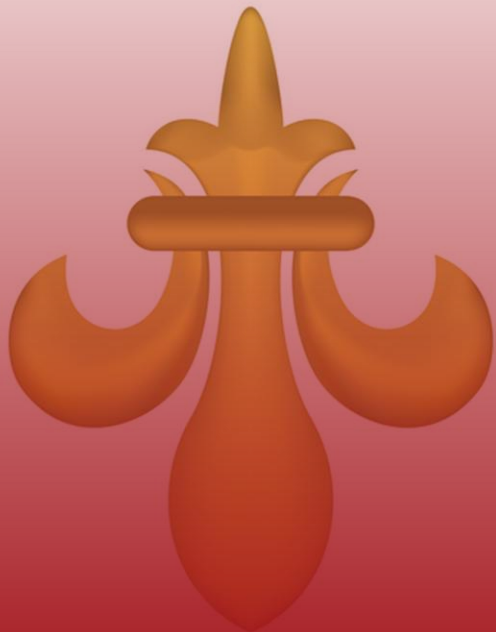


# *17th Century France*

*Laura Lineberger  
Gina Sanson  
Lindsay Speir*



# Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu

- *Became king at age 8, and gained authority of the throne at age 13*
- *Louis's mother, Queen Marie de Medici, held the power until Louis could assume the throne*
- *Cardinal Richelieu was her advisor*
- *Louis was a weak King and always needed advice which he reserved for Richelieu who ultimately was the ruler of France*
- *Richelieu helped expand trade and the navy as well as broadened French art and education*



# *Cardinal Mazarin and the Beginnings of Louis XIV*

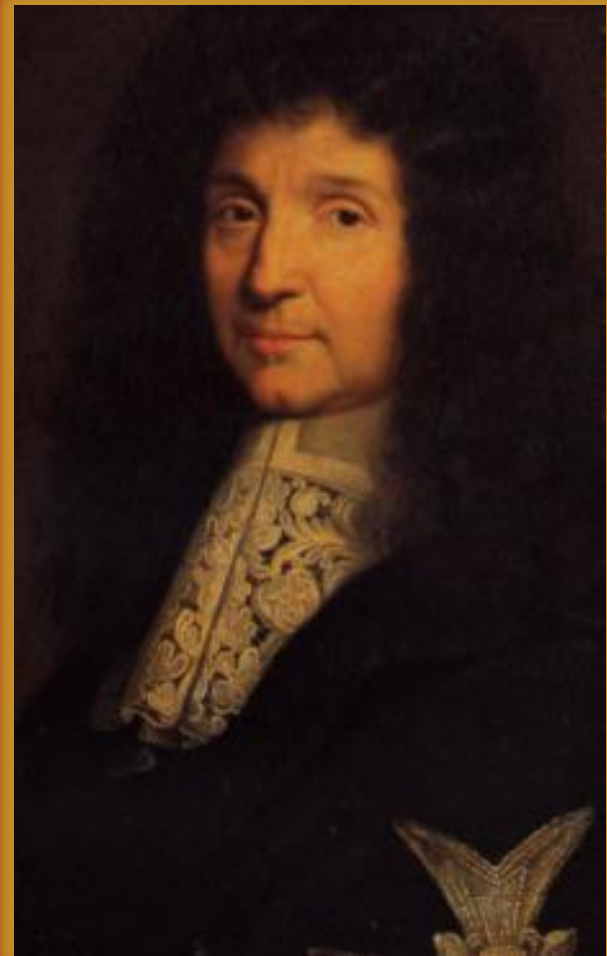
- *Louis XIV became king upon his father's death at age 4*
- *His mother, Anne of Austria, had her late husband's will annulled and received full power of the throne, which she gave to Cardinal Mazarin*
- *Mazarin ruled France until Louis (the Sun King) assumed the throne*
- *Mazarin lead France through the Thirty Year's War and the French civil war "The Fronde"*

# The Fronde

- *A civil war between the aristocrats who wanted a greater influence in the say of French rule and the King and royal power which included the new advisor Cardinal Mazarin*
- *Louis was threatened by the aristocracy, the monarchy wanted a louder voice in politics, and the people were burdened by too many taxes*
- *Mazarin and Louis XIV won the dispute and from this absolutism was established and trust in the aristocracy with Louis fell*

# Jean-Baptiste Colbert

- *Jean-Baptiste Colbert continued after Mazarin and lead France to expand in Richelieu's ideas of a powerful navy and international trade*
- *He developed the idea of mercantilism: an economic theory that holds the prosperity of nation is dependent upon its supply of capital, and that global volume of international trade is unchangeable.*



# The Sun King



- His birth was on a Sunday, the day of the sun. His birth came after twenty-three years of his estranged parents' childlessness, leading contemporaries to regard him as a divine gift, and his birth, a miracle
- France Louis XIV was active in the monarchy of France and dealt with many important matters
- He revoked the Edict of Nantes
- He believed it was his job to make France great by personal attention to detail - "l'état, c'est moi." - I am the state.

# *International Affairs*

- *Thirty Years War was ended with The Peace of Westphalia.*
- *Treaty of the Pyrenees ended the dispute with the French and Spanish.*
- *Both treaties established France as the predominant power on the European continent.*

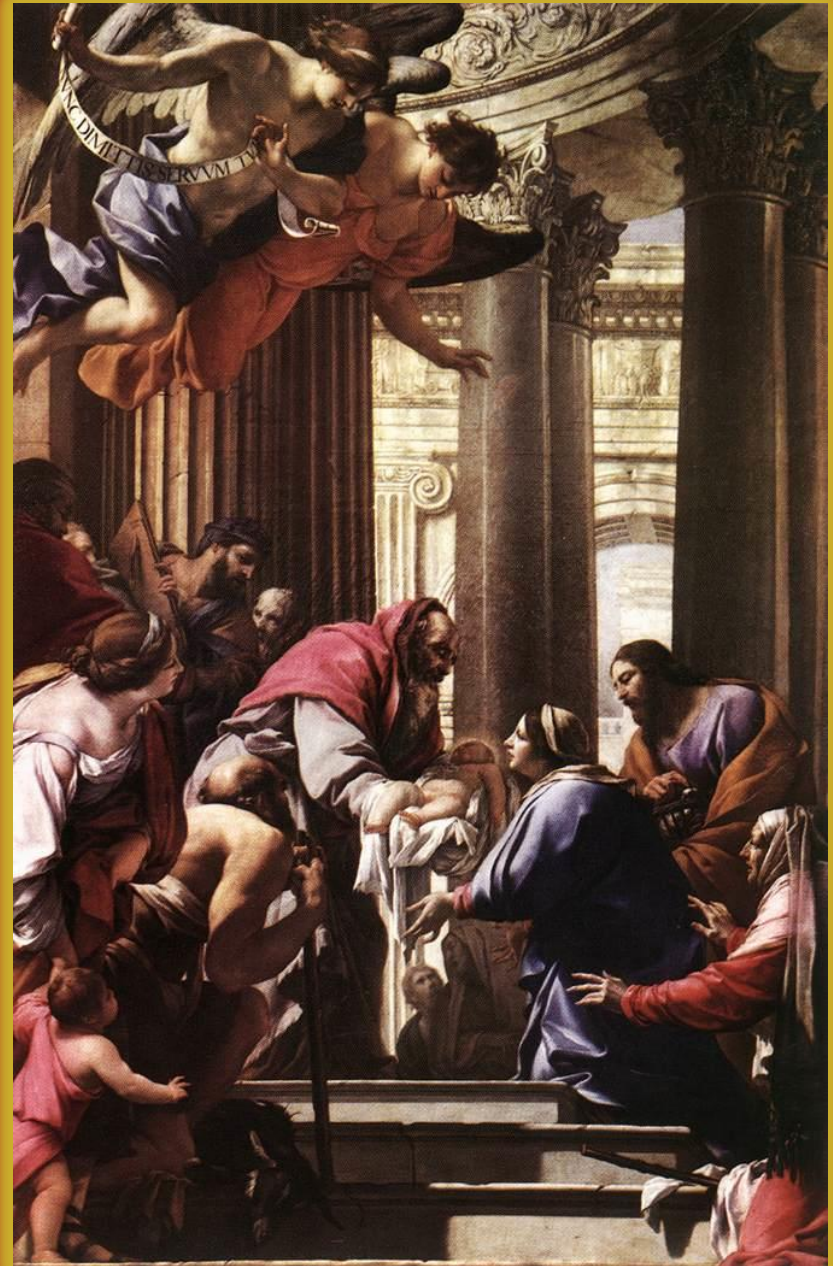
# Art

- *French art was particularly influenced by Italian pictorial and sculptural progress*
- *The term most relevant to this form of art was “Mannerism” which is the representation of graceful and lengthened figures that incorporate allegory and mythology into visual expression*

**“Presentation In the Temple”**

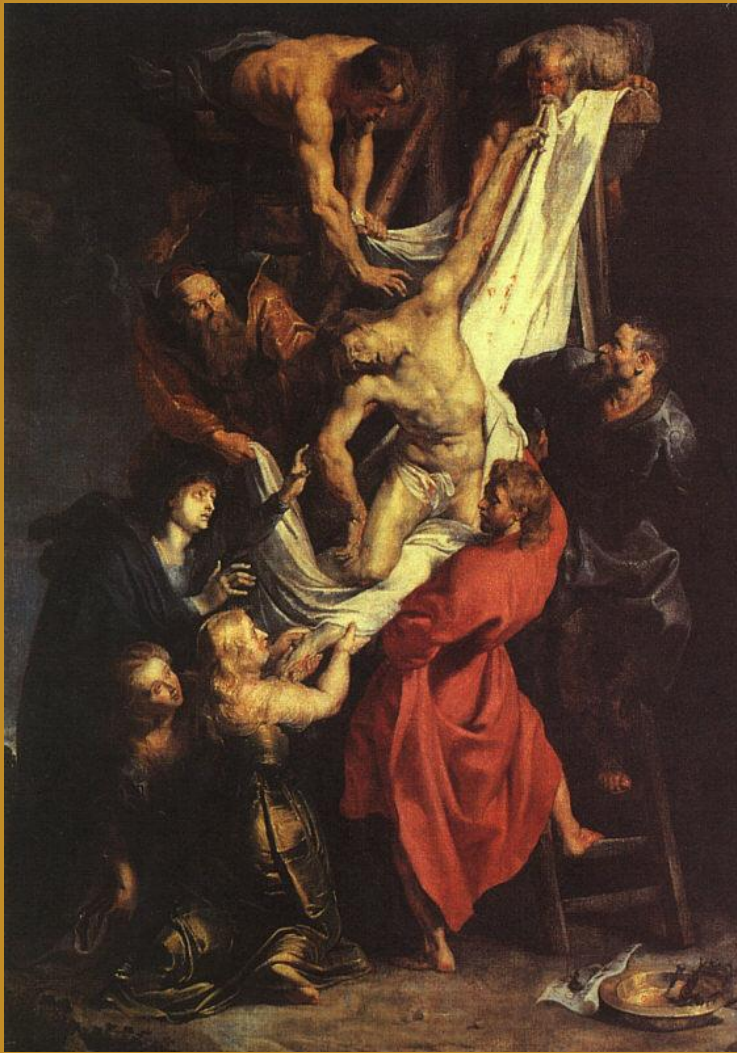
**1640-1641**

**Simon Vouet**





# Mannerism



- *The principal characteristics included in mannerism consist of: elongated limbs, lack of strong emotion, combined themes, contrasting colors, nudity, and landscapes*

**“Descent From the Cross”  
by Peter Paul Rubens 1611-  
1612**

# Art (continued)

- Primary artists of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century include:
  - Abraham Bosse
  - Charles Le Brun
  - Phillipe de Champaigne
  - Francois Desportes
  - Charles de La Fosse
  - Francois Girardon
  - Laurent de La Hyre
  - Jean Jouvenet
  - Claude Lorrain
  - Antoine Le Nain
  - Nicolas Poussin
  - Hyacinthe Rigaud
  - Georges de La Tour
  - Simon Vouet





**“The Triumph of David” by Nicolas  
Poussin 1630**



**"Landscape with Aeneas at Delos" by Claude Lorrain 1672**

# Literature



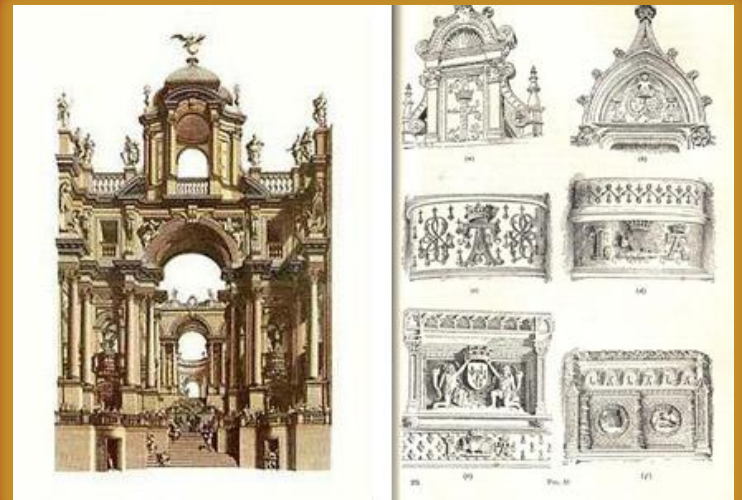
**Salon Meeting**

- *This time period is often characterized as the “Classical” Period due to efforts made to sophisticate society in the terms of literature and art*
- *Louis XIV gathered aristocratic members of his court for “salons”*
- *These meetings were mainly held in the homes of notorious women*
- *Purpose: to develop the “cultivated man”*
- *Two main playwrights: Pierre Corneille (“Le Cid”) and Jean Racine (“Phèdre”)*

# Architecture

- The introduction of the Baroque (also defined as the Rococo Era which comes from the French word “rocaille”) style began in France following Italian influence
- Baroque architecture utilized elements including colonnades, domes, light and dark contrasting features, and volume
- During the reign of Louis XIV, the French transformed the Italian Baroque style into an art form known as Classicism

<http://www.learn.columbia.edu/u/ha/html/baroque.html#featuredproject>



# Architecture (continued)

- *Baroque architecture combines irregular shapes with extraordinary embellishment while Classicism type architecture utilizes the elements of proportion, symmetry, geometry, and antiquity*
- *Despite the transformation, some famous castles, including Versailles, maintained a Baroque inspired appearance while others such as Le Château de Chambord hinted towards Classicism*



**The Baroque Palace of Versailles  
1624**



**Le Château de Chambord**

# A New Style for French Cuisine



- During the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, the French started using forks for the first time.
- This food movement differed from Medieval/Renaissance cooking in that it stressed the natural flavors of foods rather than intense spices and sugars.
  - The 17<sup>th</sup> Century was a time of “New World” food introductions. Two of the most significant types of food were potatoes and tomatoes.
  - Salads also became very popular.



# *Sweets in French Cuisine*



- *Fruits such as bananas and pineapples were discovered and thought to be very valuable and rare.*
- *In the late 17th century the rich began eating ice cream.*
- *Many rich people built special underground chambers in the grounds of their houses for preserving ice during the summer.*
- *The ice was covered in straw to preserve it.*

# The First Starbucks?

- *New drinks like tea and coffee were introduced into society.*
- *In the late 17<sup>th</sup> Century ,coffee houses were common in French towns.*
- *Usually, the only people found in coffee shops were merchants and other professional men talking about business and reading the newspaper.*



# Middle Class Cuisine



- *The cuisine for the middle class did not change much.*
- *They mainly continued to eat bread, cheese, and onions.*
- *The more privileged of the lower class ate pottage every day.*

# Women's Fashion

- *Clothes were softer and more flowing.*
- *The heavy iron corset which flattened rather than shaped, gave way to corsetry that emphasized the waist and full skirts.*
- *Women wore lace or linen collars.*



# *Hair Styles*



- *Many women wore their hair feathered high above their forehead.*
- *Most married women wore their hair pulled into a linen cap*
- *If women did not have their hair pulled back it would be in loose curls to their shoulders.*
- *Often, women also had short bangs.*

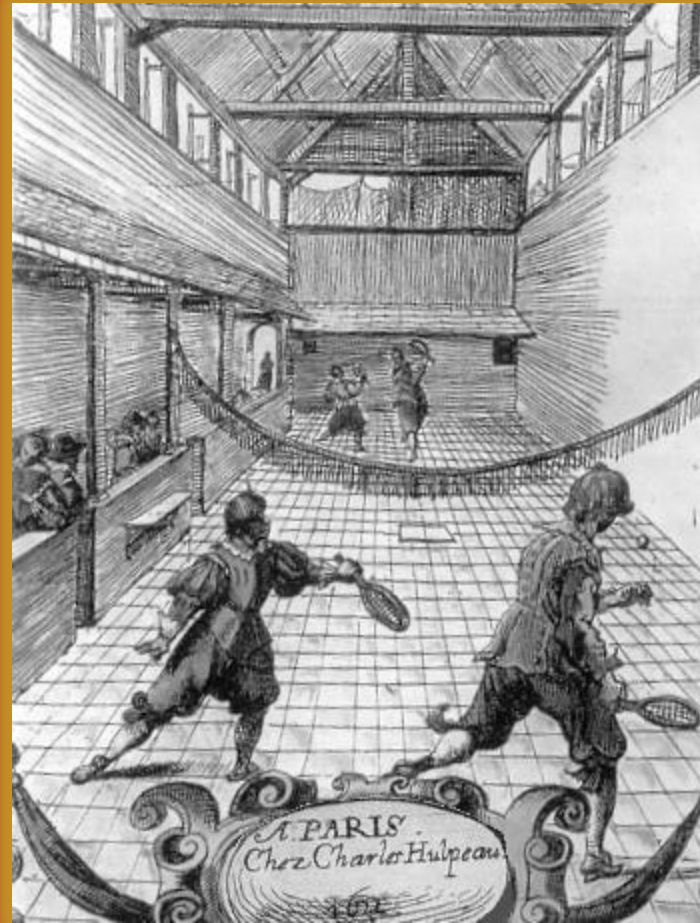
# Men's Fashion

- Men also wore very broad lace or linen collars.
- Clothing was made with a higher waste line to elongate their legs.
- Sleeves were very full and some had slashes down the side.
- Tall hats with wide brims were worn.
- Breeches became very popular.



# Games

- *Jeu de Paume*
- *Croquet*
- *Pell-Mell*
- *Bowling*
- *Billards*
- *Chess*
- *Horse racing*
- *Tric-Trac*



# Entertainment

- *Social class determined the types of activities individuals could partake in during the 17<sup>th</sup> century.*
- *The upper class loved to hunt. Since they would gamble on these hunts, cheating became some what of an art.*
- *The middle class spent most of their leisure time studying new scientific findings.*
- *The farmers and labourers typically only got leisure time on Sunday so they would spend their time in church or at the theater.*

