

CULTURE TALK

# 17TH CENTURY GOVERNMENT

# About

## FOCUSES ON THE ENLIGHTENEMENT

This period of history covers 1450-1800.

## INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION

Natural rights. Freedom of speech. Right to property. These are just a few of the rights that are mentioned during this time period.

## SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE

Government begins to distance itself from religion and the church, thus making itself independent from the church.

# Changes in Monarchy

- The monarchy still played a significant role during the 17th century.
- However, a turning point took place when King Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church, and made the Parliament declare him the leader of the Church of England.
  - paved way for the Protestant Reformation throughout Europe.





# Rise of Colonization

- Colonization was also a huge part of this period.
  - Spain and Portugal arrived to present day South America.
- Eventually, Spain gives up control of North America to France and Britain because of the impounding effects of the Spanish Armada.
- Europeans began to import slaves from Africa and use the Indigenous population to work on plantations for Europeans.



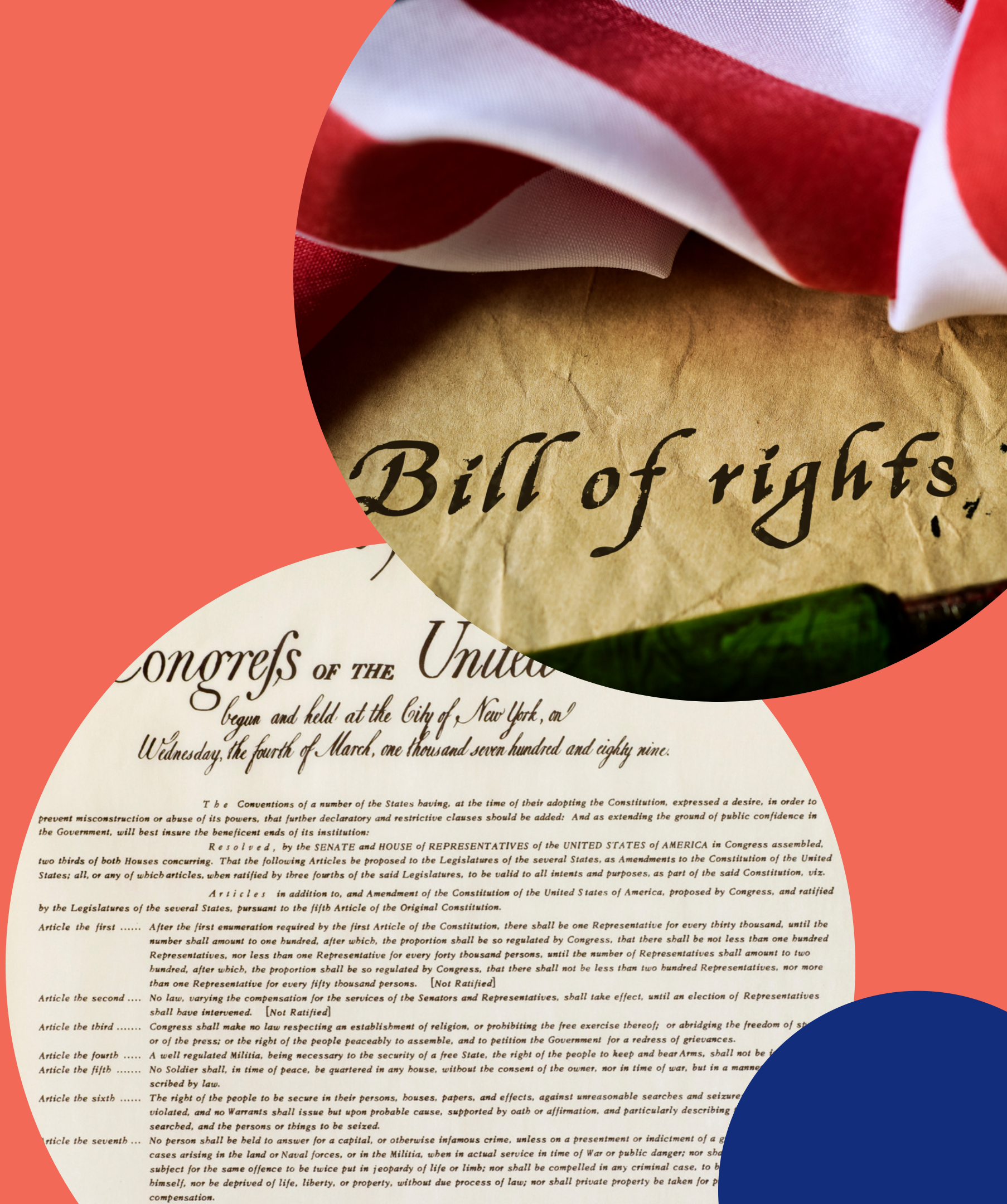


# NEW PHILOSOPHICAL INNOVATIONS

In England, absolute monarchy was replaced with constitutional monarchy, which gives shared control of power with the monarch and government.

## BIRTH OF BILL OF RIGHTS

The Glorious Revolution led to the passage of the English Bill of Rights, which called for individual protection of rights.





# England's Control and Influence

## EXPANSION

England began to gain more control over its colonies in the 1750s after the Seven Years War, which allowed England to take over France's colonies in the Americas

## INDEPENDENCE

England's increased control led Americans to fight for independence.

## SELF-RULE


The constitution laid out foundations for a representative government that the people would choose and vote for elected representatives, representing their interests.



# Eastern Hemisphere



## OTTOMAN EMPIRE


- The Ottoman empire was in control of the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and North Africa.
  - It developed a unified law system throughout its time and religion played a key role in defining the empire.
  - The devishrime system was set up to convert children of Christian families into Islam, but this system only lasted until the 1600s.
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# Eastern Hemisphere



## CHINA

- China still continued its dynasty form of control with the Qing dynasty taking control.
  - The government was based on absolute monarchy with a king ruling the empire and a cabinet of advisors ruling with the king.
  - The government had an Outer Court that dealt with the everyday matters for citizens.
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# Eastern Hemisphere



## MUGHAL EMPIRE

- The Mughal Empire took control of India during the 16th century.
  - Emperor Akbar was known for granting religious tolerance on non-Muslims.
  - The feudal system was also in place, known as the mansabdari system, which gave military officers land to maintain.
    - The government was heavily divided with governors, ruling a province, and the prime minister.
    - However, later on, emperor Aurangzeb implemented sharia law in the Mughal Empire for non-Muslims to follow.
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