Renaissance and Age of Discovery Notes

Middle Ages and Renaissance Unit

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**Population Catastrophes**

**Demographic Decline**

*Population Losses*

-decline in the population between 1300 and 1500

-by 1450 Europe had one half to one third the population of 1300

-population did not recover until the end of the 1400s

*Famine and Hunger*

-famine-general food scarcities

-swept northern Europe in 1315, 1316, and 1317

-people ate reserves of grain and seed crops

-reasons:

-too many people living on the land

-no fertilizer, power tools, transport

-infertile soil

-malnutrition raised death rate from other issues

**Plague**

-aka the Black Death

-plague is endemic (always around) once in a while it flares up

-middle of the 1300s-spread along the caravan routes and arrived at ports on the Black Sea—spread through Europe

*Nature of the Disease*

-disease spreads from rodents (mostly house rats) to humans via fleas

-symptoms—chills, high fever, headache, and vomiting

-swollen lymph nodes and blood clotting under skin

-can be spread from human to human through coughs and sneezes

-almost always fatal

-killed all-young, old, rich poor,

-nobody knew source or how it spread

*Pandemic*

-pandemic-universal disease

-revisited Europe over and over again

**Economic Depression and Recovery**

**Agricultural Specialization**

-agriculture started to specialize—people grew one thing and traded it for anything else they needed

-improved diets

*Impact on the Peasantry*

-labor shortage—peasants could demand higher wages

-could break the bonds of serfdom (move)

-in England, landowners tried to re-impose serfdom

-1351 Parliament passed the Statute of Laborers—fixed prices and wages where they were in 1347 (the year before the plague)

-during the 1400s, serfdom gradually disappeared in England

-elsewhere in Europe, serfdom was more severely re-imposed after the plague

*Agricultural Specialization*

-sheep raising grew in England—expelled the peasants who moved to towns

-enclosure movement

-other places specialized—stabilized prices

-benefited the soil, reduced the risk of famine, provided more food

*Gentry*

-brought prosperity to land owing nobility and middle class

-gentry-country middle class

-money invested by middle class city people

**Protectionism**

-wages and prices increased

-some kingdoms unsuccessfully attempted to control their economies

*Gilds on the Defensive*

-competition grew-traders tried to protect themselves—created restricted markets and established monopolies

*The Hanseatic League*

-formed in the late 13th Century in Northern Europe as a defensive association

-by the early 14th Century it had imposed a monopoly on the cities in the Baltic and North Sea

-excluded foreigners from Baltic trade

-expelled members who broke trade agreements

-had its own treasury and fleet

-policed waters of the Baltic Sea and supervised trading

-eventually lost control due to competition from the Dutch and other traders

**Technological Advances**

-attempts to make workers more efficient were more productive for the economy than price controls

*Metallurgy*

-developments in mining enabled deeper mines—more minerals out

-silver became more available-used to make money

-more money moving around stimulated the economy

-coal and iron were also mined

*Firearms and Weapons*

-weapons changed during the Middle Ages

-cross bow-could penetrate armor

-long bow-could be shot rapidly, light accurate,

-armor had to become more elaborate and protective

-gunpowder and cannon invented

*Mechanical Clocks*

-invented in 1360 by Henry DeVick

-regular ringing of bells in town brought regularity to life

*Printing*

-more literate people and demand for records increased the demand for a cheap way to print documents

-paper (from China) decreased the price of printing—cheaper than parchment

-needed a cheaper/faster way to write

-Johannes Gutenberg—created a way to make a printing press that was cheap and workable—moveable type

-Bible printed in 1455

*Information Revolution*

-printing press resulted in more books and cheaper books

-spread knowledge and new ideas

Middle Ages

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The Standard of Living

-those who survived the plague, the standard of living increased

-economy grew in the fifteenth century

Reduced Life Expectancy

-average life expectancy was 30 years old in the fifteenth century

-most victims of the plague, other diseases and famine were young

-between ½ and 1/3 of babies never reached the age of 15

-child death was a common occurrence

-plague took a great toll on young adults—if they survived the first wave, they had a good chance of surviving the other waves of plague

-death toll of those in child bearing years slowed the demographic recovery

Female Survival

-women were better able to resist and recover from the plague and other diseases then men—became a much larger part of the population

-women found employment in urban centers—limited to household servants and unskilled labor

-women did not move into leadership roles—even women’s gilds were forced to elect male officers

Misogyny and the Debate over Women’s Nature

-historians argue that the fact that there were more women in Europe led to witch hunts of the sixteenth century

-the Church offered 2 images for women—Eve (led Adam astray) and Mary (virgin)—neither fit women’s lives

-Christine de Pisan—wrote and translated work to make a living after being widowed

-The Book of the City of Ladies—pointed to all the heroic women in history

-examples of superior qualities—virtue, self-sacrifice, wisdom, leadership

Knowledge of the Human Body

-modest advances made in medicine

-eyeglasses for reading perfected in the fourteenth century

-the Church prohibited dissection of the human body—medical knowledge did not advance beyond Arabic and Greek advances

-medical teacher at the University of Bologna wrote a book about human anatomy

-advanced knowledge of diagnose of illness

-knowledge of cures did not advance much

-surgery done by barbers with sharp knives or leeches

Housing and Diets

-revitalized economy improved people’s housing, diet, and dress

-brick and tile meant buildings were large and more stable

-nobility built houses with large windows instead of defensive walls

-before the plague, all land had to be devoted to growing cereal products (wheat, rye, etc.) even if the land was not good for it

-after the plague, Europeans could devote land to growing other crops or to raising animals

-result—improved diet-more milk, cheese, meat, fruit, and oil

Courtesy and Dress

-changes in the way people lived brought about more polite behavior

-gilds instructed people how to behave

-forks replaced fingers for eating

-dress for the upper class became more grand

-laws regulated who could wear fine clothes—shows that grand clothing not limited to the upper class

Middle Ages Assignment 2

The Hundred Years War

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**Popular Unrest**

-14th Century and 15th Century lots of unrest by lower classes against rich

*Rural Revolts*

-1381-English Peasant Revolt—peasants revolted against landlord policies and government policies

-peasants were angry about the Statute of Laborers (1351)-attempt to re-impose serfdom

-pull tax-tax on each member of the house—burdened poor more than rich

-workers in cities supported the peasants

-young king Richard II met with peasants and made promises to them—as the meeting was happening, landlords reorganized their armies and crushed the revolts

-Richard did not protect peasants and he went back on promises

-peasant revolts near Paris called the Jacqerie also occurred as well as revolts in Germany, Sweden, and elsewhere

**Urban Revolts**

-causes of conflict—wages and taxes

-1378-Ciompi uprising at Florence

-wool industry employed many—after the plague, unemployment went up

-the poorest workers (the Ciompi) revolted

-for a time they were given concessions, but by 1382 the great families regained control

**The Seeds of Discontent**

-after the Black Death, peasants were better able to bargain for lower rents and higher wages

-people who recently made financial gains resented taxes and revolted

-rich wanted to keep old rights and not give poor new rights

-peasants and workers felt their improving social position was being threatened

-Christian beliefs supported peasant beliefs

**Challenges to the Governments of Europe**

-lots of war in the 1300s and 1400s

-100 Years War

-governments were complicated power sharing systems

**Roots of Political Unrest**

*Dynastic Instability*

-dynasties, dependent on a male heir suffered instability

-all over those in power were not direct male heirs of those reigning in the 1300s—most had to fight for their positions

-War of the Roses—England

*Changes in Warfare*

-better trained armies needed

-wars lasted longer

-firearms—cost of war increased

-government relied on mercenaries—better trained and more reliable

*Seeking Revenge*

-rents were a traditional revenue stream for government—falling in the late Middle Ages

-taxes became more important as a source of revenue

*The Nobility and Factional Politics*

-Nobility became unstable in the late Middle Ages

-most born into it

-did not have to pay most taxes

-could not be tortured

-had hunting privlideges

-saw themselves as aids to the king and partners in government

-1350-economic instability—wealth in land

-declining rents and expensive labor

-formed factions and fought with eachother

**England, France and the 100 Years War**

-war of attrition

-fought on and off between England and France

*Causes*

-1.French succession to the crown

-last Capetian king died without a male heir in 1328—closest was Edward III of England (son of Phillip IV’s daughter Isabella)

-Parliament of Paris (the supreme court of France) prevent Edward III from taking the throne with a ruling that discovered that Salian Franks did not allow a women to transmit or inherit a claim to the throne

-Philip of Valois became king

-at first Edward III accepted it

-2.Conflict over Flanders (more important than French throne)

-Flanders was a cloth making region that depended on England for wool

-1302 English supported rebels revolted against their count (a vassal of the French king)

-they were most independent until 1328 when Philip VI restored the count forcefully and ordered the arrest of all English merchants in Flanders

-Edward III cut off wool exports to Flanders—resulted in unemployment

-the Flemish revolted again and kicked out the count

-they persuaded Edward III to try to get the French crown because he would then control Flanders

-3. Status of Aquitaine and Ponthieu

-Philip VI was harassing the borders and declared Edward III forfeit his fiefs in 1337

-pushed Edward III to support the Flemish

-economic maneuvers made things worse

-French pirates interfered with trade

-England set up its own weaving industry because of the taxes imposed on wool exports by Edward III

**The Tides of Battle**

-war was divided into 3 periods

*First Period 1338 to 1360*

-England won a major naval battle at Sluys—ensured England control the English Channel and that the fighting would be in France

-England took Calais in a bloody battle in 1347

-plague interrupted war until 1356-English victories

-exhaustion and plague led to the Peace of Bretigny in 1360

-England got Calais and an enlarged Aquitaine

-Edward renounced his claim to the French crown

*Second Period 1369 to 1415*

-1369 French king Charles V reopened the war

-strategy was to avoid big battles and wear down the English

-by 1380-English were nearly out of France

-stalemate lasted from 1380 to 1415

-villages plundered, people terrorized

*Third Period 1415-1453*

-Henry V of England invaded France and defeated the army at Agincourt—English longbow men shot and killed nights in full armor

-Treaty of Troyes in 1420—total French capitulation

-King Charles VI declared this son the Dauphin

-future Charles VII illegitimate and name Henry his successor and give him rule over France as far south as the Loire River

-Henry got Charles’ daughter Catherine in marriage—their son was the next king of France

-the Dauphine could not accept the terms and attacked the English

-the English laid siege to Orleans—a city that would have given them control of the whole Loire Valley

*Joan of Arc*

-Joan of Arc was convinced angels were ordering her to save France—she was given command of an army

-1429—marched to Orleans and forced the English to end the siege

-escorted the Dauphine to Reims (the historic coronation city of France)—restored his legitimacy

-the Burgundians (allies of the English) captured her in 1430 and sold her to the English

-the English gave her to a church court which tried her for heresy and witchcraft

-she was burned at the steak in Rouen in 1431

-French started to see their safety tied to the Valios Monarchy and the expulsion of the English—tied turned against the English

-by 1453 only Calais belonged to the English

-England was no longer a continental power

**The Effects of the Hundred Years War**

-stimulated development and manufacture of firearms

-established that infantry was superior to knights

-introduced war of attrition—devastated the countryside

*English Government*

-expense of fighting forced English kings to request more taxes—had to give Parliament a larger political role

-tradition that Parliament could grant/refuse new taxes had already been established

-House of Commons gained the right to introduce all new tax legislation

-Parliament formed a committee to audit all tax records and supervise payments

-House of Commons could impeach royal officials—established principle that royal officials were responsible to Parliament as well as the king

-Parliament had been strengthened at the expense of royal power

*French Government*

-need for money in France resulted in more royal power at the expense of the Estates General

-in 1343 Philip VI established a monopoly over the sale of salt—fixed cost and amount a family could buy

-tax on salt (called the gabelle) a major part of the French budget until 1789

-the king had relied on the Estates General which made it difficult to centralize power

-Charles VII obtained the right to impose national taxes (the taille) from which nobles and clergy were exempt without consent of the Estates General

-France was served by a professional army—the first since the fall of Rome

*The War of the Roses*

-after the death of Edward III in 1377 England was in turmoil

-son of Henry V and Catherine of France—Henry VI suffered from insanity which led to a civil war over succession

-Lancastrians and Yorkists claimed the throne

-English nobles aligned themselves on each side

-Lancaster’s symbol was a red rose

-York’s symbol was a white rose

-war lasted 35 years

-decimated the nobility

-Lancastrian Henry VII Tudor defeated Richard III at Bosworth Field in 1485

-Henry VII took the throne and then married Elizabeth of York to try to heel the country

-Henry’s reign was peaceful and stable

*Burgundy*

-France also experienced conflicts between nobles

-the Armagnacs snd the Burgunians competed

-Armagnacs wanted to pursue the war with England

-Burgunians wanted peace

-Burgundians caused problems for the French monarchy

-king John II of France gave the huge Duchy of Burgundy to his younger son, Phillip the Bold in 1363—Philip and his successors enlarged their possessions

-became patrons of arts and literature

-attempted to create another kingdom between France and the Holy Roman Empire—would have undermined the French monarchy

-threat gone after the last Duke—Charles the Bold was killed in 1477

-his daughter, Mary, could not hold her lands together—came under control of the French monarchy

*The English and French States*

England-

-emerged from the war more consolidated because they lost their continental possessions

-homogeneous in language

-national identity

-wool industry became more profitable

-ready for expansion beyond seas and national pride

France-

-French king was left without any rivals for the throne

-had a permanent army and a tax system

-no clear restrictions on power

-economy recovered quickly

-French king seen as a patron of the people

Both-

-still retained some feudal system—nobles and church retained privilege

-had their own courts

-king had emerged as dominant force

**The States of Italy**

-free cities and communes existed in central and Northern Italy

-Holy Roman Empire claimed sovereignty over areas north of Rome

-Papacy governed area around Rome

-new conditions worked against the survival of smaller communes—replaced by regional states dominated by one city

*Milan*

-ruled by Gian Galeazzo Viscounti (r. 1378-1402)

-tried to enlarge his family’s holdings in the Po Valley

-attacked, bought, and forced himself on many cities

-kept his enemies-the Florentines and the Venetians separate

-secured an appointment from the emperor as imperial vicar in 1380 and a hereditary duke in 1395 (one step closer to a royal title)

-revised the laws of Milan—enabled him to raise loads of money in taxes

-became a patron of learning and the arts

-seemed poised to become king of Italy—died unexpectedly in 1402—2 minor sons could not hold on to the land

*Florence*

-principle banking center of Europe by the mid-1300s

-produced luxury goods-silk, textile, fine leather, silver and gold

-the florin—gold coin was the international currency

-governed by a series of councils (unstable)-members came from leading families

-Medici banking family gained control in 1434

-controlled who was eligible for government positions

-Cosimo de Medici ruled the city

-support from middle and lower classes because of favorable tax policies

-secured peace for Florence

-started a family tradition of patronizing the arts (their legacy)

-Lorenzo the Magnificent (r. 1469-1492)

-Cosimo’s grandson

-strengthened the family’s control over the city

-lavish support for the arts

*Venice*

-independent for centuries

-large empire in Northern Italy—large army and navy

-dominated trade from Asia-black pepper and cloves (very expensive)

-wealthiest citizens controlled the government

-oligarchy of 150 families—passed down position from generation to generation

-the doge, head of government, was elected for life (old men were chosen to increase turnover)

-politically stable

-navy manufacturing done at a site called the Arsenal—employed 5% of the adults in Venice

-Venice was a meeting place for all and a tourist spot for travelers to the Holy Land

-by the mid 1400’s coin of Venice, the ducat, was replacing the florin as the international currency

-promoted literature and the arts

-in the early 1400’s, Venice began to expand

*Papal States*

-popes worked to control central Italy—difficult because they were in Avingnon, France

-many peopled defied papal authority

-disorders discouraged popes from returning to Rome—cost money to pacify the lands

-Papacy returned to Rome in 1378—Pope Martin V (r. 1417-1431)—was finally able to pacify central Italy

*Kingdom of Naples and Sicily*

-factions competed for power

-1435 the king of Aragon, Alfonso V the Magnanimous reunited Sicily and southern Italy

-Naples became a center for art and literature

*Balance of Power*

-city states clashed over territory and trade

-Peace of Lodi in 1454 ended a war between Milan, Florence, and Venice

-Cosimo de Medici tried to make peace permanent by creating an alliance between Milan, Naples, and Florence on one side and Venice and the Papal States on the other—balance kept until 1494

-early appearance of diplomatic idea of balance of power

Middle Ages Assignment #3

The Papacy

Pg. 295 to 300

**The Papacy and the Church**

-Papal administration continued to expand along with the power of monarchs

-popes exploited their spiritual powers to raise money (needed to stay involved in European affairs)

-monastic orders were too corrupt to bring the church back to its spiritual mission

**The Papacy**

*Boniface VIII*

-the Papal curia and the College of Cardinals knew the Papacy was in trouble—tried to remedy the situation by electing a hermit as pope—Celestine V in 1294

-wanted him to act as a pious figure head and allow them to continue their activities

-Celestine, concerned about his immortal soul after he saw the corruption, resigned in five months

-his successor Boniface VIII (r. 1294-1303)-rumored he rigged a speaking tube into the papal sleeping chamber and as the voice of God convinced Celestine to resign

*Clash with Philip IV of France*

-lords wanted the right to tax the clergy in their realms

-both Philip IV of France and Edward I of England got money from the clergy by asking for it for specific projects—not exactly a tax, but they always got it

-1296 a papal bull (pope’s letter)-Clericis laicos-Boniface forbade any clergy from making payments without the pope’s permission—would have given the pope a say in royal finances that no king could tolerate

-English ignored the order

-Philip IV of France-forbade all exports of coin from the realm to Rome, Boniface issued another bull condemning Philip

-Philip called a meeting of the Estates General in 1302 (the first meeting)- exaggerated Boniface’s insults to the French king and revived the rumors about Celestine

-Boniface felt his personal honor and authority were threatened—issued another bull—Unam Sanctam—Philip must submit to his authority or risk damnation of his immortal soul

-Philip accused the pope of many crimes and demanded his arrest and trial at a general church council—sent his army to Rome

-broke into the papal palace at Anagni and arrested the pope in 1303

-citizens of Anagni recused the pope a few months later

*Origin of the Avignon Papacy*

-Boniface’s successors capitulated to the French king and revoked Unam Sanctam

-a Frenchman, Clement V was elected pope in 1305—Philip’s victory complete

-Clement settled in Avignon (French speaking city in German territory) instead of going to Rome

-Clement appointed French cardinals and remained in Avignon—popes lived there for 68 years—in the shadow of the French monarchy

-meanwhile, in Rome, revenue from papal estates fell into the hands of nobility

-nobles became hostile to French popes—made their return harder

*Papal Corruption*

-Popes had to finance their extravagant living and extensive bureaucracy from other sources

-sold bishoprics—simony

-extracted payments for the first year a bishop held an office

-imposed tithes on the clergy

-sold clergy and lay people dispensations from canon law

-divorces or penance could be purchased—sold by Dominicans and Franciscans who wandered throughout Europe

*Monastic Orders*

-in the past, monastic orders had rescued a papacy that went astray

-in the late 1300s and 1400s, monastic orders contributed to the Church’s image

-Dominicans—implicated with the Inquisition—cost the trust of the laity

-both Dominicans and Franciscans became wealthy

-fight developed within the Franciscans, the pope backed those who favored large monasteries and involvement in Church politics

**Lay Religious Observance**

-laity, despite the pope and corruption, remained committed to the Christian religion, their parish churches, and individual salvation

*Beguines and Beghars*

-pious groups formed semi-monastic groups

-Beguines-pious women and Beghards were male counterparts-popular in northern Europe

-did not join orders or take vows, but lived pious lives

-cared for the sick, spun yarn, cared for bodies of the dead

-regarded with suspicion by the Church who wanted them to join the established orders

*Parish Guilds and Religious Practice*

-married laypeople created social and religious guilds in their churches

-celebrated saint’s feasts, maintained the church, build chapels, provided candles, preformed religious plays

-new emphasis on purgatory encouraged the growth of guilds

-guild members prayed for the dead to get them to heaven

-new emphasis on transubstantiation and requirement that Christians take communion at least once a year focused more attention on the liturgical practice

-to educate and focus the laity the Church set aside a special day—Corpus Christi Day which became a focus in parishes

*Anti-Semitism*

-many Corpus Christi Day celebrations showed Jews dishonoring the Communion wafer

-anti-Semitism in Europe increased in the thirteenth century

-Church required Jews to wear the Star of David on their clothing to show their religion

-Jewish people’s participation in money lending made the nobles and urban Christians suspicious of them (Christians were forbidden from making money by lending money)

-hostility lead to pogroms throughout Europe

-massacre of Jews in London in 1264

-Edward I and Philip IV were able to expel Jews from their countries without public condemnation

*Individual Spiritualism*

-emphasis on the Eucharist and encouragement of spiritual exercises led people to look for spiritual satisfaction

-people attempted to live only on the Communion wafer, whipped themselves, fasted, wore hair shirts, and other extreme actions

-some became saints

**Learning and Literature**

-new developments in learning and literature brought new trends in scholasticism

-Franciscans influenced philosophy

-laid foundations for scientific thinking

**Philosophy**

*St. Bonaventure (1221-1274)*

-leading member of the Franciscan order

-attempted to prove God’s existence through seeing God in the creations on earth

-became a leading mystic

*English Scholastics*

-began to investigate the problems of natural laws

-Roger Bacon (1214-1294)

-William of Ockham (ca. 1285-ca. 1349)

-both were attracted to Aristotle’s logic of empirical observation

-considered the pioneers of western scientific writing—experimental science

-Ockham pointed out Aquinas’s limitations

-felt that the parts of Christian faith that could not be proved should be left to faith

-thought observation could be applied to nature

-Ockham’s razor-“what can be explained on fewer principles is explained needlessly by more” (Keep it simple stupid-KISS)

*Medieval Science*

-Bacon and Ockham’s followers took their thinking to what is considered the beginning of scientific thinking

-Nicholas of Oresme (1320-1382) observed the planets and argued that movement of planets could better be explained if the earth was also moving (accepted view of the day was that it was stationary)

**Dante**

-more literature was written in the vernacular language (the language people speak)

-except in English—still dominated by French speakers

-*Comedy* by Dante Alighieri is the most famous work of the era

-born in Florence in 1265

-1302-Dante was exiled from Florence—spent the rest of his life wandering from city to city

*The Divine Comedy*

-composed from 1313 to 1321

-divine was added after his death

-poem divides the poet’s journey through hell, purgatory and heaven

-reflects the cultural issues that challenged people of the day—relations between reason and faith, nature and grace, human power and the divine will

Middle Ages Unit

pg. 357 to 363

**The State of Christendom**

-Church sought a peaceful, unified Christian faith lead by Rome

-1300’s and 1400’s—Church was troubled

*The Avignon Exile*

-1305-cardinals elected a French pope—Clement V

-moved to Avignon in 1309 because of political problems in the Papal States

-his successors stayed in Avignon claiming that the turmoil in Central Italy made it unsafe to return to Rome

-Avignon was a French speaking city, but it was in the Holy Roman Empire

-expanded Papal bureaucracy, but being in Avignon hurt the prestige of the Pope

*Fiscal Crisis*

-controlling the Papal States cost more money than then produced

-forced the Church to exploit it ecclesiastical powers for financial gains

-candidates for ecclesiastical office had to pay a special tax

-claimed income from vacant offices and sold appointments

-sold dispensations and indulgences

-increased the Papal treasury—bad results for the Church

-bishops and cardinals pass off cost to lower clergy who could barely live off their income

-rulers did not like the flow of money to Avignon

-moral authority and supervision of bishops falling apart

*The Great Schism*

-1377 Pope Gregory XI returned to Rome and then died

-Romans demanded an Italian pope

-College of Cardinals elected Pope Urban VI—a compromise candidate meant to satisfy both French and Italian interests

-Urban angered the French bishops by limiting their privileges

-threatened to pack the College of Cardinals with this own appointments

-a majority of cardinals declared the election invalid because it occurred under duress—named a new pope who returned to Avignon

-The Great Schism (1378-14170—2 (later 3) popes fought over control of the Church

-princes all over Europe took sides

-popes needed more money to keep up their court and defeat their rivals

-each pope excommunicated the others and all this followers

*The Conciliar Movement*

-conciliarists believed a general council of church officials should rule the Church (not the pope/college of cardinals)

-wanted the Church to have a new constitution

-would have reduced the pope’s role to that of a limited monarch

-need to reform abuses attracted people to the movement

*Pisa and Constance*

-1409-Council of Pisa—called by the cardinals of Rome and Avignon

-deposed both popes and elected a new one-show of strength of the cardinals

-left the Church with 3 popes all who wanted power

-Council of Constance—1414-1418

-400 Church officials

-greatest international gathering of the Middle Ages

-delegates voted as nations (curbed the power of the Italians who were nearly half the attendees)

-deposed the popes of Avignon and Pisa and convinced the Roman pope to resign

-elected a Roman cardinal who became Martin V—united the Church

-delegates confirmed the general council was supreme within the Church and decided to call them periodically

**The Revival of the Papacy**

-council made little headway in reform—benefited from the system—lower clergy were not well represented

-papacy soon reclaimed position as head of the church

-Council of Basil-1431-1449

-ended the councilor movement

-deposed the pope because he did not agree with them—elected another (Felix V)

-caused another Schism

-problem solved when Felix died

-Council was then disbanded

-ended all efforts to give supreme authority to councils

*Territorial Independence*

-powerful princes started to exert control over churches in their territory

-limited the Papal power in their territory

*The Revival of Rome*

-Pope Martin V wanted Rome to be a capital worthy of a pope

-adopted literary and artistic ideas of the Renaissance

-huge rebuilding program—included building a new St. Peters

-military campaigns established the papacy as a major Italian power

-more focused on Italy than the rest of Europe

**Styles of Piety**

-new forms of religious practice began to appear—people began to believe it was up to each individual to seek the favor of God

*Lay Mysticism and Piety*

-mysticism—personal sense of the presence and love of God

-began to move out of monasteries to the lay people

-lay people could join the Franciscans or Dominicans without joining the monastery--Confraternities

-translations of the Bible began to appear—the Church disapproved and there was very limited circulation

*Female Piety*

-more female saints appeared—ordinary people

-Catherine of Siena

-women lived religious lives outside of convents—due to preference or poverty

-Church disapproved, but the movement was too big to stop

*The Mystics*

-Dominican Meister Eckhart preached that lay people should try to find a “divine spark” and that God is too great for Dogma

*Brethren of the Common Life*

-Mystics stressed the need for emotional commitment to God

-Gerhard Groote of Holland died and his followers founded the Brethren of the Common Life

-founded schools

-believed in internal relationships—no acts of piety (fasting, pilgrimages, etc.) needed

-influenced later reforms like Rotterdam and Luther

*Features of Lay Piety*

-stressed simplicity—no need for pomp and splendor

-rules for fasts, indulgences, pardons etc. meaningless

**Movements of Doctrinal Reform**

-efforts to reform the Church led to attacks on church

-attacks gained support because the Church refused to change

*Wycliffe*

-John Wycliffe taught at Oxford

-argued church had become too remote from the people—wanted doctrine simplified

-more reliance on Bible, less power to priests

-translate the Bible into English

-Political reasons for views—England and France at war when papacy moved to Avignon he did not want English churches to pay Peter’s Pence (annual tax to the Pope)

-argued scripture alone declared the will of God

-questioned the dogma of transubstantiation

-denied the authority of the pope

-argued that the true church was one of the predestined who God would save and were therefore in a state of grace

-only those could rule others

-bishops and pope did not have grace

-felt responsibility for reform rested with the Princes—Pope only had authority princes allowed

*The Lollards*

-many of Wycliffe’s views were declared heretical –forced to leave Oxford but not executed

-his followers called the Lollards became an underground movement

-1428 the Church dug up Wycliffe, burned his remains and threw the body in a rive

*Hus*

-Jan Hus-Bohemian priest-admired Wycliffe

-argued priests were not holy and privileged

-argued all should be able to consume the wine (not just the priests)

-1415—summoned to defend views before a church council at Constance

-he was promised safety, but was condemned and handed over to secular authorities to be executed

*The Hussites*

-new leader Jan Zizka took up the movement and led an army against the king of Bohemia

-movement continued the Hussites were permitted to operate their own church-Utraquist Church

-no changes made in the Church

Renaissance Unit

Read pg. 338 to mid-pg. 343

**The New Learning**

-new efforts to teach speaking and writing skills to the lay population

**The Founding of Humanism**

-Italians started to believe focus should return to the classics—Latin and Greek

-intellectual movement known as humanism came to mean classical scholariship

-required the ability to read and understand the writings of the ancient world

-tried to enrich religious scholarship

*Petrarch*

-lawyer and cleric who wrote poetry, letters, and scholarly articles

-concerned that nobody around him provided an example of virtuous behavior he could respect—felt he and to look to the ancients and had to understand their language

*Boccaccio*

-collected short stories—*The Decameron*

-frank treatment of sex and ordinary characters

-later became concerned with teaching moral values and supported Petrarch—shift to morality

*The Spread of Humanism*

-return to the classics caught on in Italy

-writing and speaking skills became important at every court

-efforts to study and imitate classics changed art, literature, politics and social values

-ancient writings were collected and preserved

*Civic Humanism*

-humanists stressed that participation in public affairs is needed for human development

-Petrarch debated whether people should cut themselves off from the world or try to improve the world through active life—left no clear answer

-humanists argued Republican government was the best form—educated citizens needed to use their wisdom for the good of all

**Humanism in the 15th Century**

-Pope Nicholas V (1447-1455) founded a library at the Vatican to store ancient manuscripts (before Jesus Christ)

-more secular themes appeared in literature

*Education*

-humanist ideas turned into practical curriculum by Guarino da Verona and Vittorino de Feltre from Northern Italy

-started a co-ed school that taught classics and social graces

-widely imitated

-it became a measure of superiority to be able to quote Virgil and other ancient authors

*New Standards of Behavior*

-more people began to patronize arts and letters—seen as more important than physical strength

-more elegant and sophisticated manners became the norm

*Humanism Triumphant*

-by the 1500s humanism was sweeping most of Europe

-invention of printing made texts more available

-new schools and universities were founded

-all courts included artists and writers

-a new movement Neoplatonism emphasized spiritual values that were important to a contemplative life

**The Florentine Neoplatonists**

-more interest in Greek in addition to Roman ideas—renewed exploration of grand ideals

-“New Followers of Plato”

*Ficino*

-a patron of the Medici family

-believed-the entire universe is arranged in a hierarchy of excellence—God at the summit

-each person has a natural appetite to achieve personal perfection

**The Heritage of the New Learning**

-revived the Greeks and Romans

-new ways to study ancient world—coins, inscriptions, literature

-studied history to provide moral examples—not illustrate God’s blessings (like they did in the Middle Ages)

-curriculum that was developed spread across Europe—helped to preserve a cultural unity in the West

Renaissance

mid-pg. 343 to end of pg. 351

**Art and Artists of the Italian Renaissance**

-First appeared in Florence

-already famous for art

-newly wealthy citizens ready to patronize the arts

-had a tradition of excellence in creating fine goods—silk and gold

**Three Friends**

-united to apply humanists lessons to art

-wanted to bring glory of Rome back to life

*Masaccio*

-painter—emphasis on nature, 3D human bodies, and perspective

*Donatello*

-sculptor-3D figures-focus on beauty of the body

-David

Brunelleschi

-architect—built the largest dome in Europe since antiquity

-new creativity—break with the Medieval past

*New Creativity*

-more artists all over Italy built on achievements of Donatello, Masaccio, and Brunelleschi

-more portraits of contemporaries, illustrations of Roman and Greek myths—less traditional religious art

**The High Renaissance**

-early 15th Century

-Leonardo, Raphael, Michelangelo, and Titian

*Leonardo (1452-1519)*

-true Renaissance Man-experimental

-Mono Lisa, Last Supper

*Raphael (1483-1520)*

-used perspective and ancient styles

-School of Athens—Plato has Leonardo’s face

-may be saying that the artists are the crowning glory of the Renaissance

Michelangelo (1475-1564)

-artist, poet, architect, and sculptor

-The Creation of Man—Adam shown at the moment of creation

-humans shown as powerful

*Titian (1482-1576)*

-Venice

-most sought after portraitist

**Status and Perception**

*Art as Craft*

-artists treated as tradesmen—members of guilds

-Renaissance began to change their status

*Humanism and the Change in Status*

-revival of antiquity resulted in a change of status

-recognition that the most vivid creations of the ancient world were the visual arts

-humanists interested in personal fame, no longer spiritual matters like in the Middle Ages

*The New Patrons*

-moral people had to combine the contemplative with an active life—3rd humanist idea

-princes competed through artists and poets that they patronized

-famous artists insured immortality

-transformed the status of artists

-the Medici family of Florence became most famous

-soon Popes began to patronize the artists—Sistine Chapel by Michelangelo

Renaissance Assignment #3

mid-pg. 351 to mid-pg. 355 and pg. 366 to mid-pg. 374

**The Culture of the North**

-Northern Europe did not have large cities that allowed humanism to grow like in Italy

-less reminders of classical heritage in the north

-later emergence of humanism and literate laity

**Chivalry and Decay**

-in war, the knight was becoming less important than the bowman

-noble classes still pretended knightly virtues were important to deciding issues in war and at court

*Bravery and Display*

-showed skills in tournaments (instead of battle)

-dressed super fancy

-important to defend women

*The Cult of Decay*

-many people were fascinated with death—artistic representations of dancing with skeletons—Danse Macabre (Dance of Death)

-response to the plague—Church failed to respond

*Devils and Witches*

-people were fascinated with the devil

-witch trials

-1486-inquisitors authorized to prosecute witches published Malleus Maleficarum (Hammer of Witches)—handbook for prosecuting suspected witches

-women most frequent victims

*Relics*

-growing fascination with relics—things/body parts left by saints

-popularity of pilgrimages also grew

**Literature, Art and Music**

*Literature*

-fascination with the everyday in literature—Geoffrey Chaucer-*Canterbury Tales* written in the 1390s

-tales of pilgrims on their way to St. Thomas Becket’s tomb

*Art*

-oil painting invented in the Netherlands

-Jan Van Eyck—focus on details

-Albrecht Dürer-German

-engravings

-lived off what he sold—did not have a patron

-became a successful entrepreneur—made different engravings for different markets

*Developments in Music*

-started in churches—spread to the courts and the wealthy

-musical notation became standardized

-instruments became more diverse and improved

**Piety and Dissent**

-different ideas about how a person can achieve salvation began to circulate

-Roman Catholic Church could not refute or silence them

**Doctrine and Reform**

Two Traditions

-Christians all face the question—how can sinful people achieve salvation

-in the 1500s the answer was through the church—sacraments and with the grace of God

-priest was a necessary intermediary

-another idea—St. Augustine—people can be saved through their faith alone

-the two ideas co-existed for centuries

-the Church did not provide exact definitions in many areas of doctrine

-the papacy had become less inclusive—by 1500 stressed the institutional route more than the personal route to salvation

The Quest for Reform

-lay people demanded a way to express their piety in a more personal way—Church practices meant little to them

-lay religious groups were popular in cities—private worship and charity

-the Brotherhood of the Eleven Thousand Virgins—Germany

-Church leaders tried to suppress them

Savonarola

-friar in Florence who wanted to banish irreligion and materialism

-massive bonfire-cosmetics, light literature, and other things

-attempts at reform brought attention from the papacy—saw him as a threat to its authority

-Church denounced him—arrested in 1498 and executed him

Reform in Spain

-Church leaders gave little encouragement to reforms

-in Spain, efforts were made to end abuses and encourage religious behavior

-led by Queen Isabella and Cardinal Ximenes de Cisneros (leader of the Spanish church)

**Causes of Discontent**

-papacy was still struggling to assert religious authority

Secular Interests

-popes increasingly acted like princes—diplomacy and military action

-Julius II (r. 1503-1513) called the Warrior Pope

-elaborate court developed in Rome

-some popes used spiritual powers to raise money for secular activities

-ecclesiastical offices were bought and sold

-ignorance and lack or morals of monastic clergy bothered people

-common perception that priests, monks, and nuns were profiting from their positions

Anticlericalism

-hostility to the clergy

-calls for reform were ignored everywhere outside Spain

**Popular Religion**

The Spread of Ideas

-itinerant preachers roamed some regions in Europe attracting huge crowds

-urged direct communication between the believer and God

-gatherings throughout the year brought villagers together—religious

The Veillee

-evening gatherings around the fire—the whole village

-favorite activity was listening to storytellers

-news was shared of religious traditions

-traveling preachers often were more educated and better trained than local priests

The Role of the Priest

-response of the Church was to insist that priests were better educated

The Impact of Printing

-the printing press with moveable type was invented in the mid-1400s-Johannes Gutenberg

-spread reading material to many more people

-new ideas spread with unprecedented speed

Printing and Religion

-translations of the Bible brought it to ordinary people

-religious books were the most popular titles

-the Church tried to control the number of presses

**Piety and Protest in Literature and Art**

Literature

-French humanist-Francois Rabelais openly ridiculed clergy and morality of his day

-broadsides became a form of protest-usually anonymous

Piety in Art

-religious ideas in Northern Art as well

-paintings of Hieronymus Bosch showed fears of the devil

-explored the darker side of faith

-people showed concern for their spiritual values and their dissatisfaction with the church

**Christian Humanism**

-ideas of Humanism popular in the north

-added a religious dimension to humanism—early Christian literature

The Northern Humanists

-looked to early Christian literature to shed light on the currant religious teachings

-helped to create an atmosphere of more serious criticism of the Church

-used methods of humanism to better explain Jesus’s teachings and provide a guide to piety and morality

More

-Sir Thomas More (1478 to 1535)—lawyer and statesman

-wrote *Utopia*—describes and ideal society

-condemns poverty, war, intolerance, and other evils

-asked whether a learned person should withdraw from the world or participate in the affairs of state—More chose to be involved

-well designed institutions were the answer to human weakness

-member of Parliament in 1504—rose high in government

-gave his life for being loyal to the pope after Henry VIII rejected papal authority

-beheaded for treason

Erasmus

-Dutchman devoted himself to classical studies

-wandered through Europe writing and visiting friends

-dominated the intellectual world

-well known for *The Praise of Folly* (1509)-pokes fun at humankind

-satirical attack against monks, the pope, meaningless ceremonies, and lapses of the true Christian spirit

The Philosophy of Christ

-Erasmus believed that the life of Jesus should be models for Christian piety and morality

-felt that church ceremonies served as substitutes for real spiritual concerns

-believed the Church lost sight of its original mission

-prepared a new edition to the Greek text of the New Testament to replace and correct errors in the Latin Vulgate (the standard version)

-led efforts to reform the church from within—did not reject the traditional authority of the Church

-did help build the movement that Luther started

The New European Monarchies

Pg. 396 to 405

**Expansion at Home**

-Big changes occurred in Europe to allow Europeans to take over the globe

-causes were political, economic, and demographic

**Population Increase**

-between 1340s and 1460s, massive population loss in Europe

-between the 1470s and 1620-a 50% increase

-cities expanded

-farmland reoccupied

*Consequences of Increase*

-higher food prices-outpaced rising prices in other areas

-first wave of enclosers in England-fenced off coming tilling and grazing land

-wool in increased demand

-by 1600, 1/8 of England’s arable land had been enclosed

-those who lost land moved to the cities

**Economic Growth**

-volume of trade increased

-shipbuilding, cloth making in England, sheep farms in Spain, linen making in Germany, silk in Northern Italy, printing, gun making, and glass making all important and expanding

-glassmaking led to an increased use of windows which allowed houses to be divided into many rooms which allowed for privacy for the first time

The Growth of Banking

-those who invested in the growing trade became very rich

-for centuries it had been dominated by the Italians

-by the 16th Century, other nations began having success

-most successful-Johannes Fugger from Augsburg who started as a weaver

-financed Emperor Charles V quest for Holy Roman Emperor

-great banks were often allied with monarchs

-bankers and merchants benefited from the growing power of central government

-rulers encouraged businesses because they wanted more money from customs and taxes

-leading entrepreneurs were given special privileges

-until the late 16thCentury German and Italian bankers controlled Europe’s finances—problems when monarchs went bankrupt

*New Kinds of Business*

-guild system expanded to include new trades

-structures of merchant enterprises more elaborate—a business large then the man who owned it

-it had an identity, legal status, permanence, and profits that were not the same as those of its members

-major economic change

*Inflation*

-surest sign of economic growth was the slow inflation

-began around 1500 after 150 years of stagnate and falling prices

-produced angry protests by those who believed that bread has a just price and anything over that was the baker exploiting the people

-small inflation is a sign that demand is rising

-boosted profits

-reduced debt—amount borrowed was worth less and less each year

*Silver Imports*

-imported in huge amounts by Spain from the New World

-made money more available

-passed from Spain to German and Italian merchants—financed the Spanish wars and controlled American trade

-main reason for the end of the shortage of precious metals in Europe which had been a problem for centuries

-by 1650 holdings of gold increased by 1/5 and silver holdings had tripled

-money circulated more freely which allowed investors to invest more widely including overseas ventures

*The Commercial Revolution*

-Europeans developed new mechanisms for organizing large scale economic activity

-standardized book keeping

-letters of credit allowed transfer of funds long distances

-more effective means of forming partnerships allowed major investments that could insure against loss

-government supported new ventures and financial community

*Capitalism*

-refers to the outlook and behavior of people as they make, buy, and sell stuff

-the accumulation of capital (wealth) for its own sake—requires risk and reinvesting what one earns to enlarge profits

-those who undertook long distance trade had many capitalist traits:

-took great risks

-prepared to wait months/years to make large financial gains

-bankers prepared to lend money even though might not get it back

-put earnings back into businesses to make them larger

-religious prohibitions on charging interests decreased

-materialist ambitions more acceptable

-Shakespeare’s *Merchant of Venice* (1590) attacked values of capitalism-had no impact on the way people behaved

**Social Change**

*Unequal Impacts in the Countryside*

-landowners, food producers, artisans, and merchants benefited most from rising populations-could amass large fortunes

-tenants who could produce more than they ate could do well—rents did not keep up with food prices

-wages of ordinary laborers lagged—by the early 1600s purchasing power was half what it was in the 1400s

-most dramatically in Eastern Europe where serfdom had reappeared

-in Western Europe landless peasants restored to begging or lived in towns and turned to crime

-peasant uprisings common in France—directed at tax collectors, food suppliers, and nobles

*Relief of Distress*

-poor relief was inconsistent-government did not know what to do

-English Poor Law of 1601—provided work for the poor

-start of government creating institutions that offered basic welfare benefits

-traditional source of poor relief was the monastery

-lost influence because of the Reformation

-government, not the church, seen as responsible

-workhouses were established by the English Poor Laws

-conditions were poor

-provided work, food, shelter

-hospitals, often staffed by nuns, provided shelter/relief for women and children—Foundling Hospitals

-relief intuitions were few and far between

-women without land became vagrants or prostitutes

*Hazards of Life in Towns*

-controlled by criminals

-plagues more serious

-famine more disastrous

New Opportunities

-opportunity for employment—skilled and unskilled

-construction, services

-economic expansion allowed upper class families to win money and titles which allowed them to establish aristocratic dynasties

-bought land from the church or in the New World

-by 1620 new aristocracy dominated Europe

*Daily Life*

-books were more available and affordable-more literacy

-money allowed for more widespread use of household utensils which transformed table manners

-house building and dividing houses into rooms

-more money spent on art and furniture

-more privacy

-bedroom made a special place

**Expansion Overseas**  
 -early explorers focused on the coast of Africa

**The Portuguese**

*Henry the Navigator*

-in Portugal seafaring was necessary to the economy

-in an effort to find better land for agriculture, they looked to the Canary Islands

-Henry organized the effort

-1415 led a crusade to capture the port of Ceuta from Muslims

-profit (rumors of gold in Africa), religion, and curiosity drove him

-patronized sailors, map makers, astronomers, shipbuilders, and instrument makers

-goal was contact with the Africans

-alternate route to India and the Far East

-avoid the Ottoman Empire dominating the Mediterranean Sea

-open trade in ivory, gold, and silks

*To India and Beyond*

-1499 Bartholomew Dias returned to Portugal after rounding the Cape of Good Hope

-the way to India seemed open

-word came of Columbus reaching India by sailing west

-to avoid conflict, Spain and Portugal signed the Treaty of Tordesillas-1494

-gave Portugal possession of all land east of a line 300 miles west of the Azores Island and Spain everything west of that line

-Portugal kept the only practical route to India and Brazil

-1496-Vasco De Gama took a Portuguese fleet across the Indian Ocean

-Arabs dominated the area and wanted to keep the Portuguese out, but eventually the Portuguese took over the trade routes

-key to success-naval power-Portugal put cannon on their ships

-improved sails increased speed and mobility

-deployed ships in squadrons not individually

-by 1573-Portugese trading posts extended all the way to India and the Spice Islands

The Portuguese Empire

-depended on sea power

-not an overseas empire—only Brazil

-had a string of forts

-minimum contact with natives—maintained a good relationship

-profited in the 1400s

-slave trade

-imported luxuries from the East

-Portuguese success started competition for empire and overseas expansion

-gave Europeans dominance over the globe for centuries

**The Spaniards**

-empire founded on conquest and colonization

*Columbus*

-believed Asia was 3,000 miles west of the Canary Islands

-sought support from Portugal—they refused

-gained backing of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain

-sailed in 1492—reached the Bahamas in 33 days

-sure he was in Asia

-sailed 3 more times

-started a tradition of violence against native people that characterized European conquest of the New World

*The Limits of Westward Voyages*

-Magellan circumnavigated the globe in 1522-ended hopes of a quick route to Asia

-1529-Spain renounced all attempts to trade with the Spice Islands and concentrated on the Americas

The Conquistador

-Spain reconquered its land from the Moors in 1492—lots of soldiers with experience and nothing to do

-many were younger sons of noble families-Spanish law only allowed the oldest to inherit

-adventure overseas appealed to them-became conquistadors

-Hernando Cortes-1519-landed in Mexico to conquer the Aztecs

-2 years later-complete victory

-used horses-new to the Aztecs

-manipulated Aztec belief-they thought he was invincible

-then conquered the Mayans

-Francisco Pizzaro-conquered the Incas in Peru

-by 1550 almost all of Central and South America was in Spanish hands

New Monarchies

mid-pg. 405 to mid-pg. 407

**The First Colonial Empires**

-same pattern of political administration that Spain set up in Europe

-representatives of the throne, viceroys, were sent to administer each territory and impose centralized control

-advised by the local audiencia—a council that acted as a court of law

-ultimate authority remained in Spain

-growth of the empire did not happen until women arrived—marriage to natives was strongly discouraged

-labor of natives exploited-slaves on farms and silver mines

-native culture and traditions were suppressed

-in Europe, Spanish colonies were envied because of their mineral wealth

-1545—major veins of silver discovered—enriched Spain and much of Europe

*Perilous Life of Settlers*

-life at sea was uncomfortable, overcrowded, had inadequate or rotting food, diseases, storms, poor navigation and enemy ships

-less than 2/3 of those who set out reached the destination

-arrived in unfamiliar territory, with hostile natives, dealt with famine and illness

Aims of the Colonists

-hidalgos—Spanish minor nobles—commanded most of Spain’s early missions

-attracted by adventure, conquest, opportunity to command a military mission, and hope of making a fortune

-clergy-attracted by the opportunity to spread Christianity

-government officials-wanted to advance faster at home

-traders-money

*Finding Ordinary Settlers*

-increased population and inability to survive at home drove many to emigrate to the New World

-used prisoners to populate colonies

-indentured servants—offered land for those who were willing to work

-allowed religious minorities to leave for the New World

-more men than women traveled—imbalance of the sexes

*Exploitation of the Settlers and Natives*

-people were kidnapped to work on ships—became settlers

-indigenous populations suffered the most

-between 25% and 90% died—mostly in Mexico, mostly from disease

-despite exploitation, not enough settlers

The Commerce in Slaves

-slavery virtually non-existent among Europeans since 1500

-ships visited the West Coast of Africa where they purchased slaves from African traders who had captured or purchased slaves from the interior of Africa

-slaves transported to the new world under horrific conditions

-fewer than ½ survived the crossing

-their labor enabled Europeans (in the New World and Europe) to get very rich

-would have died off if not for the steady stream of new slaves

Long Term Effects

-colonies built huge profitable cities

-trade routes tied the world together for the first time

-European culture started to dominate the world

-Columbian Exchange—exchange of people, ideas, microbes, plants, and animals between the Old and New Worlds

-Europeans saw themselves as teaching and civilizing the world

The New Monarchies

Read pg. 410 - pg. 417

*Valois France*

- Unlike England – lacked a well formed organization for government

- Nobles and aristocrats--independent – own courts and organization

- France was big--took a long time to travel across the realm

- The royal family gave large tracts of land to relatives to rule – often became more difficult to deal with the nobles

- By 1469 – crown had the ability to control possessions

*Royal Administration*

- Administration center of government was the royal council in Paris

- Greatest court of law was the Parlement of Paris 🡪 remained judicial, unlike Parliament in England

- Parlement was recognition of strength and demand for local autonomy

- Roman law – monarch issued decrees – Parlement had to approve to take effect -king had more power than in England (Common Law)

*Estates and Finance*

- Estates--Representative assemblies

- Had to approve taxation and other royal policies

- Needed for support of king’s income and his army

- Estates General never had prestige of Parliament in England – did not function as a vital part of government

- French kings had more independence in area of finances

- Supplemented income with:

- Sales tax – aide

- Hearth tax – taille

- Salt tax – gabelle

- After 1451-no consent form of local authority needed

- King had to negotiate the exact rate with provincial estates--had to remain reasonable

*The Standing Army*

- French king had one; England king did not

- Troops were more than half Royal expenses

- Due to rising costs of gunpowder/guns – only a central government could afford a standing army

- Troops were under Royal control – always a threat of force to expand Royal power

*Louis XI (1461 – 1481)*

- France just emerged from 100 years’ war

- Royal authority generally ignored

- English troops had just left, but the Duke of Burgundy became a threat in the East

*Extending Control*

- 1460 Duke of Burgundy one of most powerful lords in west Europe- ruled a large area of Low Countries to Switzerland

- Capital – Dijon was a major cultural and political center

- 1474 – Louis XI put together a coalition against Charles the Bold – Duke of Burgundy

- Had been at war for 7 years

- 1477 – Charles was killed in battle

- Louis took Burgundy for himself

- Charles’ daughter Mary took the Low Countries--ended up as part of HRE – her grandson was Charles V

-Louis extended control south and west-inherited Anjou, Maine, and Provence provinces

*The Invasion of Italy*

-Louis XI’s son-Charles VIII was only 13 when he became king (r. 1483-1498)-determined to expand his power

-invaded Italy in 1494-struggle with the Hapsburgs for control of Italy lasted 65 years

-ended in defeat for the French

-gave the nobles something to do

-gave Charles VIII and his heirs an opportunity to consolidate royal power

*Increasing Revenues*

-after Charles VIII France’s financial and administrative machinery grew

-needed money for the Italian wars-borrowed heavily

-bankers sometimes shaped France’s financial policy

-the crown made efforts to increase royal revenue

-financial needs of the monarchy always outstripped people’s ability to pay

-most taxes (not the gabelle and the taille) had to be paid by the peasants who were the least able

-sold offices-administration, parlements, and branches of bureaucracy

-offices came with tax exempt status and sometimes a title of nobility

-by the end of the 1500s-provided 1/12 of crown’s income

-following rulers adopted a similar strategy

-promoted social mobility

-created dynasties of office holders

-created new administrative class

-expanded nobility

*Control of the Church*

-Francis gained incredible power over the Church

-used power he won in Italy to persuade the pope to let him appoint all of France’s bishops and abbots

-income still went to the Vatican

-government controlled the Church

-crown could use patronage to reward servants or raise money

-did not need to break with Rome (like Henry VIII)

*The Advance of Centralization*

-1520s-major reorganization of government by Francis I

-legalized the sale of offices

-formed a small inner circle that acted as the chief executive body for France

-went against parlements and claimed the right to declare a law if administrative bodies were delaying it—lit de justice

-Estates General did not meet between 1484 and 1560

-by the end of Francis’s reign, royal power was stronger than ever

-signs of disunity existed

-Calvinism caused religious disunity and social unrest

-Italian wars ended with France’s defeat

-by the end of Henry II’s reign the monarchy had lost everything

**United Spain**

-mid 15th Century-Iberian Peninsula divided into 3 kingdoms

-Portugal-Looked to the sea

-Castile-richest due to sheep farming

-countryside dominated by powerful nobles

-last to still be fighting the Muslims

-Aragon-divided into 3 parts-Catalonia-heart of the kingdom

-Barcelona-the commercial center

-Valencia-farming and fishing region

-October 1469-Isabella, the future queen of Castile married Ferdinand future king of Sicily and heir to the throne of Aragon

-Castilian nobles opposed the marriage-did not want a strong monarchy

-waged a 10 year civil war

-Ferdinand and Isabella emerged victorious—ruled over a new kingdom of Spain

*Ferdinand and Isabella*

-assumed the throne of Castile in 1474 and Aragon in 1479

-did not attempt to create a monolithic state

-Aragon-a federation of territories administrated by viceroys

-allowed local customs to remain

-each province had a representative assembly-Cortes

-tradition of government by consent--subject’s rights were strong

-Castile-Ferdinand and Isabella determined to crush all opposition

-restored order in countryside which had been destroyed by the civil war crushed power of nobles

-Cortes of Castile (assembly of urban representatives) helped—wanted order because it helps trade

-by 1490s Castile was under control

*Centralization of Power*

-Ferdinand and Isabella reduced the number of nobles an the royal council

-ability, not social status determined appointments

-hidalgos-lesser aristocrats became important in government

-income cut, but found jobs serving the crown

-centralized authority in Spain and in the colonies

-military had been under control of aristocrats-Ferdinand and Isabella overcame independence of the military by 1500

*Independence of the Church*

-Ferdinand and Isabella weakened Spanish bishops and abbots

-when they defeated the Muslims in 1492, the pope gave them the right to make ecclesiastical appointments in the newly won territory and the new world

-Ferdinand and Isabella’s successor, Charles I-the monarchy got complete control over church appointments

-Spain was more independent of Rome than any Catholic state

*Royal Administration*

-taxes could be raised without the consent of the Cortes or anyone else

-corregidor-chief executive and judicial officer in region

-monarchy supervised the justice system directly—heard cases once a week

-all laws came from the throne (the Roman System)

-monarchs could override decisions of local courts run by nobles

-within a few decades law was organized into a uniform code—landmark of a stable state

*The Increase in Revenues*

-Ferdinand and Isabella did more to establish royal power than any other monarch

-finances improved-takeover of military and growing bureaucracy—sales tax became a mainstay of royal income

*Religious Zeal*

-after the civil wars ended in 1479, Ferdinand and Isabella worked to drive the Muslims out of Spain

-centralized power

-kept the nobles occupied

-war was an interest for all rulers

-stimulated the country’s religious fervor

-promoted enthusiasm for rulers

-once the Muslim stronghold of Granada capitulated in 1492, Ferdinand and Isabella drove the Jews out-were given four months to leave-included some of Spain’s most prominent and important citizens

*The Inquisition*

-obtained permission from the pope in 1478 to conduct their own inquisition

-attempted to root out converted Jews (Conversos) and former Muslims (Moriscos) who were suspected of practicing their own beliefs in secret

-those who would not convert to Catholicism were expelled from Spain

-1609-Moriscos also expelled

-persecution helped to foster religious unity and enhanced political centralization

*Military and Diplomatic Achievements*

-Isabella died in 1504-Ferdiand focused on foreign affairs for the next ten years

-took control over the border with France

-worried about France’s invasion of Italy—entered a war with Italy

-reorganized Spain’s army and made it one of the most effective in Europe—dominated Italy

-finest diplomatic service in the 16th Century-established permanent embassies in Rome, Vienna, London, Brussels, and with the Habsburgs

-by the time he dies (1516) Spain was an international power

**Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor**

-Ferdinand and Isabella married their children to Europe’s leading families

-Joanna married Archduke Philip of Austria-their son was heir to the Spanish throne and the Hapsburg dukedom

*The Revolt of the Communes*

-Charles arrived in Spain in 1517-spoke no Castilian

-gave government positions to Flemish men

-while in Spain he was elected emperor of the Holy Roman Empire

-enhanced his prestige

-intensified fears that he would become an absolute rule

-Charles left for Germany in 1520-revolts began to break out

-those revolting had no clear aims-wanted to roll back royal authority

-at first supported by the nobles, but then they started to attack the privileged in society—nobles turned against them

*Imperial Ambitions*

-Charles made his administration all Spanish-clam returned

-attention of Spain turned to imperial missions and opposition to the Ottoman Turks

-conquest of Mexico was the largest extension of royal power during Charles V’s reign

-as Holy Roman Emperor, Charles ruled almost all of continental Europe west of Poland except France

-his real power was limited, but he was almost always at war defending his territory

-Spain thought the wars were irrelevant to them

*Royal Government*

-wars and crises kept Charles away from Spain

-his representatives enlarged the bureaucracy and system of councils started by Ferdinand and Isabella

-by the 1520’s-

-2 types of councils

-department of government-finance, war, Inquisition

-department of territory ruled-Aragon, Castile, Italy, and the Indies

-head was the Council of State-advisory group made up of leading officials from lower councils

-all councils reported to the king and his chief ministers-they ran the country in the king’s absences

-Castile became the heart of the kingdom

-a viceroy ran the administration in each major area-reported to the king

*Control through Bureaucracy*

-corruption and slow communication were problems

-Spanish administration was detailed and able to run a vast empire

*The Financial Toll of War*

-Spain had to pay a growing share of the cost of the Hapsburg wars

-Spaniards resented it-so much wealth from South America went to war cost

-Castile assumed the brunt of the payments-Aragon did not the hostility led to a civil war

*New World Trade*

-Charles’ finances were saved by silver from America

-had to mortgage his treasure to pay for the war

-all ships to/from American went in and out of Seville—prevented the rest of the nation from benefiting from the silver

-silver trade came to be dominated by German and Italian financiers

-1557-Charles’ successor Phillip II had to declare bankruptcy

-Span went bankrupt 7 times over 125 years

The New Monarchies

Pg. 417-424

**The Splintered States**

-centralization was not as easy east of France

*The Holy Roman Empire*

-weak institutions prevented the emergence of a strong central government

-members of the Hapsburg family had been elected to the imperial throne since the 13th Century

-lacked the authority to stop the fragmentation of the Holy Roman Empire

-were princes in name only (except in the Southwest)

-many virtually independent politically and officially subordinate to the emperor

*Local Independence*

-most princes were interested mostly in increasing their power at the expense of their subjects

-cities were fiercely independent-the emperor could not get his hands on their wealth

-the emperor controlled the Diet-3 assemblies

-representatives of the cities

-the princes

-the seven electors who chose each new emperor

-princes used the Diet to strengthen their position against cities and lessor nobility

-by the 1500s, princes had centralized their power, but their land area was much smaller

*Attempts at Centralization*

-1495-the emperor created a tribunal to settle disputes among local powers

-ended the lawlessness

-used Roman law to advantage of the princes, not the emperor

-Charles could not centralize authority because

-religious splintering due to Reformation

-commitments in Spain and Italy

*Power and Decline in Hungary*

-dominate in Eastern Europe in the late 15th Century

-ruled by King Matthias Corvinus (1458-1490)

-like other monarchs of the day

-restrained nobles

-expanded and centralized administration

-increased taxes

-established a standing army

-expanded his territory-gained Bohemia and lands from Germany and Austria

-made Vienna his capital-1485

-after Matthias died, royal power collapsed

-his successor Ladislas II wanted the Hapsburgs to recognize his right to rule-gave up German and Austrian lands and married his children to Hapsburgs

-nobles of Hungary re-asserted their position

-refused the king financial support—Ladislas had to disband his standing army

-after a peasant revolt against repression, nobles re-imposed serfdom (1514)

-backed leaders who supported Constantinople—became beneficiaries of Ottoman conquests

*The Fragmentation of Poland*

-royal power began to decline in the 1490s

-king was forced to rely on lessor nobles to help him against greater nobles

-1496-strengthened the power of the lower nobility against townsmen and peasants

-peasants became virtual serfs-could not buy land or move freely

-nobles then united against the king

-1505 the national Diet (made up of only nobles) was the supreme body of the land

-established serfdom officially

-no law could be passes without the Diet’s consent

-crown’s authority was limited

-1500’s in Poland-great cultural and humanist renaissance-Copernicus

-monarchy was losing influence-could not maintain a standing army

-Sigismund II’s (r. 1548-1572)-Poland was the largest in Europe

-his death ended the Jagellon Dynasty which had ruled for centuries

-Diet made sure they controlled the election for a new king-aristocracy dominate

*Aristocracies*

-aristocracies in the east shared the organizational abilities that monarchs did in the west

-where nobles dominated, countries lost ground in international affairs

*The Ottoman Empire*

-only Eastern European state with a strong central government into the 16th Century

-Sultan, from Constantinople, held massive power over the Eastern Mediterranean and North Africa

-lost power to the Hapsburgs in the 18th Century

-1566-Suleiman II died

-had brought the Ottoman Empire to its largest size ever

-controlled the Balkans with victory at Mohacs in 1526

-laid siege to Vienna in 1529

-his successors had scandals and lost military discipline

-remained a threat to Europe

*Republics in Italy*

-developed a unique political structure in the 15th Century

-five major states-Naples, Papal States, Milan, Florence, and Venice

-had a balance that lasted until the 1490s

-1494-Milan abandoned the tradition of solving problems with other states

-asked Charles VIII of France to protect it against Florence and Naples

-began the Italian Wars

-showed that Italy could not resist the force that the new monarchies could bear

*The Italian Wars*

-Charles VIII’s invasion led to the end of the Medici control of Florence in 1494 and a new Florentine Republic

-1512-Medici regained power with the help of Ferdinand-Hapsburgs set them up as dukes of Tuscany

-Hapsburgs gained control of much of Italy in the wars 1559

-Venice and Tuscany-Medici

-Papal states were independent-expanded in central Italy

-small states could not survive competition with large centralized power

-by the mid-16th Century, Italy’s prominence was fading

The New Monarchies

Assignment 6

Pg. 424-426 and Excerpts from *The Prince*

**The New Statecraft**

-Italian states had intense competition with each other

-came up with new ways of dealing with foreign policy

-during the Italian Wars, the new foreign policy ideas spread all over Europe

-countries who wanted to play an important role in international affairs that did not conform were at a disadvantage

-Machiavelli, an Italian, suggested new ways of understanding the politics and diplomacy

**New International Business**

-Italians invented the resident ambassador

-before, ambassadors were sent to other countries only for specific reasons—arrange an alliance, declare war, deliver a message, etc.

-after the sixteenth century, all the important countries maintained representatives in every major capital or court all the time

-kept his home country informed of latest developments

-protected his country’s interests

*The New Diplomacy*

-as countries established embassies, they became more organized and procedures became more standardized

-by 1550 the system of the new diplomacy was visible—another sign of the growing power of central governments

-Italian Wars were a Europe wide crisis—allowed the new diplomacy to take hold because all the countries realized that it was in everyone’s interest to not l et one country dominate the rest (later this idea is called the balance of power)

**Machiavelli**

-during the Italian wars, political watchers looked to explain the aggressiveness of rulers and the collapse of Italian city states

-stopped using arguments about divine will or contractual law—working government became the goal

-Niccolo Machiavelli had the most disturbing assessment

-diplomat from Florence

-exiled when Medici took over Florence in 1512

-analyzed how power was won, lost, and exercised

-wrote *The Prince*

-The Prince is about how states work and how they impact their subjects

-wrote and analyzed power—showed how it worked

-describes what a leader needs to do to win and keep complete control over his subjects—how religion and law should be used to govern

-Religion—for molding unity and contentment

-respect for law—for building the ruler’s reputation as a fair minded ruler

-outlines how to deal with insurrections and other problems

-fear and respect are the basis for authority

-must be careful not to relax control over troublemakers or their image

-also wrote The Discourses

-developed a theory of every government moving from tyranny to democracy and back again

-argued that healthy government can be preserved by the active participation of all citizens

-suggested that the state is the force that keeps people civilized

-testimony to the importance of effective government