

End Unit 1: Key Topics

- Contextualizing Renaissance and Discovery
- Italian Renaissance
- Northern Renaissance
- Printing
- New Monarchies
- Technological Advances and the Age of Exploration
- Rivals on the World Stage
- Colonial Expansion and the Columbian Exchange
- The Slave Trade
- The Commercial Revolution
- Causation in the Renaissance and Age of Exploration

End Unit 1

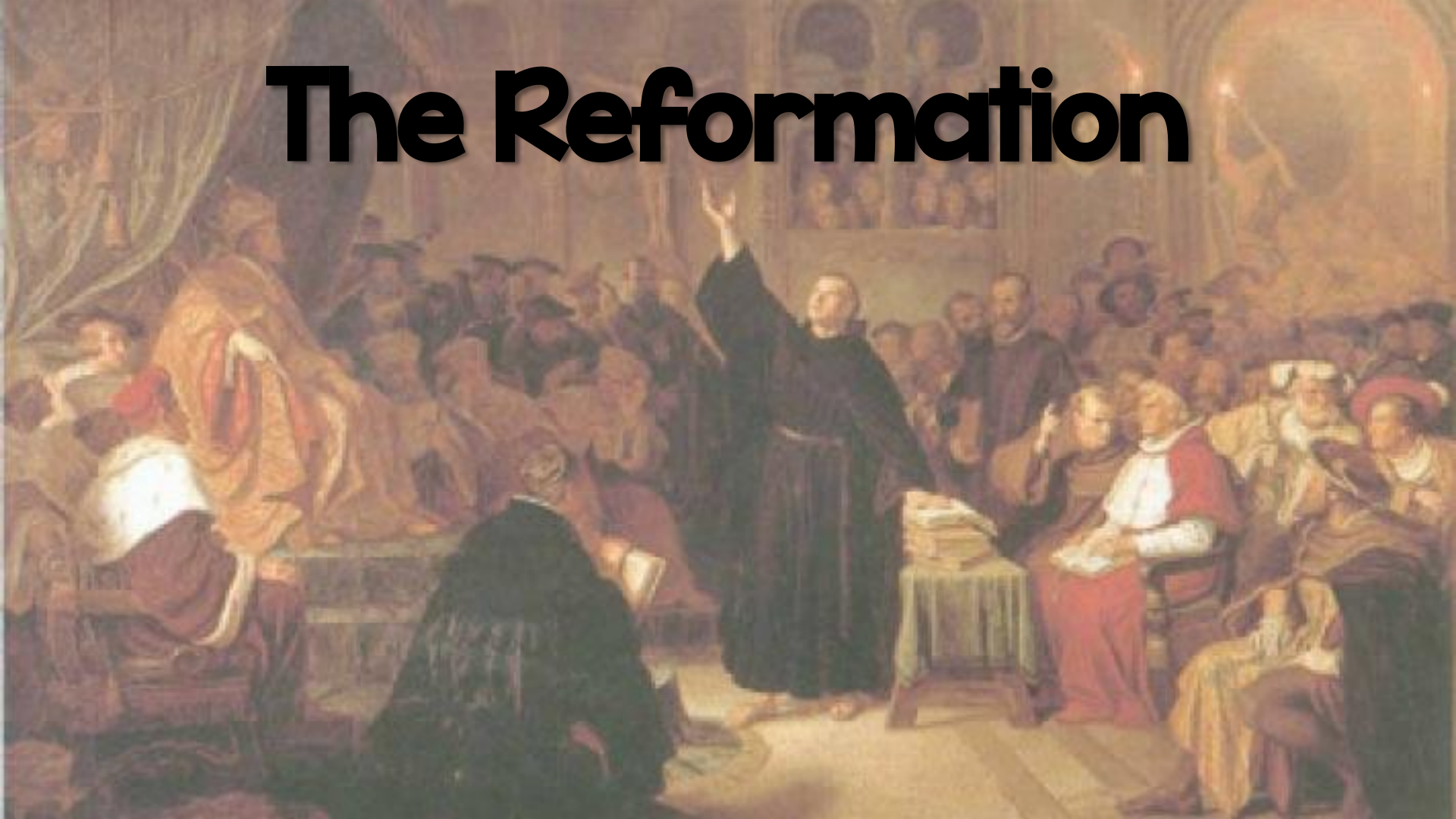
- **Mercantilism** – an economic philosophy that dominated the thinking of policy makers until the late 18th century. Believed:
 - Government should regulate the economy
 - Trade generates wealth
 - Global wealth (largely measured in precious metals like gold/silver) is finite so another nation's gain is your nation's loss

End Unit 1

Final Question – *based on our studies to date you should be able to address the following with specific and detailed historical knowledge.*

- EXPLAIN THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE RENAISSANCE AND AGE OF DISCOVERY.

The Reformation



Self Quiz

Ponder----

- What were the main causes of the Reformation?
- What were a few critical events?
- What were some of the lasting consequences?

Key Concept 1.3

Religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe.

Key Concept 1.3.1

The Protestant and Catholic Reformations fundamentally changed theology, religious institutions, and culture.

Overview of the Reformation

- Beginning of modern Europe; profoundly influenced development of western civilization
- Protestantism adopted by states in Northern Europe
- Religious enthusiasm rekindled
- Catholic Counter Reformation responded to Protestant challenge, with some success
- Destroyed religious unity of W. Europe & initiated period of devastating religious wars in 16th & 17th centuries

Primary People Involved

- **Martin Luther** -- German Monk, founder of Lutheranism
- **John Calvin** – French Theologian who founded a theocracy in Geneva
- **Henry VIII** – English King who broke with the Catholic church setting England on a different path



The early 1500s were uncertain times in northern Europe.

Disparities in wealth, a new market economy, and religious discontent all bred uncertainty.

The printing press spread knowledge and new ideas quickly.

Humanist ideas for social reform grew in popularity.

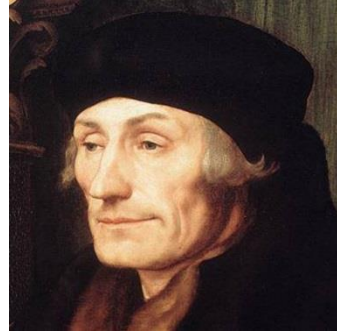
More people began to question the central force in their lives—the Church.

Problems Within the Church

- **Indulgences, Simony, Pluralism, Absenteeism, Nepotism** other forms of corruption and a general abuse of power/authority led many to question the legitimacy of the church
- **The Great Schism** didn't help matters (weakening of Papal Authority)
- The new availability of the Bible in English, German, French and other languages made it more accessible to the common people

Christian Humanism as Cause of the Reformation

- Used ideas from the Italian Renaissance in pursuit of Biblical studies
- Best example of Christian Humanism was Erasmus
 - Key work: *“In Praise of Folly”*
- Christian Humanists challenged the accuracy of the Catholic Latin Bible (The Vulgate)

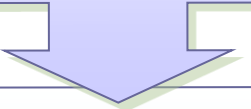


Political Motivations for the Reformation

- Kings, Princes and other leading figures across Northern Europe sought a way to expand their authority
- Church lands and wealth offered an easy target for expanding their power
- Regions that remained Catholic also had political motivations for doing so (e.g. Spanish unification)

Earlier Efforts at Reform had Failed

Christian humanists called for a less worldly church, one based more on Bible study.

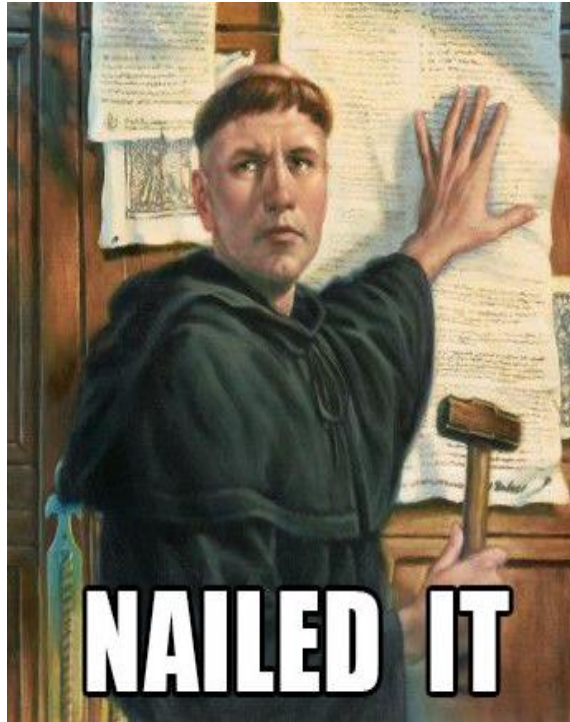


As early as the 1300s, John Wycliff had begun protests against the Church in England.



Jan Hus led a similar protest against the Church in what is today the Czech Republic. He was executed for heresy in 1415.

Martin Luther: Key Beliefs




- Believed all Christians had equal access to God and did not need a priest (“Priesthood of all Believers”)
- Bible as most important source and people not subject to Pope’s interpretation
- Banned indulgences, prayers to saints, pilgrimages, and confession
- Luther simplified the mass, emphasizing the sermon
- He permitted the clergy to marry
- 1530 Augsburg Confession – outlined all the teachings of Luther and served as the foundation of Lutheranism

Motivations of Reformers in “Germany”

Some German princes saw Lutheranism as a chance to throw off the rule of both the Church and the Holy Roman emperor.

Some saw an opportunity to seize Church property in their territories.	Others embraced the new church out of nationalistic loyalty.	Many were tired of paying to support clergy in Italy.
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 The Religious Divisions of Europe, ca. 1555. Prior to 1520, all of Europe was Roman Catholic.

German Peasants Revolt 1524-1525

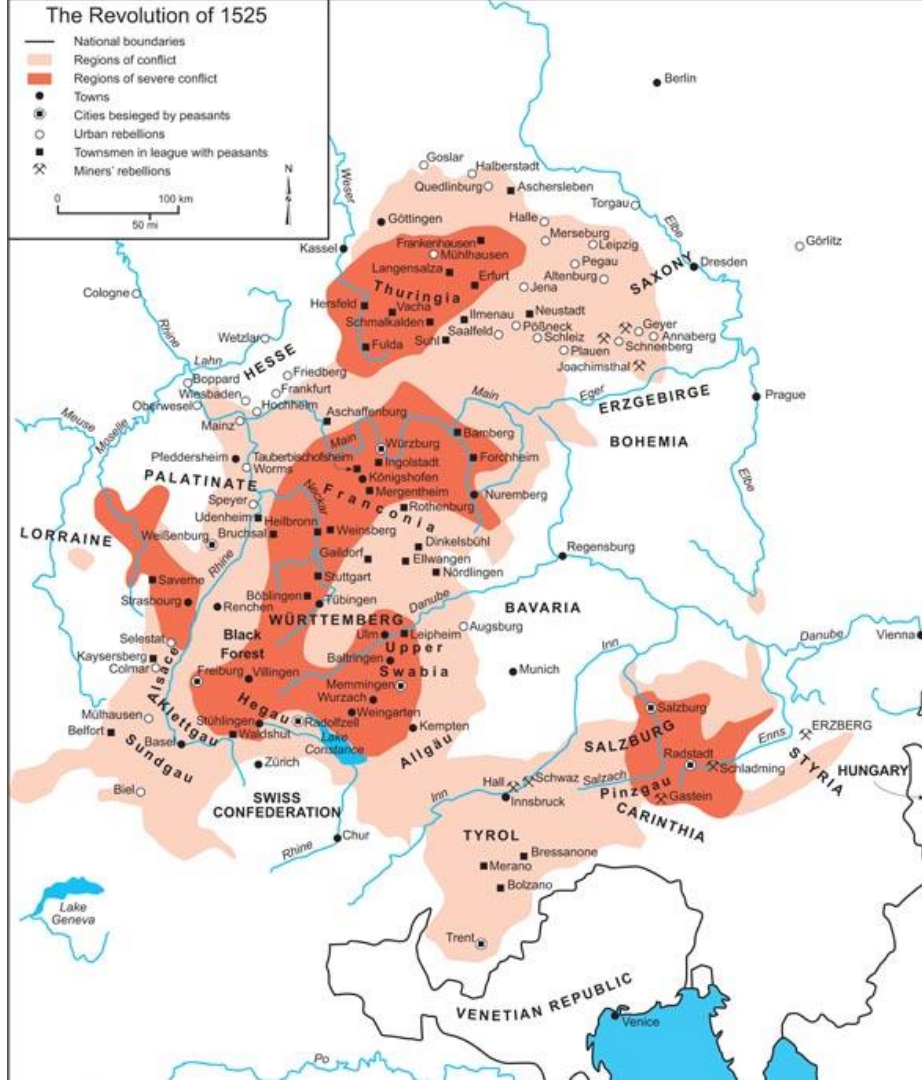
- **Twelve Articles, 1525:** German peasants demanded an end of serfdom and tithes, and other practices of feudalism that oppressed the peasantry (e.g. hunting rights).
 - Many of these peasants were inspired by Lutheranism.
- Luther didn't support the peasants, but rather felt that they were bound to obey the political authority
 - He encouraged various Princes to ruthlessly put an end to the uprisings
 - Over 100,000 people died in the violence

Handlung Artickel vnnnd Instrukcion / so furend
men worden sein vnnnd allen Rotten vnnnd
hauffender Bauren / so sich befehlen
verpflicht haben: M. D. XXXV.



Twelve Articles of the
Swabian Peasants
pamphlet, 1525

Map of Peasant Revolts

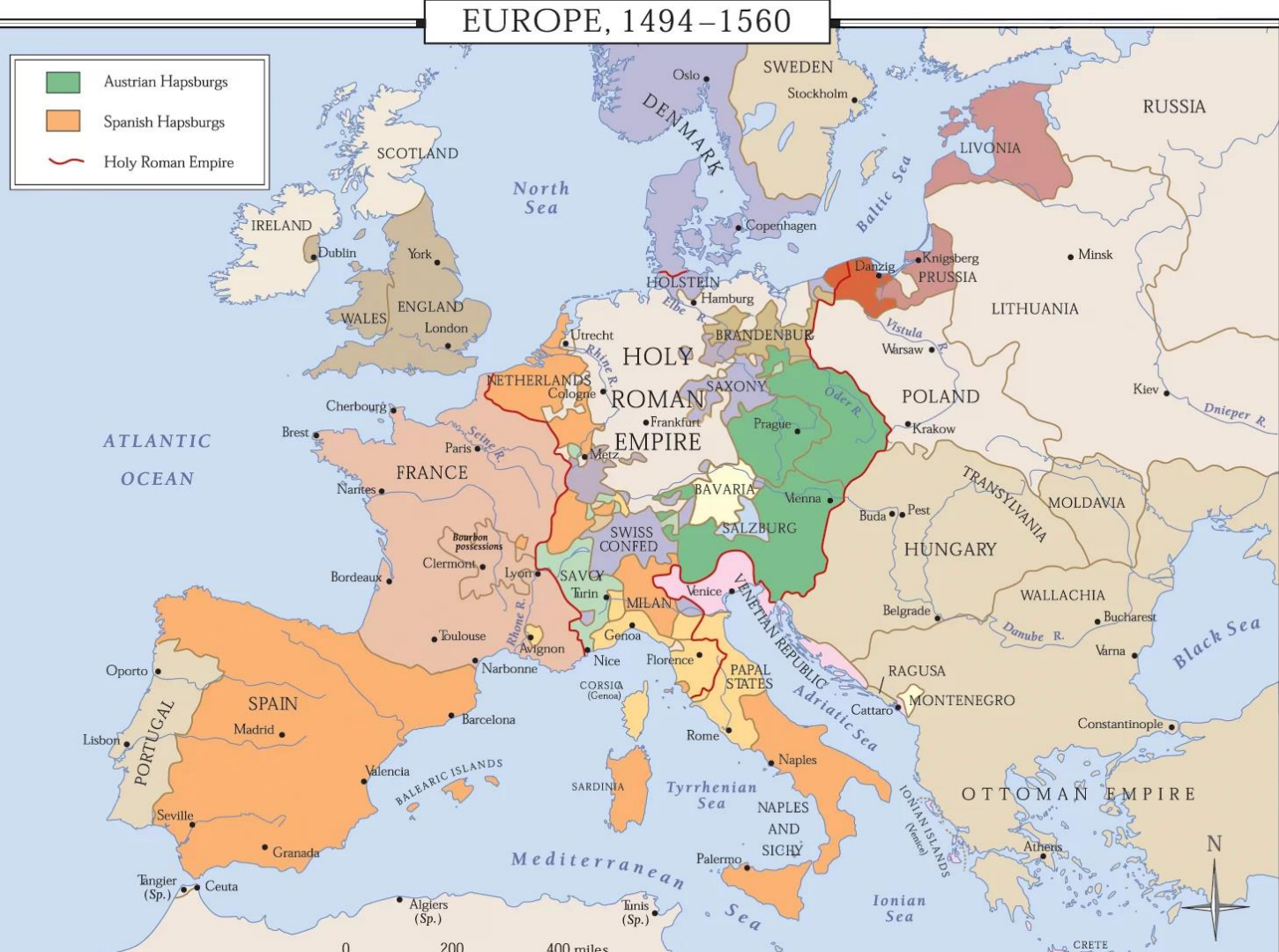


Charles V



- Born in 1500
- Ruled Spain from 1516 to 1556 when he abdicated
- Became HRE when his grandfather died in 1519; ruled until 1556 when he abdicated
- Presided over a huge territory including Spain's holdings in the Americas
- Never able to realize the benefits due to rebellions, Ottoman invasions and the Protestant Reformation that tore the HRE apart
- Eventually just abdicated shortly after concluding the Augsburg Peace in 1555

Charles V and His Holdings



The HRE and the Schmalkaldic League 1531

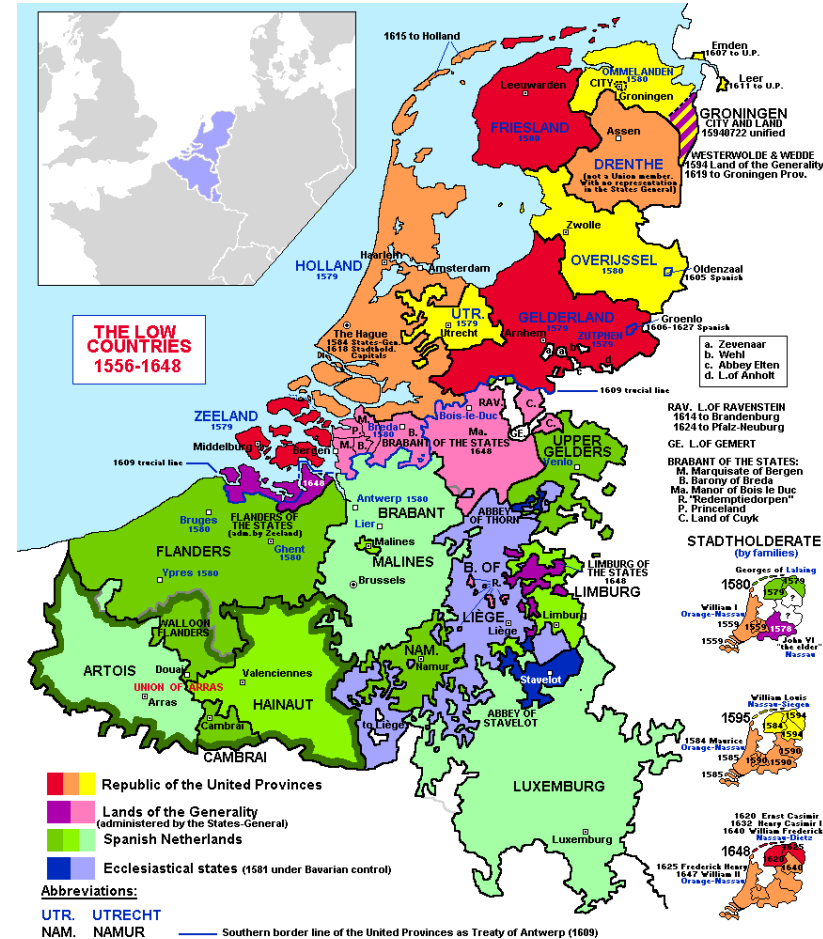
- Northern German Lutheran Princes band together to protect themselves against the Catholic Emperor Charles V
- Catholic France (Francis I) allies with the Protestant League to help keep the HRE internally divided
- From 1531 onward the HRE remained religiously divided (this helps to facilitate the devastating 30 Years War)
- Charles V attempts to end Lutheranism by force (The Schmalkalden War), but is too late to turn the tide
- Eventually (**Augsburg Peace 1555**) leads to Charles V's abdication and the idea of "**Cuius regio, eius religio**"



John Frederick I, Elector of Saxony
Leading Figure of the League

The Reformation in the Netherlands and the Dutch Revolt

- Calvinism spread in the Netherlands
- **Charles V** didn't like it– but was distracted by the Ottomans
- Following Charles V's abdication his son **Phillip II** began cracking down on Calvinism in the Netherlands via the Inquisition which lead to civil war and eventually independence (declared in 1581, but not official until 1648)



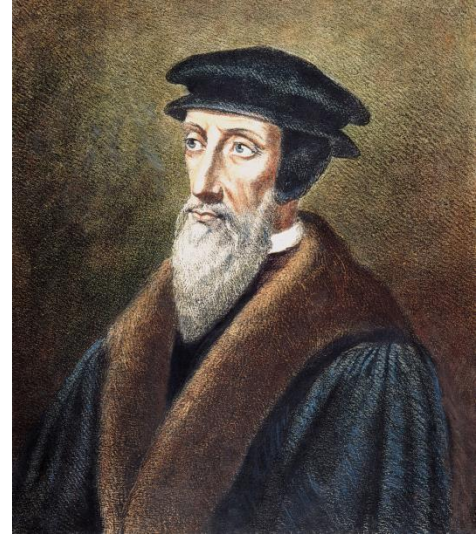
Peasants Revolt and Conflict

- Uprisings, wars and all manner of upheaval gripped the Holy Roman Empire
- Augsburg Peace in 1555 was only temporary



John Calvin and Switzerland

- Adopted most of Luther's ideas
- Added predestination
 - Preached that God had determined who would or would not be saved
 - There were two kinds of people, saints and sinners
 - Only the saved could live a truly Christian life
 - Calvinists attempted to live saintly lives to demonstrate that they were among those God had selected



Calvin's Theocracy

- Calvin sets up a theocracy in Geneva based on his ideas
- Many others around Europe are drawn to his ideas and take them back to other parts of Europe
- Most notably **John Knox** in Scotland and the **Huguenots** in Southern/Central France

Henry VIII and England

- The Reformation in England was not religiously motivated, but was more political

In 1527, Henry sought to annul his marriage to wife Catherine, who had only borne a daughter, **Mary Tudor.**

He wished to marry a young noblewoman, Anne Boleyn. He hoped she would bear him a male heir.

When the pope refused to annul the marriage, **the king took over the English Church.**

English Upheaval


- **Henry VIII** makes himself head of the Church
- Daughter **Mary I** reverts back to Catholicism
- **Elizabeth I** restores the Church of England
- Throughout all of these events (spanning from 1534 to 1558 when Elizabeth takes the throne) there is conflict and turmoil across England

Age of Elizabeth



- Reigned from 1558 to 1603
- Settled religious troubles in England (mostly)
- Church of England remained Catholic in many ways
- Also adopted many moderate Protestant reforms



 The Religious Divisions of Europe, ca. 1555. Prior to 1520, all of Europe was Roman Catholic.

Reformation Europe

c. Calvin's death in 1564



The Concordat of Bologna (1516)

- Gave **Francis I** and subsequent kings of France control over the Catholic church in France
- Pope guaranteed income from Church lands in France
- King had power to appoint bishops and other church officials in France
- Another name for the French Catholic church is the “**Gallican Church**”

The Peace of Augsburg 1555

- “Cuius Regio eius religio” –Whose religion, his religion
- Allowed the religion of each region to be determined by the ruler of that region of the HRE
- **DID NOT include Calvinism**, only Lutherans and Catholics
- Calvinists did exist and ignored Augsburg especially the leaders of the Palatinate
- Caused mass movement around the HRE, enforcement was exceedingly difficult leading to continued violence

The Catholic Response

- The Catholic Church responded with a meeting known as the **Council of Trent** to decide how to respond
- Council of Trent reaffirmed most of the Catholic church's position, but did reign in the worst abuses
- Created a new **Inquisition** to find and eliminate heresy
- Also began a campaign to educate people via a religious order known as **the Jesuits** (or alternatively the Society of Jesus)

Results

- Conflict gripped much of Europe
- Christian unity of Europe was gone and new rivalries emerged
- Eliminated aspects of Medieval life in many places (serfdom) and allowed for the growth of a new middle class and new economic ideas (capitalism)
- Protestant nations emerged as more tolerant of new ideas and a new dynamism emerged in Northern European nations (especially England and the Netherlands)

The Wars of Religion



Know These Wars!

- The Dutch Revolt
- Spanish Armada's attack on England
- French Wars of Religion
- Thirty Years' War
- English Civil War

Major Events

- The Act of Supremacy (1534) (ENG)
- Founding of the Jesuits (1540) (Catholics)
- The Council of Trent (1545-1563) (Catholics)
- The Augsburg Peace (1555) (HRE)
- The St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre (1572) (FR)
- The War of the 3 Henrys (1587-89) (FR)
- The defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588) (ENG-SP)
- The Edict of Nantes 1598 (FR)
- Formation of the Protestant League (1608) (HRE)
- Formation of the Catholic League (1609) (HRE)
- The Defenestration of Prague (1618) (HRE)

Primary Locations

- Spanish Netherlands/Dutch Republic – Protestants vs. Catholic Spain and an independence movement
- France – Huguenots (Calvinists) vs Catholics
 - St. Bartholomew Massacre (1572)
 - War of 3 Henry's (1587-89)
 - Edict of Nantes (1598)
- 30 Years War in the HRE – War of Protestant vs. Catholic (mostly) with outside powers getting involved
 - War in 4 Phases (Bavarian, Dutch, Swedish, French)
 - Ends in **1648** with the **Peace of Westphalia**

The War of Three Henrys (1587-1589)

- Henry II dies in 1559 from a jousting accident
- Next several monarchs are young and viewed as overly controlled by their mom (Catherine D'Medici)
- The contest between weak Catholic Kings and Calvinist (Huguenot nobles) divides France
- 1572 St. Bartholomew's Massacre was a critical event
- By 1587 country in full civil war; ends with Henry IV taking the throne – start of the Bourbon Monarchy
- In 1589 Henry IV takes control of France and 9 years later issues the EDICT OF NANTES (1598)

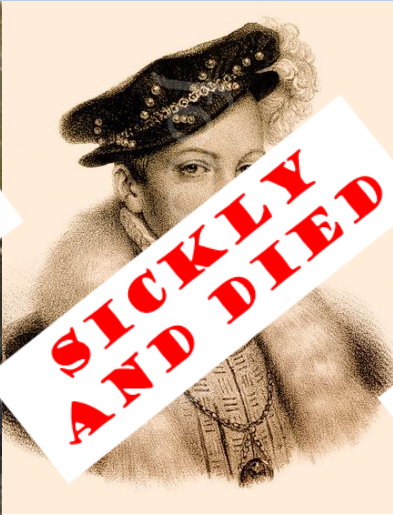
France and the Wars of Religion



A Recap



Henry II



Francis II



Charles IX



Henry III



Henry IV



Henry Duke of Guise



GENEALOGY OF THE HOUSES OF VALOIS AND BOURBON.

CHARLES V.

CHARLES VI.

Louis, Duke of Orleans.

CHARLES VII.

Charles, Duke of Orleans,
ob. 1467.

John, Count of Angoulême.

LOUIS XI.

Anne =
Peter, Duke of
Bourbon.

CHARLES VIII.,
1483-1498
= 1. Anne of Brittany

1. Jeanne = LOUIS XII.,
1498-1515.

2. Anne of Brittany.
3. Mary, d. of
Henry VII.

Charles, Count of
Angoulême.

Charles of Vendôme,
descended from
Louis IX.

Susanna
= Charles,
Count of
Montpensier,
Constable,
ob. 1527.

1. Claude = FRANCIS I. = 2.
1515-1547.

Eleanora
sister of
Emp. Charles V.

Margaret =
Henry d'Albret,
King of Navarre.

Catherine de Medici = HENRY II.,
ob. 1589.

1547-1559.

Margaret =
Emanuel Philibert,
Duke of Savoy.

Jeanne d'Albret, =
Queen of Navarre.

Antony,
Duke of
Vendôme,
ob. 1562.

Charles,
Cardinal of
Bourbon,
ob. 1590.

Louis,
Prince of Condé,
ob. 1569.
Henry,
Prince of Condé.

FRANCIS II.,
1559-1560
= Mary Stuart.

CHARLES IX., 1560-1574
= Elizabeth,
d. of Emp. Maximilian II.

HENRY III.,
1574-1589
= Louise of Lorraine.

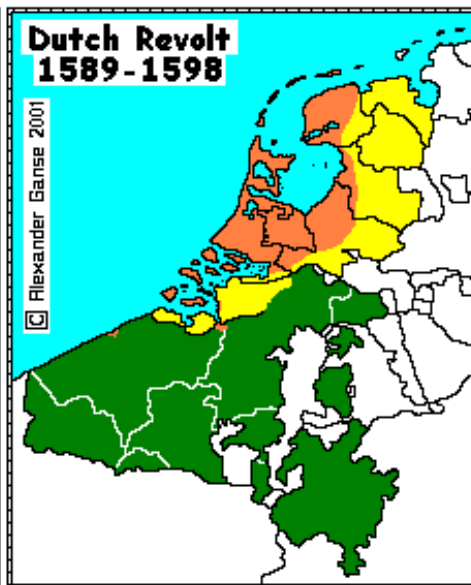
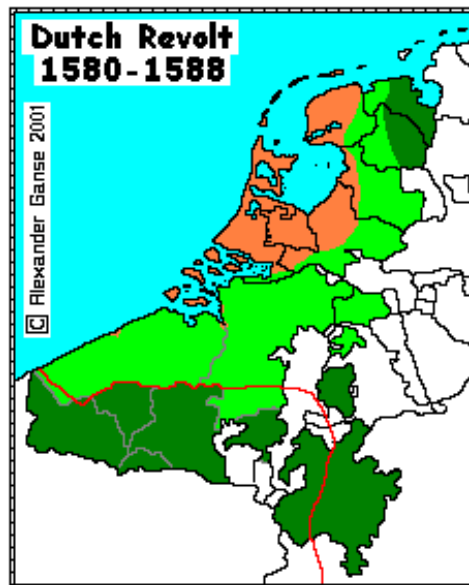
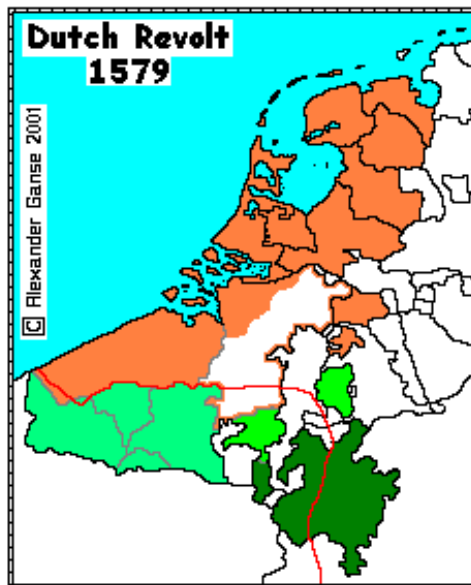
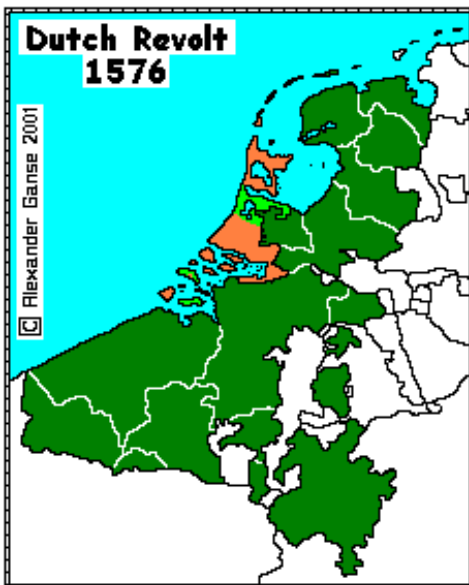
Elizabeth =
Philip II. of Spain.

Hercules Francis,
Duke of Alençon
and Anjou,
ob. 1584.

Margaret = HENRY IV.,
1589-1610.

The Dutch Revolt

- In the Spanish Netherlands protestant religions had been gaining an increasing hold
- Philip II of Spain initiates a crackdown via the Spanish Inquisition in the Netherlands
- Initial Dutch success followed by Spanish success and eventually a stalemate
- Ends with the end of the 30 Years War and the Treaty of Westphalia that give Independence to the Netherlands, but retains part for Spain



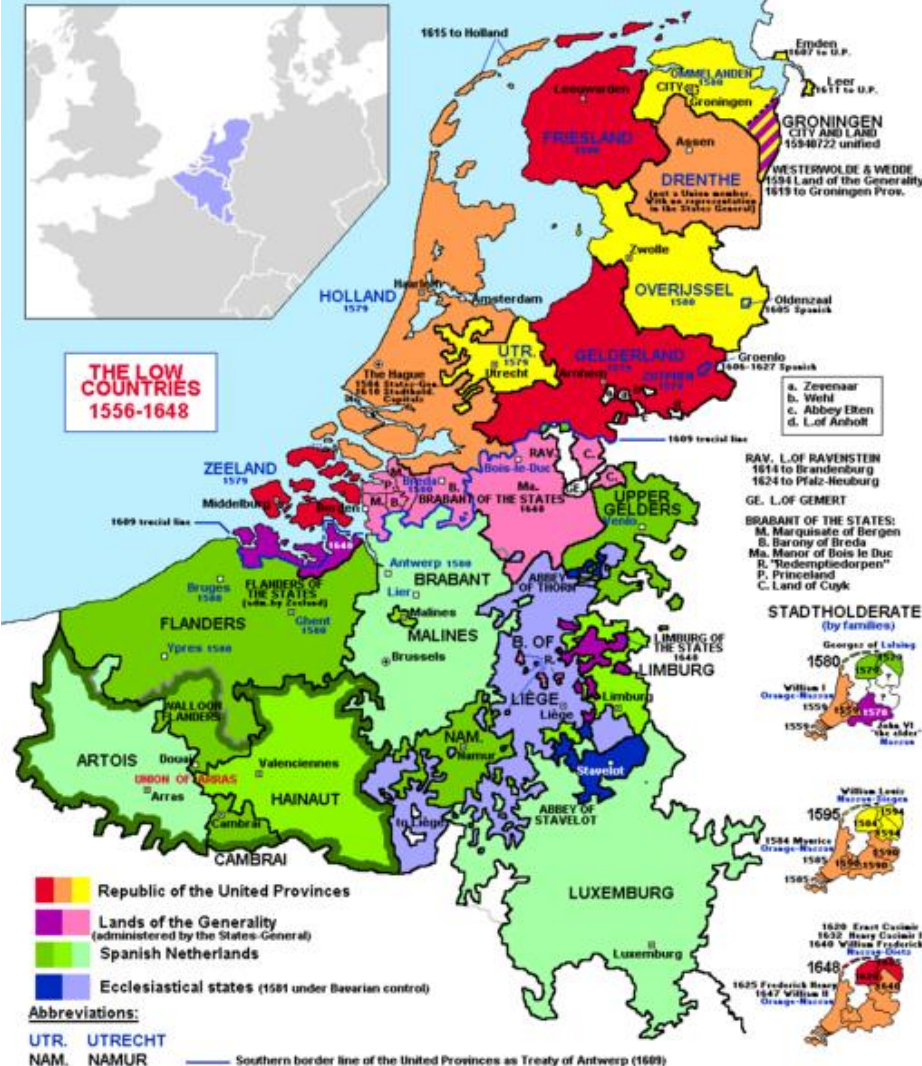
- held by Spain
- held by the Rebels
- Spanish conquest

- held by Spain
- Union of Utrecht
- Spanish conquest
- Union of Arras

- held by Spain
- Union of Utrecht
- Spanish conquest

- held by Spain
- Union of Utrecht
- Liberated by the Dutch

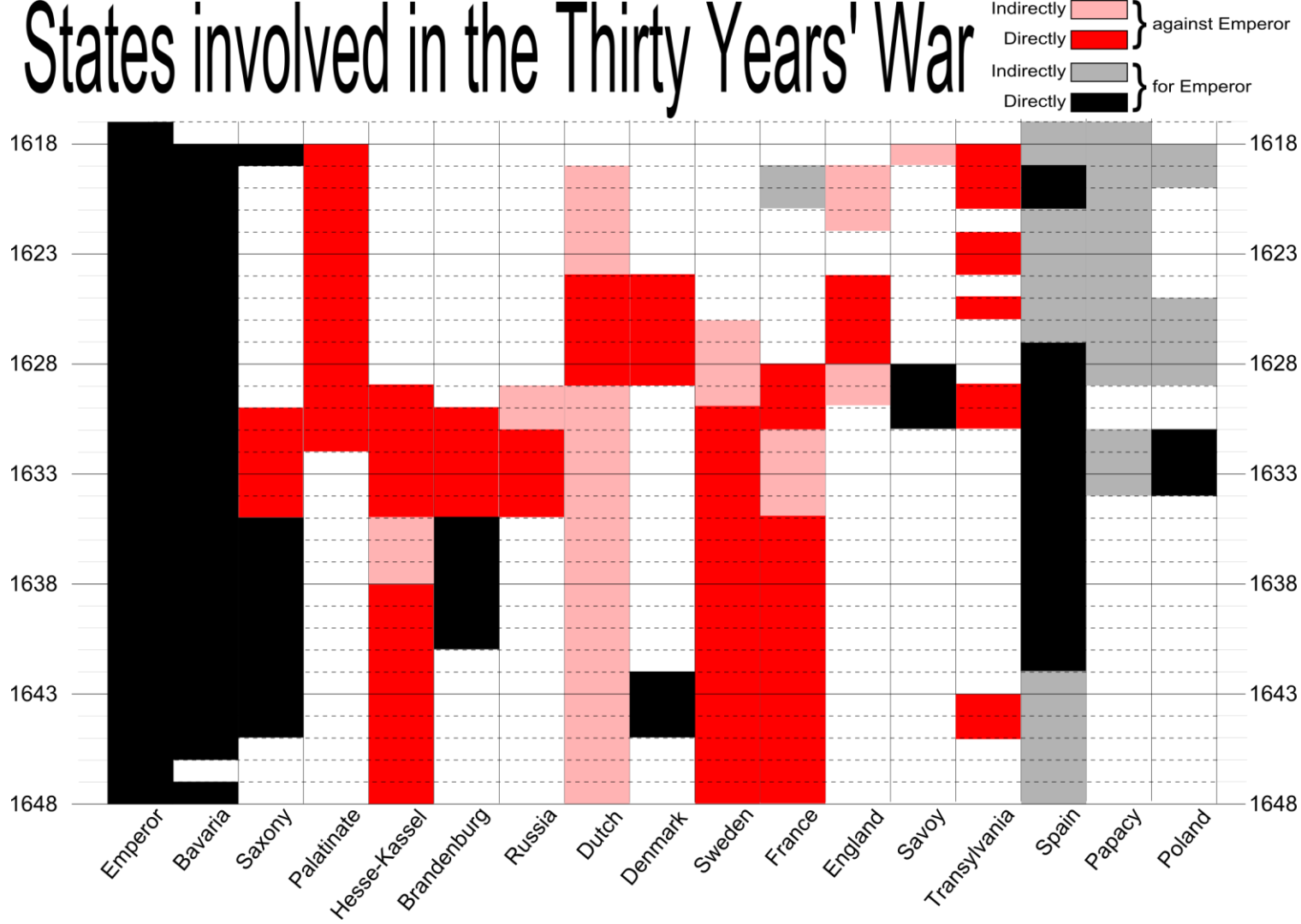
Netherlands in 1648



**“Defenestration of
Prague” (1618)
triggered the war in
Bohemia**



States involved in the Thirty Years' War



Europe in 1648 *After the Peace of Westphalia*

Changes and Outcomes:

Independent Portugal

Independent Dutch Republic

Swiss Federation out of the HRE

Prussia inside HRE gains land

Emperor more limited than before

Edict of Restitution abandoned



Reading Questions

1. To what extent was the 30 Years War a religious war? To what extent was it political?
2. Why were various outside powers willing to get involved AND with what effect?
3. Why, according to the author, did the 30 Years War last so long? Do you agree with this point of view?
4. To what extent should we view this war as a turning point in European history?
5. Are there lessons from the 30 Years War that can be applied to present day situations? Discuss.

30 Years War SAQ

The 30 Years War marked a major turning point in European history.

Identify and explain ONE military impact of the war.

Identify and explain ONE social impact of the war.

Identify and explain ONE political impact of the war.

Bonus:

Identify and explain ONE religious impact of the war.

