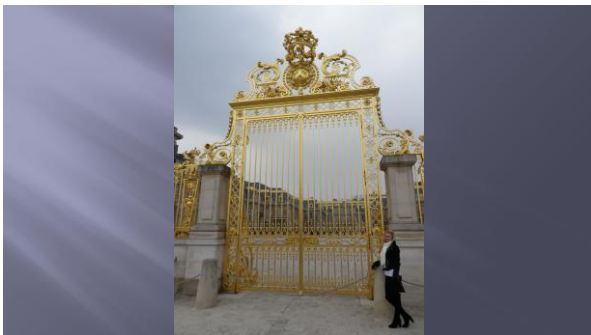
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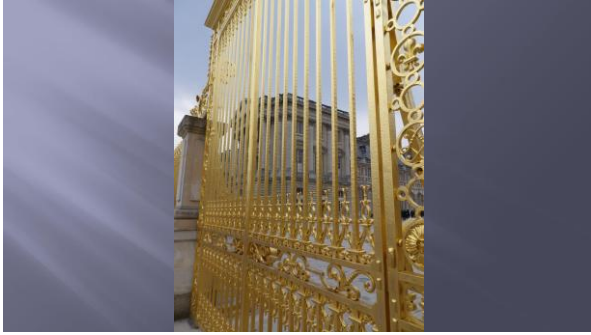
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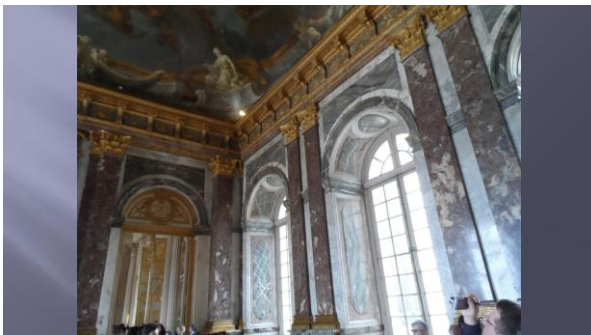
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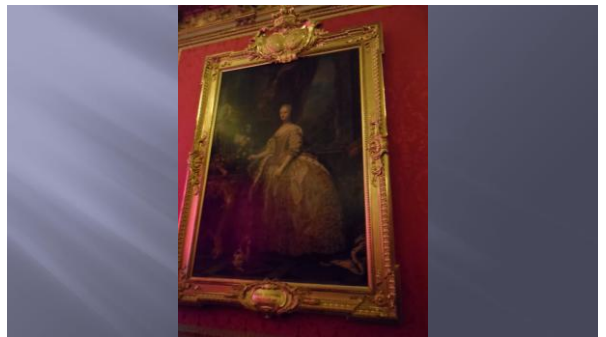
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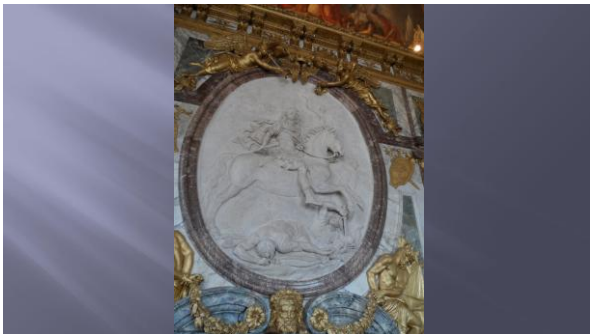
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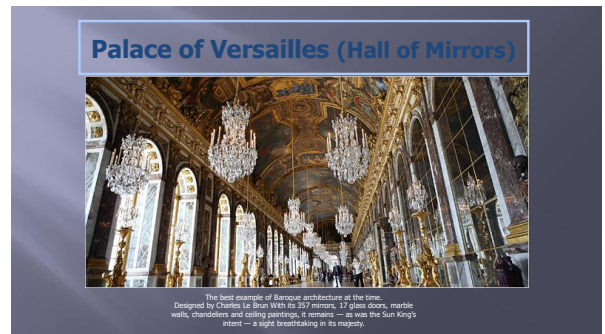
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Hall of Mirrors

- ▣ 73 meters long...more than half a soccer field
- ▣ 12 ½ meters in height...about three stories of a building
- ▣ Here is where the king receives all important foreign visitors like ambassadors
- ▣ Each week there are some parties, masked balls, and concerts held here
- ▣ There is a limit on the number of courtiers who can attend...only those of high status
- ▣ Each of the 17 windows is directly across from huge mirrors that reflect the light and cast a divine glow

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Hall of Mirrors

- ▣ The world-famed Hall of Mirrors at Versailles was designed by Jules Hardouin-Mansart, and the interior decoration was by Charles Le Brun.
- ▣ Like similar galleries in the châteaux and mansions of the time, the Hall of Mirrors served as a passage between the king's and the queen's apartments, and it was here that the courtiers waited upon the king and queen.
- ▣ It was rarely used for great ceremonies or entertainments.
- ▣ The room gets its name from the 17 arched mirrors, corresponding to the 17 round-headed windows in the outer wall.
- ▣ In this historic room the German Empire was proclaimed in 1871 and the Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919.

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Hall of Mirrors

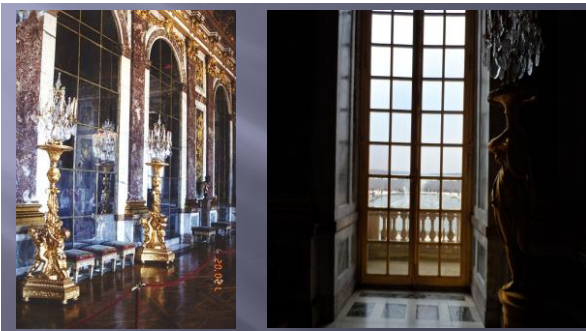
- ▣ Designed in 1678 by Jules Hardouins-Mansart
- ▣ Louis greets important visitors here
- ▣ The mirrored walls reflect the splendor.
- ▣ Painted ceiling of the heavens is to remind the audience of divine right and the glorious moments of the king's life

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Hall of Mirrors



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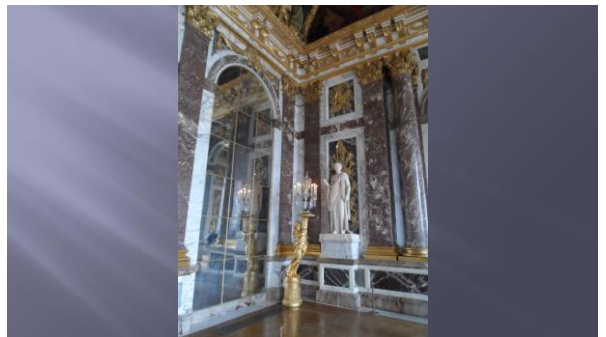
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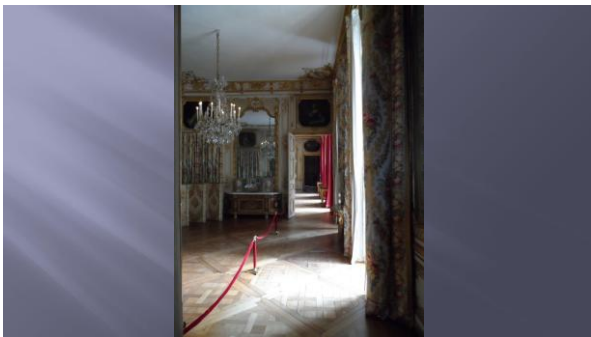
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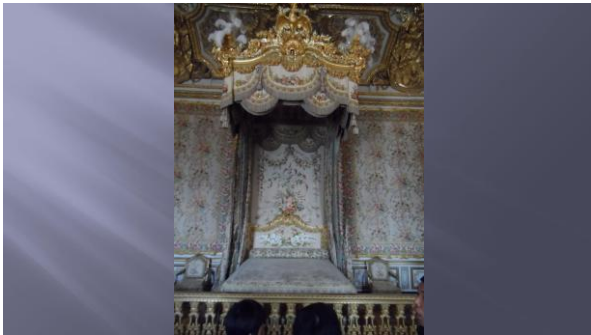
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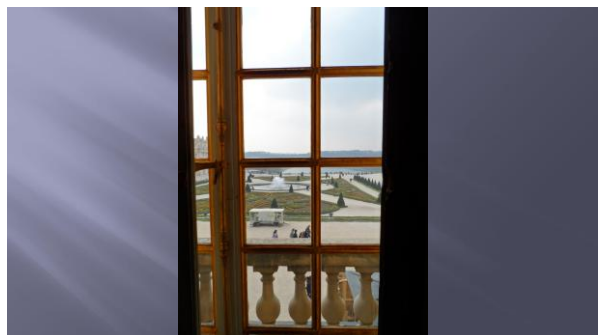
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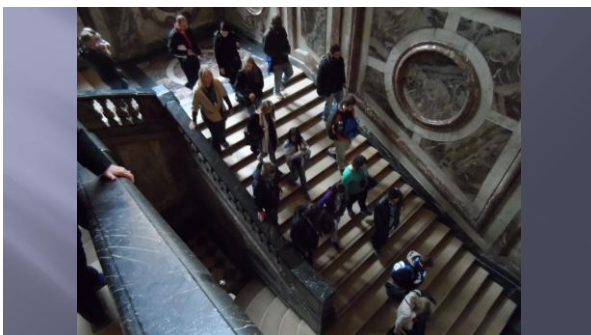
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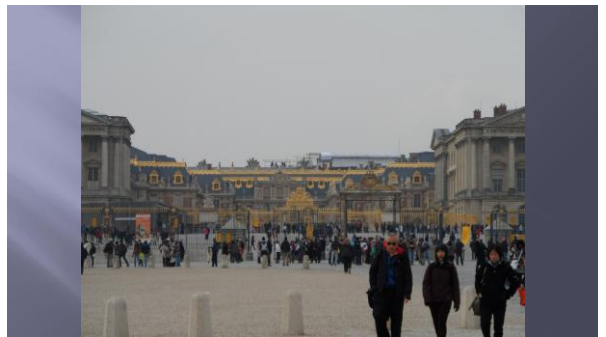
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The Reign of Louis XIV
1643 until his death in 1715



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The Reign of Louis XIV
1643 until his death in 1715



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