

The development of absolutism (and in England constitutional monarchy) in the seventeenth century compared.

| France   | England   | Prussia   | Russia   |
|--|---|---|--|
|  |   | 1400-1650--Nobles reimpose serfdom in eastern Europe  | 1533-84--Tsar Ivan IV ("the Terrible")<br>1598-1613--Time of Troubles                          |
| 1598--Edit of Nantes, Henry IV   |   |   |  |
| 1681-48--Thirty Years War, debt  |   | 1618-48--Thirty Year War, ruin of German lands  |  |
| 1624-43--Card. Richelieu head minister                                 | 1629-40--Charles I rules without Parliament   |   |  |
| 1643--Louis XIV child-king   | 1640-60--Long Parliament  | 1640-88--Fredrick William, "Great Elector"  |  |
| 1648-53 rebellions (the Fronde)  | 1649--execution of Charles I<br>1653-58--Cromwell backed by military  | 1653--noble control over serfs confirmed<br>1656-7--Tartar raids<br>1660--standing army permanent tax |  |
| 1661--Louis XIV "Sun King"   | 1660-Monarchy restored, Ch. II  |   |  |
| 1670s--War with Holland  | 1673--Test Act, Catholics excluded from public office   |   | 1670---Cossack revolts   |
| 1685--Edict of Nantes revoked  | 1685-8--James II, attempts offices for Catholics<br>1688--Glorious Revolution, William and Mary established as constitutional monarchs<br>1689-Bill of Rights |   | 1689-1725--Tsar Peter the Great poll tax & state service<br>1700-21--Peter expands to the West |
| 1701-13--War of the Spanish Succession (esp. between France & England) |   | 1701--Elector Frederick III crowned King  |  |
| 1713--Peace of Utrecht   |   |   |  |
| 1715--Louis XIV dies   |   | 1713-40--King Frederick William I   |  |