

Week 12

Chapter 15 (p.486-523)
The Age of Religious Wars and European Expansion
Politics, Religion, and War
Discovery, Reconnaissance, and Expansion
Later Explorers
Changing Attitudes
Literature and Art

Germany and the Reformation: Religion and Politics

- Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (1519 – 1556)
- Francis I of France (1515 – 1547)
- Habsburg – Valois Wars (1521 – 1544)
 - Pope Clement VII (1523 – 1534) sides with Francis I
- Suleiman the Magnificent (1520 – 1566)
- Germany's fragmented political power
- Peace of Augsburg (1555)
 - Division of Christianity acknowledged

The Rise of the Habsburg Dynasty

1. In 1477 the marriage of Maximilian I of the House of Habsburg and Mary of Burgundy united the Austrian Empire with Burgundy and the Netherlands, making the Habsburgs the strongest ruling family in the Holy Roman (German) Empire.
2. The Habsburg Charles V (1500–1558) inherited Spain, and Spanish possessions in Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia, in addition to the lands mentioned above.
3. In 1519 Charles was elected Holy Roman Emperor. He believed that it was his duty to maintain the unity of Christendom.
4. Many German princes converted to Lutheranism because it allowed them to seize Church property.
5. Charles V focused his attention elsewhere, and he needed the help of Protestant princes—for example, to fight off the Turkish attack on Vienna in 1529.
6. Between 1521 and 1555 Charles V fought a series of wars with France over Burgundy. The French supported Lutheran princes within Germany against Charles.
7. In the Peace of Augsburg (1555) Charles accepted the religious status quo in Germany.

Map 13.1: The Empire of Charles V



The Spread of the Protestant Reformation

- Lutheranism in Scandinavia
 - Disintegration of Denmark, Norway, Sweden union
 - Development of Lutheran national churches
- The Zwinglian Reformation
 - Swiss Confederation
 - Ulrich Zwingli (1484 – 1531)
 - Unrest in Zurich
 - Seeks alliance with German reformers
 - Swiss Civil War

The Radical Reformation: The Anabaptists

- Church was a voluntary association of believers
- Adult baptism
- Practices
- Separation of Church and State
- Swiss Brethren
- Anabaptists persecuted
- Menno Simons (1496 – 1561)
 - Separation from the World
 - Mennonites

Anabaptists

- Not every “protestant” who was unhappy with Rome was thrilled with the big three leaders: Luther, Zwingli, Calvin
- Like other reform movements this one had left and right wings on a spectrum. Half a loaf or the whole thing. Separatists like the Anabaptists are from the left or more radical wing of the reformation. Catholic far right, than Luther, still conservative, than Zwingli and Calvin pretty liberal, then separatist groups like the Anabaptists.
- A big part of the protestant movement was reading the Bible yourself--bound to get a lot of different interpretations. Problem crops up when each person or group thinks theirs is the only interpretation



The Reformation in England

- Henry VIII (1509 – 1547)
- Catherine of Aragón (First Wife)
- Henry seeks to dissolve marriage
- Anne Boleyn (Second Wife)
 - Elizabeth I
- Act of Supremacy (1534)
- Thomas Cramner, Archbishop of Canterbury
- Edward VI (1547 – 1553)
- Mary I, “Bloody Mary” (1553 – 1558)
 - Intends to restore Catholicism to England
 - Alliance with Spain

Henry VIII, His Wife, and His Children



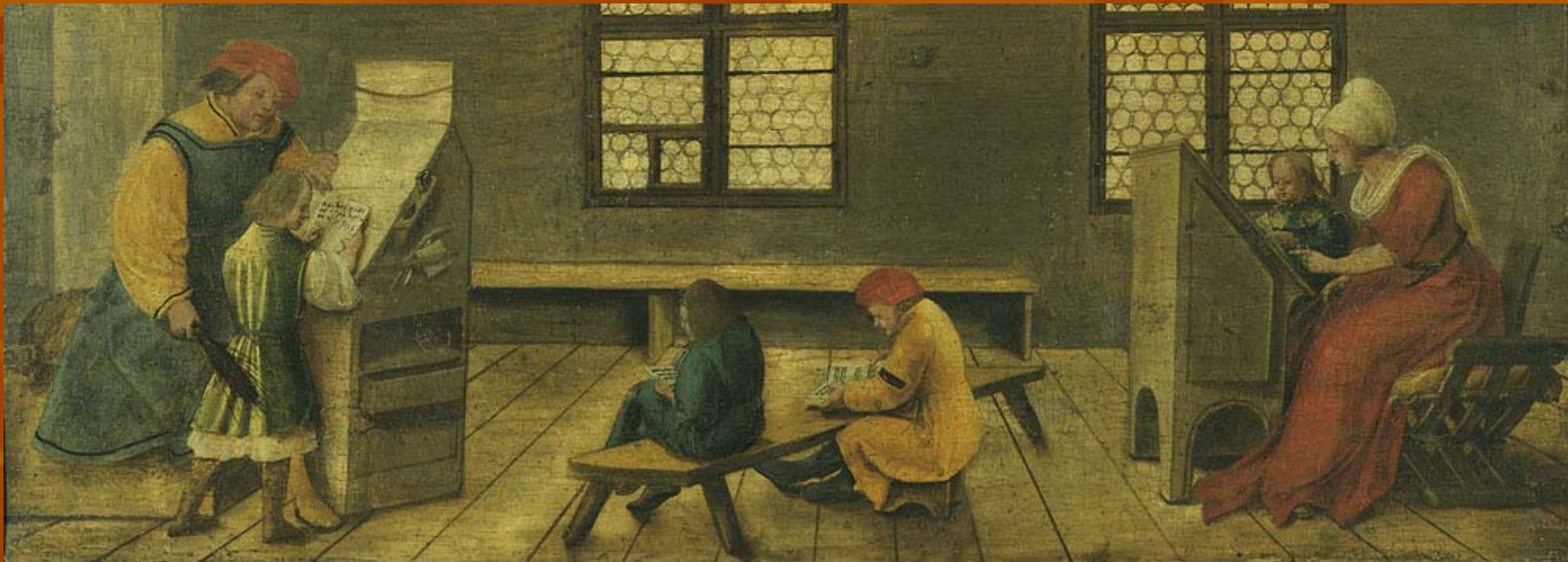
John Calvin and the Development of Calvinism

- John Calvin (1509 – 1564)
- *Institutes of Christian Religion* (1536)
- Predestination
- Calvinism: militant form of Protestantism
- Two Sacraments
 - Baptism
 - The Lord's Supper
- Geneva
 - Consistory

The Social Impact of the Protestant Reformation

- The Family
 - Marriage and sex
 - Positive family relationships
 - Women's roles
 - Women left with few alternatives in Protestantism
- Education in the Reformation
 - Protestant schools
 - State education
 - The gymnasium
- Religions Practices and Popular Culture
 - Changes in religious practices
 - Changes in forms of entertainment

A Sixteenth-Century Classroom



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The Catholic Reformation

- Old and New
 - Emergence of new female mysticism
 - Regeneration of religious orders
 - Creation of new religious orders
- The Society of Jesus
 - Ignatius of Loyola (1491 – 1556)
 - The Spiritual Exercises
 - Jesuits recognized as a religious order (1540)
 - Absolute obedience to the papacy
 - Three major objectives of Jesuits
 - Education crucial to combating Protestantism
 - Propagation of Catholic faith among non-Catholics
 - Fight Protestantism

Ignatius of Loyola



Map 13.2: Catholics and Protestants in Europe in 1560



A Revived Papacy

- Pope Paul III (1534 – 1549)
 - Reform Commission (1535 – 1537)
 - Recognized Jesuits
 - Roman Inquisition (1542)
- Pope Paul IV (1555 – 1559)
 - Index of Forbidden Books

The Council of Trent

- Met intermittently from 1545 – 1563
- Divisions between moderates and conservatives
- Reaffirmed traditional Catholic teachings
 - Scripture and Tradition
 - Faith and Good Works
 - Sacraments

Politics and the Wars of Religion in the Sixteenth Century

- The French Wars of Religion (1562 – 1598)
 - Huguenots
 - Conversion of the 40 – 50 percent of French nobility
 - The ultra-Catholics
 - Revolts against the monarchy
 - The Politiques
 - Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre (August 24, 1572)
 - Henry IV of Navarre (1589 – 1610)
 - Converts to Catholicism
 - Edict of Nantes (1598)

The Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre



Philip II and the Cause of Militant Catholicism

- Philip II of Spain (1556 – 1598)
- Importance of Catholicism in Spain
- The Holy League
 - Battle of Lepanto (1571)



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CHRONOLOGY

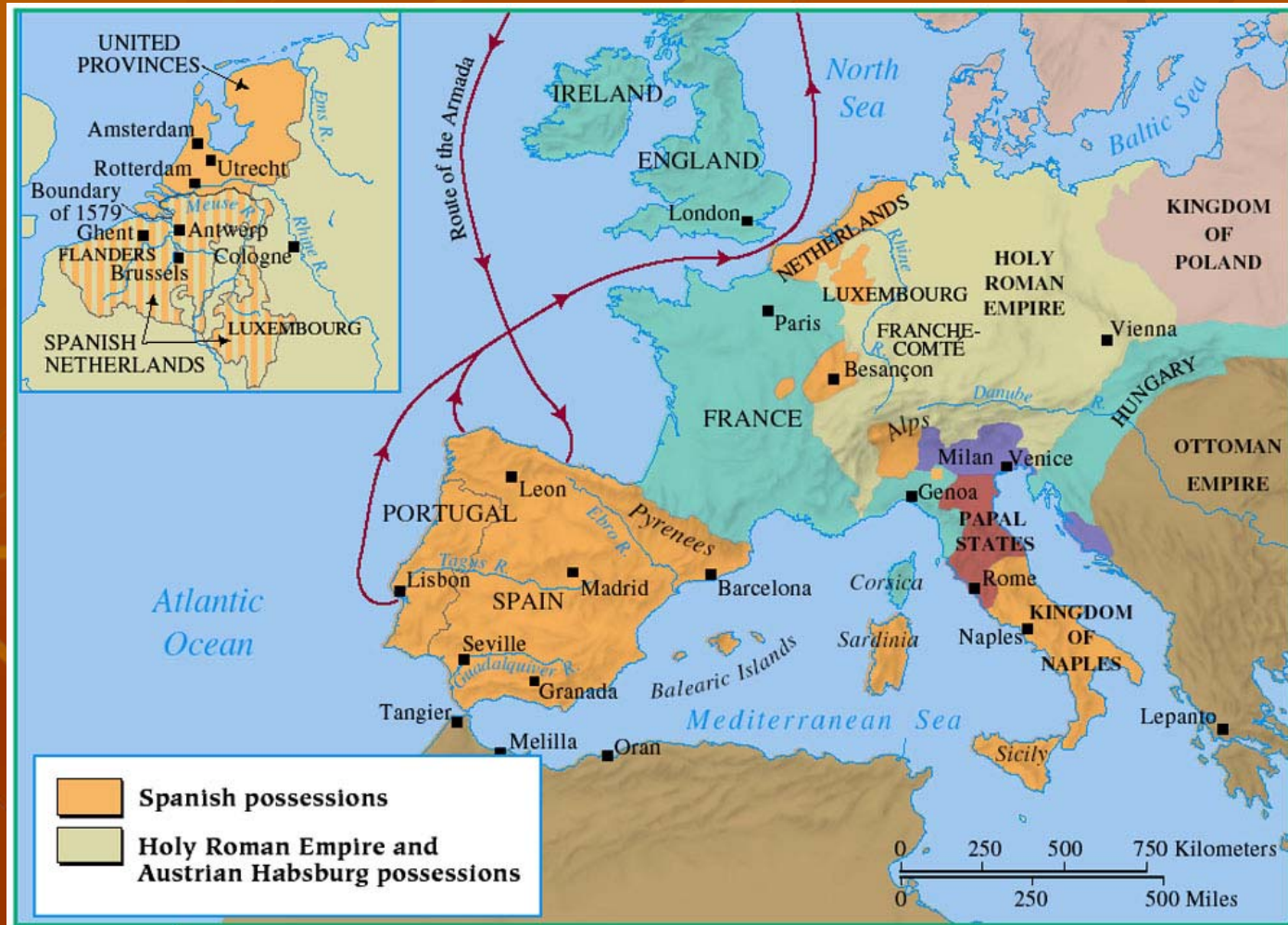
Philip II and Militant Catholicism

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| Philip II | 1556–1598 |
| Outbreak of revolt in the Netherlands | 1566 |
| Battle of Lepanto | 1571 |
| Pacification of Ghent | 1576 |
| Union of Arras | 1579 |
| Spanish armada | 1588 |
| Twelve-year truce (Spain and Netherlands) | 1609 |
| Independence of the United Provinces | 1648 |

The Revolt of the Netherlands

- Philip tries to strengthen his control
- Resentment against Philip
- Calvinists
- William of Nassau, Prince of Orange
- United Provinces of the Netherlands (1581)

Map 13.3: The Height of Spanish Power under Philip II



Malta – A Major Battlefield in the Struggle between Islam and Christianity in the Mediterranean



The England of Elizabeth

- Queen Elizabeth I (1558 – 1603)
- Act of Supremacy (1559)
- Puritans
- Foreign Policy
- Conflict with Spain
- The Spanish Armada (1588)

Procession of Queen
Elizabeth I

