The New European Monarchies

Topic 1-Exploration

Assignment 1-Read pg. 396 to mid-pg. 405, consider these questions:

1. What were some of the results of the population increase in Europe between 1470 and 1620?
2. How did business practices change in Europe by the end of the 16c?
3. What new problems were created by the rapid growth of trade in the 16c?
4. What are the basic characteristics of capitalism as an economic system?
5. How did capitalism disrupt society in the Old World and in the New World?
6. Did the prosperity of the age extend to all segments of society?
7. How did European society change in the 16c and early 17c as a result of rapid economic growth?
8. Why did the Europeans have a long attraction to the Far East?
9. What motivated the Europeans to embark on overseas explorations by the 15c?
10. Why were overseas voyages possible by the end of the 15c?
11. Trace the origins and development of Portuguese exploration and expansion.  What relationship did it have to Italian commercial activities?  Why were the Portuguese so successful?
12. Why didn't the Chinese merchants continue to dominate the vast Afro-Asian trade network of the 15c?
13. How did Spain come to acquire an overseas empire?

Assignment 2-Eurpean Exploration and Discovery Document Packet

Assignment 3-mid-pg. 405 to mid-pg. 407, consider these questions:

1. What was the *encomienda* system?  How did it work?
2. How did this new Spanish Empire created in the Americas continue the traditions of the older *Reconquista*?  How did they organize their vast empire?
3. Describe the various social classes that emerged in colonial Spanish America?
4. What role did Bartolomé de Las Casas play in colonial Spanish America?
5. What were the results for Europe, the Americas, and Africa of the "Columbian Exchange"?
6. Compare and contrast how the Spanish and Portuguese exploited their respective overseas empires. [include motives, the economic impact on each country, and their relations with the native populations]
7. Identify the impacts of European expansion on both the conquerors and those that they conquered.

Topic 2-The New Monarchies

Assignment 4-Read pg. 410 - pg. 417, consider these questions:

1. How was the French government structure and legal system different from England in the 15c?
2. How did Louis XI increase French royal authority and political prestige?
3. Why was the issue of taxes a constant problem for the French monarchy?  How did the French kings attempt to resolve this issue?
4. What methods were used by Francis I in the 16c to further centralize royal authority?
5. What were the obstacles to Spanish unification in the late 15c?
6. How did Ferdinand and Isabella centralize royal authority in Spain?
7. What role did religion play in strengthening the power of the Spanish monarchy?
8. Why are Henry VII of England, Louis XII of France, and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain called the "new monarchs?"
9. Identify some of the political and economic problems created by Charles V as he assumed the position of Holy Roman Emperor as well as king of Spain.
10. How did Charles V attempt to resolve these problems?
11. How successful was he?  What was the legacy that Charles V bequeathed to future Spanish rulers?

Assignment 5-Read pg. 417 to mid-pg. 424, Consider these questions:

1. How was the Holy Roman Empire in the 15c structured?  How was the Emperor chosen?
2. What was the biggest political problem of the Holy Roman Empire?
3. What was the relationship between the kinds and the nobility in Hungary?    in Poland?
4. Why did serfdom appear in many Eastern European nations/territories in the 14c and early 15c?
5. Why did the Ottoman Empire become weaker by the end of the 16c?  What role did it continue to play in Europe?
6. Why was the political peace in Italy broken at the end of the 15c?
7. What was the image that the rest of Europe had of Florence and Venice?  What was the reality?
8. Which European states invaded Italy at the end of the 15c?  What were the consequences for Italy of those invasions?  Who lost?  Who benefited?

Assignment 6-Read mid-pg. 424 to pg. 426 AND Excerpts from Machiavelli’s *The Prince*. Consider these questions:

1. What were the general characteristics of the merchant-oligarchies of northern Italy during the Renaissance?
2. The Italian city-states tried to pressure their independence through balance-of-power diplomacy.  How did this diplomatic strategy work in 15c Italy?  What were the drawbacks of this system?
3. How was the Kingdom of Naples different from these northern Renaissance states?
4. Why did Machiavelli write *The Prince*?
5. What was Machiavelli's view of human nature?  How did it influence his political thinking?
6. What was the goal of government and leadership according to Machiavelli?
7. How was Machiavelli's advice to princes a break from the teachings of medieval and moral philosophers?
8. Based on *The Prince*, what is more important--to be loved or to be feared?  Explain your answer.
9. How was *The Prince* a reflection of the political milieu {atmosphere} of the times?  Is it of use to politicians today?  Defend your position.

Topic 3-The Wars of Religion

Assignment 7-Read pg. 430 to mid-pg. 435 AND Phillip II and Spain’s Economy (handout). Consider these questions:

1. How did Elizabeth I deal with the religious issue in England when she became queen?
2. Why did Elizabeth I put Mary Stuart under house arrest for so many years?  What was she afraid of?
3. What role did Sir Francis Drake and the "Sea Dogs" play in the growing tensions between England and Spain?
4. Regarding Queen Elizabeth I's "Armada" speech:
      - How does she appeal to her subjects by describing herself as both a woman
        and a king?  Why was it necessary for her to take this approach?
      - Who and what are the enemies of Elizabeth and England in this speech?
      - How does the speech draw on English nationalism without making it a
        religious issue?  Why would she play down religious tensions?
5. Why did Philip II take upon himself the leadership of the Catholic Counter-Reformation?  Why was Spain ideally suited to be the instrument of Philip's ambitions?
6. What was the general state of political and religious affairs in Europe in the first years of Philip II's reign?  What conflict existed between religious and national loyalties?
7. Why did Philip II send the *Armada Católica*, the Spanish Armada, against Elizabeth I in 1588?  What were the results of this move for Spain?  for England?
8. What were the political, economic, and religious issues that entered into the revolt of the Netherlands?  How did this revolt merge with the international political and religious struggles in Europe at the time?
9. Why did Spain decline as a major European power during the reign of Philip III?  What role did the Catholic Church especially play in this decline?

Assignment 8-mid-pg. 435 to top of pg. 444; pg. 485 - pg. 487

1. Analyze the validity of this statement:  *The Thirty Years' War was in part a German religious war and in part a German civil war fought over constitutional issues in the Holy Roman Empire.*
2. How did European rivalries and ambitions become linked to the conflict within Germany in the late 16c and early 17c?
3. Create a CHART that briefly identify each stage of the Thirty Years' War -->  What were the key issues? -- The results of each phase? -- The winners? -- The losers?
4. What were the social, political, economic, and religious reasons behind the uniqueness of the United Provinces in Europe?
5. How was the small area of the United Provinces able to defend itself against Spain?  What explains its rapid economic and cultural success?
6. Why was Sweden able to rise from a second-rate power to a position of dominance in the Baltic during the 17c?
7. Identify the major provisions of the Treaty of Westphalia in the following areas by creating another CHART:  the religious settlement, territorial changes, and political/diplomatic changes.
8. How did the Peace of Westphalia mark the advent in international law of the modern system of independent sovereign states?
9. Why have some historians labeled the Thirty Years' War the "last of the religious wars", while others have called it the "first modern war"?  Which is the more accurate assessment?  Why?
10. What was the military revolution which resulted from the Thirty Years' War?  What effect did it have on warfare in the 16c and 17c?
11. What were some of the population trends and changes that occurred in Europe during the 17c?  How do you explain these population patterns/
12. How was the 17c society organized?  What were the possibilities for social mobility among various social groups?
13. Why did the peasants experience increased economic and social difficulties at the end of the 16c?
14. How was traditional village life changing in the 17c?  What were some of the forces of that change?
15. What were some of the characteristics of urban life in the 17c?
16. What was the *Malleus Maleficarum*?  How was it used during the witch craze?
17. Describe the typical "profile" of an accused witch.
18. Why was this profiled individual especially targeted?
19. What was the theological view of women in the 16c and 17c in Europe?
20. What was the importance of social and economic conditions in explaining the witchcraft hysteria?
21. Why did this hysteria subside substantially by the end of the 17c and early 18c?

The New European Monarchies

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Assignment 1

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

Assignment 2—Documents

New Monarchies

Assignment 3

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

Assignment 4

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

Assignment 5

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

The New Monarchies

Assignment 7

Pg. 430 to 435

**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 to 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)

The New Monarchies

Assignment 8

Pg. 435-444

Pg. 485-487

**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

**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

**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 persecution 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