The Age of Religious Wars

Elizabeth and Spain

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**Rivalry and War in the Age of Phillip II**

 -most wars caused by religion

 -Catholics and Protestants treated each other brutally

**Philip of Spain**

 -ruled Spain from 1556 to 1598

 -leader of European Catholics during the religious wars

 -built a massive bureaucracy due to the massive territory he ruled

 -his main concern was the enemies of his church—both Catholic and Protestant

 -navel victory in the Battle of Lepanto made him a hero and reduced Muslim power

 -his power was unchallenged in the West in the 1580s

 -tried to prevent Protestant Henry IV from becoming king of France (later Henry IV converted to Catholicism)

 -Protestant Elizabeth became Queen of England in 1558

 -Philip got along with her until English ships threatened his New World possessions (pirates!!)

 -1585 Elizabeth helped the Protestant Dutch rebel against Spanish rule

 -England and the Netherlands caused the most problems for Spain

**Elizabeth I of England**

 -ruled from 1558 to 1603

 -seemed like an underdog compared to Spain

 -poor

 -secondary role in Europe

 -people were united by Parliament and committed to Protestantism

 -Elizabeth had the qualities of a good leader-

 -dedicated to government

 -good choice of advisors

 -civilized the court by encouraging elegant manners

 -supported the arts

 -tolerance of religious dissent (if it posed no threat)

 -understood the people’s needs, wants etc.

*Royal Policy*

 -Elizabeth’s refusal to marry caused problems

 -planning of her chief minister Robert Cecil enabled the king of Scotland—James Stuart of succeed her in 1603

 -her treatment of the few remaining Catholics in England was indecisive

 -plotted against Mary Queen of Scots (next in line to succeed Elizabeth) and executed her in 1587

 -traveled all over England making powerful speeches—devoted followers

 -spun the rivalry with Spain as a patriotic and religious cause

**The Dutch Revolt**

 -first major victory for people resisting royal authority

 -Phillip II had inherited the land from his father Charles V

 -the Dutch did not want Catholic rule

*Causes of the Revolt*

 -Phillip reorganized the ecclesiastical in hopes of gaining control of the Dutch Catholic Church—nobility lost their patronage

 -ordinary citizens resented the billeting of troops all over

 -Phillip II put the Inquisition to work on the Calvinists in the area

 -Phillip II brought in the Jesuits

 -overall—undermined local authority and made Protestant enemies of the king

 -1566 mobs of Protestants assaulted Catholics and sacked churches

 -Protestants were still a minority

 -Phillip II tried to suppress the rebellion

 -hung Protestants in public

 -hunted down rebels

*Full Scale Rebellion*

 -1572 groups of Dutch sailors allied with William of Orange seized a fishing villiage

 -stimulated uprisings all over

 -William of Orange became a symbol of resistance

 -1576-Phillips troops mutinied in Antwerp

 -16 of the 17 provinces were behind William

 -1577 Phillip II offered a compromise to the Catholic nobles and ten of the Southern provinces returned to Spanish rule

*The United Provinces*

 -1579 the remaining seven provinces formed the independent United Provinces

 -William of Orange was assassinated in 1584

 -the Dutch were still able to resist Spanish invasion

 -used the dykes—opened them and flooded the area when the Spanish attacked

 -Phillip II often distracted by other wars and did not have complete confidence in commanders

 -Calvinists were the heart of the resistance—fighting for country and religion

 -William of Orange’s son, Maurice of Nassau, was a committed Calvinist

 -helped make Calvinism the religion of the United Provinces

 -1609-United Provinces and Spain called a truce

 -did not make peace officially until the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 where Spain recognized the United Provinces

*The Armada*

 -1588-Phillip II’s attempt to end the conflict with Northern Europe (England)

 -England was interfering with the New World trade (Pirates!!)

 -Elizabeth was also helping the Dutch Protestants

 -sent his armada to the Low Countries to pick up the Spanish Army and invade England

 -English ships could move better and had more firepower then Spanish Armada ships

 -England and a storm defeated the Armada

 -few ships made it back to Spain

 -Doomed Phillips’s ambitions in England, the Netherlands, and France

 -**Power shifted to Northern Europe** (England)

Civil War in France

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**Civil War in France**

 -by the 1550s, Calvinism had become very popular in southern France-Huguenots

 -created their own semi-independent state

 -Guise family led Catholics

 -Bourbons led the Calvinists

 -1559-Henry II died-last strong king

 -Huguenots organized first national synod

 -Henry’s weak sons ruled France for the next 30 years

 -Henry’s widow-Catherin de Medici tried to preserve royal authority and acted a regent

 -religious conflict and conflict between Guises and Bourbons intensified

*The Wars*

 -started in 1562-lasted 36 years with short peace agreements interrupting the fighting

 -Catherine switched sides and tried to prevent either side from becoming too powerful

 -she may have approved the St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre

 -August 24, 1572-started in Paris and spread across France

 -destroyed Huguenot leadership-Henry Navarre was the only one to escape

 -Catherine made peace with the Huguenots in 1576-the Guise family formed the Catholic League which dominated the eastern half of France

 -1584-Catherine allied with Spain to attack heresy and denied Bourbon Henry the throne

 -1588-defeat of the Spanish Armada-Spain could no longer support the Catholic League

 -duke of Guise was assassinated

 -Henry of Navarre became King Henry IV

 -Huguenots and Catholics continued to run semi-independent states

 -nobles reasserted control

Peace Restored

 -Henry IV was able to restore order

 -Duke of Guise was replaced by a Spanish candidate—French people rejected the foreign ruler

 -support for the Catholic League fell apart

 -uprisings in Eastern France demanded peace-increased in 1593 when Henry IV converted to Catholicism- “Paris is worth a Mass”

 -Henry was crowned king in 1594-defeated the Spanish in their attempt to put a Spaniard on the French throne

 -the peace treaty was signed in 1598

 -Henry issued the Edict of Nantes-limited toleration to Huguenots

 -made Calvinist worship legal

 -protected rights of minority

 -opened public office to Huguenots

The Thirty Years War

437-444

**From Unbounded War to International Crisis**

 -Fifty years after Philip II died-lots of fighting in Europe

*The Thirty Years War*

 -Holy Roman Empire-no central authority or unifying institutions

 -small scale fighting erupted after 1550-religious reasons

 -began for real in 1618 and ended in 1648

 -started in the Kingdom of Bohemia

 -started as a fight between Protestant and Catholic, but by the end political rulers were using it to gain power

*The First Phase*

 -1609-Hapsburg Emperor Rudolf II promised toleration for Protestants in Bohemia

 -his cousin, Ferdinand (a pious Catholic) succeeded him and refused to honor his promise in 1617

 -Bohemians rebelled in 1618-declared Ferdinand deposed and replaced him with Calvinist Frederick II of Palatinate

 -the first decade was mostly Catholic victories

 -Maximilian of Bavaria gave Ferdinand the use of his army

 -imperial troops defeated the Bohemians

 -Ferdinand II confiscated all of Frederick’s land

 -Maximilian received half for use of the army, the rest went to the Spanish

*The Second Phase-1621-1630*

 -truce between Spain and the Dutch expired in 1621-war resumed in Germany and the Netherlands

 -Albrecht von Wallenstein-a minor Bohemian noble became one of the richest men in the empire and raised an army

 -by 1627-began to conquer the northern part of the empire-last stronghold of the Protestants

 -1629-Ferdinand issued the Edict of Restitution-ordered the restoration of all Catholics that had been taken by the Protestants since 1552

 -once the princes realized that Wallenstein’s successes posed a danger to their power they united against him (both Protestants and Catholics)

 -1630 forced his dismissal by threatening to keep Ferdinand’s son from the imperial crown

 -Sweden and France prepared to attack the emperor only Wallenstein could have stopped them

*The Third Phase*

 -1630-shift toward Protestants and more political aims

 -France (Catholic king) joined the Protestants to undermine the Hapsburgs

 -France allied with Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1631

 -Adolphus had invaded the Holy Roman Empire in 1630 because the Hapsburgs had threatened Swedish lands around the Baltic Sea

 -Adolphus destroyed the Empire’s army

 -Ferdinand recalled Wallenstein—met the Swedes in the Battle of Lützen-1632

 -Gustavus died in battle—saved the Hapsburg dynasty

 -Princes forced the emperor to turn against Wallenstein-had him assassinated

 -Wallenstein was the last person who had the power to unify Germany

*The Forth Phase*

 -Political ambitions almost completely replaced religion as an aim

 -war became a struggle between the Hapsburgs and their enemies

 -Protestant princes started to raise new armies-1635

 -Ferdinand was forced to make peace with them

 -princes pledged to help drive out the Swedes

 -Ferdinand agreed to suspend the Edict of Restitution and grant amnesty to all except Frederick of Palatinate and few rebels from Bohemia

 -French could not let it go-1635 declared war on Ferdinand—disaster for Germany

 -peace negotiations started in 1641-no treaty until 1648

 -hostilities elsewhere did not end until 1661

*The Effects of the War*

 -more than 1/3 of German population died

 -economic dislocation-princes debased their money

 -continent wide depression

**The Peace of Westphalia**

 -fighting was so widespread diplomats knew it would take a new kind of negotiation to end it

 -a new way of dealing with war and peace

 -gathered all the participants in one place

 -allowed a series of treaties that dealt with the issues

 -state system emerged from the meetings—countries were creating mechanisms for dealing with each other

 -Peace of Westphalia became the first comprehensive rearrangement of Europe’s map

Peace Terms

 -France gained Alsace and Lorraine

 -Sweden got land in the Holy Roman Empire

 -United Provinces and Swiss Confederation both reorganized as independent

 -Other German princes who did not join the emperor were given almost complete independence

 -losses for the Hapsburgs

 -1657-Princes elected emperor Leopold I head of the House of Hapsburg in return for two promises:

 -he would not help his cousins (the rulers of Spain)

 -the empire would be a state of princes in which each ruler would be free from interference

 -allowed the rise of Brandenburg Prussia and the growth of absolutism because the political authority of the ruler in each kingdom was unlimited

 -Hapsburg focused attention on the East—beginning of the Austro- Hungarian Empire

*The Effects of Westphalia*

 -seen as a basis for all international negotiations

 -after 1648-more stability in Europe

 -less passionate and religious

 -better treatment for civilians

 -fewer causalities on the battlefield

*Changed International Relations*

 -France replaced Spain as the dominant power

 -England and the Netherlands dominated the economy-Population growth and trade recovered more quickly than other countries

 -European states only willing to fight for territory, economic, or political advantage

 -Dynasty was important, but religion would no longer dominant foreign policy

 -last conflict based on religion

 -emergence of the STATE as an interest and object of loyalty

**The Military Revolution**

 -big changes in warfare

**Weapons and Tactics**

Use of Gunpowder

 -became central to warfare around 1500

 -new industries developed—gunpowder, cannon, and guns

 -new tactics—elaborate fortifications necessary to survive a siege

 -town walls were more expensive, but necessary for defense

New Tactics

 -traditional cavalry charge obsolete

 -changed to ranks of infantry organized in large blocks

 -men with pikes fended off horses while the men with guns killed them

 -Spanish perfected the strategy

 -required many, many soldiers (about 40,000 for Spain)

 -Sweden’s Gustavos Adolphus countered Spain with small groups of well-timed salvos (everyone shoots at once)

**The Organization and Support of Armies**

 -new tactics—steady increase in size of the army

 -need for conscription—Gustavus introduced in 1620

 -less use of mercenaries—easier to control own people

 -armies not disbanded in the fall—kept ready all the time

 -drills, training, uniforms, officer ranks introduced to keep discipline

 -taxes grew-armies expensive

 -lower class felt the brunt of taxes and they were the most recruits

**The Life of a Soldier**

 -some volunteered, many did not

 -many enlisted with friends

 -wives and children often came along—tons of jobs to do (cooking, cleaning, repairs, etc.)

 -every soldier needed about five support people

 -troops housed with ordinary people—local civilians had to buy food

Discomforts of Military Life

 -cold, wet, long marches

 -simple wounds could be fatal—medical care non-existent

The Witch Craze

485-487

**Belief in Magic and Rituals**

 -people believed in magic—could not control their own lives

 -one had to defend against evil spirits and encourage good spirits

*Charivari*

 -celebrations of good times and mourning bad

 -known as “rough music” in English and Charivari in French

 -common theme-“a world turned upside down”

 -form of public opinion and letting off steam

 -potential for violence was great at such occasions

*Magical Remedies*

 -sophisticated paid astrologers to read horoscopes and tell people how to act

 -poor consulted wise women, white witches, or cunning men to deal with their problems

Witches and Witch Hunts

 -misfortunes were not bad luck—there was someone behind it (a witch)

 -led to the persuction of helpless women

 -believe that women who could read were dangerous

 -16th Century and 17th Century—Great Witch Craze

 -suspects almost always tortured

 -Punishment-burning at the steak

**Forces of Restraint**

 -political leaders became concerned that the witch craze would turn on the upper classes

 -turned to doctors and lawyers who were less emotional then then clergy

 -as people moved to cities, less dependent on weather and chance

*Religious Discipline*

 -the Church played a role in suppressing belief in magic

 -Counter-Reformation produced better educated priests—imposed doctrine instead of tolerating local customs

 -worked gradually

The Dutch

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**Political Change in an Age of Crisis**

 -general crisis in Europe—Who should hold political authority?

**The United Provinces**

 -Dutch ruling family wanted to extend authority

 -locals wanted to retain their rights

 -had a long tradition of a strong representative assembly—the estates general

 -many citizens participated through elected delegates

 -social differentiation less in United Provinces then the rest of Europe

*Commerce and Tolerance*

 -Dutch were the best traders

 -Amsterdam-Europe’s financial capital and controlled the world’s richest markets

 -Dutch were the cheapest international shippers—carried most European trade

 -society was open-tolerated all religions

 -free thinking society

*Two Political Parties*

 -2 most urbanized provinces dominated the Estates General—supplied most of the taxes

 -representatives made up the Mercantile Party—wanted peace so trade would be easy

 -wanted government by the Estates General because they had influence

 -religious tolerance in cities attracted enterprising people of all faiths

 -House of Orange opposed the Mercantile Party

 -descendants of William of Orange

 -wanted their family to rule the Dutch

 -supported by rural provinces

 -wanted war—power came from command of the army

 -centralized power

 -strict Calvinist

 -Maurice of Nassau (from House of Orange) use religion to execute his chief opponent Jan Van Oldenbarneueldt (Member of Parliament) from Holland in 1618

 -Van Oldenbarneueldt against the war with Spain

 -his execution left the House of Orange in charge of the United Provinces

 -Maurice resumed the war and the House of Orange remained in control

 -1648 a new leader-William II tried to prolong the fighting and the Mercantile Party reasserted power and insisted on peace

 -the Dutch signed the Treaty of Westphalia—recognized the independence of the United Provinces

 -Holland and Zeeland looked to have won

 -House of Orange did not give up—William II died in 1650

 -successor was his son—William III

*Jan De Witt*

 -leader of the mercantile interest—representative from Holland

 -took over the government in 1653

 -wanted to leave as much power as possible in the hands of the provinces (especially Holland)

 -weakened the executive and prevented a House of Orange comeback

 -perused the trading advantage

 -maintained peace and economic superiority of the Dutch

 -lead the country into its golden age

 -1672-French armies overran southern provinces—De Witt could not confront them (no military skills)

 -the Dutch turned to the House of Orange

 -a mob murdered De Witt and William III resumed control

**Alternatives to Absolutism**

 -another model—also committed to order and uniformity and state building—government dominated by aristocrats or merchants

 -Constitutionalism-political authority depends on the consent of the governed (or the leaders of society)—wanted full rights for the leadership, not all

**Aristocracy in the United Provinces, Sweden, and Poland**

 -1672-William III became stadholder-seemed to be a move toward absolutism

 -he led the resistance to Louis XIV

 -increasingly concentrating government in his hands

 -merchants and leaders in the Estates General soon reasserted itself—forced William III to sign a peace treaty and the end of the war with France

 -when William sought the English crown, he had to get the Estates General’s approval

 -2 separate assemblies ruled Holland and the Netherlands

 -when he died without an heir—government was controlled by the Estates General

 -in finance and trade the Dutch were gradually overtaken by the English

*Dutch Society*

 -Aristocrats were merchants and mayors (unlike in the rest of Europe)

 -social distinctions were less prominent

 -rich did not have more privileges then the poor

 -no ostentatious court

*Sweden*

 -long struggle with the king—nobles dominated policy

 -under Charles XI nobles got back huge pieces of land that they had received for their loyalty

 -Charles stayed out of war—did not have to depend on the nobles

 -strengthened by a smooth running bureaucracy

 -Charles XII (r. 1697 to 1718)-revived military tradition

 -won land from Peter the Great

 -then invaded Russia (stupid)

 -defeated at Poltava in 1709

 -Swedish Empire dismantled-neighbors invaded

 -signed treaties and lost land 1719-1721

 -nobles reasserted authority during Charles XII’s absences

 -ran the government

 -forced successor Queen Ulrika to accept a constitution that gave the Riksdag (legislative assembly) control

 -nobility ended up with the same role as the English Gentry

*Poland*

 -chaos and disunity

 -Poland no longer existed as a state by the late 18th Century

 -result of dominance of old landlord aristocracy—blocked all attempts at centralized government

 -kings raised armies and fought, but upon return could not exercise power over the nobles

 -Polish kings were elected from an assembly of nobles

 -had to agree not to interfere with independence of lords who were growing rich from serf labor

 -Poland looked like a feudal kingdom with power in local hands

**Stability and Restraint in Arts**

 -Classicism-attempted to recapture the values and strict forms favored by Greece and Rome

 -aimed for grandiose effects (like Baroque)

 -achieved them through restraint (unlike Baroque)

 -rise in classical style echoed trend toward stability—age of striving and unrest coming to an end

*Poussin*

 -Nicolas Poussin (1594-1665)

 -French, spent his career in Rome

 -muted colors, restrained figures, serene settings

 -men and women in togas and classical buildings

*The Dutch Style*

 -major influences in the United Provinces—Republicanism and Protestantism influenced painters

 -Reformed (Calvinists) Church frowned on religious art which reduced the demand for it

 -any religious art reflected personal faith

 -no court meant that patrons of art were sober merchants—more interested in dignified portraits then ornate displays—resulted in the calm restraint of Rembrandt

*Rembrandt (1606-1669)*

 -human character, emotion and self-revelation

 -subjects presented without elaboration of idealization

 -painted changes in his own face over a lifetime

 -when he died in 1669-serentity, calm, and elegance typified European painting

Classicism and Drama

 -new plays followed Greek/Roman structure

 -Classical unities—place-no change of location

 -time—24 hour period

 -action-simple plot

*Corneille*

 -dominated by French theater

 -master piece-Le Cid (1636)

 -some criticism for not strictly following the three unities

 -very successful

**Social Patterns and Popular Culture**

 -tensions were easing at all levels

**Population Trends**

 -due to poor nutrition, later marrying, and plague, war, and famine Europe’s population did not grow

**Social Status**

 -3 indicators of social status—wealth, education, and family background

 -wealth—important to merchants

 -education—important to professionals

 -family background—important to nobility

 -focus began to shift

 -wealth became a more general sign of status

 -titles-more highly prized

 -mobility was more possibly

*Contradictions in Status of Women*

 -women still subordinate in the legal system

 -some successful scientists, writers, businesswomen

 -involved in husband’s businesses

**Mobility and Crime**

*The Peasants Plight*

 -taxes were rising fast

 -food prices were stabilizing so peasant incomes were flat

 -landlords began making more demands on peasants—seigniorial reaction

 -raised rents

 -squeezed money out of the land

 -if they moved to towns, they were poorly paid

 -army was diseased and ill fed

*Crime and Punishment*

 -for many crime was only alternative to starvation

 -many streets were unsafe at night

 -law enforcement was spotty

 -in England-constables

 -defendants had few rights

 -torture was common

 -execution

 -women did not have the right to start a case