SPAIN

 Phillip II

1. King of Spain and annexes Portugal – huge empire
2. Defender of Catholicism against Muslim Ottoman Empire, Lutheranism Holy Roman Empire, Dutch Calvinists, and Anglican British
3. Fall of Empire – defeat of Spanish Armada, Unfavorable Balance of Trade, Inflation, Expulsion of Moors\Jews, Cost of Religious Wars

Dutch – religious tolerance, republic, largest fleet carrying trade, bankers of Europe

France

 Henry IV of Navarre

1. St. Bartholomew’ s Day Massacre of Huguenots
2. Edict of Nantes

Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu

1. Increase power of king and country
2. No walled cities\castles
3. Hired government agents
4. Anti Hapsburg – 30 Years War

Louis XIV and Cardinal Mazarin

1. Nobility attempts to kill Louis
2. Sun King – “I am the state.” Greatest French King. Ruled 70 years
3. Intendants – collect taxes and administer taxes
4. Jean Baptist Colbert – manufacturing, high tariffs, colonization
5. Tries to expand borders but loses very costly wars

Holy Roman Empire

 Austria – Hapsburgs

 Prussia – Hohenzollern

1. Protestant Union vs. Catholic League – 30 Years War
2. Peace of Westphalia – Spain\Austria weak, France strong, German princes independent of Holy Roman Emperor, end of Christendom, modern states emerge
3. Eastern Europe agrarian and holds on to feudalism and absolutism thus lagging
4. Very diverse culturally especially Holy Roman Empire– nationalism
5. Prussia highly militarized society creating best army in Europe
6. Junkers – Prussian nobility given military leadership

Russia

 Peter the Great – Romanov Dynasty

1. Russia is backwards up until WWI
2. Boyars – land owning nobility
3. Modernize Russia – European officers, lesser nobility given jobs\land, control of the church, education
4. St. Petersburg