

Europe (1500-1550)

September-21-11
1:00 PM

The Renaissance States:

- The HRE (Germany and central Europe)
- Hapsburg House dominated over HRE... Divided into three (the three sons of Charlemagne) Eventually evolved into Germany, France, and area of between the two (modern day Netherlands, part of Italy, etc.)
- Usually the eldest male of Hapsburg was elected as the Holy Roman Emperor by certain Germanic princes known as **electors**.
- Needed approval by the Imperial Diet to raise taxes, army, etc. The HRE had no control over who was on the Imperial Diet.
- Between Empire and France known as Burgundy (modern day Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, and parts of Italy and France)
- Dynastic states tied together by the ruling dynasty, areas and populations transferred between dynasties (marriage, inheritance)
- Emerging national identity (nation-states)
- National identity (reinforced by religious identity)

Absolutism

- Dynasties with royal lineage, "natural" right to rule (Dei Gratia)
- The Valois, Bourbons, Tudors, Stuarts, Hapsburgs, Venice and Florence (republican)
- "**Absolutism**"... elimination of constraints on monarch's ability to execute their will, reduce inherited local/personal privileges/rights, reciprocal oaths of fealty and protection (ties of vassalage) gradually replaced ties of clientage, serving the Crown/the "State" more than the person (the King)
- "**Centralization**" the source, the most powerful, curbing legislative bodies (settling and collecting taxes), maintain standing army, display wealth/dominance, "mobile courts" replaced with capital with court, the crown vs. the nobility, first among peers to the peerless king.

16th Century

- European states possessed rudiments of a modern state... Diplomatic service, professional army by 1500.
- Military predominance shifted from Spain to France (around 1600)
- Naval supremacy passed from Mediterranean to Atlantic (Spain, Holland, France, England)

"The Spanish Century"

- Absolutism vs. localism
- Charles I of Spain (r. 1516-1556) (Flemish)... No such thing as Spain... King of Castile and Aragon.
- Charles inherited:
 - Spain, Spanish America (basically all of South America except for Brazil) (from Mom)
 - The Low Countries (Hapsburg lands in Central Europe) (from Dad)
- HRE Charles V (1519-1556) ("foreigner" in Spain)
- Phillip II (r. 1556-1598); son of Charles I/V
- The Hapsburgs tried to secure hegemony and subdue the Protestants (exhausted Spain and weakened Spanish America)
- "The Golden Age" of Spanish religion, literature, art... Baroque style
- The richest of states
- First major European state to secure lands overseas, to develop a navy, and merchant marine
- The immense cost of wars
- Monopoly on trade with the Americas
- Mercantilism (national wealth under government auspices)
- Phillip II held the empire together
- Pre-eminence in the 16th century
- Diplomacy
- Court culture and aesthetic
- The arts.. Cervantes, El Greco, Velasquez
- The Jesuits
- Baroque Catholicism (Titian, Tintoretto)
- Pride of faith, statues and nation
- Spanish initiative in European affairs

France

- Francis I of France (1515-1547): Italy
- Defeated at Pavia (1552) by Charles
- The Sack of Rome (May 6th 1527) by the Imperials
- The Peace of Cambrais (1529)... France renounced claims to Naples, Milan, Genoa, and Flanders, but obtained Burgundy.
- France allied with the Turks
- Calvinism a threat to the rulers, sparks religious conflicts in the later half of 16th century

The Civil and Religious Wars in France (1560s-1598):

- Religion a pretext (cloak)
- Calvinists in France known as Huguenots (from Geneva)
- The nobility convert France from above
- Powerful political and military ideals disguised under religion
- The South/West of France

- 1559, constitutional/dynastic crisis (Henri II died), left behind Catherine de Medici and four young sons
- Great noble clans (the Guises (Catholic), the Bourbons and the Montmorencys (Huguenot) - equilibrium
- Francis II (ruled for 2 years, influenced by the Guises)
- Charles IX (1560-1574; influenced by the Huguenots), Catherine de Medici, regent
- The pattern of the wars
- Outrage prompts one said to take up arms, conflict, peace
- Always too much, always too little for both sides
- Catherine de Medici and four young sons (maintain royal authority)
- The Huguenots and the Guises
- 1563, Duke of Guise assassinated, Admiral Coligny implicated
- Catherine de Medici believed reconciliation through marriage of Catholic and Huguenot... Marguerite and Henry of Navarre (August 1572)
- Dutch rebels (Coligny and the Huguenots vs. the Guise and the Catholics)
- 24th August 1572, St. Bartholomew's Day, the Huguenot leaders arrive... Massacre of select people was planned, but it spiralled out of control and 5,000 Huguenot in Paris were killed.
- "Rescue" of the King from his "evil advisors" (the Guises)... The Huguenots did not challenge the royal authority.
- The Huguenots rebelled against the King... And independent state
- Henry III (r. 1574-1589), last French King of the Valois Dynasty, succeeded by the Bourbons.
- The Edict of Beaulieu (the most generous edict to the Huguenots; appeasement)
- The Catholic League (1576)
- Henry of Navarre
- 1572 forced to abjure Protestantism
- 1576 escaped from the French court
- Resumed leadership of the Huguenots, 1584 the King's brother died
- The Catholic League kept Navarre off the throne
- 23rd December 1588 Guise murdered by royal bodyguards
- Henry III assassinated in August 1589, succeeded by Henry IV of France (Henry of Navarre; a Bourbon and a Huguenot) because his younger brother died
- "The War of 3 Henrys"
- Some people want Henry Duke of Guise to become King
- 1593 Henry VI converted to Catholicism
- 1598, the Edict of Nantes (freedom of consciousness, civil rights) proclaimed by Henry IV
- "a state within a state", towns beyond royal power

Spain

- Phillip II (1556-1598) dynastic and personal empire (the Spanish kingdoms of Castile and Aragon, Naples, Sicily, Milan, the France-Comte (Burgundy), the Netherlands, the New World)
- Own governments, customs, laws (set various councils)
- Madrid, El Escorial
- Gold and silver (Mexico, Peru), imports for the colonies (Antwerp)
- Phillip's foreign policy (enormous commitments)
- "Spain" (Castile and Aragon) *Reconquista*
- Assemblies (*Cortes*)
- Religious unity (*conversos*), 1480 the Inquisition, 1492 expulsion of the Jews... The Moors (Muslim Arabs) (*moriscos*)
- Phillip's desire for religious uniformity
- The Ottoman Turks (the *moriscos*, the 5th column) seen as invincible
- At Lepanto (1571) Spain/Venice defeated the Turks
- 1580 unification of Iberian peninsula (Portugal)... Spain and Portugal (only for 60s years), Brazil, Africa, Asia (the Atlantic/Northern Europe vs. the Mediterranean); Portugal's colonies
- Vitality of 16th century Spain
- Distinct (religious) culture, stronghold of Catholic Reform
- Orthodoxy, purity
- Ignatius Loyola, St. Teresa of Avila, St. John of the Cross
- Was married to: Maria of Portugal, Mary Tudor (1553-1558), Elisabeth of Valois (1559), Anne of Austria (1570)
- Phillip III (1598-1621)

Spain and the Dutch Revolt

- The "Netherlands" were 17 provinces (today's Belgium and the Netherlands)
- Count of Flanders/Holland, Duke of Brabant, etc.
- Multi-lingual; Dutch/Flemish, French (Walloons), German...
- Wealthier south Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges (important trading centres)
- Estates/States, hereditary governor (*stadtholder*) representing ruler... Became hereditary over time. Example: William of Orange
- Provincialism
- Charles V's central government (Brussels), regent, the States-General
- Phillip II's financial needs and combating heresy (seen as "foreigner", despite his Dad being Flemish)
- Three revolts: 1565-1568, 1569-1576, 1576-1581
- 1581, the 7 northern provinces renounced allegiances to Phillip II
- Both Catholics and Calvinists objected to Phillip's reorganization
- Nobility appealed to Phillip to stop reorganization, the stadtholder rejected them and called them "Beggars" (the Compromise members) petitioned 1566, eventually turned into riots
- Duke of Alba, repression, make all into one Kingdom
- 1572, the See Beggars (pirates), fanatical Calvinists, parts of Holland and Zeeland
- 1576, sack of Antwerp, common cause (expel Spanish troops)
- Duke of Parma's successes (1588 the Armada)
- Spain was unable to stop the rebellion, stalemate recognized in 1609
- The United Provinces (the Dutch Republic), the 7 northern provinces were recognized as basically independent.

England

- Henry VIII's Act of Supremacy (Catholic without the Pope)
- Catharine of Aragon (mother of Mary)
- Anne Boleyn (Elizabeth b. 1533)
- Jane Seymour (Edward)
- Edward VI (r. 1547-1553), the Church of England (Protestant)
- Mary (r. 1553-1558), the Church of England (Catholic), "Bloody Mary"
- Elizabeth I (r. 1558-1603)
- 1559, a Supremacy Act (independent of Rome) abolished by Mary, reinstated by Elizabeth
- Peace and unity (middle way); stopped tolerating Protestants, reversed by Elizabeth who tried to balance the two
- A church Catholic (structure) / Protestant (doctrine)
- Puritan movement (Protestant radicals), wanted Elizabeth to cut any ties with the Catholic Church and simplify the Anglican Church. Elizabeth had to make certain concessions.
- Mary Stuart (Mary Queen of Scots), married to Francis II (King of France 1559), next in line for the English throne... Catholic
- Abdicated (1567), exiled to England, plots, murdering lawful sovereign... Subject of rumours that she planning to kill Elizabeth and take over the throne.
- Spain: English pirates (Francis Drake), Dutch rebels, Mary would take over
- 18 February 1587 Mary Stuart executed
- The Spanish Armada 1588 failed
- The Elizabethan age (1558-1603), confidence/nationalism... Shakespeare, Bacon (Elizabeth known as a generous sponsor of English arts/literature... "English Renaissance")
- Puritanism (Presbyterian) (serve God not the Crown)
- No major confrontation with the Puritans/Parliament, moderation
- King James I of England (Stuart)