

The Age of Religious Wars and European Expansion



Wars of Religion: 1560-1648



Dutch Revolt

1568



Spanish Armada

1572

1588



30 Years' War

1598

1618-48

1642-49

St. Bartholomew's
Day Massacre



Edict of Nantes



English Civil War



The Age of Religious Wars

- The French Wars of Religion (1562-1598)
- The Dutch Revolt (1568-1609) (1648)
- The English Civil War (1642-1649)
- The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)

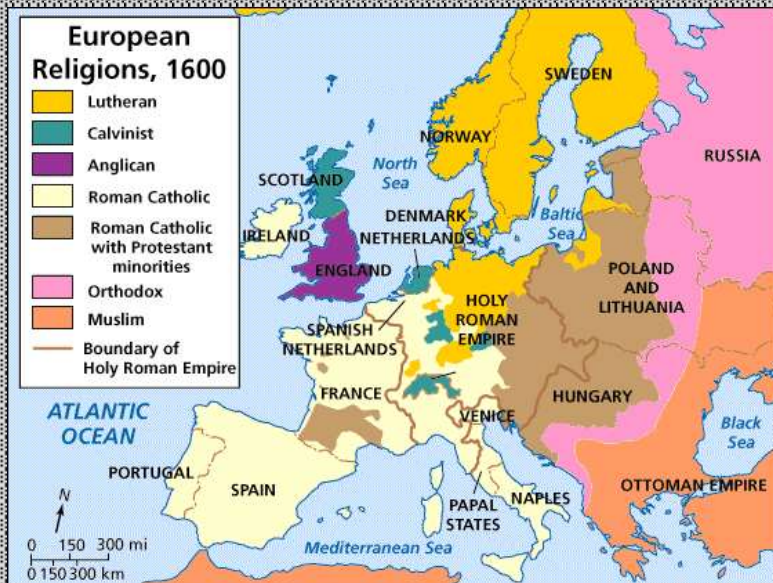


The use of gunpowder altered the nature of war and attitudes about it.

Guns and cannons killed and wounded from a distance.

Weakened the notion that war was an ennobling experience.

Governments used propaganda, pulpits, and the printing press to arouse public opinion to support war.



- 1559- Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis ended the Habsburg-Valois Wars. Spain was victorious. France acknowledged Spanish dominance in Italy



Wars of Religion

Catholics- continued to believe Protestant could be reconverted.

Protestants continued to think the Roman Catholic Church should be destroyed.

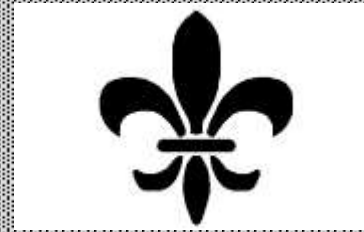
[1648 Peace of Westphalia- 30 Years War]



- France- Serfdom disappeared in France.
- Cash rents replaced- feudal rents and service obligations –
- population increased.



The Valois Dynasty



- * Francis I (1515-1547)
- * Concordat of Bologna- Francis agreed to recognize the supremacy of the Papacy over a universal council. In return, the French Crown gained the right to appoint all French Bishops and abbots.
- * France established Catholicism as the State religion (until 1789)
- * Ecclesiastical offices were used to pay and reward civil servants.
- * Heavy taxation and borrowing took place during the Habsburg -Valois Wars.
- * Sale of public offices.
- * Treaty with Papacy- Concordat of Bologna

Henry II



The Valois Dynasty

Henry II (1547- 1559)

Francis II (1559-1560) 17 months.

Charles IX 1560-1574

Henry III 1574- 1589



Death of Henry II



Catherine de Medici- mother of Francis, Charles and Henry

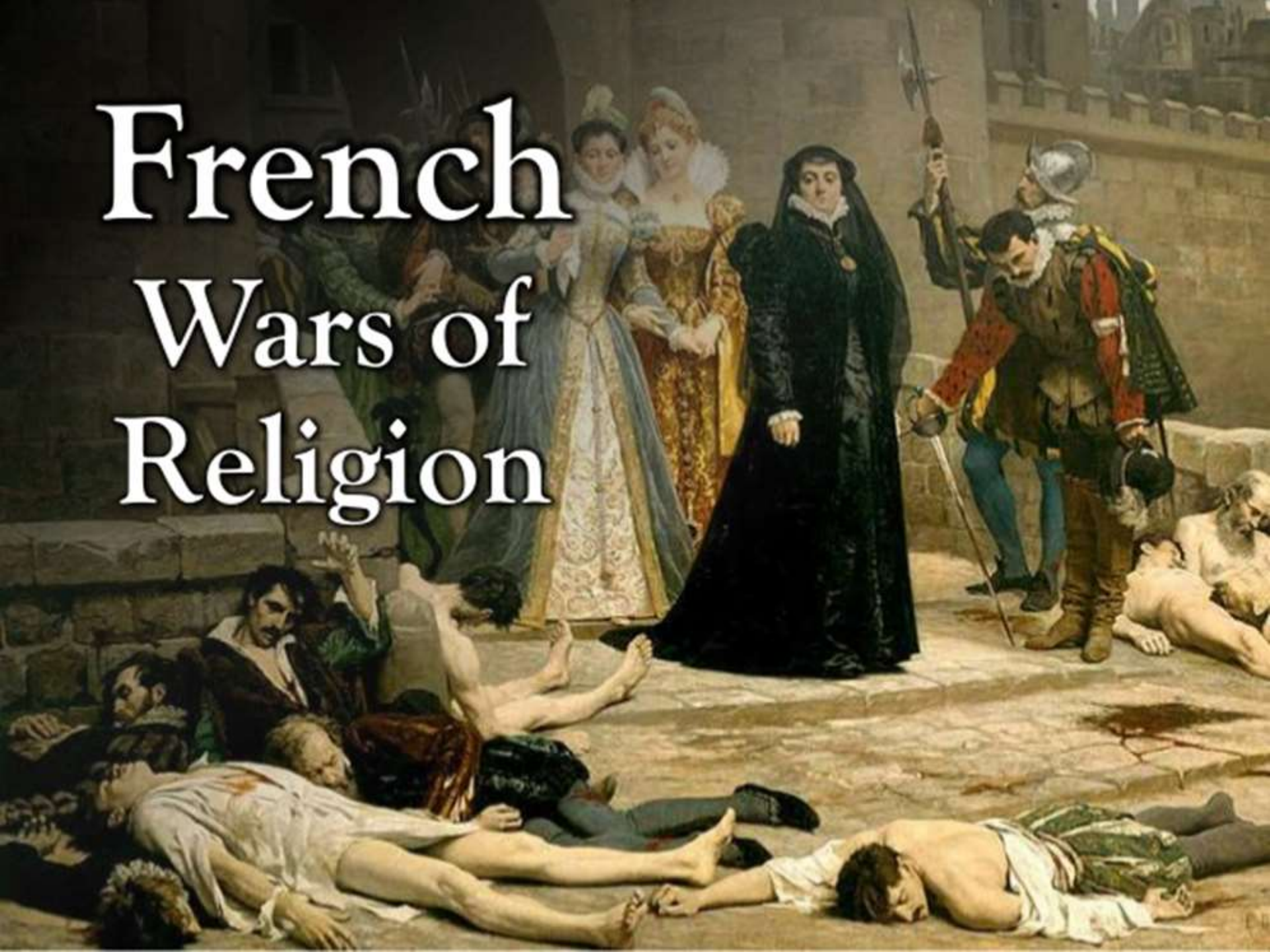


Catherine de' Medici

- ✦ Born on April 13, 1519
- ✦ Birthplace: Florence, Italy
- ✦ Father: Lorenzo de Medici, Duke of Urbino
- ✦ Mother: Madeline de la Tour d' Auvergne
- ✦ Spouse: Henri II, King of France
- ✦ Date of Marriage: Oct. 28, 1533
- ✦ Had 10 Children
- ✦ Died on January 5, 1589
- ✦ Burial Place: Saint Sauveury



French Wars of Religion



French Wars of Religion



- Catherine wanted civil and religious peace. Her actions were guided by political not religious motives.
- Up to ½ of the French Nobility became Calvinist.
- Both Catholics and Calvinist believed the others' books, services, and ministers polluted the community.
- August 24, 1572, Saint Bartholomew's Day



ST Bartholomew Day Massacre

Paris religious ceremony. Marriage of the King's sister Margaret of Valois to the Protestant Henry of Navarre- (Huguenot).

- Between August 25 and October 3, 12,000 Huguenot perished.



St. Bartholomew Day Massacre (August, 24, 1572)

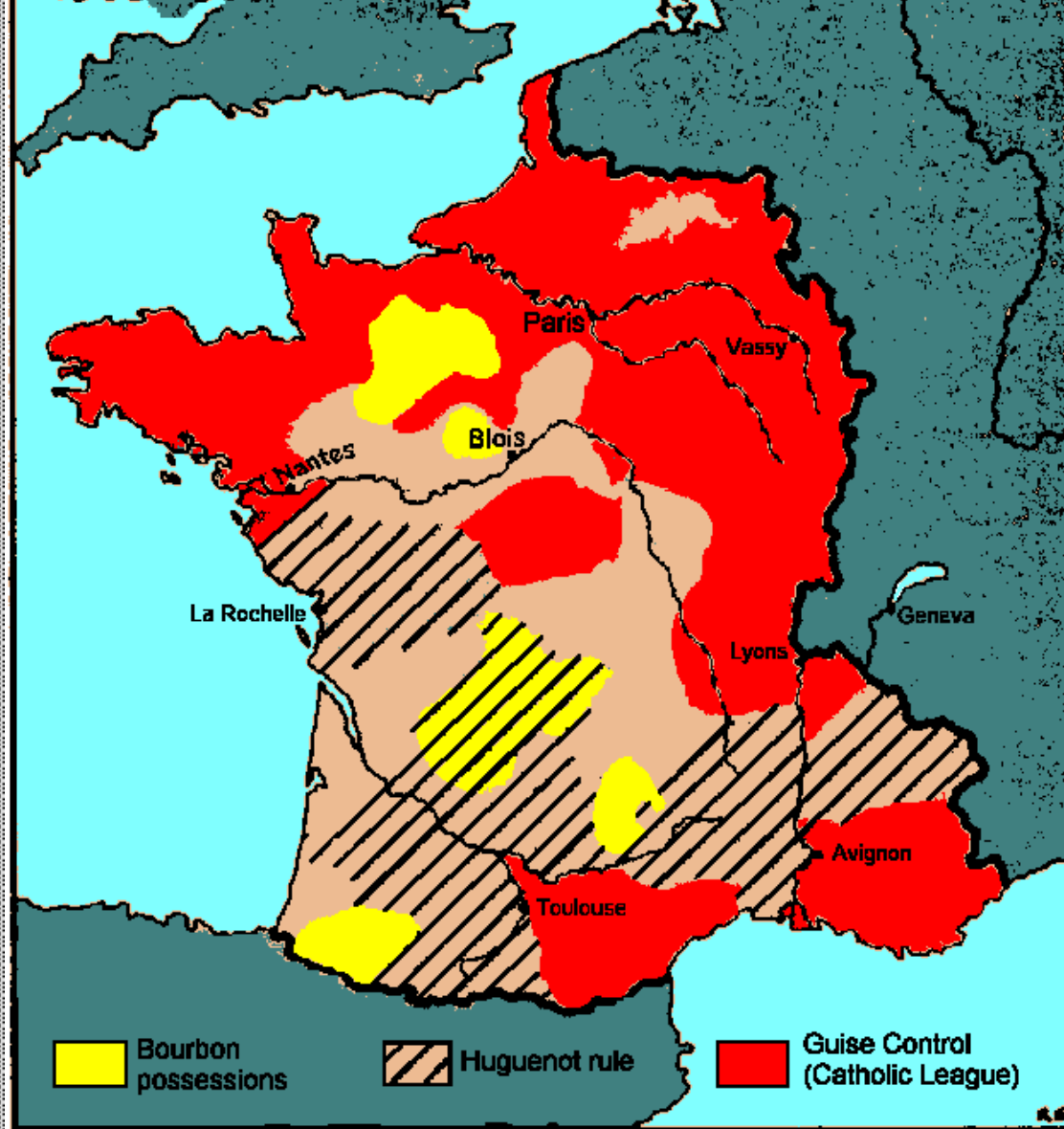
- 1. Marriage of Margaret of Valois to Protestant Huguenot Henry of Navarre on this day was intended to reconcile Catholics and Huguenots.
- 2. Rioting occurred when the leader of Catholic aristocracy, Henry of Guise, had a leader of the Huguenot party murdered the night before the wedding.
- 3. Catherine de Médicis ordered the massacre of Calvinists in response
- 4. 20,000 Huguenots killed by early October
- 5. The massacre initiated the **War of the Three Henrys:**



- War of the 3 Henry's-
 - King Henry III (Catholic)
 - Henry of Guise (Catholic)
 - Henry of Navarre (Huguenot)

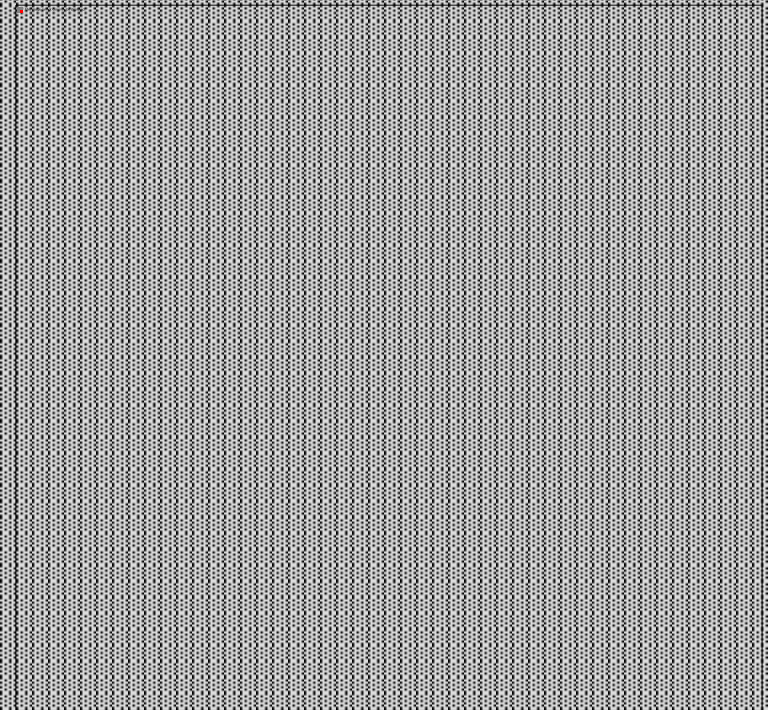


Religious and Political Divisions of France 1585-1598

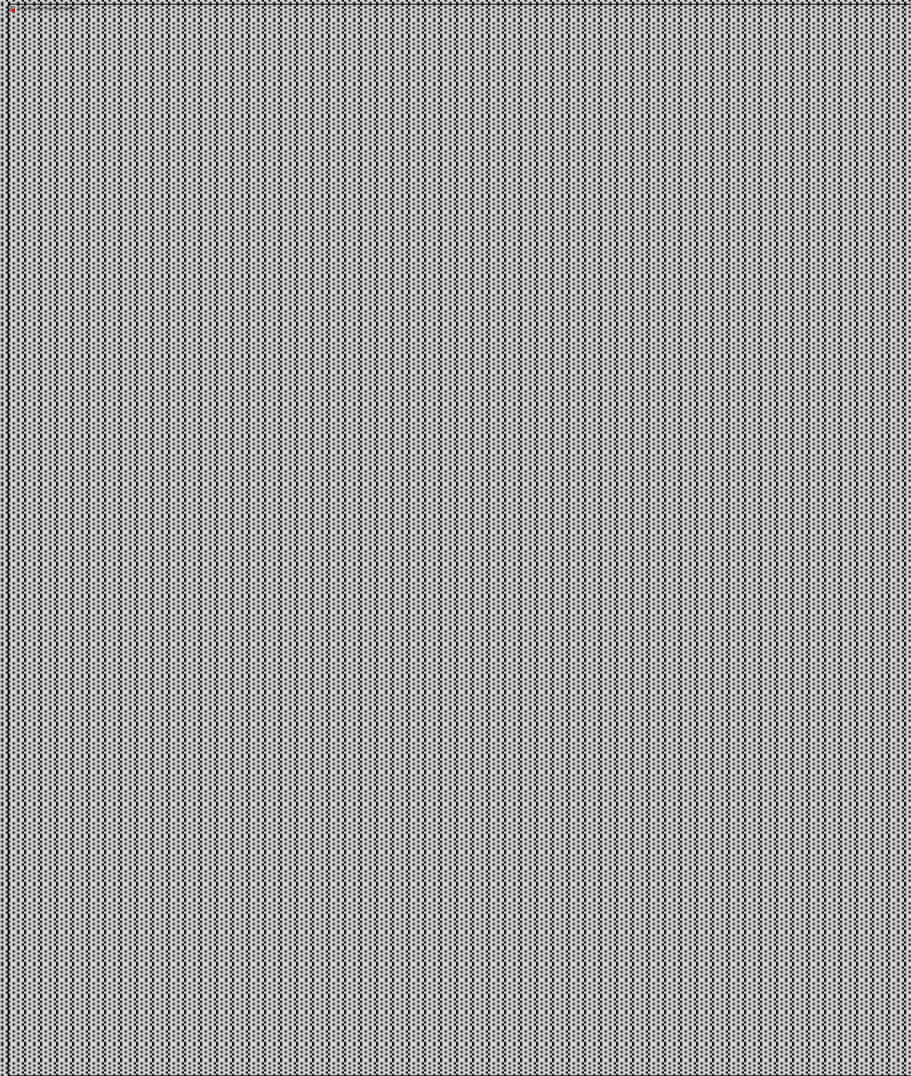


- Politiques- small group of nobles favored official recognition of Huguenots.
- Death of Catherine de Medici followed by the assassinations of Henry of Guise and King Henry III.

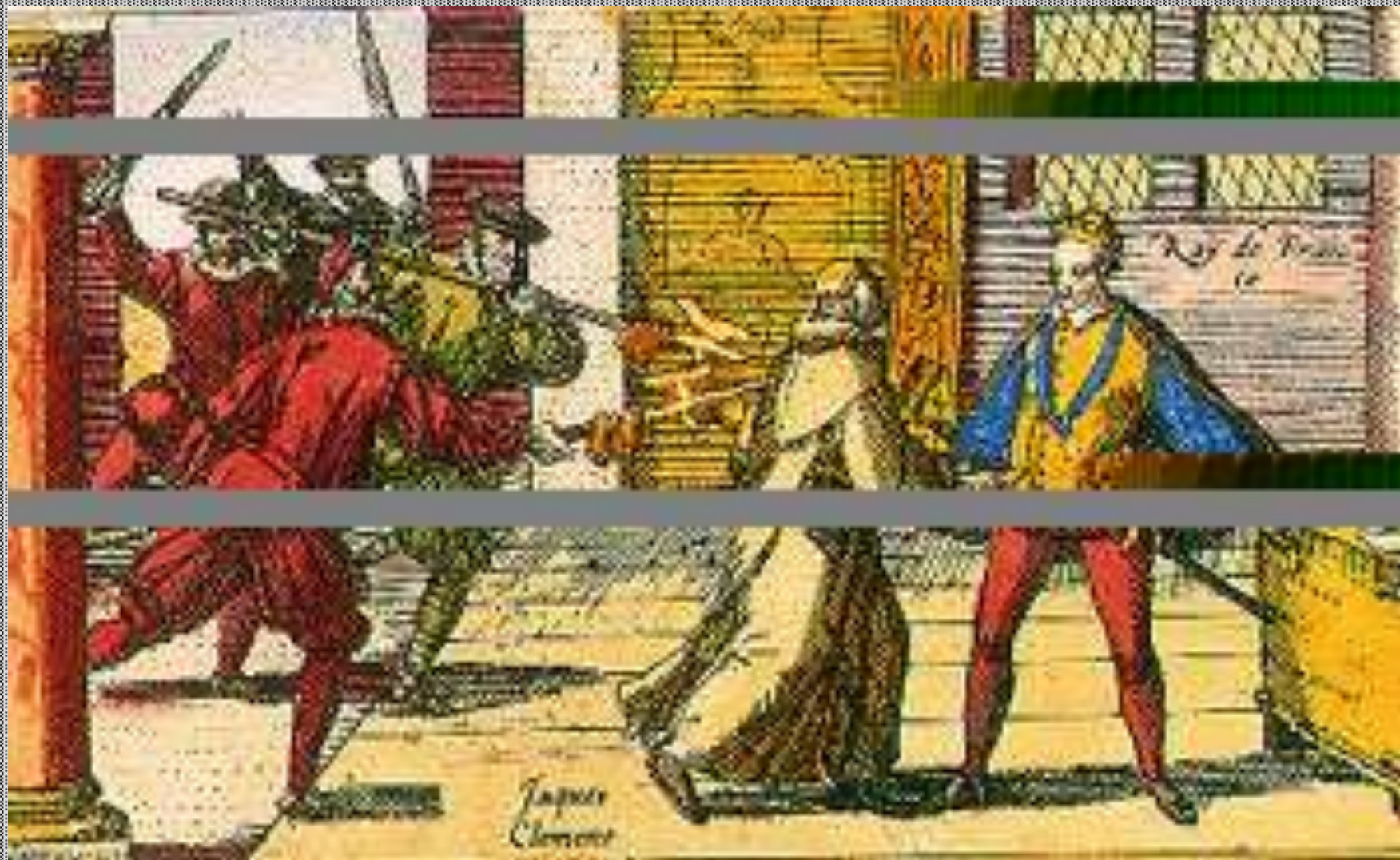
In the French Wars of Religion, the Day of the Barricades (in French: Journée des barricades), 12 May 1588, was an outwardly spontaneous public uprising in staunchly Catholic Paris against the moderate, hesitant, temporizing policies of Henry III. It was in fact called forth by the "Council of Sixteen", representing the sixteen quartiers of Paris,[1] led by Henri, duc de Guise, head of the Catholic League, and coordinate by Philip II of Spain's ambassador Mendoza



The Duke of Guise during the Day of the Barricades May 12, 1588



- ✳ Assassination of the Duke of Guise, leader of the Catholic League, by king Henry III, in 1588



Assassination of King Henry III



- Henry of Navarre -(a politique)
became King Henry IV. 1589-1616

King Henry IV

- “Paris is Worth a Mass”
- Converted to Catholicism
- The Edict of Nantes 1598 granted religious liberty to Huguenots



The Dutch Revolt

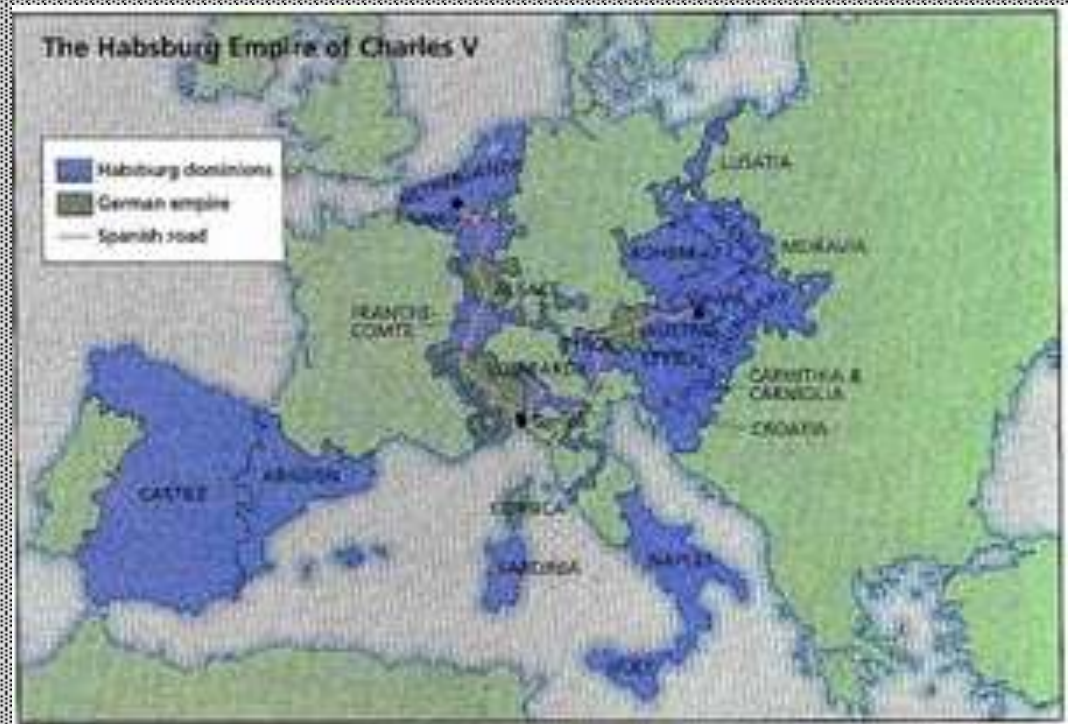
The Netherlands Under Charles V

17 provinces present day Belgium and Holland.

Antwerp- bourse (exchange)

French speaking- south. Dutch speaking- north.

Each of the 17 provinces was self-governing, only connected
common ruler





- Emperor Charles V condemned all convents to Protestantism. (Charles was born in Ghent and raised in the Netherlands) Spoke Flemish.
- 1556 Charles V abdicated (55 years old)
- **Brother Ferdinand**- Austria and Holy Roman Empire.
- **Son Philip**- Spain, the low countries, Milan and Sicily, and Spanish possessions in Americas.
- Charles spoke Flemish.
- Philip- Spanish-
- Revolt of the Netherlands 1566-1587

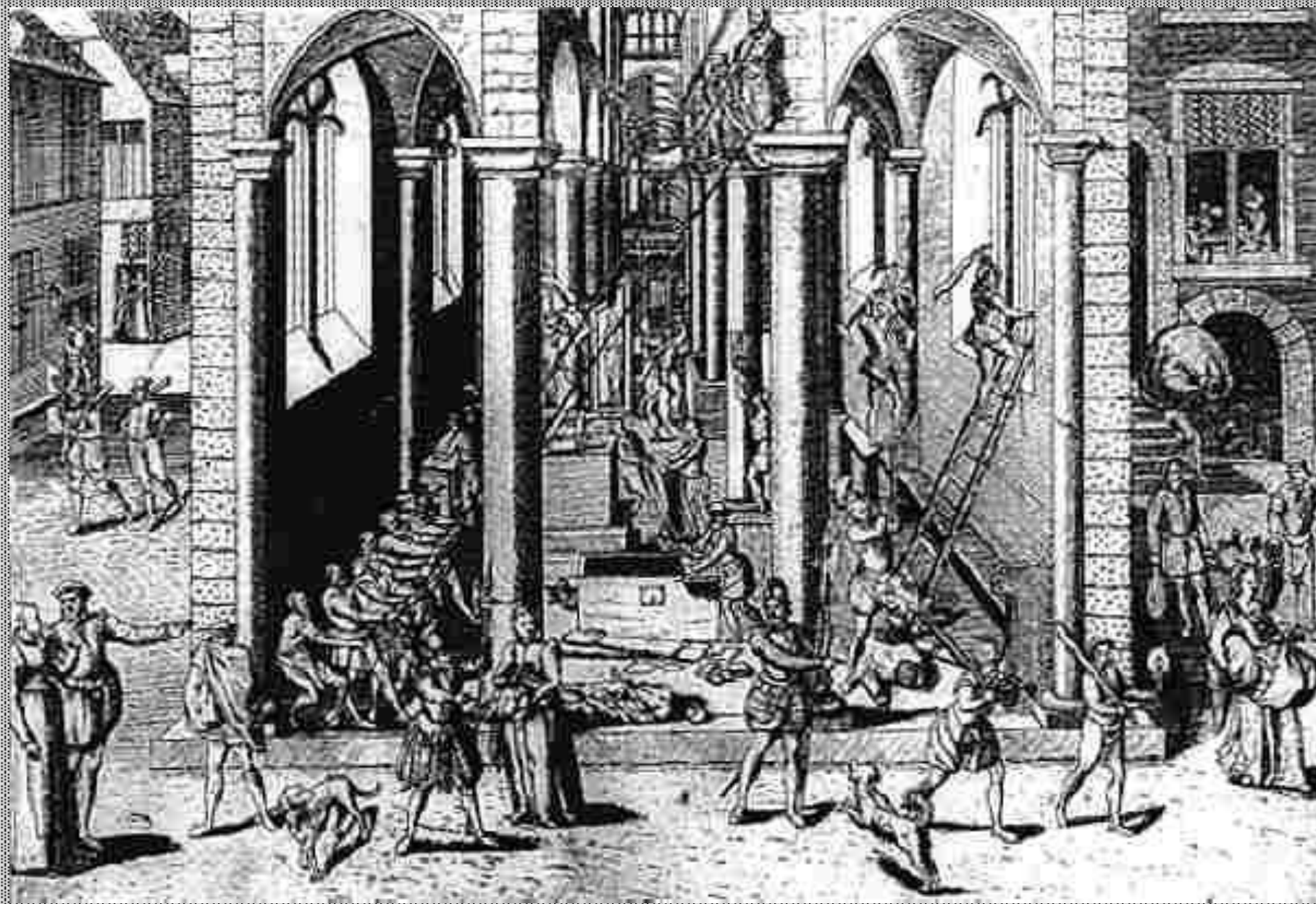


The Escorial

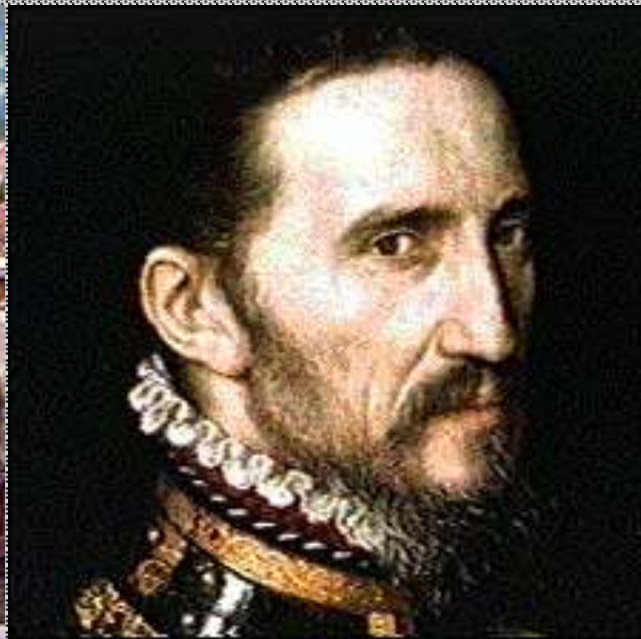


- Rapid growth of Calvinism among wealthy merchants.
- 1559 Philip II appointed his half sister Margaret as regent of the Netherlands (1559-1567) she introduced the inquisition.
- 1566 Fanatical Calvinists- rampage and destruction aimed at religious symbols/images. More than 30 churches were burned. Antwerp, Brussels, Ghent





- 2,000 troops under the Duke of Alva sent to pacify the Low Countries.
- Opened his own council called the “**Council of Blood**”.
March 3, 1568, 15,000 men were executed. 10% sales tax on every transaction.
- Caused hardship and confusion.



Civil War

- 1576- 17 provinces united under the leadership of William of Orange called “the silent”.
- 1578 Alexander Farnese Duke of Parma (nephew of Philip II) was sent to crush the revolt using German mercenaries.



- 10 southern Provinces. (The Spanish Netherland) now known as Belgium.
- 7 Northern Provinces formed the Union of Utrecht in 1581, declared independence from Spain.



Fishing for Souls (Zielenvisserij), 1614, a satirical allegory of Protestant-Catholic struggles for souls during the Dutch Revolt



Assassination of William the Silent



Fernando Álvarez de Toledo y Pimentel,
3rd duke de Alba
(1507-82) (1507-82)



An attack in 1568 by Spain on English privateers, illegally trading in the West Indies increased tensions.

At about the same time, four Spanish ships, carrying Genoese bullion to pay the troops in the Netherlands took refuge from pirates in England. Elizabeth detained them, Alba retaliated against English merchants in the Netherlands, and Elizabeth seized the bullion



arrival of the Duke of Alba

The Spanish Armada

- 1581 the United Provinces asked Queen Elizabeth of England for assistance
- 3 factors that influenced Elizabeth-
 - 1.) The war hurt England's wool economy
 - 2.) 1584 murder of William the Silent
 - 3.) the collapse of Antwerp
- Philip did not favor religious toleration.
- He ruled the first global empire in history



The Spanish Armada



Spain vs. England

- 1. Queen Mary Tudor (Philip's wife) had tried to re-impose Catholicism in England
 - a. When she died, Queen Elizabeth I reversed Mary's course via the "Elizabethan Settlement"
 - b. Elizabeth later refused Philip's request for marriage.
- 2. Elizabeth helped the Protestant Netherlands gain independence from Spain
- 3. Philip sought revenge for England's support for the Dutch as well as hoping to make England Catholic again.
 - He thus planned a monumental invasion of England in 1588

Spanish Armada, 1588



Sir Francis Drake



THE ROUTE OF THE
SPANISH ARMADA
JULY-OCTOBER 1588



The Spanish Armada of about 130 ships left Lisbon early in July but was forced to take refuge inshore by a storm.

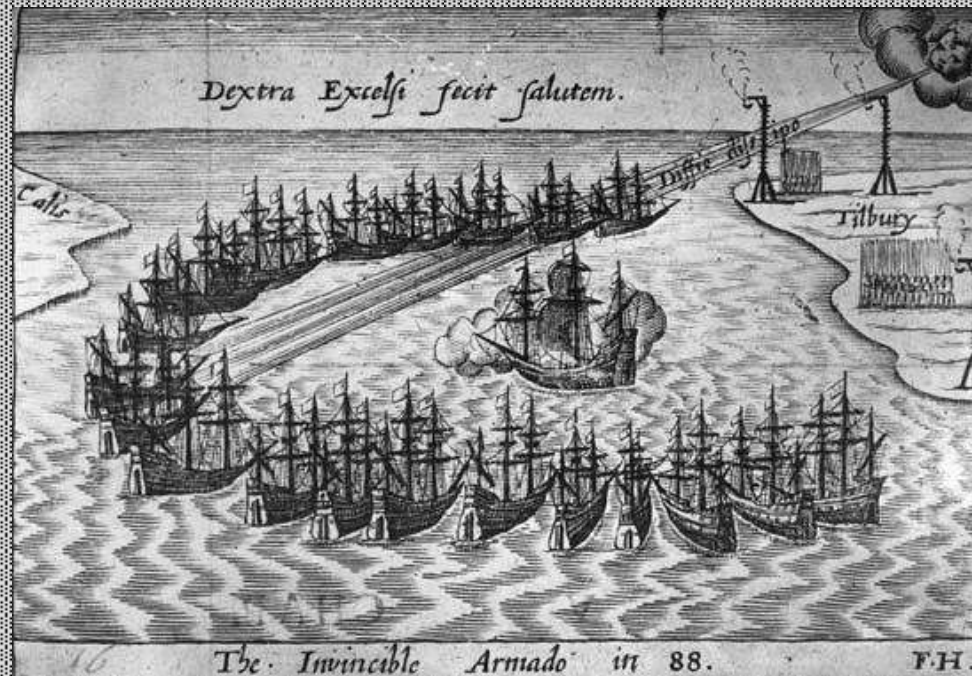


1. 12 July - the Armada left Corunna.
 2. 19 July - Armada sighted off Lizard Head
 3. 21 July - First attack by English ships
 4. 24 July - Second English naval attack
 5. 28 July - English sent eight fire ships (ignited with pitch) into the anchored Spanish fleet.
- The following day, the English were largely victorious in a general engagement with the Spanish ships. In addition, the wind shifted north-west and forced the Spanish vessels towards dangerous shallows.
6. July 30 to August 12 - Spanish ships withdrew north, pursued by the English, until the Firth of Forth.
 7. August 13 - At a point between the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Spanish fleet headed westward
 8. Late September/early October - the battered remnants of the Armada return to Spain



The Spanish Armada

- 130 vessels. English fleet 150 ships. English were victorious the borders of 1581 became permanent. Prevented Philip from uniting western Europe under Catholic rule.
- 1609 Philip II of Spain agreed to a truce recognizing the independent provinces.





The Netherlands During the Dutch Revolt, ca. 1580

- United Provinces
- Spanish Netherlands
- Bishopric of Liège



1609

- United Provinces
- Spanish Netherlands



Mary queen of Scots



30 Years' War

- The Peace of Augsburg 1555
- The spread of Calvinism confused the issue.
- Lutheran Princes formed Protestant Union 1608.
- Catholic league formed 1609.
- Spanish Habsburgs and Austrians supported Catholic league.
- Bohemia 1617.



Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) – most important war of the 17th century

- A. Failure of the Peace of Augsburg, 1555
- 1. The 1555 agreement had given German princes the right to choose either Catholicism or Lutheranism as the official religion of their states.
- 2. The truce in Germany lasted for 60 years until factionalism in the Holy Roman Empire precipitated a cataclysmic war

Thirty years' War

Hapsburg revoked religious freedoms of Protestants.

- Ferdinand of Styria (King of Bohemia) closed some protestant churches.
- May 23, 1618 Protestants hurled 2 of Ferdinand's officials from a castle in Prague. They fell 70 feet but survived.
- Catholic claimed that angels had caught them.
- They fell on a pile of horse manure. This event marked the beginning of the 30 Years War.



The Defenestration of Prague



• **Four phases of the war:**

• **1. Bohemian Phase**

• **a. Defenestration of Prague (1618): triggered war in Bohemia**

• [?] The Holy Roman Emperor placed severe restrictions on Protestantism

• [?] Two HRE officials were thrown out a window and fell 70 feet below (did not die because they were saved by a large pile of manure)

• [?] The emperor then sought to annihilate the Calvinist nobility in Bohemia

• **b. Protestant forces were eventually defeated and Protestantism was eliminated in Bohemia**

•



Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Bohemia. He urged the Council of Trent to approve Communion in Both kinds for German and Bohemian Catholics



Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Bohemia

- 1.) Bohemian Phase-(1618-1625) civil war in Bohemia.
- Bohemia became completely catholic. Ferdinand II becomes Holy Roman Emperor.



*Frederick V, Elector Palatine as
King of Bohemia*

The Battle of White mountain



- ✱ Danish Phase: represented the height of Catholic power during the war
- ✱ **a. Albrecht von Wallenstein (1583-1634): Mercenary general who was paid by the emperor to fight for the HRE**
- ✱ Won a number of important battles against Protestant armies
- ✱ **b. Edict of Restitution (1629): The Emperor declared all church territories that had been secularized since 1552 to be automatically restored to Catholic Church**



- 2.) Danish Phase- (1625-1629) participation of Christian IV of Denmark (Lutheran) Edict of Restitution 1629 reaffirmed the illegality of Calvinism and ordered the return of all church lands.



Catholic General
Albrecht von Wallenstein.





- 3.) Swedish Phase- (1630-1635) Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. King of a unified Lutheran nation. Bankrolled by Cardinal Richelieu of France. Gustavus died at the Battle of Lutzen (11/1632). Peace of Prague 1635 Protestants reach a compromise with Ferdinand, but the Swedes (with support of France) refuse to stop.



● Swedish Phase

●

●

●

●

●

●

- 4.) French Phase- (1635-1648)
France openly entered the War in 1635 causing the war to last another 13 years. French, Swedish, and Spanish fought throughout Germany looting and destroying the land. Germans were too disunited to repulse the foreign armies. 1/3 of the German Population died as a direct result of the war. Greed and religious gain were the real forces at work in the 30 Years War.



- French Phase: “International Phase”
- a. **Cardinal Richelieu of France allied with the Protestant forces to defeat the HRE (as had occurred in the earlier Hapsburg-Valois Wars).**
- b. Richelieu’s policies reflected Catholic France’s paramount diplomatic concerns as political, not religious; thus he can be seen as a *politique*.
- [?] Had the Habsburgs won in Germany, France would have been confronted with a more powerful German state on its eastern border.



THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR

- Country or area with a Protestant majority
- Habsburg Spain
- Habsburg Austria

0 500 km

- ① 1620-1623: Defeat of the Czechs and the Electoral Palatinate
- ② 1625-1629: Intervention and defeat of Christian IV of Denmark
- ③ 1630-1632: Intervention of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden
- ④ 1635: Intervention of France against Spain and the Emperor
1642: Occupation of Roussillon
1643: French victory at the Battle of Rocroi
- ⑤ 1645-1648: Turenne's and Sweden's campaign in Germany

Peace of Westphalia (Treaty of Westphalia)

- Westphalian Cities of Munster and Osnabruck. Habsburgs emperors power was severely limited.
- Enhanced prestige and power for France.
- A powerful Swedish presence in northern Germany.
- Ferdinand's Edict of Restitution was rescinded.
- Calvinists received legal recognition.
- Independence of Swiss confederacy and recognition of the independence of the United Provinces of Holland.



- ✱ **Treaty of Westphalia (1648): ended the Catholic Reformation in Germany**
- ✱ 1. Renewal of Peace of Augsburg (but added Calvinism as a politically accepted faith)
 - ✱ a. In effect, it ended the Catholic Reformation in Germany
 - ✱ b. Guaranteed that Germany would remain divided politically and religiously for centuries
- ✱ 2. Dissolution of Holy Roman Empire confirmed
 - ✱ a. The Netherlands and Switzerland gained their independence from Spanish rule
 - ✱ b. 300+ German states became sovereign
 - ✱ c. The pope was denied the right to intervene in HRE affairs.
- ✱ 3. France, Sweden, and Brandenburg (future Prussia) received various territories and gained international stature.
- ✱ 4. The two Hapsburg branches were weakened:
 - ✱ a. Spanish Hapsburgs saw their empire decline dramatically thereafter
 - ✱ b. Austrian Hapsburgs lost much influence in Germany

Results of 30 Years' War

- 1. Germany physically devastated (as much as 1/3 of the population in certain areas perished)
- 2. Germany was further divided by the decline of the Holy Roman Empire
- 3. Ended the wars of religion
- 4. Beginning of the rise of France as the dominant European power; also accelerated the continued rise of Britain & the Netherlands
- Balance of power diplomacy emerged in Europe



- **EF-CHIP**
- **E nd of Wars of Religion**
- **F rance emerges as Europe's most powerful country**
- **C alvinism added to the Peace of Augsburg**
- **H oly Roman Empire effectively destroyed**
- **I ndependence for the Netherlands and Switzerland**
- **P russia emerges as a great power**

Germany after the 30 Years War.

Entire areas of Germany were depopulated.
German economy and society was destroyed.
Division and political weakness.

17th century (Austria)(Brandenburg-Prussia)

- The Pope was opposed to the treaty
- France and Spain remained at war.



Europe After the 30 Years' War, 1648



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. **Place** Name at least five modern European countries that existed at the end of the Thirty Years' War
2. **Region** Refer to the inset map. Which regions lost the most population in the Thirty Years' War?

Treaty of the Pyrenees

- 1659- Humiliating treaty for the Spanish.



Witchcraft

Witchcraft hysteria in the 16th and 17th centuries



Malleus Maleficarum

- 1486- The Hammer of witches





Status of Women

- * the status of women (patriarchal society) household was a women's first priority involvement in social or public activities was inappropriate
- * catholic- marriage was a sacrament to can not be dissolved
- * protestant marriage was a contract divorce was a mutual right remarriage was acceptable
- * educated as well as ignorant people believed in witches- belief in witches predates Christianity
- * witchcraft was considered heresy
- * pacts with the devil meant renunciation of god
- * SW Germany 3,229 witches executed
- * 1561-1670 thousands of witches were executed
- * witches served as scapegoats –
- * misogyny (hatred of women) so called weaker sex

The Gregorian calendar 1582

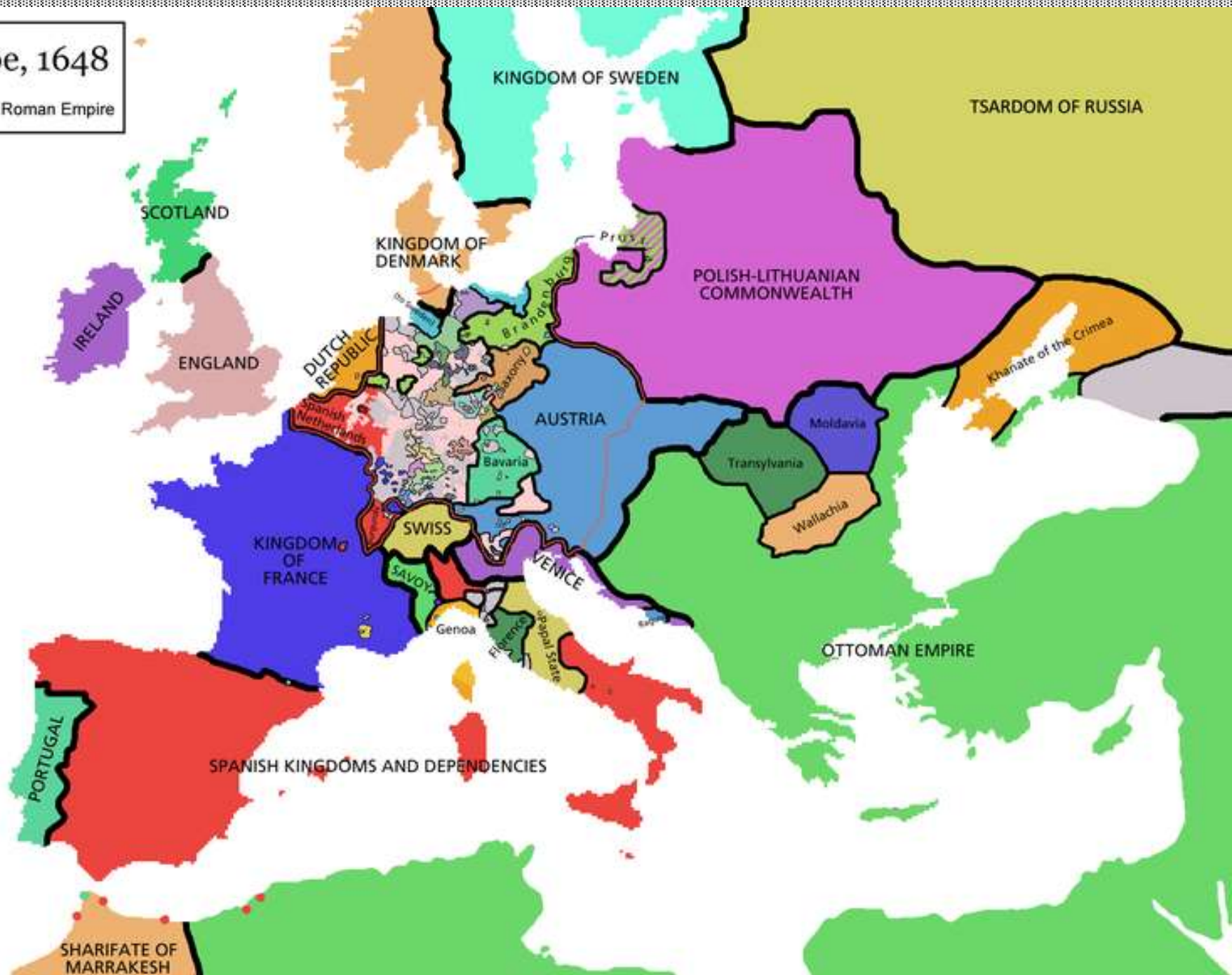
- ✱ The calendar is strictly a solar calendar based on a 365-day common year divided into 12 months of irregular lengths. Each month consists of either 30 or 31 days with 1 month consisting of 28 days during the common year. A Leap Year usually occurs every 4 years which adds an extra day to make the second month of February 29 days long rather than 28 days.
- ✱ The Gregorian calendar reformed the Julian calendar because the Julian calendar introduced an error of 1 day every 128 years. The introduction of the Gregorian calendar allowed for the realignment with the equinox, however a number of days had to be dropped when the change was made.

- The Gregorian calendar was first adopted in Italy, Poland, Portugal and Spain in 1582. The Gregorian reform consisted of the following changes:
 - 10 days were dropped in October 1582.
 - New rules were set to determine the date of Easter.
 - The rule for calculating Leap Years was changed to include that a year is a Leap Year if:
 - The year is evenly divisible by 4;
 - If the year can be evenly divided by 100, it is NOT a leap year, unless;
 - The year is also evenly divisible by 400. Then it is a leap year.
 - The Julian calendar is currently (between the years 1901 and 2099) 13 days behind the Gregorian calendar because too many Leap Years were added. The Gregorian calendar is off by about 1 day every 3236 years

- The Gregorian calendar would not be adopted until much later in Great Britain and America. It wasn't until September 1752 that 11 days were dropped to switch to the Gregorian calendar.
- Sweden adopted the Gregorian Calendar in 1753, Japan in 1873, Egypt in 1875, Eastern Europe during 1912 to 1919 and Turkey in 1927. Following the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia it was decreed that thirteen days would be omitted from the calendar, the day following January 31, 1918, becoming February 14, 1918

Europe, 1648

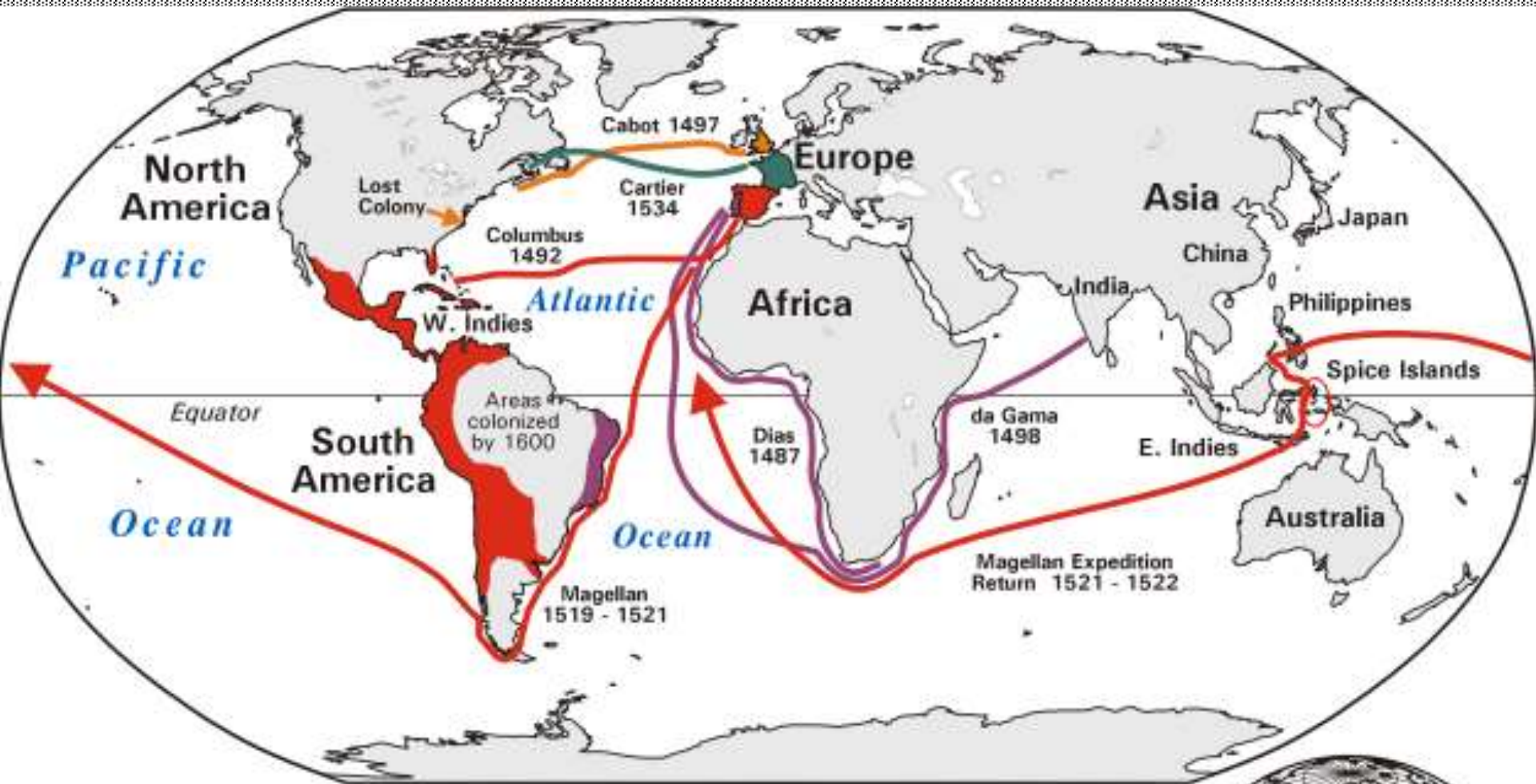
Holy Roman Empire



Age of Exploration

- Discovery- 15th century Europeans were forced to look westward because of the territorial expansion of the Ottoman Turks.
- The Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople in 1453 and controlled the eastern Mediterranean.
- Portugal's taking of Ceuta, Arab city in northern Morocco- beginning of European exploration and control of overseas territory.
- Prince Henry "the Navigator" (1394-1460) by 1500 Portugal controlled the flow of gold from Africa to Europe.





Early Voyages of Discovery

Selected voyages only shown

Sponsoring Nations, Voyages, and Colonies

Portugal



England



Spain



France



Paths of voyages simplified - not all landings shown




© D. Burns

Exploration

- 1487 Bartholomew Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope.
- (1497-1499) Vasco de Gama reached India.
- 1500 Pedro Alvares Cabral claimed Brazil for Portugal.
- 15th century the Portuguese developed the caravel, a small, light, 3 masted sailing ship held more cargo than the galleon. Substitution of wind power for man power and artillery for soldiers.
- **Magnetic Compass.**
The Astrolabe- used to plot latitude.



 Portuguese explorers moved gradually down the coast of Africa and ultimately reached western India in their search for gold, spices, and slaves.

★ Explorers' Motives

1. the desire to Christianize (crusading impulses shifted from Muslims to Pagans)
2. To seek Fortune (profit)
3. The desire to know more about the geography and people of the world. (adventure)

★ Spices were an important incentive for voyages. Introduced into western Europe by the crusaders in the 12th century. Nutmeg, mace, ginger, cinnamon, and pepper spices were grown in India and China and transported through Arab Lands.



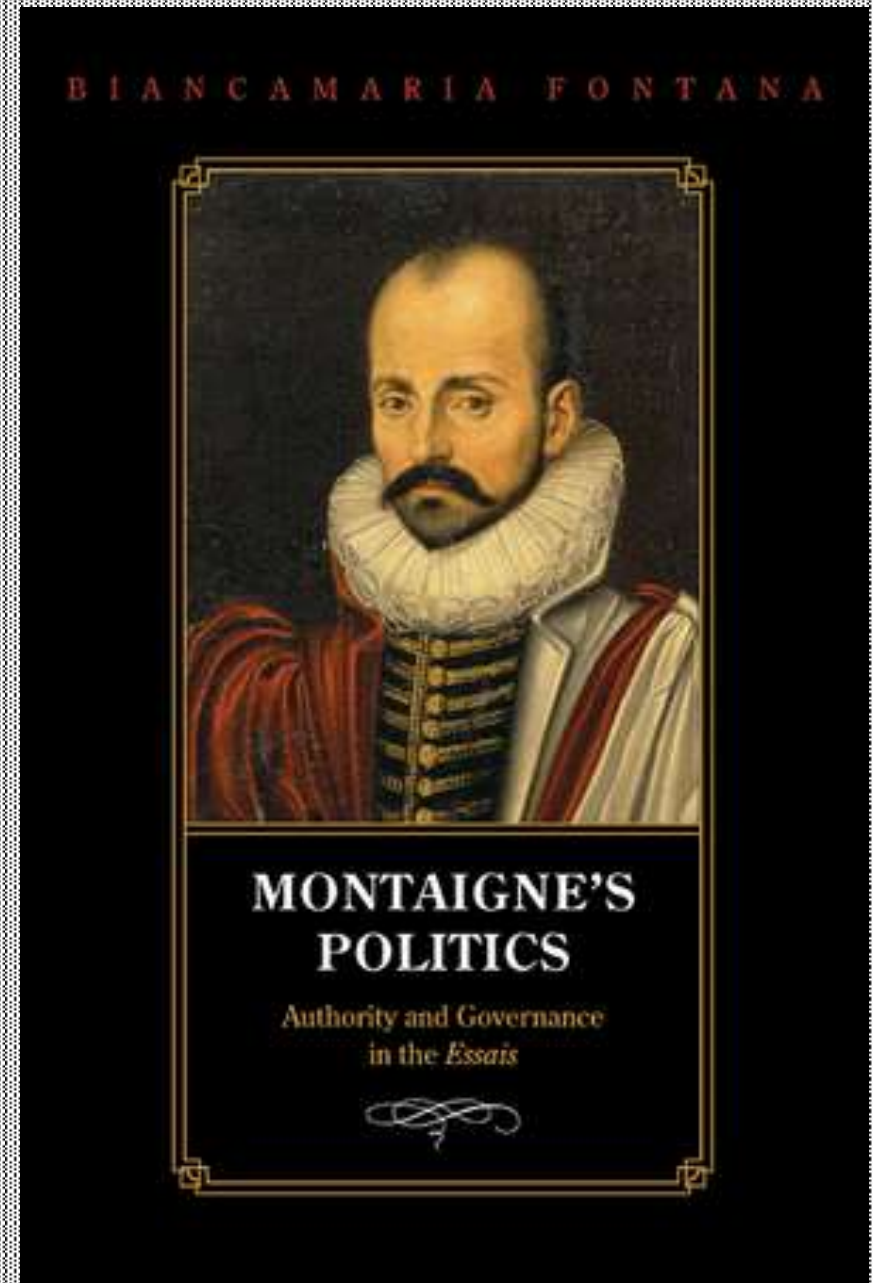
- * Christopher Columbus- deeply religious man. Wanted to find a direct trade route to Asia. 1503
Amerigo Vespucci (Florentine Navigator)
- * Charles V commissioned Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1547)
- * Cortez conquered the Aztecs. Aztec leader Montezuma.
- * Francisco Pizarro- (1470-1541) Conquered the Inca Empire.
- * **Riches of Americas-**
- * Spanish port of Seville, Portuguese port of Lisbon. Flemish city of Antwerp (controlled by the Spanish Habsburgs) leading port until it was overtaken by Amsterdam at the end of the 16th century.
- * The Dutch East India Company 1602 expelled the Portuguese from Ceylon.
- * 1650 Dutch West India Company.

SLAVERY

- ✦ 1364 Florentine government allowed the importation of non-Christians as slaves
- ✦ 1453- the Ottoman capture of Constantinople halted the flow of white slaves from the black sea region and the Balkans
- ✦ “history of slavery is tied to the history of sugar”
- ✦ 1490-1530 3000.000 black slaves a year arrived at the port of Lisbon, Madeira, the Azores and Cape Verde islands
- ✦ Encomienda system - 1495 Spanish began enslaving native American followed by the Portuguese, Dutch and English
- ✦ 1515 Spanish missionary Bartolome de Las Casas (1474-1566) urged Charles V to end Indian slavery and import Africans
- ✦ 1518 African slave trade (in the America's) began

Literature

- Skepticism- founded on doubt that total certainty or definitive knowledge is ever attainable
- The Skeptic- doubt old ideas
- Michel de Montaigne



Don Quixote- Miguel de Cervantes (1547-1616)



