

# 2023-2024 History Overview

## TRIMESTER 2

*15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century Europe, 'Early Modern Europe' was a time of momentous changes...*

- The **Italian Renaissance** and **humanist thinking** were in full force and spread into northern Europe, initiating a **Northern Renaissance**, which differs from the Italian Renaissance.
- The Renaissance helped stimulate the **Reformation**. **Lutheran, Radical, and Reformed churches arose from the Reformation movement, which** stimulated the **Catholic Counter-Reformation** movement.
- The discovery of a new continent (new to 16th-century Europeans) opened up a rush of exploration, a mad land grab, and initiated the **Columbian Exchange**. This marks the beginnings of European **imperialism** and **mercantilism**.
- The 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century saw the rivalry of 3 major monarchs: **Francis I of France, Henry VIII of England, and Holy Roman Emperor Charles V.**
- The 16<sup>th</sup> century (and trimester 2) ends with the **Elizabethan Age** in England. This golden age produced the flowering of the **English Renaissance** in literature, poetry, and theater (notably William Shakespeare). England entered a period of exploration and expansion while simultaneously experiencing a period of relative internal peace.

**Early Modern Europe is characterized by:**

- Rise of Renaissance Art
- Humanist thought spread throughout Europe
- Rise of Merchant Class
- Rise of powerful monarchies
- Columbian Exchange + Transatlantic Slave Trade
- Colonization of SE Asia by Portuguese
- Birth of Printing
- Growing discontent w/status quo (class, education, church, manor system)
- Mercantilism

## **Mercantilism**

A protectionist economic theory suggests that the resources and wealth in the world are finite. Therefore, if one nation has more wealth, another has less. Mercantilist economies emphasize: colonization, acquiring monopolies on raw materials, the acquisition of slaves or cheap labor, the stockpiling of gold and silver, and crippling rivals' economies through tariffs and maritime warfare. This is a shift from the agrarian manor economic system.

Mercantilism was the prevailing European attitude from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries until Adam Smith advocated for Capitalism (liberal international economy) in 1776.

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## 11/27-11/30 — Spain: Aztec Empire and Cortes

DATE	1428 - 1547
THEMES	Conflict and Conquest Trade and Commerce Philosophy & Religion Rise and Fall of Empires and Nations
READINGS	11/27-28      Exp Ch 5 Cortes pgs 72-79 Hist US V1 Spain Ch 22 New Spain SOTW(2) Ch 32 City of Tenochtitlan  11/29-30      Exp Ch 5 Cortes pgs 72-79 Hist US V1 Ch 22 Cortes SOTW(2) Ch 33 Cortes and Moctezuma

### **Spain and her conquistadors**

Ferdinand of Aragon was regent for Charles of Ghent (later Holy Roman Emperor Charles V) until Charles was crowned king of Spain in 1516.

Ferdinand's regency had allowed for a generation of explorers to continue tracing the outlines of Castile's New World across the ocean, and Spanish settlers had founded colonies on Hispaniola, Cuba, and various outposts on the mainland of Central and South America. The crown gave permission for lands to be explored and settled in its name but invested little money in the enterprise. The expeditions were primarily privately funded.

**1519-1540** The final phase of the *conquista* – years in which Spain won its great American empire

- Spanish American empire built upon the ruins of the Aztecs and the Incas
- In all of South America (with the exception of Brazil – which fell to Portugal by virtue of the Treaty of Tordesillas) the Spanish presence was established.

Less than a thousand *conquistadores* captured a continent. Who were they?

- Not much is known about them, but they were drawn mostly from Castile. (America was a Castilian possession)
- They were hardy individuals motivated by a 16<sup>th</sup> century blend of:
  - Glory
  - Greed
  - Religious crusading zeal
- Most of the Castilian arrivals in the New World were:
  - Young, unmarried
  - Had previous military experience
  - From the gentry class and below (upper aristocracy didn't favor emigration projects that would take laborers from its estates).
  - *Hidalgos* were representative in the *conquista* (including Cortes), who came from noble but impoverished families, willing to try their luck in the New World
- The character of these men influenced the pattern of the conquest
  - They brought their Castilian ambitions, prejudices, habits and values
  - Some were professional soldiers schooled to war
  - Legalistically minded – drawing up documents to determine rights and duties of a member
  - Printing came to Spain in 1473 – bringing romances of chivalry. Many Spaniards affectionately knew these stories
    - Just like Don Quixote J, their heads were filled with fantastic notions, courage spurred by noble examples of heroes of chivalry-
      - The conquistadors were willing to undergo every kind of hardship and sacrifice as they penetrated swamps and jungles into the heart of the new continent.
    - The spirit that animated them was graphically described by Cortes:
      - “he highly praised the captains and companions who had been with him in the conquest of Mexico, saying that they were able to suffer hunger and hardship, that wherever he summoned them he could do heroic deeds with them, and that, even when they were

wounded and in rags they never failed to fight and to capture every city and fortress, however great the risk to their lives.”

They were dedicated fighters. The dedication, however, required a cause, and the cause compensation. Both were described by Cortes’s companion Bernal Diaz del Castillo – “We came here to serve God and the king, and to get rich.”

The *conquistadores* came to the New World in pursuit of riches, honor and glory. In order to better understand them, their ambitions should be put into the context of their background-

- Many came from poor families, poor land
- Members of a society used to winning wealth by waging war
- Rank and social distinction was achieved by land and riches – fruits of valor in battle
- Cortes aspired to obtain a fief and vassals, secure a title – and he achieved it through the conquest of Mexico: he became Marques del Valle de Oaxaca and his children married into the ranks of aristocracy in Castile
- The religion of the conquistadors gave them an unshakable faith in the rightness of their cause.

*Their hunger for fame and riches combined with their crusading zeal made the Spanish a potent force to be reckoned with. It proved to be too much for the Incan empire (which was coming out of a civil war and smallpox epidemic) as well as the Aztec empire (young/still evolving and hit with smallpox). Neither empire was at its most capable point for offering effective resistance.*

### **The Administration of the Spanish Empire**

The administrative policies of the Spanish were a combination of confusion, misguided paternalism and exploitation. Queen Isabella was not in favor of slavery, so she instituted the *encomienda* system. This system was based on the tribute paid by Jews and Muslims to Spain during the Reconquista. But the *encomienda* system would become a form of enslavement.

- Queen Isabella declared the natives to be subjects of Castile and instituted the ***encomienda***:
  - System permitting Spaniards to collect tribute from natives and use them as laborers. Its original intent was to reduce the abuses of forced labor (repartimiento). In reality it became a form of enslavement.

- The crown granted *encomiendas* to conquistadors, soldiers, or officials. The *encomienda* gave a specified number of “Indios” living in a certain area to the *encomendero* (receiver of the grant). The *encomendero* could collect tribute from the Indios in gold or labor, and was required to protect the natives and instruct them in the Christian faith. The *encomendero* did not receive any land grant from Spain.
- However, reality = paternalistic government where settlers were free to do as they wished while they were 3,000 miles from Spain. The *encomenderos* often gained control of the Indios’ land, never fulfilling their duties toward the native populations.
- The *encomienda* was designed to meet the needs of the early mining economy. The system lost its effectiveness with the decline in the Indian population and replacement of mining with agriculture. The hacienda system of landed estates replaced the *encomienda* system. After 1721, no new *encomiendas* were conferred in Spanish colonies.
- In Peru – the Spanish used the Inca **mita** system (mandatory community service) against the Indians, allowing authorities to draft native labor to work silver mines
- Forced labor, starvation and disease took a toll on Indian lives
- Some voiced protest against the harsh treatment – especially Dominican friars.
  - 1542 – in response to Bartolome de Las Casas (Dominican friar), the government abolished the *encomienda* system with the New Law of the Indies. This failed, though, due to colonial opposition. After 1550, a revised form of a forced labor system was revived. It would not be until after 1721 that forced labor systems were no longer used against the Indians.
- Spanish administrative system based on viceroys
  - Viceroys served as the king’s chief civil and military officer
- By papal agreement – Spanish monarchs were given the right to appoint all clergy, build churches, collect fees and supervise religious orders in the New World
  - *Result* – mass conversions of Indians brought Catholicism
    - Parishes, cathedrals, schools and hospitals soon appeared (trappings of European society)

### **Aztec Empire (1428 – 1520)**

*Aztec* is the Nahuatl word for “*people from Aztlan*” (a mythological place for the Nahuatl-speaking culture of the time). Aztec is a name used for a group of peoples in Central Mexico, but there was no one people group called “Aztec.” The Mexica people were at the heart of the empire, but many other cultures formed the civilization.

“Aztec” may refer to:

- The Mexica people of Tenochtitlan
- The allied city-states of the Triple Alliance
- All the various city-states and their peoples
- *In 1810 Alexander von Humboldt coined the modern usage of “Aztec” in reference to all the people linked to the Mexica state (by trade, custom, religion, language) and the Triple Alliance*

## **Origins**

Around the early 1300s, the Mexica migrated to the Valley of Mexico, conquering the people already living there and establishing a capital at Tenochtitlan – on an island in the middle of Lake Texcoco (now Mexico City).

Over the next hundred years, the capital city was built – temples, other public buildings, and houses were constructed, as well as stone causeways linking the many islands to the mainland.

By **1428** – 3 powerful city-states formed the **Triple Alliance** in Central Mexico:

- Tenochtitlan (dominated the alliance/empire)
- Texcoco
- Tlacopan

In the cities, each **capulli** (group of families which together owned a piece of land) had a leader – these leaders formed a **city council**. Each city council had an “**executive council**” to head the city council. And each executive council would have 1 leader called **tlatcani** (leader of the city).

In Tenochtitlan – *the city leaders led the empire*

- The **tlatcani** (leader of the city) of Tenochtitlan was called the **Huey Tlatcani** (Great Speaker) – the emperor
- The emperor was worshipped as a god
- Moctezuma II was Huey Tlatcani and emperor when Hernan Cortes arrived

Essentially, the Aztec empire was a collection of city-states (not a centralized state), governed by local rulers who paid tribute to the Triple Alliance.

- Most of the tribute went to Tenochtitlan - which wielded the military power, spearheading the conquest of new territory
- Ruled over much of Mexico – across central Mexico from the Pacific to the Gulf of Mexico, and as far south as Guatemala

## **Aztec Culture**

### **Social Classes**

- Nobility – held leadership positions in government and military
- Commoners – farmers, merchants, artisans, athletes
- Slaves

### **Education**

- Mandatory (which was rare in rest of world)
- Boys – taught trades, fighting skills/warrior, leadership skills
- Girls – taught home management, cooking, crafts, caring for a family
- Nobility – educated as priests, doctors, teachers, leaders of society; education gender-specific

### **Religion**

- Pantheistic (gods such as Tezcatlipoca, Tlaloc & Quetzalcoatl)
- Required human sacrifices – probably thousands each year
  - Victims painted and put on a slab
  - Heart removed – held up to sun
  - Body thrown down stairs of the temple/pyramid
- Other ways to sacrifice-
  - Shot with arrows
  - Drowned
  - Burned
  - Killed in a fight (like Roman gladiators)
- Other sacrifices
  - Animals
  - Blood-letting (would cut themselves to offer their blood to the gods)
- Why??



- Great religious significance
- Strike fear into enemies
  - Warriors made attacks on surrounding peoples and took prisoners for sacrifice. The conquered people obeyed in fear (but their hatred caused many to turn on the empire when the Spanish came)
- Ritual wars
  - The Flower Wars – a way to have trained warriors and provide captives for the constant sacrifices need for the sun god

## Architecture

- Temples
  - A whole area of a city was dedicated to religious activities
  - Pyramids
    - 4-sided, stable structures that withstood earthquakes
    - Stairs up one side
    - Flat top, often with a shrine
    - Tenochtitlan built on swampy ground – temples often sank and needed to be repaired and built up
- Tenochtitlan (now Mexico City) had 75-80 buildings, including pyramids, ornamental walls, shops and bathrooms
- Great Pyramid of Cholula
  - Largest pyramid by volume in the world
  - Largest monument ever constructed

## Economy

- Land – nobles owned land, commoners sharecropped or provided serf-like labor
- Commerce – several types of money
  - Cacao beans (imported from lowland areas) – i.e., turkey egg cost 3 beans
  - Standardized lengths of cotton cloth called quachtli – i.e., 20 quachtli could support a commoner for 1 year in Tenochtitlan
- Markets
  - Money was used primarily in the markets held in each town
  - Markets held weekly or daily if in a large city
    - Cortes reported 60,000 people visited the Tenochtitlan markets daily

- Local vendors sold produce, pottery, etc. while professional merchants traveled from market to market

## **Agriculture**

- 4 main types:
  - Rainfall agriculture
  - Terrace agriculture in hilly areas
  - Irrigation farming in the valleys – i.e.: canals
  - *Chinampas* – raised beds separated by canals in swampy regions
    - Very fertile – yielded 7 crops annually

## **Aztec Calendar**

- The Xihpohualli
  - 365 day calendar-
    - 18 mos. in a year
    - 20 days in a month (four 5-day weeks)
    - 5 “unlucky” days
    - 4 seasons
- The Tonalpohualli
  - Sacred calendar
  - Rituals were all divided up among the gods
  - 20 signs & 13 numbers;  $13 \times 20 = 260$  total # of days in a sacred year
  - Every 52 years the 2 calendars would align
- *An Aztec stone calendar carved in 1479 found under the central square of Mexico City in 1790*
  - 3 ft. thick, 12 feet across, 25 tons
  - Carved from basalt

## **Spanish Conquest of Aztec Empire**

*Hernan Cortes arrived on the scene in 1519...*

### **Hernan Cortes**

- Born in 1485 in Medellin, Spain
- **1511** – moved to Cuba, assisted Diego Velasquez in his conquest of the island
- **1518** – persuaded Velasquez, now governor, to make him commander of an expedition to Mexico. Shortly before he set sail, Velasquez, now suspicious of his motives, canceled his commission. Cortes, ignoring Velasquez, set sail.
- **April 1519** – landed on Yucatan coast, founded Vera Cruz.
  - Fortuitously found Spanish castaway Geronimo de Aguilar who knew the local Mayan dialect
  - After fighting the Mayans, Cortes given gifts from the Mayans which included a young woman, Malinali (Dona Marina), who spoke Mayan as well as the language of the Aztecs (Nahuatl). She became his mistress and interpreter.
- **April 1519** – Made allies with Totonacs (who were anxious themselves to find allies against their Aztec overlords)
  - Moctezuma II, Aztec emperor, received from his intelligence network word of Cortes's arrival. Moctezuma initially believed the Spanish were gods (which proved fatal since it hindered resolute and decisive action against the Spanish)
- **June 1519** – After quelling mutiny, Cortes destroyed the remaining Spanish ships – no possibility of return to Cuba
  - Cortes headed inland for Tenochtitlan, the Aztec capital. Along the way, Cortes made alliances with city-states who had tired of oppressive Aztec rule
- **November 1519** – Spanish entered Aztec capital. The Spanish were awed by the sight, comparing it favorably with Constantinople and Naples.
  - Once inside capital, now what? Cortes found his small force surrounded by fierce and numberless enemies...
  - The solution – Moctezuma taken captive
    - With the emperor captive, no one to make decisions or issue orders for the Aztecs.
- **May 1520** – Moctezuma still held hostage. Cortes learns that Panfilo Narvaez (conquistador) landed at Vera Cruz with 18 ships and 900 men with orders to arrest Cortes
  - Cortes leaves with the bulk of his army – defeats Narvaez and many of Narvaez's soldiers join Cortes
  - A reinforced Cortes marches back to Tenochtitlan
- **June 1520** – Returned to Tenochtitlan. Once Cortes and his army was inside city, fighting began. Moctezuma was mortally wounded.
  - Cortes & army attempted to slip out the night of June 30<sup>th</sup>. Many Spanish soldiers killed, but Cortes successfully escapes.
  - Spanish dubbed this the '*La Noche Triste*' – The Sad Night.
  - Cortes planned to return and conquer Tenochtitlan.
- *In the meantime, smallpox has reached Mexico, killing up to 40% of the population, including the new Aztec emperor*

- **June 1521** – Cortes arrives at Tenochtitlan. After a 3 month siege, Tenochtitlan fell to the Spanish on August 13, 1521.
  - Mexico City was built on the ruins and settled with Spanish colonists, becoming the center of Spanish America.
  - Cortes and his conquistadors had overcome the Aztecs, but it couldn't have been possible without their native allies.

### **Aftermath of Conquest**

- Peoples of Mexico found the new Spanish overlords to be just as oppressive as the Aztecs
- Cortes named governor and captain general of New Spain in **1523**. Cortes also gained the title Marquis of Oaxaca, but he achieved success in a manner that created many enemies for him.
- In **1528** Cortes was recalled to Spain and stripped of the position of governor, but retained captain-general.
- Cortes spent much of his later life combating lawsuits filed against him for alleged dishonesty and misdeeds.
- **1547** – Cortes died with little wealth

### **Aztecs After Spanish Conquest**

- Misery increased as Old World diseases swept through the native population, significantly reducing the population. Smallpox decimated the Aztec population in 1521; two epidemics followed, killing 75% of the remaining Aztec population.
- Aztecs remaining were forced to read and write in Spanish. They were not allowed to learn of their native culture, resulting in loss of some elements of the Aztec culture forever.
  - On a side note – the United States had a similar policy towards Native American Indians during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The U.S. government forced thousands of Native Americans to attend “assimilation” schools. At the schools, the Indians were forbidden to use their Indian names; new Anglo-American names were given to them. They were forbidden to speak in their native languages, to practice their religion and culture. They were forced to dress in Anglo-American clothes, and their hair was cut in Anglo-American fashion.
    - In 1973, 60,000 Indian children were enrolled in Indian boarding schools. However, in 1978 the Indian Child Welfare Act gave Native American

parents the right to refuse placement of their children in the (assimilation) boarding schools.

## **The Columbian Exchange**

Contact between the Americas and Europe/Africa initiated the Columbian Exchange. Plants, animals, diseases as well as culture and human populations were traded. Both the Americas and Europe were forever changed.

### **Plants/Food**

#### Sugar

- Proved to be the most important commodity in the Atlantic world. In the colonial era, sugar carried the economic importance that oil does today. Columbus brought sugar cane to Hispaniola on his second voyage in 1493. The Caribbean and South America became centers for sugar production, and it was sugar production that fueled the Transatlantic Slave Trade.

#### Tobacco

- Unknown in Europe before 1492, Native Americans grew it for medicinal and ritual purposes. Europeans, introduced to tobacco in the Americas, began to grow it as a cash crop. Europeans began importing tobacco in great quantities after the 1590s. It became the first global commodity. The English, Dutch, French, Spanish and Portuguese colonists all grew it for the world market.

#### Chocolate

- Cacao beans used as currency in Aztec
- Cacao is native to Central and South America
- Aztecs and Mayans believed the cacao bean had magical properties.
- Aztecs drank chocolate as a frothy, bitter beverage made with water or wine, and seasoned with vanilla, chili pepper, and a spice called achiote.
  - An officer serving with Cortes observed Moctezuma drinking 50 flagons a day
- Cortes wrote to King Charles I of Spain, calling “xocoatl” a “drink that builds up resistance and fights fatigue.” The cacao beans contain the stimulant theobromine, which countered the effects of fatigue. “Xocoatl” was part of ritual ceremonies like marriage.

- Cortes brought some beans to Spain. Once in Europe, the beans were sweetened with honey or cane sugar and became popular throughout Spain (spreading through the rest of Europe).

*New world plants like tobacco and cacao that crossed the Atlantic to Europe demonstrate how the discovery of the New World changed the habits and behaviors of the Europeans.*

## **Animals**

- Columbus brought pigs, cows, chickens, and horses to the Caribbean islands. The Spanish also brought livestock and horses to the American continents. Horses transformed the hunting habits of the native peoples. In North America, horses transformed the lives of mountain tribes, which shifted away from agriculture to a nomadic culture based on hunting bison. They moved from the mountains to the Great Plains. Tribes already living on the Great Plains expanded their territories with horses.
- European livestock in the Caribbean had a deleterious effect on native fauna and damaged the subsistence plots of the natives.

## **Diseases**

### Quinine/Malaria

- Quinine was a New World discovery and the first effective treatment for malaria.

### Measles and Small Pox

- Old World diseases proved catastrophic to the New World populations; people in the Americas had no natural immunity to these new diseases. Measles and smallpox caused many deaths. It is estimated that smallpox caused the death of 80-95% of the Native America population within the first 100-150 years following 1492.

### Yellow Fever

- Yellow fever was brought to the Americas from Africa via the African slave trade. Endemic in Africa, many Africans had acquired immunity. Epidemics swept through the colonies from the 17<sup>th</sup> century through the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Europeans were most vulnerable.

### Syphilis

- Syphilis – 2 theories about the origin of syphilis:

- Columbian hypothesis: syphilis present in New World, brought to Europe by soldiers returning from the New World on Columbus's fleet.
  - Spanish physician declares that syphilis was an unknown disease that originated from the New World. Also stated that pilot of Columbus and others were already sick with syphilis on their return to Europe. So far, most evidence points to this scenario.
- Pre-Columbian hypothesis: syphilis was present in both Old and New World but often mistaken for leprosy in Old World.
  - There is much evidence of syphilis existing in Americas before Columbus encounter. So far, all the European skeletons that show syphilis are dated after the return of Columbus. Thus far, there is little evidence as of yet that points to syphilis being in the Old World before Columbus's voyages to the Caribbean.

**Post-Columbian Transfers of Native Plants, Animals, and Infectious Diseases**

Type of Organism	Old World to New World	New World to Old World
Domesticated animals	Cat Cattle Chicken Donkey Goat Honey bee Horse Pig Sheep	Alpaca Guinea pig Llama Parrot Muscovy duck Turkey

Cultivated Plants	Almond Apple Apricot Asparagus Banana Barley Basil Broccoli Cabbage Cherry Garlic Melon Coffee Cilantro Mint	Avocado Blueberry Allspice Black walnut Brazil nut Cashew Coca leaf Cocoa bean Cotton (long-staple) Jicama Pecan Pineapple Sweet potato Tobacco Tomato
Infectious Diseases	Bubonic plague Chicken pox Leprosy Measles Mumps Pertussis Smallpox Tuberculosis Typhus Yaws Yellow fever	Chagas disease Nonvenereal Endemic Syphilis Pinta Syphilis (disputed)



## 12/4-7 — Spain: Incan Empire and Pizarro

<b>Date</b>	1438 - 1541
<b>Themes</b>	Trade and Commerce Conflict and Conquest Philosophy and Religion Rise and Fall of Empires and Nations
<b>Readings</b>	12/9-10 Hist US V1 Ch 23 Pizzaro and the Incas SOTW(2) Ch 32 Incas Explorers Ch 5 pp80-87 12/11-12 SOTW(3) Ch 1 Riches of Spain Hist US V1 Ch 24 (smallpox, Spanish colonies)

### Inca Empire

The word **Inka** means **ruler** or **lord** in Quechua, and is used to refer to the ruling class or ruling family of the empire. The Spanish adopted the term Inca as an ethnic term referring to all subjects of the empire.

Perhaps the most unique characteristic of the Inca civilization was the ability to exist and thrive at high altitudes. The Incas ruled the Andean Cordillera (2<sup>nd</sup> in height and harshness to the Himalayas). Daily life was spent at altitudes up to 15,000 feet, and ritual life extended up to 22,057 feet to Lulllaillaco in Chile, the highest Inca sacrificial site known today. Mountain roads and sacrificial platforms were built, which means much time and energy was spent hauling loads of soil, rocks, and grass up to these inhospitable heights.

## **Inca Civilization (1438-1533)**

Before the Incas ruled Cuzco, many small pastoral tribes lived in the same territory. They formed the small city-state Qosqo (Cuzco in Spanish) under the leadership of Manco Capac. Around 1438 growth expanded greatly when Inca Pachacuti came to the throne. With the help of his son and grandson, they aggressively expanded the empire controlling a vast territory known as the *Tawantinsuya* (Four United Kingdoms).

- Pachacuti divided the empire into 4 provinces, whose corners met at Cuzco, the capital of the empire.
- Each province had a governor who supervised agriculture, cities, and mines
- Local officials were responsible for settling disputes and keeping track of each family's contribution to the *mita* – mandatory public service
- The Inca's system of leaving conquered rulers in post as proxy rulers, and treating subjects fairly well was different than what was practiced elsewhere in South America.

### **Expansion**

- Inca used conquest and peaceful assimilation to encompass a large portion of Western South America, centered on the Andean mountain ranges.
- Pachacuti would send spies to regions he wanted in the empire – spies would report back on the political organization, military might, and wealth. Then he would send messages to the leaders, extolling the benefits of joining the empire. Most acquiesced peacefully. The ruler's children were brought to Cuzco to learn Inca administrative system, then return to rule their native lands.
- Inca empire was a patchwork of languages, cultures, and peoples. Not all parts were uniformly loyal – those parts which were conquered were hostile to the Inca.
- At its height, the Incas had built the largest empire in the Americas: territory that extended 2,500 miles along the western coast of South America from northern Ecuador to central Chile-
  - Comprising parts of modern-day Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Argentina, Columbia, and Ecuador

### **Language**

- Official language was Quechua although over 700 local languages were spoken
- No known written languages

## Education

- Boys at 13 and girls at first menstruation had their intelligence tested.
  - If they failed – they would be taught a trade:
    - Farming, gold working, weaving, military skills
  - If they passed – were sent to school in Cuzco to attend school to become administrators
    - Taught to read quipu (knotted cord records), leadership skills, mathematics
    - Graduates constituted the nobility

## Arts

- Simple abstract geometric forms and highly stylized animal representations in ceramics, wood carving, textiles, and metal work

## Architecture

- Stone temples – built with a mortarless construction process
  - The tight fit and concavity on the lower rocks made them extraordinarily stable in the frequent earthquakes that rock that area
  - Machu Picchu
    - Limited architectural remains today due to destruction of buildings to plunder Inca treasures
    - Last bastion of the Inca empire remained unknown to the Spanish and was not found until 1911 by Hiram Bingham. He found Machu Picchu high atop a mountainous jungle along the Urubamba River in Peru
    - A retreat for the emperor? Place of worship to the sun god? The function of the city is not verifiable due to lack of written evidence and explicit material evidence
- Rope bridges – used to transport messages by running messengers
  - Messengers lived in pairs; while 1 slept the other awaited messages to be sent
  - Ran 200 meters/min and never distances greater than 2 kilometers, relaying messages to the next team
- Terraced agriculture
  - To maximize land use for food
- Roads – 14,000 miles long, crisscrossing high Andean mountain passes
  - Still in remarkably good condition

## Religion

- Pantheistic (sun god, earth goddess, corn god, etc.)
  - Subjects of empire allowed to worship their ancestral gods as long as they accepted supremacy of Inti, the sun god
- Main religious festivals – annual sun celebration
  - Thanksgiving given for the crops and prayers for better harvests. A llama was sacrificed, sacred fire lit and a type of “holy bread” also offered
- Burial
  - Practiced mummification of prominent people
  - Buried in sitting position with an assortment of objects
  - Similarities with Egyptian funeral and after-death practices

## Food

- Main crops – potatoes, sweet potatoes, maize, chili peppers, cotton, tomatoes, peanuts, quinoa
- Many of these crops widely distributed by the Spanish and are now important crops worldwide
- Llamas/alpaca – for food, wool, pack animals
- Inca road system was key to farming success – allowed distribution over long distances

## Currency

- Exchange or barter system
- Workers got labor credit – which was paid in goods or food

## Conquest of the Inca

*Enter Francisco Pizarro...a Spanish conquistador who had sailed with Balboa to the Pacific before settling in Panama*

- **1524** – Francisco Pizarro along with Diego de Almagro & Hernando de Luque took on quest for Peru
- **1524** – **1<sup>st</sup> Voyage**
  - Sailed from Panama but only found inhospitable coastline and unwelcoming natives. Returned to Panama.
- **1526** – **2<sup>nd</sup> Voyage**
  - 2 ships and 160 men
  - Pizarro and bulk of crew disembarked at San Juan River with the hope of traveling overland
  - Almagro took 1 ship back to Panama to gather supplies/reinforcements
  - Bartolome Ruiz took other ship and continued south, crossing the equator
  - Found Peruvian trading raft carrying textiles, ceramics, gold, and silver - which confirmed a wealthy area lay to the south
  - Returned to Pizarro with the good news – moved Pizarro and men to Gallo Island
- **Gallo Island**
  - New Panamanian governor ordered survivors home to Panama and no more exploration. Sent Juan Tafur to bring everyone back.
  - Pizarro refused to leave. Reputedly drew line in sand, inviting those who desired wealth and glory to cross it. 13 stayed, becoming “The Famous Thirteen.”
  - Ruiz returned to Panama to aid Almagro in gaining permission and supplies from Panama
- **Mar 1528** – Ruiz (and possibly Almagro) returned with a ship to Pizarro – picked up Pizarro and continued south
  - Came to city of Tumbes – the great & rich southern civilization of Peru had been found! Pizarro received accounts of a powerful monarch.
  - Pizarro went to Spain to gain permission from Charles V to undertake a conquest
  - Pizarro received permission, made governor and captain general of province of New Castile, and invested with authority of viceroy
- **Dec 1530** – **3<sup>rd</sup> Voyage**
  - Didn't reach Tumbes until May **1532**
    - 4 years had passed since his last visit. He found the city in ruins
    - Smallpox had hit in 1528 – ruler of Inca empire had died
  - Question over succession to throne resulted in a civil war

- Atahualpa emerged victor, and in 1532 he was starting to put the shattered realm back together
  - Pizarro moved inland to meet the new Inca ruler
    - Took several months to reach the emperor at Atahualpa (and the emperor's 30,000-40,000 troops). Fear gripped Pizarro's men
    - Pizarro decided only way out was to do what Cortes did – take Atahualpa prisoner
  - Atahualpa accepted a proposal to meet with the Spanish, bringing between 3,000 – 4,000 men.
    - Pizarro sent out a priest to exhort Atahualpa to accept Christianity and Charles V as his master
    - Atahualpa threw down the Bible the priest gave him to examine so Pizarro gave orders to attack
    - Inca retinue slaughtered or captured but Atahualpa taken alive
  - Atahualpa, now a hostage, fulfilled his promise to give a roomful of gold and silver to Pizarro as ransom, but he was executed on Aug 29, 1533
  - With news of Atahualpa's death, the surrounding Inca armies retreated
- **Nov 1533** – Pizarro made way to Inca capital Cuzco – occupied it without a struggle. This sealed the conquest of Peru.
- **1535** – Pizarro founded Lima
- **1541** – Death of Pizarro
  - Civil strife between Pizarro & Almagro broke out. Pizarro executed Almagro in 1538. Followers of Almagro assassinated Pizarro.

### **Incas Under Spanish Rule**

- Spanish system destroyed many Incan traditions and their way of life shortly after conquest
- Agricultural system of tiered fields in the mountains disbanded
- Mita forced heavy manual labor taxes on the Incan population
  - Each family had to supply a person to work the dangerous gold and silver mines
  - Families needed to replace any family member who died while working as a miner with another family member.
- Spain heavily taxed the agricultural goods, metals, and other fine goods
- European diseases caused many deaths

## 12/11-12/12 – Sugar and the Transatlantic Slave Trade

<b>Date</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries
<b>Themes</b>	Trade and Commerce Conflict and Conquest
<b>Readings</b>	SOTW(2) Ch 33 Slave Trade LMS/UMS Slave Trade (in class)

### Origins of the Slave Trade

- Traffic in slave trade not new – practiced since ancient times
- Primary market for African slaves was the middle east
- At first, the Portuguese simply replaced European slaves with African slaves

### **BUT...**

- *Discovery of Americas in 1490s and the planting of sugarcane in South America and the Caribbean drastically changed the situation*

The growing of sugar cane demands the skill and large quantities of labor

- The small population of American Indians could not provide laborers in a sufficient quantity for sugar cane plantations in the New World
- *therefore* African slaves began to be shipped to Brazil and Caribbean to work the plantations
  - At first, the slaves were sent from Portugal but in 1518 a Spanish ship carried the 1<sup>st</sup> boatload of African slaves directly from Africa to the New World
- Prior to Europeans coming to the New World, most slaves in Africa were prisoners of war

## Growth of the Slave Trade

- Trade grew dramatically as more sugar cane plantations were established
- The slave trade became part of the **triangular trade** connecting Europe, Africa and the American continents – the *Atlantic economy*
  - **European** merchant ships (Eng, Fr, Spain, Portugal & Dutch Rep) carried European manufactured goods (guns, gin, cloth) to **e**
    - **Africa** to trade for slaves to sell in **e**
      - **America** – profits from sale of slaves bought American products (tobacco, molasses, sugar, rum, coffee, cotton) to ship to **e**
        - **Europe** (completing the triangle)

*However, historian Marc Aronson posits that the term Trade Triangle can be misleading or simplistic –*

1. In Colonial North America, a merchant could cut out England by shipping food and timber directly to the sugar islands and trade for sugar, returning to the colonies **OR** trade for rum to take to Africa, then trade for slaves to take back to the sugar islands.
2. Africans who sold other Africans as slaves were often paid in fabrics from India. (35% of the cargo from Europe originated from India). What could Europeans use to buy cloth? The Spanish shipped silver to the Philippines to buy Asian products (such as cloth).
  - a. Therefore, with the Spanish shipping silver west to the Philippines and Europeans sailing east to India – *the triangle rounds out around the globe*. The trade triangle forms the bulk of the Atlantic trade economy, but the slave trade was not bound only within this triangle. (It is easy to visualize the Atlantic trade as a triangle, however).

## **Slave Trade Statistics**

16<sup>th</sup> century - ~275,000 Africans exported

17<sup>th</sup> century – over a million exported

18<sup>th</sup> century - ~6 million exported

19<sup>th</sup> century - ~2 million exported

As many as 10 million slaves transported between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries



High numbers of slaves transported are a result of the high death rate:

- 300-450 slaves packed into cargo ships
- Chained in holds with no sanitation or room to stand
- 100-day voyage to America
- Mortality rate averaged 10% - greater if voyage had adverse conditions

### **Short History of Sugar**

As stated earlier, the planting of sugar cane in the newly discovered Americas greatly affected the slave trade. How did this come about? Let's first start with the product itself – SUGAR.

#### **Sugar cane – *saccharum officinarum***

Herodotus reported that when Persian emperor Darius I invaded India c510 BC, he found a 'sweet reed that produced honey' (probably sugar cane).

Alexander the Great's friend Nearchus explored the coast of India – and found "reeds" that "produce honey although there are no bees."

1<sup>st</sup> written record of sugar is found in India: sugar cane listed as a religious offering.

"a piece of sugar" in the Indian language of Sanskrit is *khanda* – as that word passed through Persian to Arabic to Europe, it became *candy*.

600s AD – at the 1<sup>st</sup> teaching hospital in the world, in Jundi Shapur (Iran) – doctors were talking about medicine from India named *shakara* (*shaker* in Persian), which was *sugar*.

- Persian scholars invented new and better ways to refine cane into sugar
- School had links to civilizations in Asia, Mediterranean and Europe. Word of sugar spread.

#### **Islam –**

- With the expansion of the Muslim world in the 7<sup>th</sup> century, Muslims took over the Persian lands. Muslim scholars learned of sugar-
  - Began using it widely as a luxury by the wealthy
  - With the rise of Islam, Egypt became a sugar laboratory for refining methods
    - The easiest kind of sugar to make is dark (from the molasses) and from the 1<sup>st</sup> grinding
    - When the molasses is drained off, relatively white sugar is left.

- The wealthy wanted pure white sugar
  - The Egyptians figured out the refining process and became known for the “whitest and purest sugar”
- The Muslim Mediterranean center of the sugar world infiltrated into China and Europe

### 1100s – medieval fairs

- Medieval merchants (who bought from Muslims) sold a medicine called “sugar” at fairs
  - In 1500 a physician noted-
    - “Nice white sugar...when taken moderately cleans the blood, strengthens the body and mind, especially chest, lungs, and throat” but also noted that “it makes the teeth blunt and makes them decay.”

### Crusades

Europeans came into contact with Muslims during the Crusades. They noticed “certain ripe plants which the common people called ‘honey cane’ and which were much like reeds...In our hunger, we chewed them all day because of the taste of honey.”

Christians controlled fertile islands in the Mediterranean, such as Sicily, Cyprus, and Rhodes. They learned how to grow sugar cane and refine sugar from the Muslims. It was not difficult to grow, but refining the sugar was a challenge...

### **Problems with Processing Sugar Cane**

Two problems:

- **Time** – Once cut, the cane needs to get into the boiling vats within 24-48 hours or the sweet mass inside the cane begins to harden & turn woody
- **Fire** – to keep vats boiling, a lot of wood was needed to fuel the fires

So, the only way to make a lot of sugar is to develop a system in which an army of workers swarms the fields, cuts cane, haul piles to be crushed into syrup that flows into the boiling room. Then – laboring around the clock, workers cook and clean the bubbling syrup.

The Muslims had produced a new form of farming to handle sugar, which came to be called a sugar plantation. On a plantation there was a large group of workers – 50 to hundreds. A plantation was not a new technology but a new way of organizing the planting, growing, cutting, and refining of a crop. On traditional farms there may be animals, fruit trees, different crops to sell – *but the plantation had only 1 purpose: to create a single product for sale.* **Sugar plantations stand between the old agricultural world of the feudal period and the wage & factory labor of the industrial age.**

The mill was right next to the crop so that the growing and grinding took place in the same spot. All the work was governed by tight, rigid discipline. *The issue of timing was critical.* Muslims put together the rules for this type of farming, and both Muslims and Christians experimented with using their slaves to run the plantations.

*But this didn't solve the second problem...*

To keep vats boiling, much wood was needed to fuel the fires. (Later planters discovered that the crushed cane stalks could be used to fuel the fires). Not many places in the world offered land near water (so sugar could be easily shipped) and filled with trees ready to cut down.

Soon the Spanish and Portuguese began building sugar plantations on the newly conquered Canary Islands and the Azores off the coast of Africa – and staffing with slaves bought from nearby Africa.

One sailor came to know these islands quite well because he traded in “white gold” (sugar). When he set off across the Atlantic Ocean to go to what he thought was Asia, he carried sugar cane plants with him. His name? *Christopher Columbus*

The sugar cane plants that Columbus brought flourished on Hispaniola, triggering a kind of “white gold” rush. It boomed first in Hispaniola, then Brazil, Barbados, Jamaica, and then other Caribbean islands.

The sugar that piled up on the docks of the plantations was new to the world – pure sweetness and pleasure, and cheap enough for common people to afford it.

*Between 1600s and 1800s – sugar drove the entire economy linking Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.*

## **Description of the Sugar Plantation & the Various Jobs**

### **Planting the Sugar Cane**

- Clear to plant - laborers either plowed furrows (in cleared fields); or if the terrain was rough, they cleared spaces 5" deep and a 5' square, then dug holes for cane shoots in the cleared square
- Seeders – push cane cuttings in holes or rows and cover with soil
- Weeders – spent 10-14 hours/day bend over with a hoe, digging out unwanted growth at base of stalks, done by women, young boys, or slight men.
- Woodcutters – for fuel for the boiling vats
- Transport wood – teams would cart wood to the boiling house

### **Harvesting the Sugar Cane**

- Harvesters – cut cane with long machetes for long hours. They worked in teams: a man slashing cane, woman bundling the cane into bundles of 12 stalks.
  - From a 1689 report: 4,200 stalks/day were cut and bound
  - Cutting must not get ahead of the grinding for the sugar cane would dry up

### **Refining the Sugar Cane**

- Crushing/grinding the cane – worked in shifts from 4 pm to 10 am the next day. Needed to ensure there was enough cane to feed the turning wheels during each one of those 18-hour shifts.
  - Mills tended by women; it was dangerous work with little rest.
  - An ax was propped up next to the rollers. If a slave closed her eyes for a second while pushing the cane, her arm could be dragged into the rollers. The ax sitting close by allowed the arm to be hacked off before her body was drug through the grinder. Guests at sugar plantations commented about how many one-armed people they saw.
  - The mills were kept going as long as there was cane to grind – season varied between 4 to 10 months/year, depending on the growing conditions.
  - A visitor to Brazil in 1630 described the scene:
    - “People the color of the very night, working briskly and moaning at the same time without a moment of peace or rest, whoever sees all the confused and noisy machinery...will say that this indeed is the image of Hell.”
- Boiling the juice of the cane – streams of pale ash-colored syrup flowed out of the mills, rushing down a wooden gutter into the boiling house, where the syrup was heated, strained, and turned into crystals.

- The syrup flows from the gutter into a giant copper kettle, about 4' across and 3' deep. This is the 1<sup>st</sup> in a series of ever-smaller cauldrons that the syrup is poured into.
- Beneath each cauldron is an open furnace that constantly needs to be stoked.
- The heat is so intense that boiling houses had to be sprayed with water so that they wouldn't go up in flames.
- The Boiler – a highly trained slave who watched the boiling syrup.
  - He judged each step, deciding when to pour juice from one cauldron to another
  - Decided when it was time to “strike” – the moment the syrup was so thick yet clean that it was time to take off the fire to cool and crystallize.
  - Now the sugar pile needed further purifying. Depending on how carefully it was done, the end product varied in shade from dark brown to pure white.

Contrary to what it seems, only 4% of the slaves taken from Africa went to North America –

- The other 96% went to the Caribbean, Brazil and the rest of South America, mostly to work sugar

The slave population in North America grew as slaves had children. Some 500,000 slaves were brought here while there were 4 million enslaved Americans at the time of emancipation.

- **But** on the sugar islands – more than 2 million people were brought over from Africa, while at emancipation, there were only 670,000.

*Sugar – with its relentless labor – was a killer.*

## **12/13-14 — Reformation: Erasmus (LMS-UMS) / Martin Luther (Pri/Int)**

Date	1466-1536
Themes	Philosophy and Religion Conflict and Conquest Trade
Readings	SOTW(2) Ch 34 Luther's List (Pri/Int) Reformation Unit Study: Erasmus (LMS) R&R Hx in Documents p90-mid92; Erasmus PDF (UMS)

### **Desiderius Erasmus ( 1466-1536 )**

It could be said that both the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Counter-Reformation are rooted with Erasmus, a Dutch humanist Catholic priest whose wit was directed against the corrupt excesses of the Church. With the advent of humanism and the Renaissance, new ideas were abounding throughout Europe. Christian Humanism coming out of the Northern Renaissance, as well as Erasmus's writings paved the way for many, such as Luther, to attack abuses within the Church. Despite his critique of the Church, Erasmus hoped to see reform come from within the church, and he never left the Catholic faith.

#### **His Life**

- Born Geert Geertsen in Rotterdam, Netherlands, and christened Erasmus, meaning "beloved", 2<sup>nd</sup> son of a priest. Erasmus was illegitimate but cared for by his mother and father. His father provided for his education.
- Dutch scholar and priest; dominant figure in 16<sup>th</sup>-century humanist movement
- Educated in classical Latin
- **1487** – entered an Augustinian monastery, taking vows a year later. Ordained a priest in 1492 but never worked as a cleric
- **1495** – went to the University of Paris to study – moved in scholarly circles – sought students and patrons. He led the life of an independent scholar. He said of his time here that the memory of Lenten fasts and rotten eggs would haunt him for the rest of his life!
- **1499** – went to England with a student; was life-changing for Erasmus
  - English humanists studied Biblical writings and exalted the early Church fathers, and devoted toward reform of the Catholic Church

- Friendships with John Colet and Thomas More inspired Erasmus's interest in religious studies
- Erasmus came to England as a man of letters, but he left England as a religious scholar and reformer
- **1506-1509** – traveled to Italy; wrote a book (*Julius Excluded from Heaven*) against Pope Julius II's wars and treasure. A satire, St. Peter denies Pope Julius II entrance into heaven. Erasmus also attacked the sale of relics: "If all the fragments [of the true cross] were joined together, they'd seem a full load for a freighter."
- **1509** – disappointed with the Church's wars and the clergy's weakness, Erasmus wrote *The Praise of Folly*. *The Praise of Folly* was printed in 1511.
- **1511-1514** – taught at Cambridge – Erasmus was offered many positions in the academic world, but he preferred independent, literary activity
- **1517** – moved to Basel, Switzerland, where he could express himself freely. Many friends traveled to visit him, and he corresponded with more than 500 men, leaders in the world of politics, and thought.

### Literary Activity:

***The New Testament*** – new Latin translation of New Testament, with the original Greek and Erasmus's Latin translation side by side (Jerome's Latin Vulgate Bible had been in use since the 4<sup>th</sup> century prior to Erasmus's New Testament translation; it was less accurate than Erasmus' new edition)

- Erasmus wrote in the preface: "*Would that these were translated into each and every language so that they might be read and understood not only by Scots and Irishmen but by Turks and Saracens...Would that the farmer might sing snatches of Scripture at his plough and that the weaver might hum phrases of Scripture to the tune of his shuttle, that the traveler might lighten with stories from Scripture the weariness of his journey.*"
- Erasmus' translation used as a primary source text for Luther's translation of the New Testament into German, Tyndale's into English, and the King James Bible

***In Praise of Folly*** – satirical attack on traditions of European society, Catholic Church and superstition

- Spanish humanists loved *In Praise of Folly* – Cervantes was profoundly influenced by it. Cervantes' scholars believe *In Praise of Folly* may be one of the sources of Don Quixote. *In Praise of Folly* "is an exceptionally ironic book; it is not praising

folly, it is doing so in a mocking way, but it is that sort of mocking way you find in Cervantes,” says Professor Roberto Echevarria.

- Erasmus claimed that his friend Thomas More pushed him to write *In Praise of Folly*.

***Education of a Christian Prince*** – written as advice to young King Charles of Spain, who later will become Emperor Charles V

- Applies principles of honor & sincerity to the special functions of the Prince; the Prince is represented as the servant of the people
  - Quite a contrast with Machiavelli’s *The Prince!*
- Written 3 years after Machiavelli’s *The Prince*
  - Machiavelli – better to be feared than to be loved
  - Erasmus – preferred prince to be loved, suggested Prince to have well-rounded education so that prince can govern justly & benevolently, and avoid becoming a source of oppression

The Colloquies – No holds barred! It contains some of the most sarcastic and damning indictments of medieval piety dared published by Erasmus.

## **Reformation**

Erasmus always intended to remain faithful to Catholic doctrine, but was critical of medieval scholasticism or tradition that hid or quenched the thoughts of true teaching of Christianity-

- He was critical of monasticism, saint worship, war, spirit of class, the “foibles” of society

The remedy is for every man to ask, “*What is the essential thing?*” and do this without fear. He was critical of the Catholic Church but couldn’t bring himself to join the reformers- he remained committed to reform of the church from within.

The outbreak of the Lutheran movement polarized European society and the Roman Church system. Erasmus did not want to take sides. Erasmus ridiculed men, but never God. However, there can be no doubt that Erasmus was in sympathy with the main points of Luther’s criticism of the Church.

His middle of the road approach disappointed and angered scholars in both camps. An angry Luther, writing to fellow reformer Ulrich Zwingli, said that Erasmus was the worst foe of Christ that has arisen in the last thousand years.



- He was despised by most Protestants, too liberal, thus condemned by most Catholics – “I am a heretic to both sides,” wrote Erasmus.
- “Erasmus knew that the Church that he saw was sick, short-sighted, and somewhat deaf, but he wrote this significant phrase: ‘So I bear with this Church until I see a better; and it is forced to bear with me, until I become better.’” - Leon-E. Halkin, biographer of Erasmus

*Erasmus was charged with having “laid the egg that Luther hatched” but his rebuttal to this was “I laid a hen’s egg: Luther hatched a bird of quite different breed.”*

His last years were embittered by controversies –

- He seemed to have found it easier to maintain his neutrality living under Roman Catholic than under Protestant conditions
- *Gospel Preacher* (1535) – states that the function of preaching is the most important office of Catholic priests
  - An emphasis showing how Protestant his inner thought of Christianity was
- **1535** – returned to Basel, Switzerland. It was here, in the midst of his Protestant scholar friends that he died. His last words were “*O Iesu, misericordia! Domine, libera me! Domine fac finem! Domine miserere mei! Lieve God!*”
- After he died, the Catholic Church placed some of his writings on the *Index of Prohibited Books*. The *Index* was abolished in 1966 – a change Erasmus would’ve undoubtedly approved.

*By the 1530’s, writings of Erasmus accounted for 10-20% of all book sales.*

## 2/18-2/19 — Reformation - Germany: Martin Luther

<b>Date</b>	1483-1531
<b>Themes</b>	Philosophy and Religion Conflict and Conquest
<b>Readings</b>	2/18-19 R&R Hx in Docs mid-p93-p94; Martin Luther PDF (UMS) Reformation Unit Study: Martin Luther (LMS)

### An Introduction to the Reformation

The Reformation created modern Europe. It left an indelible mark on the history of the world. People look back and see it in different lights:

- Protestants are inspired by the events of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and see the beginning of their story
- Secular liberals see the 1<sup>st</sup> strike against authoritarianism in the areas of social and intellectual life
- Marxists view the Reformation as an example of an 'early bourgeois revolution'
- Catholics liken Luther to a wild boar crashing around in the vineyard of the Lord (per 1520 papal bull) – and also similarly view the movements that Luther unleashed over the centuries

What was once seen as a single event – the Lutheran movement in Germany – is now seen as only one part of a greater whole. There were multiple reformations, each with their own directions and agendas -

- Magisterial reformers-
  - Taught from a position of authority and allied themselves with secular magistrates
    - § Luther and the reformation in Germany
    - § Zwingli in Switzerland

§ Reformed Protestantism – rival Protestant movements initiated by those who didn't think Luther's reforms went far enough (such as Zwingli, John Calvin, and John Knox)

- Radical Reformation groups-
  - Imagined totally different social order; not allied with secular authority
- § Anabaptist movements
- Catholic Reformation – new spiritual and reforming energies within Catholicism

Doctrinal teachings of Protestant and Catholic reformers differed, but their broader aims could look similar:

Both hoped to create a more spiritual Church and a godly, disciplined and ordered society

The Reformations affected everyone's eternal destiny, but also impacted virtually all aspects of existence in the meantime-

- From political structures to small rituals of everyday life
- Artistic and cultural landscape of Europe was reconfigured
- Marriage, family and gender relations

*The forces that the Reformation set in motion were working themselves out for decades, even centuries, later. The stone may have dropped in Luther's Germany, but its ripples were felt much farther afield.*

The Reformation did not occur in the whole Christian world. Five hundred years earlier, Christian Europe was divided between the Eastern and Western halves of the old Roman Empire. Western 'Latin' (Catholic) Christendom adheres to the doctrine of papal supremacy, that the pope is the head authority over Catholic Church. The Eastern 'Orthodox' churches are decentralized. There is no single bishop or leader over the entire church. Governance over the church happens through a synod of bishops or an ecumenical council. **The Reformation was an episode within Latin Christianity.** The Eastern Orthodox churches have not experienced a Reformation.

The discovery of the 'New World' in the Americas and increased European contact with Asia offered opportunities for evangelism – at the same time that Christian unity was cracking in the heartlands of Europe.

All this serves to show that the Reformation was much more than an event in 'religious' history-

- For most people in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, daily life was heavily sacralized, and religion was secularized
- Extremely difficult to strain 'religion' from separate notions of 'social', 'political' or 'economic' behavior and motivation

*It is the interaction between all these categories that makes the Reformation a crucial transformative movement in history.*

### Legacy of the Reformation

The most significant outcomes of the Reformation can be expressed as a succession of paradoxes:

- Both Protestant and Catholic Reformations aimed at the creation of social and religious uniformity – *BUT ended up producing forms of pluralism that were exported to and replicated in other parts of the world.*
- They promised to intensify the political and spiritual power of the state – *BUT they generated a grammar and vocabulary by which its authority can be challenged.*
- They set out to sacralize the whole of society – *BUT ended up creating the long-term conditions for its secularization.*

These are ways of saying that the principle legacies were, in fact, *division* and the emergence of *strategies for coping with the division*. Europe's plural patterning was evident already in the fledgling colonies of what would later become the United States of America:

- Puritan Massachusetts
- Episcopalian Virginia
- Catholic Maryland
- Quaker Pennsylvania

The religious stalemate in Europe and America had consequences for what we see as the emergence of the 'secular' state and the practice of religion within it. If no religious ideal could unify society, then shared identities, rights, and obligations had to be reconstituted on some other basis. Social peace required practical toleration of religious difference.

The Reformations, both Protestant and Catholic, made the modern world in spite of themselves. Their founders wouldn't have expected, nor probably welcomed the eventual outcomes. However, the age-old questions that the Reformation framed in new ways, such as the meaning and purpose of human existence, the mutual obligations to one another in society, and the balance between conscience and political obedience – remain compelling ones.

## Martin Luther

*"[The Reformation] is not, as the moderns delight to say, a question of theology. The Protestant theology of Martin Luther was a thing that no modern Protestant would be seen dead in a field with; or if the new phrase be too flippant, would be specially anxious with a barge-pole...That Lutheranism is now quite unreal; more modern phases of Lutheranism are rather more unreal; but Luther is not unreal.*

*He was one of those great elemental barbarians, to whom it is indeed given to change the world...But it is not altogether untrue to say, as so many journalists have said without caring whether it was true or untrue, that Luther opened an epoch, and began the modern world."*

G. K. Chesterton

### **Martin Luther (1483 - 1546)**

- Born in Saxony (Holy Roman Empire – today eastern Germany)
- Began his education to become a lawyer, but a thunderstorm and a vow changed his plans:

#### **1505 – Martin caught in a ferocious thunderstorm**

- Amidst strikes of lightning, Martin prayed to St. Anna, vowing that if his life was spared, he would enter the monastery. He survived the storm and entered into the Order of the Hermit Friars of Saint Augustine, also known as the Austin Friars in England. Luther became a friar, not a monk. (In the German language, both monks and friars are called *Moench*, so was often translated as 'monk' in English.)
  - Luther told his 'thunderstorm-that-changed-his-life' story decades later – it may or may not have happened exactly this way, but the tale is significant-
    - Demonstrates the intensity of the medieval cult of saints
    - Combined quest for material and spiritual salvation
    - His gratitude for deliverance from death in a storm demonstrated a medieval attitude to encountering God's presence
- Germany in the 1500s-
  - Heresy-free with little challenge to authority of the church
  - *BUT* there is a distinctive political structure – Germany was fragmented (unlike the emergent national monarchies of France, Spain, and England)

- Consisted of petty princedoms and self-governing cities under the nominal suzerainty of the Holy Roman Emperor (who was chosen by 7 territorial 'electors')
- Imperial business was conducted at meetings of the Reichstag, 'diets' of imperial estates at which electors, princes, and towns were all represented, having the opportunity to present grievances
- Germany was one important part of Western Europe outside of Italy, where the papacy could still direct 'monarchical' government of the church. (Kings of France, Spain, and England still dutiful to Rome but in quiet way had been nationalizing the church – i.e., securing right to nominate their bishops)
  - In Germany, popes made the appointments to ecclesiastical offices and taxed the populace – a huge source of bitterness
- Anticlericalism (antipathy to political power of the clergy) didn't equate to rejection of church teachings. Evidence suggests that early 16<sup>th</sup> century Germany was pious and orthodox Catholic, but national and anticlerical resentments abounded – ***and they found their voice in Luther***

**\_1511** – Taught in university in Wittenberg. Wittenberg ruled by Frederick the Wise – a highly cultured ruler (patron to Albrecht Durer and benefactor for Luther) who was also an elector. Being an elector gave him a pivotal role in the politics of the Holy Roman Empire, since there were only 7 electors.

### ***Causa Lutheri: the Luther Affair***

#### **Luther's 95 Theses** - 1517, October 31

- 'Theses' refers to points of disputation. Some debate about whether Luther actually posted/nailed them to the door of the church, but it was a very likely scenario since it was the conventional method of initiating academic debate (like posting on a university bulletin board). Also, there is evidence that Luther posted notice of a debate of 97 theses against Scholastic theology on the church door just the prior month, in September of 1517. A printed broadsheet for the Scholastic debate was discovered in 1983, causing quite a sensation.
- 95 theses against indulgences:
  - The Theses were not revolutionary
  - The Theses did not reject the authority of the pope
  - The Theses did not call for the founding of a new church
  - *In 1517 there was no blueprint for reform* – but political circumstances and Luther's stubbornness and willingness to think the unthinkable allowed for reform to happen

- Original issue of the 95 Theses – Indulgences
  - Indulgences were originally issued to induce people to go on Crusades. Indulgences could also be issued for acts of charity, donations to support the building of churches, or attendance at the consecration of a new church.
  - Granting of indulgences was never a simple financial transaction. The confessant must first convincingly show he is penitent, confess his sins, and accept the prescribed penance. The indulgence only replaced the penance or punishment portion.
    - By high Middle Ages, penance involved several steps:
      - Sinner must feel genuine sorrow
      - Sorrow led to an oral confession to a priest (the mediator between God and humankind)
      - Priest heard confession, judged the seriousness of the sins and sincerity of the penitent, pronounced absolution-God’s forgiveness. The priest would then impose a satisfaction to be performed afterward. Indulgences developed from satisfaction.
  - In 1476 Pope Sixtus IV greatly changed the theology of papal indulgences when he decreed that indulgences could be purchased on behalf of someone else, a dead relative suffering in purgatory, to shorten the stay in purgatory. However, the person in purgatory was beyond the reach of confession and absolution, which were important components for obtaining indulgences – a great change from what was originally required. Popes found the sale of indulgences quite lucrative, though, and useful for papal politics and finance.
  - Giovanni Medici took the name Leo X when he became pontiff, the last of the Renaissance popes. His father was Lorenzo the Magnificent. Like his father, he was a patron of Renaissance artists. Leo was also known for his luxurious lifestyle and profligate ways, infamously saying, “God has given us the papacy, let us enjoy it.”
  - Leo continued the rebuilding of St. Peter’s Basilica, a project Julius II had initiated. Julius II had left money in the papal coffers, but Leo quickly exhausted it. So, in 1515, Leo issued a sale of indulgences to raise money to finish the construction of St. Peter’s Basilica. Leo brokered a somewhat shady deal with the worldly prince-bishop Albrecht of Brandenburg.
    - Albrecht had spent a fortune to obtain the bishoprics of Halberstadt and Magdeburg. When the see of Mainz became available, Albert was determined to become bishop in three localities! With the Mainz, bishopric came the position of elector - an important position because there were only 7 electors in total. The electors determined who would be named the Holy Roman Emperor. The fortune Albert spent was borrowed from the Fugger banking house. However, canon law required a bishop to be 30 years old, and Albrecht was but twenty-four. How could this be resolved?

- Popes had the ability to dispense with canon law when it was necessary. Pope Leo found the necessity: both he and Albrecht were in desperate need of funds.
      - Leo gave a papal dispensation to Albrecht, which allowed Albrecht to sit as archbishop in Magdeburg, Halberstadt, and Mainz. He then authorized the sale of indulgences in Albrecht's territories, the profits of which would be split between Leo and Albrecht. Leo's half would fund the rebuilding of St. Peter's, and Albrecht would use his take to repay the loan to the Fugger bank.
        - Indulgences offered through Albert were rare: they were plenary (full) indulgences, which canceled out **all** of one's sinful debts.
  - Fronting the campaign was the top salesman of the indulgence market, Dominican friar Johann Tetzel, who supposedly advertised the indulgence with the jingle "as soon as the coin in the coffer rings, a soul from purgatory to heaven springs." Tetzel denied authorship of that phrase, and there is no evidence he preached this near Wittenberg, but he had taught its sentiment elsewhere. The sentiment of the jingle was implied in his model sermon. The earliest known use of this jingle can be dated back to 1482 when the University of Paris complained about its use.
    - From his model sermon that he used to train his subordinates: "Listen now, God and St. Peter call you. Consider the salvation of your souls, and those of your loved ones departed...Listen to the voices of your dead relatives and friends, beseeching you and saying, 'Pity us, pity us. We are in dire torment from which you can redeem us for a pittance.' Do you not wish to? ...Remember, you are able to release them, for as soon as the coin in the coffer rings, the soul from purgatory springs."
  - Frederick the Wise didn't allow the sale of indulgences in his territory (didn't want indulgence sales to compete with the viewing of his large relic collection), but Tetzel set up shop nearby in Juterborg. Wittenbergers traveled to Juterborg to buy indulgences. Luther faced a pastoral quandary: he felt the need to intervene, believing his flock was being led astray. He wrote a letter to Albrecht of Brandenburg (the man receiving 50% of the proceeds from the sale of indulgences!), enclosing in the letter his 95 theses (propositions for debate). Although critical of both the sale of indulgences and the methods used to hawk them, he couched the theses in terms appropriate to stimulate a formal academic discussion.
    - A few of the theses statements Luther listed:
      - #27: There is no divine authority for preaching that the soul flies out of purgatory immediately the money clinks in the bottom of the chest.



- #42: Christians should be taught that one who gives to the poor, or lends to the needy, does a better action than if he purchases indulgences
    - #82: They ask: Why does not the pope liberate everyone from purgatory for the sake of love and because of the supreme necessity of their souls? This would be morally the best of all reasons. Meanwhile, he redeems innumerable souls for money, a most perishable thing, with which to build St. Peter's church, a very minor purpose.
  - Besides mailing the theses, he most likely posted them on the Wittenberg church door, as he did with his 97 Theses against Scholasticism
    - Luther shrewdly timed the October 31<sup>st</sup> posting of the 95 theses – it was the eve of All Saints. All the pilgrims would walk through the church door to view Frederick the Wise's vast collection of relics (18,970 relics by 1520) that would be on display the next day, All Saints day. Pilgrims came to view the relics and earn up to 1.9 million days off of purgatory (if they had the fortitude to see them all). Some of the rare relics on view were a vial of the Virgin Mary's breast milk and a twig from the Burning Bush. All those pilgrims would have seen as they passed through the church door the 95 theses firmly nailed in place. Word spread...
  - Printed copies of the theses circulated in Germany in both Latin and German.
    - A furor ensued - neither independent public opinion nor printing presses could be controlled by churches or the commonwealth. Thousands of copies were printed and sympathetically read. Germany had a long tradition of dissatisfaction with papal policies and power.
    - Pope Leo X dismissed the controversy as a 'squabble between friars' since there was no love lost between the Dominicans and the Augustinians.

### **1519 – Leipzig Debate**

- Debate at University of Leipzig with Johann Eck, Luther's chief theological opponent. Luther hoped to clarify his position.
- Eck maneuvered Luther into declaring Hus unjustly condemned and burned as a heretic. The unjust condemnation inferred that the pope and the councils were fallible, thus denying their authority. Luther now defined as an enemy of the Church.

## 1521 – Luther excommunicated from the Church

- Pope issued a papal bull threatening Luther with excommunication if he refused to recant. Luther's response: a public burning of the bull.
- During this time, Luther wrote books showing how conflict with the church authorities pushed him to think new thoughts:
  - Wrote a tract calling on German princes to overthrow the papacy in Germany and establish a reformed German church
  - Attacked the sacramental system of the church
  - Called for clergy to marry
  - Wrote a treatise on the doctrine of salvation (that faith alone brought salvation, works were not involved)
- **1521** – Church excommunicated Luther. Luther is summoned to appear before the imperial Diet of Worms. Newly elected Charles V convened the diet on the advice of Frederick the Wise.
  - Luther was shown a stack of his books and asked if he wrote them. Luther affirmed that he wrote them.
  - When asked the question, "Will you recant?" Luther asked for a day to answer. Luther's answer the next day was no single word but a careful and dignified speech:
    - *"Unless I am convicted by Scripture and plain reason - I do not accept the authority of the popes and councils, for they have contradicted each other - my conscience is captive to the Word of God. I cannot, and I will not recant anything, for to go against conscience is neither right nor safe. God help me. Amen."*
    - He could not recant anything.
  - According to church historian Diarmaid MacCulloch, the most memorable thing that Luther *never* said was, "Here I stand; I can do no other." This phrase would be forever linked with Luther, and sums up his appeal to his individual conscience.
- HRE Charles V condemned Luther as a heretic. Frederick the Wise staged a kidnapping of Luther and hid him in his castle at Wartburg, where Luther spent the next 10 months.

### *Influence of the Printing Press*

*Luther's explosion into print marked a turning point in the history of the press – books were printed for opinions rather than only knowledge or edification. Germany's fragmented society was helpful – the presses were scattered throughout decentralized Germany rather than concentrated in a few towns, such as in England, where London housed most of the presses. It was more difficult for a central authority to control what was printed in Germany.*

## Rise of Lutheranism

1522 – Luther returned from his stay at Wartburg. While at Wartburg, he had translated the New Testament into German. Luther used Erasmus's Latin translation of the New Testament for his German New Testament. Lutheranism spread through sermons and the written word, as well hymns. (Luther also loved music and wrote many hymns).

*The two core principles of Lutheranism:*

- *sola fide* - Faith alone was necessary and sufficient for salvation
- *sola scriptura* - Bible was the sole source of religious authority

## Popular reformation and the Peasants' War

Luther was no social revolutionary. His 'freedom' was the freedom of Christian conscience from the Catholic Church. But the teachings of reformers were domesticated to an agenda of social and economic aspiration out in the countryside, among the peasants.

- **1524-1525: Peasants' War** began in southwestern and central areas of modern Germany, and spread north and east into parts of Switzerland and Austria.
- The war involved ~300,000 peasants resulting in ~100,000 deaths. Led by radical reformers, the peasants were seeking freedom from oppression by the nobles.
  - The princes had absolute control over the serfs/peasants and their possessions. The peasant was the property of whomever he was subject to. When a peasant wanted to marry, he needed the lord's permission. The bulk of the tax burden fell upon them, and the nobles kept raising taxes.
- Luther horrified to see his theology transformed into revolutionary ideology. This horror was expressed in his 1525 pamphlet urging princes to slaughter without compunction 'the robbing and murdering hordes of peasants.'
- *The Peasants' War was a turning point for reform-*
  - Before the war, reform was a disorderly popular movement
  - After the war, reform became respectable; princes joined. Luther had upheld the right of the authorities to suppress the revolt.
  - *Eventually, the greater part of Germany officially became Lutheran*

The revolt was suppressed, but the emancipation of the serfs would not come for another 250-300 years in Germany.

### *Post Peasants' War-*

Luther married, had 6 children, and wrote about the business of family life. He also took in students (he was still professor at Wittenberg) and occasional relatives. He preached, undertook pastoral duties, and continued in Biblical researches and writings. The Large and Small Catechisms that he wrote served as a virtual handbook for Lutheranism. He died in 1546.

### **Luther's Legacy-**

- His translation of the Bible was so influential that Luther's particular dialect became the official version of German.
- Lutheranism became and remains to this day the dominant religion of not only Germany but of the Scandinavian countries also.
- He set the spark to the tinderbox of Europe that led to a century of religious reform and religious warfare that profoundly shaped every aspect of European history.

### **German Politics and the German Reformation**

- After the Peasants' War, Charles's attempt to settle the Lutheran problem at the Diet of Augsburg in 1530 came to naught. Charles had demanded that the Lutherans return to the Catholic Church. A group of Lutheran princes and imperial cities refusing to return to the Catholic Church formed a defensive alliance (the Schmalkaldic League). *Religion was dividing the empire into 2 armed camps.*
- However, renewed threats from the Ottomans as well as wars with Francis I of France prevented Charles from dealing with the Lutherans. He put the 'Lutheran problem' aside for the time being.
  - Charles made peace with Francis and the Ottomans by 1545. Now Charles can attend to Lutherans in Germany.
- 1546-47: Charles defeated the Lutherans (1<sup>st</sup> phase of the Schmalkaldic Wars). However, they then allied themselves with the new French king, Henry II (Catholic), renewing the war.
- *Turning point in the Reformation* – 1555, Charles negotiated a truce with the Peace of Augsburg. The division of Christianity was formally acknowledged, with *Lutheranism granted equal legal standing with Catholicism*. Charles's hope of an ideal medieval Christian unity was lost.
  - **The Peace of Augsburg** acknowledged that the sovereign of each realm could choose either Lutheran or Catholic religious affiliation.
  - Calvinism would not be lawful in the Holy Roman Empire until the Peace of Westphalia, a century later

### **Origin of the term 'Protestant'**

After the Peasants' War, Charles V deemed it wise to compromise with his German princes. Charles was fighting piracy in the Mediterranean and the Turks under Suleiman in the east, so stability at home seemed sensible. In 1526, the imperial diet in Speyer issued a directive that princely territories and self-governing cities could regulate religious matters as they pleased. (This meant that the Edict of Worms, condemning Luther and his writings was effectually suspended). However, mistrust remained on both sides, and in 1529 a second diet at Speyer reinstated the Edict of Worms. Six princes present, along with delegates from 14 towns, signed a 'protestation' against the diet's decision. Their action created a new proper noun – 'Protestant.'

## **1/8-18 — English Reformation: Henry VIII, Thomas More, Tyndale, Cromwell & Cranmer, John Calvin**

**Date** 1478-1536

**Themes** Conflict and Conquest  
Philosophy and Religion

**Readings** 1/8-9 SOTW(2) Ch 34 Henry VIII's Problem (Pri/Int)  
Who Was Henry VIII? Pp1-26 (LMS)  
R&R Hx in Documents bottom p95-mid 96 inc side bar (UMS)  
Henry's Wives PDF (UMS)  
1/10-11 Who Was Henry VIII? pp 27-63 (LMS)  
R&R Hx in Documents pp 117-121 (UMS) Calvin  
1/17-18 SOTW(2) Ch 36 Spread of Reformation (Pri/Int)  
Who Was Henry VIII? Pp64-105 (LMS)  
Counter/Catholic Reformation (UMS) see pg 84 of history overview

**Spain, France, and England of the early 16<sup>th</sup> century...**

***A Rivalry of Kings – Francis I, Charles V and Henry VIII***

**Charles V** – *Holy Roman Emperor, Ruler of Spain, Austria & Hungary, Netherlands*

Spain became a major power with the wealth from its American colonies. Ferdinand and Isabella made alliances with other countries through strategically arranged marriages for their children:

- Isabella – married Alfonso of **Portugal**
- Juan – married Margaret of **Austria**
- Maria – married Manuel I of **Portugal**

- Catherine – married Henry VIII of **England** (after death of her 1<sup>st</sup> husband, Henry's older brother Arthur)
- Juana – married Philip of Burgundy, Archduke of Austria (son of Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian)
  - 1500 – Charles born to Juana and Philip. (Charles had powerful grandparents – a Spanish king and a Holy Roman Emperor!) Philip died shortly after his birth. Juana, incapacitated with grief, became mentally unstable. Charles was raised in the Netherlands by his aunt Margaret of Austria. He was the archetype Renaissance prince:
    - Cultured
    - Pious
    - Trained in arts of warfare

Charles duke of Burgundy inherits large realm

- 1516 – Ferdinand dies. Becomes Charles I of Spain (at 16 years old)
- 1519 – Maximilian dies. Charles inherits lands of the Hapsburg Empire (Austria and the Low Countries) at 19 years old.

### **The Rivalry:**

*The crown of Holy Roman Emperor was sought by 3 monarchs:*

- Francis I of France
- Henry VIII of England
- Charles I of Spain and Hapsburg Empire

Charles and his advisors launched an effort to get Charles elected Holy Roman Emperor (by out-bribing Francis I of France through loans from bankers in Central Europe loyal to the Hapsburgs).

1520 – Charles elected Holy Roman Emperor. He possessed a greater number of realms than had ever been accumulated by a European leader:

- The Netherlands (Burgundian inheritance)
- Austria and Hungary (Hapsburg inheritance)
- Peninsular Spain, Naples, Sicily, and territories in New World (Castilian & Aragonese inheritance)

*Charles would abdicate in 1555, exhausted from his efforts to maintain religious orthodoxy and the unity of his empire.*

## **Short Overview of England's Reformation**

Anti-clericism was not the flashpoint for the English Reformation. The English Reformation was initiated by King Henry VIII, who wanted to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. She had failed to produce a male heir, and no candidate living could have secured the succession without a recurrence of civil war. These considerations were magnified by Henry VIII's passion for Anne Boleyn, but she was not the sole or main cause for the divorce. The succession was the main point (shown by the fact that Henry wanted to secure a wife, not a mistress). The king's desire to marry Anne and have a legitimate male heir made their marriage imperative, but Henry's marriage to Catherine stood in the way.

Henry relied on Cardinal Wolsey to obtain an annulment from pope Clement VII. Normally the pope might be willing to grant an annulment, but after the sack of Rome in 1527, the pope was dependent on Emperor Charles V, Catherine's nephew. This created an impediment in obtaining it. Henry irritated that Wolsey couldn't orchestrate the annulment, dismissed him in 1529, appointing Thomas More as Lord Chancellor.

Two advisors became the king's agents in fulfilling his wishes: Thomas Cranmer became archbishop of Canterbury, and Thomas Cromwell became his chief minister. They aided in the new strategy for obtaining an annulment - abolish papal authority in England and have an English ecclesiastical court nullify Henry's marriage to Catherine. In May of 1533 Cranmer ruled the king's first marriage null and void and validated Henry's marriage to Anne. (Henry and Anne were secretly wed in January).

In 1534 Parliament completed the break of the Church of England by passing the Act of Supremacy – which declared that the English monarch now controlled the church, not the pope. Parliament also passed the Treason Act making it a capital offense to deny that the king was the supreme head of the church.

Thomas More, Lord Chancellor, refused to take the oath of supremacy. For this, he was beheaded.

Thomas Cromwell worked out the details of the Tudor government's new role in church affairs, based on the centralized power exercised by the king and parliament. He oversaw the dissolution of the monasteries, the proceeds of which greatly increased the king's coffers.

Although Henry had broken with the papacy, little change had occurred in church doctrine or ceremony. Archbishop Cranmer wished for a more religious reformation rather than an administrative one, but Henry was actually quite conservative religiously.



The final decade of Henry's reign was preoccupied with foreign affairs, factional intrigue, and the continued effort to find the perfect wife. "Squire Harry means to be God, and do as he pleases," Luther sighed, as Henry wed for the 6<sup>th</sup> time. Wedlock was the spark of Henry's English Reformation.

***"leave every man to his own conscience. And me thinketh in good faith that so were it good reason to leave me to mine."* – St. Thomas More**

### **Henry VIII (r. 1509 – 1547)**

- **1509** – ascended throne at 18 years of age; married Catherine of Aragon 2 months later. She was Henry's brother's widow, so they received a papal dispensation by Julius II, which granted permission for the marriage.
- **1514-1529**: Cardinal Thomas Wolsey practically controlled domestic and foreign policy for the young king.
  - Initially, Henry pursued sports and other amusements, leaving the administration of the throne to others, especially Wolsey.
  - Henry began his reign with a heavy reliance on advisors and ended with complete control.
- **1516** – Princess Mary was born.
- **1521** – the title "Defender of the Faith" was bestowed upon Henry when he wrote (with help) *The Assertion of the Seven Sacraments*, a critique of Luther, which earned Henry the pope's gratitude
- **Henry's first divorce-**
  - By **1526** it was clear that Catherine was past childbearing age. She had birthed 5 children, but only Princess Elizabeth survived.
  - The king demanded the security of a male heir to protect fortunes of Tudor dynasty
  - **1529** – Wolsey, chancellor, petitioned the pope but failed in attaining an annulment. Henry replaced Wolsey with Thomas More. (This backfired later when More was unwilling to cooperate with Henry's plans).
  - Henry summoned Parliament to deal with the annulment. This became known as the Reformation Parliament.
    - Henry and Parliament threw off England's allegiance to Rome. (Once England was free of Rome, Henry did not need the pope's permission to annul the marriage to Catherine. England's own ecclesiastical authority could annul the marriage). *Henry had now broken with the pope, the first king in Europe fully to do so.*
    - Parliament passed 6 acts of legislation; key acts were:

- **The Act of Appeals** – declared England was an independent country (in both spiritual and temporal matters), outlawing appeals to Rome on church matters
  - **The Act of Supremacy** – the king, was declared the supreme head of the Church of England. (This was the centerpiece of the new legislation).
  - **The Treason's Act** – it was high treason to deny the king's royal supremacy, punishable by death
    - Thomas More resigned as chancellor, unable to submit to the new laws. (When More refused to take the Oath of Supremacy, he was beheaded). Thomas Cromwell became Henry's chief minister.
    - Thomas Cranmer became the archbishop of Canterbury. *Cranmer declared Henry's marriage to Catherine null and void and married Henry and Anne Boleyn.*
- Anne Boleyn gave birth to a daughter, Princess Elizabeth. (Henry not too thrilled – he wanted a son!)
- **Dissolution of the monasteries** –
  - From 1536-1541 Henry ordered the monasteries dissolved, transferring a fifth of the land to new hands.
  - Cromwell's assignment – he speedily and efficiently administered the dissolution of all the monasteries.
  - Most of the land and property were sold to the nobility and gentry. (Only 5% was gifted)-
    - Raised money to help restore the crown's finances.
    - Bought the allegiance of the political nation away from Rome by appeasing the nobility and gentry with a share of the spoils
  - An incidental effect - it eliminated much of the traditional religion and the last centers of resistance to Henry's royal supremacy.
- Anne miscarried a male child – Henry angry, talking of being 'seduced by witchcraft.' Anne was tried for adultery (on trumped-up charges), found guilty and executed.
- Henry married (3<sup>rd</sup> time) to Jane Seymour. She gave birth to Prince Edward but died of complications. Prince Edward became King Edward VI (the prince in Twain's book *The Prince and the Pauper*).
- **Cromwell's fall-**
  - Cromwell encouraged Henry to marry Anne of Cleves (wife #4) to win European allies. Henry never met her but saw a portrait of her. When Henry saw her in real life, however, he couldn't stand the sight of her. Their marriage was never consummated, and Henry blamed Cromwell for the marriage. The marriage was annulled.

- Then Henry began to suspect Cromwell of a lack of proper orthodoxy – ‘sacramental heresy’ – and ordered his arrest.
- Cromwell was executed on charges of heresy and treason. (Two days later – in Henry’s cruel effort to be “fair” – 3 papal loyalists were executed, and 3 evangelicals were burned to death).
- Henry later regrets Cromwell’s death and blames others for it.
- **Wife #5** - Henry then marries Catherine Howard. She, however, has an adulterous affair, and Henry has her executed.
- **Wife #6** – Henry marries Catherine Parr. She was twice widowed, a cultivated Erasmian who preserved the cause of humanist reform until it could re-emerge during the reign of Edward I.
  - She made a home for Henry and his children – Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth were brought to court, and she took the closest interest in their education.
- Henry was in poor health at the end of his life. His will provided that no single minister would direct affairs but a Council of Regents.
- **January 28, 1547** – Henry VIII dies. Prince Edward, almost 10 years old, ascends the throne.

Henry VIII is most known for his 6 wives – the ditty “divorced, beheaded, died...divorced, beheaded, survived” helps recount the wives in order, based on their (mostly deplorable) endings:

- **Divorced** Catherine of Aragon to seek male heir from another
- **Beheaded** Anne Boleyn because of her failure to bear a male heir
- **Died** – Jane Seymour, due to complications in birthing Prince Edward
- **Divorced** Anne of Cleves because Henry found her repugnant
- **Beheaded** Catherine Howard because of adultery
- **Survived** – Catherine Parr was a companion in his last years

### **Political/Reformation Legacy of Henry VIII**

- Successfully defied the pope
- Enlarged the power of the monarchy
- Established the Church of England
- Religious wars had been avoided (whereas Germany and France experienced years of religious wars)
- Clergy subordinated to the secular state
- Parliament’s power was enhanced
- *The institutions that he refashioned (monarchy, Church of England and Parliament) exist in recognizable form today*

## Other Leading figures during the English Reformation

### Sir Thomas More (1478-1535)

“leave every man to his own conscience. And me thinketh in good faith that so were it good reason to leave me to mine.” – St. Thomas More

- **1501** – becomes a lawyer
- **1504** – enters Parliament
- Becomes great friends with Erasmus (Erasmus dedicated his *Praise to Folly* to More)
- **1516** – More publishes Utopia. In Utopia, there is only communal property and religious tolerance. Yet when he later aids Henry VIII to write a rebuttal to Luther, he writes virulently, branding Luther an ape, drunkard, and a lousy friar.
- More caught Henry’s attention – Henry used More to help with various conflicts (i.e.: wool trade in Flanders)
- Upward climb – Knighted in 1521, Speaker of House of Commons in 1523
- After Wolsey’s fall, Henry appointed More Lord Chancellor – 1<sup>st</sup> layman to hold the post
- More was devout to the pope and would not swear to the Act of Suppression or to the Oath of Supremacy...
  - For this, he was beheaded for treason on July 6, 1535
- Catholic Church beatified him in 1935

More felt that Lutheranism and the Reformation, in general, were dangerous to both the Catholic faith and society as a whole. He campaigned against the Reformation – arrested Protestants, prevented Luther’s books from being imported to England, and burned heretics at the stake. Historians have been divided over More’s actions as Chancellor:

- Some biographers are tolerant, putting his actions within the turbulent religious climate of the time
- Other equally eminent historians feel that his religious persecutions were a betrayal to his earlier humanist convictions.

### Thomas Cromwell (c1485-1540)

- By **1520**, was advising Cardinal Wolsey
- **1523** – becomes a member of parliament
- **1524/25** – becomes confidential secretary to Cardinal Wolsey. Cromwell dissolves smaller monasteries for Wolsey to provide money for foundations at Oxford and Ipswich

- When Wolsey falls in 1529, Cromwell is elected to parliament once again. He drafts the Reformation Acts between 1532 and 1539; successfully manages their passage through parliament
- Cromwell oversaw the dissolution of the monasteries (which provided \$ for the crown). Headed a campaign against “idolatry” (statues, roods, and images) as well as pilgrimages and relics. Oversaw publication of the Great Bible, 1<sup>st</sup> authoritative version in English (a significant achievement)
- **1539** – Due to the outlook abroad, Henry acquiesced in Cromwell’s negotiations for a marriage with Anne of Cleves. However, Henry conceived a repugnance to Anne, and the marriage was never consummated. Henry’s displeasure combined with Cromwell’s lack of friends in the Council sealed his fate...
  - On June 10<sup>th</sup> Cromwell was accused of treason, and in July of **1540**, he was beheaded.
- Henry later regretted this, and complained that *“they had brought several accusations against him, on the strength of which he had put to death the most faithful servant he ever had.”*
  - Ironically, Cromwell’s great-nephew Oliver Cromwell would ultimately depose King Charles I and set up a protectorate, permanently limiting the power of the monarchy in favor of a more democratic way of government.

Cromwell’s life and legacy arouses enormous controversy, yet his effectiveness and creativity as a royal minister cannot be denied.

### **Thomas Cranmer (1489-1556)**

- Attended Cambridge – ordained in 1523
- **1529** – came to Henry VIII’s attention
- **1531** – Henry sent him on a commission to Germany as ambassador to the Emperor. Met Osiander – an evangelical. They found they held some views of the church in common; were convinced that the old order of church must change but didn’t see clearly what the new order should be-
  - Cranmer also fell in love and married Osiander’s niece.
- **1532** – Archbishop of Canterbury Warham died. Henry wanted Cranmer to fill the vacancy. Cranmer was hoping a different appointment would be made, but when he was confirmed as Archbishop, he dutifully returned to England.
- Henry’s interest in appointing Cranmer was related to the annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon. Anne Boleyn was pregnant, and Henry needed to legitimize the forthcoming child.
- **1533** – Cranmer declares Henry’s marriage to Catherine null and void and declared the marriage between Henry and Anne valid.

- The breach with Rome and the subjection of the church in England to royal supremacy had been practically achieved before Cranmer's appointment as Archbishop. Cranmer is an evangelical (more than Henry VIII was) and uses his position to guide the new Church of England from Catholicism to Protestantism.
  - Cranmer was a theologian, liturgical scholar, writer
  - Cranmer actively carries out the policy of promoting the circulation of the Bible in the vernacular (English).
  - **1538**- ordered that every church have a copy of the Bible conveniently available to read in every church.
    - *The Bible became so popular that it frightened Henry, and he had parliament make a rule that only upper-status groups could read it.*
- 1549 – Cranmer introduced the Book of Common Prayer. He formulated an articulate compendium of Christian prayers, services, and liturgies with the Book of Common Prayer.
- 1556 – executed on the orders of Catholic Queen Mary, only 3 years prior to the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

### **William Tyndale (c1494 – 1536)**

*"I defy the pope and all his laws; if God spares my life, ere many years I will cause a boy that driveth the plough shall know more of the scripture than thou doest."* ~Tyndale

Ironically, Henry VIII licensed an English translation of the Bible only months after Tyndale was burned at the stake for translating the Bible into English. What prescience Tyndale had! Tyndale's translation formed the basis of all subsequent English Bibles up to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, including Henry VIII's official translation.

- Born **c1494** in Gloucestershire, England
- Earned a BA at Oxford (1512) and an MA (1515); also spent time at Cambridge
  - Ordained as a priest, but not known when and where
- Gifted with languages – knew 7 languages other than English like a native (Greek, Hebrew, Latin, French, German, Italian and Spanish)
  - Grew up in an area with many foreign ties – merchants traveling between England and the Low Countries, France, Spain, and Italy. William grew up with the 'idea' of languages.
- **1524** – realizing that he could never translate the Bible in England, he sailed for Hamburg, never returning to England. He lived hand to mouth, dodging Roman Catholic authorities.
- **1525** – began printing the New Testament. He was betrayed and fled up the Rhine to Worms. Here he started printing again.
- **1526** – The first complete printed New Testament in English appeared in February. Copies arrived in England about a month later.

- Moved to Antwerp and began *translating the Old Testament directly from Hebrew into English* (first person to do this – other translations of Old Testament into English, such as Wycliff’s, were from the Latin Vulgate into English. The Latin Vulgate was Greek to Latin, so the translation route looked like this: Hebrew-Greek-Latin-English).
  - **1530-1535** - completed translation of the Old Testament from Hebrew, from Genesis through Chronicles.
- **1535** – betrayed by a fanatical Englishman to Antwerp authorities, and imprisoned at Vilvorde (near Brussels) for 16 months.
- **1536** – October 6<sup>th</sup>, Tyndale was tied to a stake, strangled and burned.
  - *To be strangled first was considered an act of mercy.*

### **Tyndale’s strengths as a translator**

1. His good Greek and Hebrew – at a time when such knowledge was not common.
2. His power with the English language – a gift for knowing how ordinary people used language

### **Legacy**

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  - 80% of the entire King James Bible is Tyndale
    - 84% of the New Testament
    - 75% of the Old Testament – (he was killed before he was able to complete translating the entire Old Testament)
- Helped create a common language for England
- William Shakespeare was influenced by Tyndale’s use of the English language
- Through Tyndale’s words and teachings, he was a leader of the Protestant Reformation.

### **Common Tyndale Phrases**

- And God said, Let there be light, and there was light
- Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and the door shall be opened unto you
- With God all things are possible
- Behold, I stand at the door and knock
- Am I my brother’s keeper?
- The salt of the earth
- The signs of the times
- They made light of it
- Eat, drink and be merry

- Scales fell from my eyes
- The powers that be
- Filthy lucre
- The patience of Job
- Judge not lest ye be judged
- *Tyndale also coined new words –*
  - Passover
  - Jehovah
  - scapegoat

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### ***Calvin, Geneva, and the Second Reformation***

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According to his biographer, Calvin's personality was described as timid and withdrawn, yet with courage bordering on intransigence. He was a very private individual, resolute - refused to compromise when he believed the will of God was at stake. In describing how his vocation as a reformer developed, he said that he was 'so strongly devoted to the superstitions of the papacy' that nothing less than an act of God could extricate him from his situation.

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  - Lutheranism profited from the support of a monarch and princes in the areas where it took root. However, both the French monarch and existing church establishments in the Swiss cantons opposed the development of Calvinism. A well-ordered, structurally strong church provided a greater chance for the survival of Calvinism.
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- Calvin would shape and be shaped by Geneva. Calvin spent most of his life there and died there. What was Geneva like?
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  - Very small, westernmost canton, French-speaking and jutting into France.
  - Made networks of intellectual and economic relationships with the rest of Europe and some overseas nations. Became a center of commerce.
  - Geneva sat in a basin, encircled by mountains, commanding Alpine passes leading to Italy and the Mediterranean.
- Calvin arrived in 1536. His initial job in Geneva was as a teacher, or a public lecturer, of the Bible. By the end of 1536, he was preacher and pastor of the church in Geneva.
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  - Citizens – those born & baptized within the city limits to parents who were citizens. Only citizens could serve in Geneva's legislature, the General Council (AKA Grand Council).
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  - Habitants – legal resident aliens (could not vote, carry weapons, hold public positions)

§ However, a habitant could be a pastor if there was no qualified citizen to fill that position

· This was Calvin's 'in' – he was an 'habitant.' He pastored the church in Geneva but wasn't a citizen. His influence over Geneva was indirect: through preaching, consultation, cajoling, urging, or pleading. He had NO civic jurisdiction – he could command no one.

o Calvin could only give input to the Consistory and Venerable Company of Pastors; the city's General Council retained authority over all religious matters. (The influence that Calvin had with the Consistory was considerable. But the church had no civil authority, so it would be incorrect to call Geneva a theocracy. However, for the people living in Geneva during this time, they may have felt like it was a theocracy)

Impressions of Calvin:

- Among enemies, Calvin was seen as: tyrant, misanthrope, small-minded Puritan
- Among followers, Calvin was seen as: sage, prophet, holy man, modeling genuine devotion

Calvinism became an international movement

- France and the Huguenots
- Knox and Scotland
- Puritan America
- English exiles fleeing 'Bloody Queen Mary' found sanctuary in Geneva, returning to England as Reformed Calvinist Protestants
- Other refugees seeking asylum in Geneva from Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Hungary, Moravia would return to their homelands filled with Calvinist conviction

# 1/22-1/25 — Suleiman (Pri/Int) / Henry VIII & English Reformation / Charles V (UMS) / John Calvin and John Knox (LMS)

<b>Date</b>	1494-1566
<b>Themes</b>	Philosophy and Religion Conflict and Conquest Rise and Fall of Empires and Nations
<b>Readings</b>	1/22-23      SOTW(2) Ch 36 Council of Trent (Pri/Int) Reformation Unit Study-Calvin (LMS) R&R Hx in Documents bottom p124-mid 126 (UMS)
	1/24-1/25      SOTW(2) Ch 24 Suleiman (Pri/Int) Charles V PDF (UMS) see p— of overview Reformation Unit Study-Knox (LMS)

## Suleiman I – “The Magnificent,” “The Lawgiver” (r. 1520-1566)

Under the rule of Suleiman I, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, the Empire reached its high point of military and political power; his reign was considered the Golden Age of the Ottoman Empire. Contemporary Muslims and Europeans regarded him as the most significant ruler of the world. The Ottomans influenced portions of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

### Golden Age of the Ottoman Empire

- Geographical Expansion of Empire
  - European Territories
    - Conquered Rhodes, much of Greece, Hungary, part of the Austrian Empire. Laid siege to Vienna but was unsuccessful.

- Ottoman conquests of Europe ended with Battle of Vienna and Battle of Lepanto
  - Islamic Territories
    - 1534-Conquered Iraq from Persia, including Baghdad, lower Mesopotamia, mouths of Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, and part of Persian Gulf
    - Annexed Islamic territories, such as Arabia, by asserting that those rulers had abandoned orthodox belief/practices
  - North Africa & Mediterranean
    - Suleiman built up the navy and appointed Barbarossa as naval commander. Fleet equaled # of ships of all other Mediterranean countries combined.
    - Barbarossa defeated the Spanish fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean – ruled the Eastern Mediterranean for 33 years
    - Huge swaths of North African territories were annexed, resulting in Barbary States of Tripolitania, Tunisia, and Algeria. Barbary pirates harassed Mediterranean shipping trade.
- Foreign Relations
  - Good relations with Akbar the Great, Mughal ruler of India
- Administrative Reforms
  - Appointed statesmen and administrators of great ability
  - Taxation of Christian subjects was lowered, which allowed them to rise above serfdom. (Christian subjects would migrate to Turkish territories to take advantage of this).
  - Suleiman formally denounced blood libels against Jews
- Cultural and Artistic Activity
  - Made Istanbul the cultural center of the Islamic World
  - Financed cultural projects and building projects: mosques, bridges, aqueducts, public works, schools, baths, caravanserais
  - Court artisans included painters, bookbinders, furriers, jewelers, goldsmiths
  - Suleiman, an accomplished poet
  - Cultivated the arts: visual arts (calligraphy, ceramics, textiles, manuscript painting), music, writing, poetry.

**Known as *Suleiman the Magnificent* to Europeans.** By the end of his reign, a great portion of Eastern and Central Europe, Asia, and Africa came under Ottoman influence.

**Known as *Suleiman the Lawgiver*, or *Suleiman the Just* to Muslims** – the Sultan's laws were first collected together by Mehmed the Conqueror. They were laws that dealt with the organization of the government and military, taxation, and treatment of the peasants. They took



their final form under Suleiman. From his reign onwards, they were called the Ottoman laws. (The other laws that Muslims abided by were the Shari'ah laws, derived directly from the Quran. Muslim rulers could not overturn these laws.)

### **Impact on the Reformation –**

Pursued policy of European destabilization, especially the Roman Catholic church and Holy Roman Empire. To that end, Suleiman supported Protestant countries financially in order to help Europe remain religiously and politically destabilized, hoping to make Europe vulnerable to invasion.

### **Legacy**

Suleiman called himself *“Slave of God, master of the world, I am Suleiman, and my name is read in all the prayers in all the cities of Islam. I am Shah of Baghdad and Iraq, Caesar of all the lands of Rome, and Sultan of Egypt. I seized Hungarian crown and gave it to the least of my slaves.”*

A fearless fighter, Suleiman was nevertheless a gracious ruler, exhibited fairness, and didn't tyrannize his subjects. He was a brilliant military strategist and a canny politician. After his reign, the power of the state began to decline. Rulers after him were not vigilant in overseeing the functions of government, resulting in corruption. The Empire entered a state of decline and stagnation. The last sultan of the Ottoman Empire was removed after World War I.

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o Habitants – legal resident aliens (could not vote, carry weapons, hold public positions)

§ However, a habitant could be a pastor if there was no qualified citizen to fill that position

· This was Calvin’s ‘in’ – he was an ‘habitant.’ He pastored the church in Geneva but wasn’t a citizen. His influence over Geneva was indirect: through preaching, consultation, cajoling, urging, or pleading. He had NO civic jurisdiction – he could command no one.

o Calvin could only give input to the Consistory and Venerable Company of Pastors; the city’s General Council retained authority over all religious matters. (The influence that Calvin had with the Consistory was considerable. But the church had no civil authority, so it would be incorrect to call Geneva a theocracy. However, for the people living in Geneva during this time, they may have felt like it was a theocracy)

Impressions of Calvin:

- Among enemies, Calvin was seen as: tyrant, misanthrope, small-minded Puritan
- Among followers, Calvin was seen as: sage, prophet, holy man, modeling genuine devotion

Calvinism became an international movement

- France and the Huguenots
- Knox and Scotland
- Puritan America
- English exiles fleeing ‘Bloody Queen Mary’ found sanctuary in Geneva, returning to England as Reformed Calvinist Protestants
- Other refugees seeking asylum in Geneva from Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Hungary, Moravia would return to their homelands filled with Calvinist conviction

## **John Knox (c. 1513-1572)**

“[The city is] the most perfect school of Christ that ever was in the earth since the days of the Apostles. In other places I confess Christ to be truly preached; but manners and religion to be so seriously reformed, I have not yet seen in any other place besides.” --John Calvin on Geneva

Scotland was an independent kingdom at the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. King James V was a staunch Catholic, but Protestantism leaked into Scotland from England. By the 1540s, there was a thriving Protestant community.

### **c. 1513**

- John Knox born near Edinburgh, Scotland
- At this time, many Scottish were angry with the Catholic Church, which owned more than half the real estate and gathered an annual income of nearly 18 times that of the crown. Bishops and priests were often political appointments, and many never hid their immorality.
- Ordained into the priesthood in the Roman Catholic Church prior to 1540

**1545** – his first public profession of Protestantism

**1547** – while residing in castle of St. Andrews, was taken captive and spent 19 months as a galley slave on a French galley ship because of his reformation preaching (Catholic France was an ally to Scotland). Health permanently injured as a result.

### **1549-54: Ministry in England**

· When released from slavery through the intervention of English government, Knox found that he could not be of use in Scotland. He spent 5 years as a minister in Church of England during the reign of Edward VI

### **1554-59**

· After death of Edward VI, Catholic Mary took the throne of England. Knox went to continental Europe. He spent time in Geneva, preaching at the New English Church of Notre Dame (for English and Italian congregations).

· While away from Scotland, he published some of his most controversial tracts:

o In *The First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women* he argued that a female ruler was “most odious in the presence of God,” and she was a “traitress and rebel against God.”

o In *Appellations to the Nobility and Commonality of Scotland*, he exhorted ordinary people to rebel against unjust rulers.



- o He later told Queen Mary of Scotland, “The sword of justice is God’s, and if princes and rulers fail to use it, others may.”
- 1559 – returned to Edinburgh, became the leader of the Reformers
  - o Led a religious revolt marked by violent iconoclasm, destruction of religious images, and ‘popery.’ Roman Catholic church wiped out.
- 1560 – Protestantism established as the national religion. Knox and 5 other ministers drew up the constitution of the new church: the Kirk – The First Book of Discipline, Confession of Faith, and The Book of Common Order.
  - o The Protestant faith in Scotland was cast in a distinctly Calvinist and Presbyterian mode, modeled after Geneva and other “best Reformed Churches.”

## **1/29-2/1 — Mughal India (Pri/Int) / Council of Trent (LMS) / French Religious Wars & Queen Elizabeth (UMS)**

<b>Date</b>	1509-1572
<b>Themes</b>	Philosophy & Religion Trade and Commerce Conflict & Conquest Rise and Fall of Empires and Nations
<b>Readings</b>	SOTW(2) Ch 30 Mughal India; Kidnapping of Amir Hamza in class Reformation Unit Study: Council of Trent (LMS) French Religious Wars PDF (UMS) A Clever Queen PDF (UMS)

### **Mughal India**

The Mughal Empire was founded in 1526 by Babur and lasted until 1857 when the British established colonial rule. The Mughals ruled parts of Afghanistan and most of the Indian Subcontinent. Babur's grandson, Akbar the Great, brought the empire to its greatest height. The empire under Akbar was larger than any in India since Asoka's rule from 268-232 BCE.

Persians refer to the dynasty as the Mughal Dynasty – “Mughal” means Mongol in Persian, and Babur is a descendant of Mongol rulers. “Moghul Dynasty” is also appropriate.

### **Babur – 1<sup>st</sup> Mughal Emperor** (r. 1526-1530)

*Founder of the Mughal Empire*

Youth

- Born February 23, 1483, in modern-day Uzbekistan into an impoverished Timurid royal family

- On his father's side, descends from Timur (also known as Tamerlane), the Mongol founder of Timurid Dynasty of Persia and Central Asia, and on his mother's side from Genghis Khan.
- By the time of Babur, Mongols in Central Asia had intermarried with Turkic and Persian peoples
- Many princes are fighting with each other for parts of Timur's empire. Babur fought and captured Samarkand at the age of 14, but lost it a few months later. (He captured and lost Samarkand a total of 3 times – a much-contested city).
- Babur was different from the other princes in that he kept a diary, recording his victories, sorrows, and keen observations of what was happening around him.
- 1504 – captures Kabul at 21 years of age. Wants to expand his foothold, but with strong rulers to the west and north of him, his best option is to expand east into India.

India - 1525

- The Muslim sultans in Delhi are weak. Babur, with 25,000 soldiers, invades Delhi. Despite enjoying an overwhelming majority, sultan Ibrahim and his 100,000-man army are defeated. By shrewd tactics and the advantage of artillery, Babur takes Delhi.
- Victory brings Delhi and Agra under Babur's control.
- Babur extends his control over most of northern India, but he doesn't have a firm hold.

Babur died in 1530. His son Humayan inherits the throne but is unable to retain his possessions in India. With perseverance, he recovered the Indian throne in 1555. However, he dies in 1556, leaving the throne to his 13-year-old son Akbar.

### **Akbar the Great – 3<sup>rd</sup> Mughal Emperor** (r. 1556-1605)

Amazingly and against great odds, Babur's grandson Akbar firmly establishes the Mughal Empire in India. A minister skillfully holds things together, but Akbar is in control by the time he is 19 years old.

The Mughal Empire reaches great heights under Akbar. His success is due to many factors:

- Previously, Muslim rulers were hostile to the Hindus. Instead, Akbar rules by consensus and cooperation with the Hindus, becoming the first Muslim to earn the trust and loyalty of his Hindu subjects. He appointed Hindus to military and civil posts.
- To aide in achieving unity, he marries an Indian princess who becomes his senior wife. Her male relatives join Akbar's council, and their armies merge with his.
- He ends taxation on non-Muslims and abolishes taxes levied on pilgrims to Hindu shrines.
- Akbar appoints officials to govern in the provinces for limited terms, in order to prevent the growth of local warlords.

Akbar encouraged cultural growth:

- Hindu classics were translated into Persian.
- Scribes copied manuscripts and artists illustrated them, creating a library of over 24,000 volumes. Manuscripts were written in Hindi, Persian, Greek, Latin, Arabic.
- Established a department of history – people with knowledge of Akbar’s father and grandfather Babur were interviewed, in order to preserve knowledge about them.
- Akbar had an interest in different religions – he listened to debates between Muslims, Hindus, Jains, Zoroastrian, Jews, and Christians.
- Built beautiful walled cities and palaces to exhibit the glory of his reign. The Red Fort in the capital city of Agra showcased more than 500 pavilions and residences adorned with carvings, wall paintings, canopied roofs.

Akbar died in 1605. His last years were troubled with the rebelliousness of his sons.

### **Shah Jahan – 5<sup>th</sup> Mughal Emperor** (r. 1627-1658)

Famous for building the beautiful Taj Mahal, a mausoleum for his beloved wife Arjumand Banu Begum, granddaughter of a Persian noble. She was bestowed with the title Mumtaz Mahal, “Jewel of the Palace.” She died giving birth to their 14<sup>th</sup> child.

*The Mughal Empire ended formally in 1857, with the British gaining control in India. (In truth, the British had much control since the 18<sup>th</sup> century, when the Mughal Empire begins to fragment. After the death of the last great Mughal ruler Aurangzeb in 1707, wars of succession brought chaos, weakening the empire. Britain takes advantage of the chaos and builds her influence by building forts and trading stations. In a 1765 treaty, Britain gains the right to collect taxes, which effectively gives them control of the land).*

### **French Wars of Religion 1562-1598**

Religion drove the French civil wars of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. French kings tried to stop the spread of Calvinism by persecution, but with little success.

#### Main players

- Huguenots (French Calvinists)
  - Came from all levels of society
  - Only 10% of the population, but possibly 40-50% of the nobility became Huguenots, including the House of Bourbon (next in line of succession and ruled the southern French kingdom of Navarre)

- o The conversion of the nobility posed a political threat to the monarchy
- Catholic Majority
  - o Valois monarchy staunchly Catholic
    - § King Henry II killed accidentally in a tournament – succeeded by weak sons
    - § Catherine de' Medici regent for sons – she was a moderate Catholic who looked for religious compromise to defuse political tensions
- o Extreme Catholic party led by the Guise family (strict opposition to Huguenots)

#### Other factors in the civil wars

- Towns and provinces joined revolt because they resented the growing power of monarchical centralization
- Nobility also resented the growing power of the monarchy, and many nobles were Calvinist = important base of opposition against the crown

#### French Wars of Religion represented a major constitutional crisis

- Loyalty to the ruling dynasty was (temporarily) superseded by loyalty to religious belief
- For some, unity in France was less important than religious truth –
- But the group of people who placed politics before religion and felt that religious truth was not worth civil war eventually prevailed (but after much bloodshed).

### **30+ Years of War...**

#### War began in 1562-

- Duke Francois of Guise massacred a peaceful congregation of Huguenots in Vassy
- Decade of 1560s – Huguenots were good at defensive campaigns, enabling them to hold their own.

#### St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre in 1572

- A wedding designed to heal the kingdom's wounds – Catherine de' Medici negotiated the marriage of her daughter Marguerite to Henry, king of Navarre (head of the Huguenot party).

- Protestant leader Admiral Coligny attended (straining Catherine's tolerance since Coligny had attempted to kidnap her son the king 5 years prior). It was also rash for Coligny to insist on attending since there was a price on his head for 50,000 ecus.
- 4 days after the wedding, there was an assassination attempt on Coligny.
- Huguenot leaders reluctantly agreed to stay in Paris, accepting royal assurances of protection.
- But – the Royal Council, nervous about reprisals from the Huguenots, and backed by Catherine and the king, decided on a pre-emptive strike.
  - Royal troops murdered Huguenot leaders still in Paris.
- Catholic extremists throughout the city took up this example, resulting in 3 days of savage killings. Roughly 3,000 died. This repeated over the next few weeks in other major cities throughout the kingdom.
- Henry of Navarre was spared because he promised to convert to Catholicism.
- The massacre discredited the Valois dynasty and did not end the conflict.

Fighting continued...Huguenots rebuilt their strength...

#### Formation of the Holy League

1576 – Ultra Catholics formed a “Holy League” and wanted to put Henry, duke of Guise, on the throne.

#### War of the Three Henry's – 1588-89

- Henry, duke of Guise, seized Paris – forced king Henry III to make him chief minister
- Henry III assassinated the Henry, the duke of Guise.
- Henry III joined Henry of Navarre (now a Calvinist again, and next in line for the throne) to crush the Catholic Holy League and retake Paris.
- Successful in retaking Paris. But Henry III assassinated in 1589 (by a monk upset with his collaboration with Protestant Henry of Navarre).
- Henry of Navarre became king and converted to Catholicism (knowing that Catholic France would never accept a Protestant king).

**Coronation of Henry IV in 1594 brought an end to the French Wars of Religion.**

#### Edict of Nantes 1598

Religious problems still existed until the Edict of Nantes was issued. It acknowledged:

- Catholicism as the official religion, but Huguenots given the right to worship.
- Huguenots allowed all political privileges, including holding public offices.
- Amnesty for crimes committed on all sides over previous decades in return for loyalty to the crown.

The legal existence of Catholicism and Protestantism in the same realm was very unique in Western Europe. (Unfortunately, the Edict of Nantes was revoked in 1685 by Louis XIV).

### French Wars of Religion demonstrates a new phase in the European Reformation

- Since early 1520s, slaughter of Europeans was a consequence of **either** official violence (persecution of heretics, repression of rebellions) **or** result of ambitions of princes.
- However, gradually ordinary people were beginning to own the religious labels that the officially agreed confessions and decisions of religious councils were creating-
  - They found they were Protestant, Catholic, Lutheran, Reformed.
  - They were proud of their identities and often grew to hate people of different religious opinions.

### Catherine de' Medici (1519-1589)

- Born in Florence to Lorenzo, Duke of Urbino and Madeleine de la Tour d' Auvergne – great grand-daughter to Lorenzo the Magnificent
- Parents died shortly after her birth; she was sole heiress of Medici wealth
- Distant relative Cardinal Giulio de' Medici came to Florence to take control of the government and care for Catherine
- **1527** – Medici palace attacked by angry Florentines. Young Catherine taken hostage and placed in various convents in the city
  - Result = Catherine received an education that made her one of the best educated women of her time
- Florentine rebellion crushed by Giulio de' Medici, now Pope Clement VII – Catherine went to Rome to live with him

- o 1533 - Pope Clement VII and King Francis I of France arranged marriage between 14-year old Catherine and Henry of Orleans (2<sup>nd</sup> eldest son of the king of France)

- o Catherine bore 10 children – 3 became kings of France

- **1547-1559:** Queen Consort of France. When King Francis I died (and eldest son had died earlier) Henry became King Henry II of France and Catherine Queen Consort
- **1559** – King Henry died. 15-year old Francis became king. He was frail and died in 1560. Ten-year-old Charles became King Charles IX. Catherine gained sweeping powers as regent of King Charles.

- o As regent for her sons, the moderate Catholic Catherine looked to religious compromise as a way to defuse the political tensions (but both sides possessed those unwilling to make concessions).

- **1574**–King Charles died. Catherine was influential in reign of 3<sup>rd</sup> son, Henry III

- o Catherine’s 3 sons reigned in an age of almost constant civil and religious war in France

- Initially, Catherine compromised with the rebelling Protestants. Later, in frustration and anger, she resorted to hard-line policies against them.

- o Her policies can be seen as desperate measures to keep the Valois monarchy on the throne. Without Catherine, it is unlikely that her sons would have remained in power.

- o The years in which she reigned have been called “the age of Catherine de’ Medici.”

- Henry of Navarre, who became King Henry IV, reportedly said:

- o “I ask you, what could a woman do, left by the death of her husband with 5 little children on her arms, and 2 families of France who were thinking of grasping the crown – our own (the Bourbons) and the Guises? Was she not compelled to play strange parts to deceive first one and then the other, in order to guard, as she did, her sons, who successively reigned through the wise conduct of that shrewd woman? I am surprised that she never did worse.”

- **1589** – died at 69 years of age, probably from pleurisy.



## Henry of Navarre (1553-1610)

When Henry of Navarre became King Henry IV of France, he brought the Bourbon dynasty to the throne, ending nearly 3 centuries of Valois rule.

- Baptized Catholic but raised Protestant by his mother Queen Jeanne III. Jeanne had declared Calvinism the religion in Navarre.
- **1572** – Henry married Margaret of Valois (daughter of Catherine de' Medici and Henry II). Marriage arranged by Catherine and Jeanne, in hopes of bringing together the Catholic and Protestant factions of France.
- St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre took place days after the wedding
  - Henry escaped death due to Margaret's help and his conversion to Catholicism. Henry was forced to live at court of France.
- **1575** – Henry escaped, renounced Catholicism and rejoined Protestant forces
- **1584** – became legal heir to French throne when King Henry III's brother Francis, heir to the throne, died.
- **1589** – became king Henry IV of France after Henry III was assassinated. There was great Catholic opposition to him, forcing him south. He had to win his kingdom by military conquest. (Elizabeth I of England sent aid)
  - 1593 – realizing that France would never accept a Protestant king, he renounced Protestantism and converted to Catholicism
    - § Supposedly said, "Paris is well worth a mass," although there is some doubt as to whether he said this or if his contemporaries attributed this to him.
  - **1594** – crowned king of France
- **1598** – Edict of Nantes, guaranteeing the Huguenots the right to worship and hold office
- **1599** – Henry's marriage to Margaret annulled. (It was unhappy and childless, and the succession question was important). Married Marie de' Medici in 1600.

O Produced 6 children

§ 1 became King of France

§ 1 became Queen of Spain

§ 1 became Queen of England, Scotland, and Ireland

- **1610** – assassinated by a fanatic monk

Henry IV reigned for 20 years, bringing peace and relative prosperity after the decades of religious war. He proved to be a man of vision and courage. As king, he adopted policies and undertook projects to improve the lives of his subjects, making him one of the country's most popular rulers.

*Often attributed to him is the quote, "If God keeps me, I will make sure that there is not working man in my kingdom who does not have the means to have a chicken in the pot every Sunday."*

### **Counter Reformation/Catholic Reformation**

The Revival of Roman Catholicism is often called the Catholic Reformation, but some historians use the term Counter-Reformation (due to specific elements that were directly aimed at stopping the spread of Protestantism).

*In 1560, the spread of Protestantism seemed unstoppable...*

- Sweden, Denmark, Scotland, and England were lost
- Heresy was spreading in France & the Netherlands
- Catholicism becoming a minority in swaths across Eastern Europe
- Germany was 80% Protestant

*Fast-forward 60 years to 1620...*

- Protestant Huguenots defeated in France
- Southern Netherlands re-Catholicized
- Most of southern Germany Catholic
- Catholic revival in Austria, Poland, and Hungary

**How did this happen??** The short answer:

- Military force

- Catholicism remade itself in the course of its reformation
  - Beginning with the **Council of Trent**

### **Council of Trent (1545-1563)**

The Council of Trent convened in 3 sessions over 18 years. (Plagues, wars, and changing popes interfered with regular meetings)

Moderate Catholic reformers hoped compromises would encourage Protestants to return to the Catholic Church. Conservatives favored uncompromising restatements of Catholic doctrines in strict opposition to Protestant positions. (The latter group won out).

#### Early Session (1545-47)

- Formulated definitions of Catholic doctrine in a way that clearly distinguished them from Protestant views

#### Later Sessions (1551-52, 1562-63)

- Tackled institutional reform, ordering bishops to reside in their dioceses as a pastor to their flock rather than acting as leisured aristocrats
- Most crucial reform – all dioceses to set up seminaries to train clergy (definitely haphazard training during the Middle Ages). The Catholic Church aspired to a disciplined and educated priesthood as the cornerstone of Catholic reform

#### Final Doctrinal Decrees of the Council of Trent

- Reaffirmed traditional Catholic teachings
  - Indulgences, pilgrimages, veneration of saints & relics, veneration of Virgin Mary upheld – but abuses of them forbidden, like the sale of indulgences
- Church's interpretation of the bible final; any deviating interpretation was heretical
- Bible and Church tradition equally authoritative in religious matters
- Relationship of faith and works defined (both faith and good works are necessary for salvation, contrary to Luther's assertion of justification by faith alone)
- The 7 sacraments, the doctrine of transubstantiation and clerical celibacy upheld
- Reforming decrees
  - Seminaries for the training of priests
  - Appointment of Bishops for political reasons forbidden
  - Bishops must reside in their dioceses

## Impact of Council of Trent on the Catholic Church

*After the Council of Trent-*

- Catholic Church had a clear body of doctrine and a unified church. The whole Church throughout the world followed the same catechism, the same breviary (regulating the non-Eucharistic services), and a single rite for the Mass.
  - *In general, a Roman Catholic could walk into a church of papal obedience anywhere in the world and know that the same Latin drama would be performed.*
- Supremacy of the pope was established, who triumphed over bishops and councils.
- The Roman Catholic Church became one denomination (among many) with an organization that would not be significantly changed for 400 years.

## Other major factors in the Catholic Reformation

- **New religious orders**
  - **Society of Jesus** (Jesuits) – became the chief instrument of the Catholic Reformation
    - Founded by Ignatius of Loyola, a Spanish nobleman, and ex-soldier
    - He experienced a spiritual torment similar to Luther but resolved it with a decision to submit to the will of the Church
    - Wrote *The Spiritual Exercises* – a training manual for spiritual development emphasizing exercises by which human will could be strengthened and made to follow the will of God through the Catholic Church
    - Absolute obedience to the papacy – this made the Jesuits an important instrument for papal policy
    - Activities of the Jesuits
      - *Established schools* - free education for the poor (became famous educators in Europe)
      - *Missionaries*
        - Francis Xavier to India and Japan
        - Matteo Ricci to China
      - *Fight Protestantism*
- **Spiritual renewal within the Church**
  - Mysticism
    - Spanish mystics Teresa of Avila and John of the Cross – their writings are full of joy and delight as well as expressing an intensely personal relationship with God

## **Counter-Reformation as World Mission**

*For Reformation Protestants, there was little missionary work outside the boundaries of Europe. (They were busy fighting Catholics for existence and among themselves for identity). Counter-Reformation Catholicism performed missionary exploration in America and Asia, becoming one of the most distinctive features of southern European Catholicism. In the wake of Portuguese and Spanish conquerors, Catholicism had become a world religion - the first truly global faith with adherents in every continent except Antarctica and undiscovered Australia.*

### **Short Recap of Protestant Reformation thus far**

#### **Protestant churches divided into 2 camps**

- Lutheran
- Reformed (non-Lutherans, many Calvinistic)

#### **Lutheran and Reformed could not agree on matters of doctrine concerning:**

- Doctrine of Eucharist (Communion)
- Role of predestination to salvation
- Correct use of images and ceremony

#### **Calvinism shaped the Reformation in France, Netherlands, British Isles, and elsewhere:**

- **France** – the Huguenots were Calvinistic and involved in the French Wars of Religion
- **The Netherlands** –
  - Initially, the earliest dissent was Lutheran, but Charles V suppressed it. Over time, Calvinist influence increased.
  - When Charles V abdicated, Spain and the Netherlands went to his son Philip. Charles was native to the Netherlands, but Philip was Spanish and didn't understand the culture.
  - 1566 – open revolt to Spanish army by both Protestants and Catholics
  - Calvinism adopted by William of Orange, the military and political leader of the revolt. Eventually, the Netherlands divided along a religious fault line:
    - § North – Protestantism
    - § South – Catholicism (Southern Netherlands would become Belgium)
- **British Isles**

o **Scotland** – John Knox

o **England**

§ Doctrine towards Calvinism but governing structures handed down from medieval Catholic Church (involving bishops, cathedrals, diocesan church courts). Governing through bishops was easier for the crown than with independent-minded ministers.

§ Elizabeth restored Protestant worship but determined nothing else should change, despite the urgings of ‘Puritans’ who wanted Church of England to resemble the ‘best-reformed churches in Europe’ (Zurich and Geneva)

§ Puritanism, with its Calvinistic foundation, especially had an impact under the rule of Oliver Cromwell and on the early English colonies in North America

o **Ireland** – Irish Protestantism largely confined to ‘New English’ settlers

- **Elsewhere** - refugees seeking asylum in Geneva from Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Hungary, Moravia would return to their homelands filled with Calvinist conviction

### **Legacy of the Protestant Reformation**

- Bloody religious wars over theology and faith-related power
- Establishment of new state churches
- Increased power for monarchs and nobles desiring to separate from papal authority
- Rise of enlightenment thought, desire for political self-rule and liberty
- 300 years later - separation of church and state + religious toleration

### **Cultural Legacy of the Protestant Reformation**

#### **Protestant Aesthetic**

- Simple, clean, minimalist
- Empty cross
- Reformation hymns
- Devotional/pious poetry (Milton was a Puritan!)
- Vernacular language in Church and Scripture translation
- Little emphasis on visual art or icons

#### **Protestant Values**

- Bible Study + Reading
- “Faith Alone”
- Discussion of personal action can be suspect (suspicious of ‘works righteousness’)
- The mind/soul more important than the body and senses
- For some, rationalism/knowledge over mysticism/spiritual mystery
- Emphasis on a special vocational calling

### **The Protestant Work Ethic**

- “A priesthood of all believers”
- Any vocation can be a divine vocation, so work in said vocation should be done with integrity, pride, and honor to God
- The farmer, lawyer, teacher, student, artist each have an important role to play in the kingdom of God, with the emphasis on individual vocational “calling”

## **2/5-2/8 — England - Henry's Successors; Elizabethan England; Spanish Armada**

<b>Date</b>	1547 - 1558
<b>Themes</b>	Conflict and Conquest  Rise and Fall of Empires and Nations  Philosophy and Religion
<b>Readings</b>	Spanish Armada PDF - UMS (see pg 108 of History Overview)  The Elizabethan Age PDF - UMS

*After Henry VIII's death -*

In his will, the crown first went to Edward, then to Mary, then to Elizabeth, and finally to the heirs of his younger sister Mary Tudor. He left out the heirs of Margaret Tudor, Queen of Scotland. (At that time, England was at war with Scotland; a Scottish monarch would not have been tolerated).

### **Edward VI (r. 1547-1553)**

January 28, 1547-Henry VIII died

The only legitimate son of Henry VIII, Edward ascends the throne when 9 years old. He was the 3<sup>rd</sup> Tudor monarch, and the 1<sup>st</sup> raised Protestant. Edward was given a humanist education and showed himself precocious and highly intelligent. Henry's will stipulated that a council of regency containing 16 members would rule collectively, by majority decision on behalf of the realm until Edward reached his majority. However, this situation was primed for chaos – a 9-year old king and rival factions vying for power...

### **Council of Regency**



- All but 4 executors were committed to the Protestant faith
- Prominent men on the council included:
  - Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford and soon to be Duke of Somerset (Seymour was king Edward's uncle, brother to his mother, Jane Seymour)
  - John Dudley, earl of Warwick (and soon to be Duke of Northumberland)
  - Thomas Cranmer
- Lord Protector: The members felt that the Council was too large to effectively wield power without a leader. By unanimous consent, Edward's uncle, the Earl of Hertford/Duke of Somerset was named the Lord Protector of England. His family connections, military reputation, and reformist sympathies made him a natural choice. (And Somerset had not wanted to share power, either).
- Edward signed the commission authorizing Somerset's appointment as Lord Protector. Somerset ruled as king.

Lady Mary, king Edward's elder sister, was a chief concern of the council since she was an heiress and a Catholic. Should there be a rebellion in England which supported her, Charles V and Rome would likely ally with her. Therefore, a conciliatory attitude towards her was adopted.

### **Reformation under Edward VI**

- Protestantism was established during Edward's reign. (Under Henry VIII, the Church of England had severed its ties to Rome, but Henry didn't renounce Catholic doctrine or ceremony. In practice, the Anglican Church service was very close to that of the Catholic Church).
- Thomas Cranmer was instrumental in advancing the Reformation of the church:
  - He wrote the *Book of Common Prayer* in 1549 as a compromise between Catholicism and Protestantism, but followers on both sides found fault with it. In 1551-52 he rewrote the Book of Common Prayer in straight forward reformist language. The 1552 prayer book remains the foundation of the Church of England's services.
  - Revised canon law
  - Wrote a doctrinal statement, the Forty-two Articles, to clarify the practice of reformist religion. (Especially divisive was the communion service, so Cranmer specifically noted that the real presence of God was not in bread and wine. This effectively abolished the mass, which was a huge change in the Church of England service).

- According to historian G. R. Elton, the revised Book of Common Prayer, along with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Act of Uniformity marked the arrival of English Church at Protestantism. In the six years of Edward's reign, the liturgy of the Church changed from an essentially Catholic one to a Protestant liturgy.

### **Somerset and Northumberland**

Somerset and Northumberland vied for power. Somerset was on top for the moment, but Northumberland was ambitious and ever watchful for his opportunity to gain the upper hand.

#### Somerset's Rule

- War with Scotland – Somerset had led victorious expeditions in Scotland prior to his rise to Lord Protector. Once again, he ventured into Scotland and met with initial success. However, the Scots allied with France, who provided reinforcements. The cost of maintaining the armies and garrisons in Scotland began to drain the royal coffers. Somerset was forced to withdraw the armies from Scotland.
- 1548 – social unrest and armed revolts plagued England, sparked by religious and agrarian grievances. Surprisingly, Somerset had popular sympathies, which angered the aristocratic ruling class. The rebellions and costly wars taken as evidence of a failure of government.
- His younger brother committed treason, for which Somerset reluctantly acquiesced to his execution.
- Northumberland used all of this to his advantage. In 1551, Somerset arrested for treason. During the trial, the treason charge couldn't be supported, but he was condemned on a charge of felony. He was executed in 1552.

#### Northumberland

- Northumberland ruled the Council after Somerset's demise. He was made Lord President of the Council. Not called a Lord Protector but clearly seen as head of the government.

### **Succession Crisis**

1553 – Edward became ill in January. His condition worsened, and by June, doctors knew his condition was terminal. (The Venetian ambassador reported that Edward had consumption-tuberculosis-and most historians believe that to be true).

According to Henry's will, Mary was to succeed Edward, but the Council feared Mary's Catholicism. Northumberland proposed a plan to put his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, on the throne by disinheriting Mary and Elizabeth on the basis of bastardy. (This was a stretch, since it contravenes Henry's Third Succession Act).

Jane was against this plan but acquiesced under pressure. Edward VI endorsed the plan.

July 6, 1553 – Edward VI dies, 15 years old. Fight for throne ensues...

- Northumberland summons Mary to London (to capture her), but Mary warned away. She goes north to her East Anglian properties.
- July 10 – Jane Grey declared Queen by Council
- July 10 – Council receives a message from Mary. She proclaims herself queen and demands the Council to do the same.
- Council replied that Jane is queen by Edward's authority
- July 14 - Northumberland left London with ~3,000 men to capture Mary
  - Northumberland also sent a kinsman to king of France requesting an army to come to England (to aid in capture of Mary) in return for Calais and Guisnes. The kinsman was arrested in France and confessed. This proved to be Northumberland's downfall. Northumberland became a traitor with a price on his head.
- July 19 – Mary has rallied ~20,000 forces to her
- There is much popular support for Mary, and men are deserting from Northumberland. The Council saw the writing on the wall, and publicly declared Mary Queen of England.
- Jane's 9-day reign ends. She is imprisoned.
- Northumberland arrested and beheaded.
- Jane, 16 years old, is beheaded in February of 1554. Mary was planning on pardoning her for accepting the crown; she believed Jane to be the tool of ruthless men. However, because of her father's involvement in Wyatt's Rebellion, her councilors strongly advised her against clemency. They feared the possibility of future rebellions. (Wyatt's Rebellion was against her impending marriage to a Spaniard, Philip of Spain).

### **Mary I** (r. 1553-1552)

Mary, daughter of Catherine of Aragon, was a devout Catholic. She never acknowledged the Church of England or her father's position as Supreme Head of the Church.

Mary was generous to friends, servants and compassionate to the poor. Mary ruled by her conscience, and she was ruthless and single-minded in carrying out what she considered her duty. She believed God put her on the throne to bring England back to the true Church. Because she was warmly welcomed as queen by the people, she believed that they would welcome returning to Catholic Church. She didn't realize how divided England was over the issue of faith.

### **Religious Policy**

- Mary immediately restored the mass and religious settlement as it was at the time of Henry VIII's death. She was the Supreme Head of the Church, but she intended to bring the church under Roman jurisdiction.
- She forbade Protestant clergy to preach. Many were imprisoned, including Cranmer.
  - Fearing revival of the anti-heresy laws, many Protestants left England for the Continent. Around 800 Protestants emigrated.
- Mary's 1<sup>st</sup> Parliament: her parent's marriage declared valid, Edward's religious laws abolished, and Church doctrine restored to form taken in 1539 Six Articles, including clerical celibacy.
- By end of 1554, the English church returned to Roman jurisdiction. The Heresy Acts were revived.
  - 283 Protestants were executed during Mary's reign, most by burning at the stake. Cranmer didn't escape burning; Mary never forgave him for declaring her parents' marriage invalid, and Mary a bastard.
  - The burnings proved so unpopular that even some Spanish ecclesiastical staff condemned them, saying that they could provoke revolt. However, Mary single-mindedly persevered with the policy. The policy exacerbated anti-Catholic and anti-Spanish sentiments.
  - All the executions earned Mary the nickname "Bloody Mary"

### **Marriage to Philip of Spain**

Mary wanted a husband and heir to prevent Elizabeth from ascending the throne. Her cousin Holy Roman Emperor Charles V suggested his son Philip of Spain. She decided to marry Philip.

- Many people were unhappy – they feared becoming a Hapsburg dependency and being drawn into wars on the Continent, or they feared the Catholicism
- There were restrictions on Philip's kingship. Philip wasn't thrilled with them, but he reluctantly agreed:
- England was not obliged to provide military support for Charles V
- Philip cannot act without Mary's consent or appoint foreigners to office in England
- Sept 1554 – Mary was believed to be pregnant. She showed all the signs, and doctors thought it true. But in July 1555 her stomach shrunk, and no birth occurred. Likely a false pregnancy.
- Philip left England to command his armies in Flanders against the French. Mary fell into a deep depression, brought on by the false pregnancy, and Philip's return to his army.

In January 1556, Charles V abdicated. Philip became king of Spain. Philip returned to England in March 1557 to gain Mary's support for Spain's renewal of war against the French. Philip returned to Brussels on July 6th.

- Mary sent 7,000 men to Philip to help with the siege of St. Quentin. The siege was successful, and Philip praised the English forces.
- However, January 1558 presented a great shock – The French took Calais. The English were devastated – Calais had been in English hands for over 200+ years and was the last remaining part of the Plantagenet Empire. Mary looked on the loss as the worst failure of her reign.

### **End of Mary's Reign**

Mary's health declined. She believed herself pregnant again, and when faced with the fact that she wasn't, she grew very depressed. She suffered from recurring bouts of "intermittent fever." An ambassador to her court wrote:

- "The truth is that her malady is evidently incurable and will end her life sooner than later, according to the increase or decrease of her mental anxieties, which harass her more than the disease, however dangerous it may be."

England was in a desperate state, and not only from the loss of Calais...

On the condition of England during this time, Sir Thomas Smith (Secretary of State under Edward VI) recollected in 1560:

- "I never saw England weaker in strength, money, men, and riches. As much affectionate you know me to be to my country and countrymen, I assure you I was ashamed of them both. Here was nothing but fining, heading, hanging, quartering and burning, taxing, levying and begging, and losing our strongholds abroad. A few priests ruled all, who, with setting up of six-foot roods, thought to make all cocksure."

Armagil Waad, in 1558 reported:

- "The Queen is poor, the realm exhausted, the nobility poor and decayed, The people are out of order. Justice is not executed. All things are dear. There are divisions amongst ourselves, wars with France and Scotland. The French King is bestriding this realm. There is steadfast enmity but no steady friendship abroad."

The Council repeatedly pressed Mary to name her successor, and knowing that she was dying, Mary finally named Elizabeth. Mary died November 17, 1558. When Elizabeth was told the news that she was Queen, she was overcome with emotion. Falling to her knees, she quoted the Latin

version of Psalm 118: '*A Domine factum est illud et est mirabile in oculis nostris!* – This is the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our eyes!'

***When the reign of Mary ended and Queen Elizabeth I ascended the throne, England once more became a Protestant nation. So begins Elizabethan England.***

## 2/12-2/15 — Elizabethan England: Shakespeare

<b>Date</b>	1564-1616
<b>Themes</b>	The Arts
<b>Readings</b>	2/12-13      All levels: The Bard by Diane Stanley (include author's note)

### **William Shakespeare (1564-1616)**

Everything we know about FOR SURE about Shakespeare would fit comfortably on a few pages.

What we know comes from registrar records, court records, will, marriage certificates, and his tombstone. Anecdotes and criticisms by his rivals also bespeak of the playwright and suggest that he was indeed a playwright, poet, and actor. David Thomas of Britain's National Archives says "The documentation for William Shakespeare is exactly what you would expect of a person of his position at that time. It seems like a dearth only because we are so intensely interested in him."

### **Early Years: 1564-1585**

- William Shakespeare was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, exact date unknown; however his baptism is recorded on 26 April 1564 as William 'Shaxpere'
- Shakespeare's father, John Shakespeare – said to be a town official and local businessman who dabbled in tanning, leatherwork, grain, and as a glover. Recent research indicates he was a wool merchant.
- Shakespeare's mother, Mary, bore 8 children (William is the 3<sup>rd</sup> child), but only 5 of his siblings lived to adulthood.
- Most probable that William attended the local grammar school, King's New School (although there is no evidence since the school records are lost).
- William, at 18 years of age, married 26-year-old pregnant Anne Hathaway on 28 November 1582. Anne never left Stratford, living there her entire life.
  - Children –
    - Susanna – born May 1583
    - Hamnet and Judith – born February 1585

(Not sure how best to spell his name – even Shakespeare spelled it differently in every signature that survives. Curiously, one spelling that he did **not** use is the one attached to his name today!)

At this point, William is poor, at the head of a growing family and not yet 21...Yet somehow, he becomes a notable success in a competitive profession. Before he settled in London and became a playwright – we have only 4 glimpses of Shakespeare: his baptism, marriage, and the 2 births of his children.

### **The Lost Years: 1585-1592**

First mention of Shakespeare as a playwright comes in a pamphlet titled *Greene's Groat's Worth of Wit* by Robert Greene. In it, he referred to Shakespeare derogatorily, parodying a line from Henry VI, Part 3.

It is clear that Shakespeare distinguished himself enough to awaken envy and professional jealousy in Greene, who refers to Shakespeare as “an upstart Crow.”

Just as Shakespeare enters the theatrical record – the plague hits and shuts theater doors for 2 years.

### **1593-1596**

By 1594 Shakespeare was on his way to success. He was the author of 2 poems, *Venus and Adonis* and *Rape of Lucrece*, and probably had the patronage of an aristocrat.

- *Venus and Adonis* was the greatest publishing success of Shakespeare's career – reprinted at least 10 times during his lifetime.

Rather than capitalize on this promising beginning, he left the field of poetry to return to the theater, never seeking anyone's patronage again.

After the plague years (1592-93) he wrote many plays set in Italy:

- *The Taming of the Shrew*
- *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*
- *The Merchant of Venice*
- *Romeo and Juliet*



In 1594, following the plague years, only 2 theatrical troupes of note remained:

- The Admiral's Men
- Lord Chamberlain's Men-
  - A new group led by Richard Burbage
    - Also in the group-
      - John Heminges (became a close friend to Shakespeare)
      - Will Kemp (comic for whom Shakespeare wrote many famous comedic roles)
    - *Shakespeare would spend the rest of his working life with this company*

### **Years of Fame: 1596-1603**

By 1598 – Shakespeare's name began to appear on title pages of quarto editions, a sure sign of his commercial success.

### **Globe Theater**

- 1597 James Burbage, senior figure of Lord Chamberlain's Men, died, just as the theater company's lease on the Theatre (their playhouse) was about to expire.
- James Burbage's son Cuthbert pursued negotiations to renew the lease – but the landlord wouldn't renew. Cuthbert knew that the Theatre building itself was owned by his father even though the land it sat on was leased.
- While the landlord was out of town, the Lord Chamberlain's Men, aided by workmen, secretly began to dismantle the Theatre on 28 December 1598 and hauled it across the Thames to a piece of land they leased to rebuild the Theatre.
- The new Globe (as it came to be called), stood about 100 feet in from the river and west of London Bridge.
- The members of the company (Shakespeare included) owned the Globe together.
  - First time in London's professional theater history that actor-sharers would be part owners of the playhouse as well as partners in the company. The men each received initially 10% of the total profits – potential yield could be great.
- The Globe burned down in 1613 when sparks from a cannon ignited the thatch of the roof.
- Author James Shapiro asserts that the Globe was critical for Shakespeare's artistic breakthrough. He was the first modern dramatist to develop such an intimate connection to a particular playing space and audience.

## **1601 and the Earl of Essex**

- Shakespeare and the company faced an unnerving experience in the winter of 1601
- Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, attempted to overthrow the queen
- One of Essex's agents approached Lord Chamberlain's Men to put on a performance of Richard II – to be played at the Globe, in public, and included scenes in which the monarch was deposed and murdered.
  - (The scenes were so politically sensitive that no printer would dare publish them at the time).
- The Lord Chamberlain's Men performed the play on February 7<sup>th</sup>. The next day Essex attempted his harebrained scheme. He was arrested and executed.
- Augustine Phillips spoke for the company in the investigation, and they were excused of any transgression.

## **Reign of King James: 1603-1616**

Upon the death of Elizabeth, King James VI of Scotland became King James I of England. James was a generous patron of the theater. He awarded Shakespeare and his colleagues a royal patent, making them the King's Men.

In the 13 years between James ascension and Shakespeare's death, the King's Men performed before the king 187 times.

Shakespeare produced a string of tragedies:

- Othello
- King Lear
- Macbeth
- Antony & Cleopatra
- Coriolanus

1609 – Shakespeare's Sonnets published

- No one knows where the publisher Thomas Thorpe got the sonnets nor what Shakespeare made of his having them – there is no record of Shakespeare's reactions to their publication.

In later years, Shakespeare began to collaborate with other writers on plays. Shakespeare seems to have written nothing after 1613, the year that the Globe burned down.

William Shakespeare died in Stratford on April 23, 1616. Written upon his tombstone is an appeal that he be left to rest in peace with a curse on those who would move his bones...

Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear

To dig the dust enclosed here!

Blest be ye man that spares these stones

And curst be he that moves my bones.

Seven years following his death, close friends and colleagues John Heminges and Henry Condell produced a folio edition of Shakespeare's works.

## **Theaters**

Theaters as dedicated spaces of entertainment were a new phenomenon in Shakespeare's time. Previously players had performed in inn yards or halls of great homes or other spaces normally used for other purposes.

By the time Shakespeare arrived in London, theaters dotted the outskirts of the town. They were located outside the city's walls, where City laws and regulations didn't apply -

- A banishment shared with brothels, prisons, unconsecrated graveyards, lunatic asylums (Bedlam stood close by the Theatre).
- Noisy enterprises like soap making and tanning also resided outside the city walls.

London playhouses (except for the Globe) relied on other entertainments, such as bear-baiting. Plays performed at 2p, and admission for groundlings cost a penny.

Theaters had little scenery and no curtains

- Scenes were set with a few verbal strokes and the audiences' imaginations

Women were not allowed to act – men portrayed women

- A northern European tradition
- In Spain, Italy, and France – women were played by women. English travelers abroad were astonished to find that women were competent to play women onstage!

Plays belonged to the company, not the playwright. This is the reason why Shakespeare's manuscripts were not among his personal belongings at his death.

Shakespeare appears to have remained an actor throughout his professional life, for he was listed as an actor on documents in 1592, 1598, 1603 & 1608 – which was at every phase of his career. (Ben Johnson quit acting as soon as he could afford to).

## The Plays

- Average play of the day ran 2,700 lines (performance time ~2.5 hours)
  - Shakespeare ranged from less than 1,500 lines to more than 4,000
- On average, plays comprised:
  - 70% blank verse
  - 5% rhymed verse
  - 25% prose
- None of Shakespeare's plays were set in London nor in his time
- He coined (made first recorded use of) ~2,000 words
  - Not everyone appreciated his creativity – when Robert Greene referred to him as being 'beautified by our own feathers,' he is mocking Shakespeare's neologism in *beautified*.
- Among words 1<sup>st</sup> found in Shakespeare's works:
  - Antipathy, exact, horrid, frugal, critical, swindle, vast, excellent, lonely, assassination, zany, indistinguishable
- Real gift as a phrase-maker:
  - 'one fell swoop'
  - 'vanish into thin air'
  - 'be in a pickle'
  - 'the milk of human kindness'
  - 'salad days'
  - 'with bated breath'
  - 'pomp and circumstance'
  - 'tower of strength'
  - 'foregone conclusion'
- *Oxford Dictionary of Quotations* shows that Shakespeare produced ~10% of ALL the most quotable utterances, written or spoken in the English language since the inception of the language – a remarkable portion!
- James Shapiro writes:
  - *"When we reflect upon the works of William Shakespeare it is of course an amazement to consider that one man could have produced such a sumptuous, wise, varied, thrilling, ever-delighting body of work, but that is of course the hallmark of genius. Only one man had the circumstances and gifts to give us such incomparable works, and William Shakespeare of Stratford was unquestionably that man – whoever he is."*

## **2/21-22 — Elizabethan England: Queen Elizabeth, Raleigh, Roanoke, Spanish Armada**

<b>Date</b>	1558-1603
<b>Themes</b>	Conflict and Conquest Rise and Fall of Empires and Nations Trade and Commerce Philosophy and Religion
<b>Readings</b>	2/26-27      Good Queen Bess (Stanley): 1st 16 pgs text,inc author note LMS/UMS Good Queen Bess (Pri/Int) Hist US V1 Ch 35 Elizabeth & Friends-UMS  2/28-29      Good Queen Bess by Stanley: Finish Queen Bess LMS/UMS Good Queen Bess (Pri/Int) SOTW(2) Ch40 Raleigh/Lost Colony Hist US V1 35, 37 (LMS) Hist US V1 Ch 35 (UMS)  3/4-3/5      SOTW(2) Ch 42 (Pri/Int) Good Queen Bess by Stanley Hist US V1 Ch 36, 37 (UMS) Hist US V1 38-39 (LMS)

### **Elizabeth I, Queen of England (r. 1558-1603)**

When Elizabeth Tudor ascended the throne, many European monarchs believed that she would not last the year...forty-five years later, she had given England peace and a stable government.

England rose from impoverishment to become one of the greatest powers in Europe. She had inherited a bankrupt nation, torn by religious discord, a weakened pawn between Spain and France. She was only the 3<sup>rd</sup> queen to rule England in her own right (the 2 previous queens were disastrous examples – Lady Jane Grey and her half-sister Mary). Even her supporters believed her position was dangerous and uncertain. Her only hope, she was counseled, was to marry QUICKLY and lean upon her husband for support. But Elizabeth had other ideas...

### **Overview of events preceding Elizabeth's ascension**

- Edward VI succeeded Henry VIII at the age of 9. He was the first English monarch raised Protestant. His reign was ruled by a regency council due to his youth but lasted only 6 years. He died at 15 years of age.
- Lady Jane Grey, the 'Nine Days' Queen' – Henry VIII's will decreed that the succession following his death was to follow Edward, Mary, and then Elizabeth. However, on his deathbed, Edward named his Protestant cousin Jane Grey as his successor. Parliament declared Mary, the rightful queen. Lady Jane Grey was imprisoned and later executed on 12 Feb 1554.
- Mary (daughter of Catherine of Aragon) succeeded Edward. She reinstated Catholicism and married Philip II of Spain. English people were not especially happy with a Catholic monarch and Spanish influence. Mary is referred to as "Bloody Mary" for burning ~300 Protestant heretics.
- Elizabeth ascended the throne as Queen Elizabeth I upon Mary's death, at 25 years of age. People greeted her as a true sovereign who was 'of no mingled blood of Spaniard, or stranger but born mere English here among us.'

### **Elizabeth's Childhood**

- Saw little of her father but revered King Henry especially for what he achieved in church and state
- When mother Anne Boleyn was executed, and Henry remarried, Elizabeth was considered illegitimate and carried the stigma of bastardy
- Katherine Parr, Henry's 6<sup>th</sup> wife, had the greatest influence on Elizabeth. She arranged for Elizabeth to have the education befitting a Renaissance prince, a classical humanist education, and Elizabeth excelled at her studies
- During the reign of Edward, Elizabeth endured terrors of suspicion from regents who ruled for her younger brother Edward, fearing she was planning to marry Thomas Seymour and gain the throne

- During reign of her sister Mary, she was imprisoned in the Tower of London for 2 months and then exiled to Woodstock

### Ascension

- Elizabeth's ascension to the throne was much celebrated. The English were happy to be out from under Bloody Mary. However, a contemporary observer lamented about the state of affairs in 1558:
  - *'The Queen poor; the realm exhausted; the nobility poor and decayed want of good captains and soldiers; the people out of order; justice not executed; justices of peace not fit for office; all things dear; excess of meat and drink, and apparel; division among ourselves; war with France and Scotland; the French King, having one foot in Calais and the other in Scotland; steadfast enmity but not steadfast friendship abroad'*
- For the new queen, the quest for **STABILITY** and **PROSPERITY** became the guiding force of her reign. To this end, she:
  - Avoided foreign entanglements and religious extremism
  - Practical and pragmatic, she chose her motto 'Semper Eadem,' 'Always the Same' – and it was highly appropriate

### Assembling her Statesmen

- William Cecil - Principal Secretary of State
  - They had been friends for a long time
  - For the next 40 years, they ruled England as a virtually inseparable team
- Robert Dudley – Master of the Horse
  - He was a childhood companion (had been imprisoned in the Tower with Elizabeth)
  - He went on to serve her for his entire life, becoming a part of her Privy Council

### Religious Settlement

- For Elizabeth, her citizens were Englishmen first; their religious loyalties were to remain subservient to their loyalty to the queen
  - She once remarked that she preferred loyal Catholics to Puritans. Elizabeth had recognized by the end of her reign that her Catholic subjects were loyal to her

instead of the pope, but her Puritan subjects didn't recognize the sanctity of the crown, and their presence in Parliament created a steady erosion of royal power.

- *"I have no desire to make windows into men's' souls,"* she said
- Religious policy based on moderation and compromise – wanted to prevent England from being torn apart over religion
- **1559 Religious Settlement**
  - **Act of Supremacy** designated Elizabeth as "the only supreme governor of this realm, as well as in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes, as temporal."
    - She used "supreme governor" rather than "supreme head of the church" because she didn't want to upset Catholics or radical Protestants
  - **Act of Uniformity** – restored church service of the Book of Common Prayer
  - **The Thirty-Nine Articles**
    - A new confession of faith which defined theological issues midway between Lutheran and Calvinism

Elizabeth's settlement was a moderate Protestantism that avoided extremes

- *Note: the word 'Puritan' first appeared in 1564 to refer to Protestants within the Anglican Church who were inspired by Calvinism and wanted to remove all traces of Catholicism. Elizabeth kept the Puritans in check during her reign.*

### **Marriage and the Succession Question**

Taken for granted that Elizabeth would marry – no one expected her to rule alone. Marriage would also settle the succession issue.

Elizabeth's seeming obliviousness to marriage, her refusal to discuss it – infuriated her councilors. The councilors wanted a king, and an heir, a natural enough desire since her throne could not be completely secure without them.

- But Elizabeth knew herself to be intellectually superior to most men, and she relished her independence.
- Her father's marital history – as well as her sister Mary's – made her question both the personal and political cost of marriage.
- Another factor was the endless difficulties in selecting a suitable husband-
  - A foreign match would have dragged England into the morass of European politics.



- An English husband would have given too much power to one political faction or the other.
- *Elizabeth's personal dislike of marriage turned out to be a shrewd political decision, though it confounded everyone for years.*

### **Mary of Scotland Problem**

Elizabeth's cousin Mary, Queen of Scotland, had since 1558 considered herself the rightful queen of England.

Mary was sent to the French court at 5yrs old, educated with children of French king Henry II and betrothed to the Dauphin Francis. Raised Catholic, when she was widowed, she returned to Scotland, wanting to restore Catholicism to Scotland and gain the English throne.

As long as she lived, she was a potential threat to Elizabeth.

Mary married Lord Darnley (who was a 'worthless sot') and had a son, the future James I and VI. Darnley was murdered; Mary then married the Earl of Bothwell, who probably committed the murder of Darnley. In all of this upheaval, Mary was forced to abdicate the throne. She threw herself on Elizabeth's mercy. Elizabeth felt she had no alternative but to keep her in close custody.

Unwillingly, Elizabeth found herself acting as arbiter between Mary and her subjects – while she could not forgive her for claiming she should be on the throne of England, Elizabeth would not lightly sacrifice an anointed queen to rebellious subjects.

### 3 Main Plots Concerning Mary, Queen of Scots:

- **Duke of Norfolk and the Northern Rebellion 1569**
  - Scheme to marry Norfolk to Mary followed by restoration to the Scottish throne, and ultimately the English throne. This fell through...
  - At same time, Northern Catholics planned to murder all royal officials in the north and liberate Mary Stuart. But Elizabeth moved Mary to the Protestant midlands; rebellion fell apart.
- **Throckmorton Plot 1583**
  - Plan to kill Elizabeth and free Mary, named after Sir Francis Throckmorton, a Catholic Englishman who was given \$ and guidance by French prince Duc de Guise. Sir Francis Walsingham (great spymaster) discovered the plot. Throckmorton executed.

- Babington Plot 1586
  - Walsingham uncovered another plot involving English Catholic Sir Anthony Babington, of which Mary Stuart knew of and supported
  - Walsingham showed Elizabeth a letter in which Mary approved the murder of Elizabeth. Mary's machinations caught up with her, and she was beheaded on February 28, 1587.

Elizabeth had been queen for almost 30 years now, surviving numerous obstacles and conspiracies. Her councilors now believed the greatest threat to her reign was over, with the death of Mary Stuart. But they were wrong, as events of 1588 would soon prove...

### **Philip II of Spain and the Spanish Armada**

Philip needed to end the blatant piracy of the English (which was publicly disavowed but privately endorsed by Elizabeth, who received the largest share of the profits). Elizabeth even knighted her greatest pirate, Sir Francis Drake.

The English openly supported the Netherlands when it revolted against Philip.

Philip also wanted to end the Protestant menace in Europe and bring England back into the Catholic fold.

Philip spent much of 1587 preparing for his long rumored 'Armada' against England. His advisors stressed the expense of the battle, but Philip felt that he could not afford not to – he needed to stop the English from seizing Spanish ships filled with coin and goods. Each loss of a Spanish ship was a further blow to a nearly empty treasury.

### **The Armada**

- Often called the *Invincible Armada*, it was never dubbed that by Philip or anyone else in the Spanish court or military. The term was applied in later years by English historians.
  - Its supreme commander was duke of Medina Sidonia – who had done all that he could to avoid the appointment.
- Sailed from Lisbon on 20 May 1588, with 130 ships and over 30,000 men. The plan was to first sail to Flanders to join with the prince of Parma and his men, then sail altogether to England.
  - The ships in the Armada sailed in a crescent formation, taking much planning and coordination to make the so many ships work together. The deadliest galleons were on the wings.

- The proposed rendezvous with Parma required exact communications and positioning, a feat difficult under the best of circumstances, and it was especially difficult to maneuver so many ships with precision in the shifting winds. Thus the only way to effect a rendezvous was to anchor offshore and remain long enough for Parma to assemble his barges and depart the Dutch coastline, making the Armada extremely vulnerable to interception while at anchor.
- English defensive forces, led by Lord Howard of Effingham and Francis Drake, engaged in 2 brief, stalemated engagements in mid-July, after which the Spanish anchored off Calais, France, to await Parma.
- Armada ships assumed a closely packed crescent-shaped defensive formation at harbor.
  - On July 28, Drake and Howard dispatched fire ships – old ships filled with tar and pitch and set ablaze – downwind into the Spanish formation. The Spanish cut anchor.
- The next day the English attacked the Spanish off Gravelines, France, in the only significant engagement of the confrontation.
  - Spanish trained for and expecting seize and grapple tactics (where ships pull alongside the enemy, grapple, and board the ship, overwhelming the defenders), but the English used long-range guns and fought from a distance.
  - Battle was inconclusive – Both sides committed errors and wasted ordnance. The English had exhausted their ammunition. Ten or eleven Spanish vessels were damaged or sunk.
- Medina-Sidonia, unaware that the English had run out of ammunition, decided the conditions were not conducive for a rendezvous and chose to return to Spain.
  - Returning to Spain by traveling north around Scotland, they encountered a most dangerous foe – a severe Atlantic storm off the coast of Scotland, which caused nearly all of the damage and loss associated with the Armada. 15 – 20,000 Spanish sailors died, and roughly only 60 ships returned to Spain.

For the English, the defeat of the Armada was much celebrated, and the psychological effect upon both nations was enormous.

Prior to the engagement, a representative of the pope asked one of the leaders of the Armada to tell him the truth: Were they going to win this war? The officer assured him they would. The papal delegate was not convinced – how could the officer be sure? The officer's reply:

- *“It is very simple. It is well known that we fight in God's cause. So, when we meet the English, God will surely arrange matters so that we can grapple and board them, either by sending some freak of weather, or more likely, just by depriving them of their wits...But*

*unless God helps us by a miracle, the English, who have faster and handier ships than ours, and many more long-range guns, and who know their advantage just as well as we do...will...stand aloof and knock us to pieces without our being able to do them any serious hurt...**We are sailing against England in the confident hope of a miracle.***

Also, prior to the engagement, when Elizabeth asked her vice-admiral Sir Francis Drake how he intended to beat the Armada, he replied:

- *“There was never any force so strong as there is ready or making ready against your Majesty and true religion; but...the word of the Lord of all strengths is stronger and will defend the truth of his word.”*

Neither side was truly confident in the outcome. The strength of the English was not what did the real damage. The Spanish Armada was battered by storms. When the English struck a medal to commemorate their victory, it read, *“God blew his winds and they were scattered.”* Philip seemed to agree when he wrote, *“I sent my ships to fight against men and not against the winds and waves of God.”*

#### Thoughts from Historian Marc Aronson

Marc Aronson, biographer, and historian, sees that while we can look at the outcome of the Armada without assuming that God was on either side, there was something about the differences between Catholicism and Protestantism that was reflected in the battle. No European navy before the Armada was ever so large and well-coordinated from one central command. In that sense it was like the single, universal Catholic Church with one person at its center. Catholic Spain was the first empire in world history to circle the globe. To manage its far-flung empire required a level of organization, structure, and attention to detail never before seen. The close-order crescent bearing down on the straggly English ships was an apt symbol of Philip, of Spain, and of the Catholic Church.

Aside from their ships, the English had 2 things going for them – they were fighting close to home, and their sailors had an intimate knowledge of the local waters. Also, England had never possessed the wealth or strength to fight a war against Spain. Instead, when it became inevitable, Elizabeth could only pretend not to know when the best captains went to sea to seek Spanish prizes. These tough sailors had to act on their own, with no possible protection from the queen.

This made them inventive and resilient. If Catholicism taught order, discipline, and structure, Protestantism stressed individual knowledge.

Elizabeth gave one of her greatest speeches of her reign at Tilbury, where English troops were encamped, awaiting a Spanish landing:

- *“Let tyrants fear, I have always so behaved myself that, under God, I have placed my chiefest strength and safeguard in the loyal hearts and goodwill of my subjects...I know I have the body but of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too, and think foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm...”*

### **Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex**

- Favored courtier (Robert Dudley’s step-son) in Elizabeth’s later years. Essex believed in the primacy of the nobility – disliked Cecil and other ‘upstarts’ such as Raleigh.
- He was too proud, which the queen found endearing or infuriating, depending on her mood.
- Devereux was a daring and brave soldier, but a terrible commander who cost the queen dearly.
- Eventually, he led a rebellion against the queen, planning to seize the queen and the throne. He was captured executed on 25 February 1601.

### **Death of Queen Elizabeth I**

Her council, led by Robert Cecil (whose father had been her close friend and council for 40 years before his death in 1601), watched Elizabeth’s slow decline. She had still not named a successor, yet there was no doubt that she meant for James VI of Scotland to succeed her.

- On **March 24, 1603**, she died, almost 70 years old, bringing an end to the Elizabethan era and the Tudor dynasty.

Elizabeth was much loved by her people, as a ballad written around 1571 demonstrates:

‘I am thy lover fair

Hath chosen thee to mine heir’

And my name is Merrie England.

Therefore come away,

And make no delay.

Sweet Bessie, give me thy hand!

‘Here is my hand,

My dear lover England,

I am thine both with mind and heart.

For ever to endure,

Thou mayst be sure,

Until death we two do part.’

Even her enemies recognized her worth, as shown by Pope Sixtus V’s description of Elizabeth~

*‘She is certainly a great Queen and were she only a Catholic she would be our dearly beloved. Just look how well she governs! She is only a woman, only a mistress of half an island, and yet she makes herself feared by Spain, by France, by the Empire, by all...Our children would have ruled the whole world.’*

### **Elizabethan Era**

Also known as England’s Golden Age

- Time of peace between the Reformation battles period and the battles between parliament and the monarchy in the 17<sup>th</sup> century
- Height of the English Renaissance
  - Flowering of poetry, music, literature
    - Shakespeare
    - Edmund Spenser
  - Theater
    - Shakespeare
    - Marlowe

- Architecture flourished
- England's age of exploration
  - Drake
  - Raleigh

### **Sir Walter Raleigh (c1552-1618)**

In his time, Raleigh would be a soldier, adventurer, explorer, inventor, scientist, historian, philosopher, poet, scholar, competent politician and Member of Parliament, and had a boundless capacity for hard work. Elizabeth was greatly impressed with his intellectual skills, forthright manner, and candid views.

Raleigh could also be 'damnably proud,' insufferably arrogant, and contemptuous of those not charmed by him. He had a ruthless streak and a reputation for being a notorious liar and honey-tongued seducer. The Queen was not blind to the reckless streak in him but used his talent in many capacities (although she never conferred upon him high political office nor admitted him into the Privy Chamber).

#### Note on spelling of his name-

Raleigh's name is spelled over 70 different ways in contemporary documents. He signed it variously, settling on "*Raleigh*" – however, Raleigh himself never spelled it with an 'i' as in "*Raleigh*."

#### **Youth**

- Born in Devon, a shepherding and farming area in SW England
  - Raleigh's family had lived in the area since William of Normandy, but by time of Walter's birth his family was not wealthy or titled
  - Walter described as tall (over 6') with a bold confidence that was between charismatic and insufferable
- 1568- first appearance on historical record: enrolled in Oriel College, Oxford, known as a brilliant student
- 1569- in France, fighting for the Huguenots (was between 15-17 years old)

#### **English Colonization begins**

- 1578- Raleigh's half-brother Sir Humphrey Gilbert obtained a patent from Elizabeth to "discover, search, find out and view such remote heathen and barbarous lands...not actually possessed of any Christian prince or people."
- Gilbert was the 1<sup>st</sup> Englishman to set out with aim of creating an English colony – and Raleigh was eager to join!
- 10 ships left Plymouth, but bad weather turned them back, except for the Falcon captained by Raleigh. He was beaten by Spanish ships off the Azores, however.

## **Ireland**

- 1580- Raleigh was fighting in Ireland. English forces under Lord Grey laid siege to the Smerwick fort. The Irish surrendered. Once they relinquished their arms, Raleigh was ordered to lead them into the fort and kill them all (save a few that served as valuable prisoners).
- Biographer Marc Aronson writes:
  - "At times Raleigh had an idealistic bent...but he could act with cold determination. He did what he had to do. That made him a brave and formidable soldier. As he did not fear death, he did not hesitate before it. And he could kill without compunction. Raleigh was a complex man who was as comfortable writing passionate letters as he was fighting gruesome battles."
- 1581 - Raleigh sent home from Ireland, his company disbanded. Went to court where his tall, handsome person, caressing manners and quick wit pleased the queen. Elizabeth was greatly taken with Raleigh and soon asked him to stay on permanently, adding him to her circle of favorites.
- 1582-87 - Raleigh at height of his favor at court. He received licenses, grants of land, and grants of money.
- 1584- Walter's half-brother Sir Humphrey died, but his patent was renewed in favor of Raleigh. Raleigh was now the most powerful and committed advocate of the New World in all of England. The queen would not allow him to make the trip himself. She showered gifts on him because of her fondness for him, and for this reason she would not let him leave.

## **Roanoke the Lost Colony**

- April 1584 – Raleigh sent out 2 captains, Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe, on a voyage of exploration
  - Sailed by the Canaries to Florida, then up the coast as far north as modern-day North Carolina



- The name Virginia was given to a vast and undefined territory – in honor of Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen (but neither Raleigh’s captains or settlers reached the area of modern Virginia itself)
- Made landfall on what is known now as the Outer Banks of North Carolina. Visited a tiny village on the island of Roanoke. 2 natives agreed to go to England (Manteo & Wanchese)
- April 1585 – 1<sup>st</sup> Colonizing Attempt
  - 1<sup>st</sup> body of settlers sent out under Sir Richard Grenville, landing on Roanoke Island
  - Grenville seemed more intent on taking prizes from Spanish ships
  - A small band of settlers stayed. Got on bad terms with natives – it didn’t help that an English party led by Captain Amadas burned an entire native village over a missing silver teacup.
  - The colonists didn’t do well. Ran out of supplies. Waiting for supply ships from England.
  - 1586 – Sir Francis Drake arrived. Terrible storms began to rage, and Drake’s ships couldn’t remain. The settlers decided to return to England with Drake rather than continue to wait for the supply ships.
  - The late supply ships showed up days later; a group of 15 men were left to “hold down the fort” until a new group of settlers could be recruited.
- July 1587 – 2<sup>nd</sup> Colonizing Attempt
  - Raleigh added women and children to the colonizing group, offering each settler a plot of land in the “cittie of Raleigh” that they were to establish. Colonists led by John White, a veteran from the 1<sup>st</sup> attempt.
  - The intent was to establish a colony north of Roanoke to the ‘Chesepiok,’ but the pilot refused to take them farther north. (He said he wanted to get back to privateering before it was too late to get good plunder). So, the colonists ended up back at Roanoke.
    - Problem – Raleigh and the colony’s allies in England expected them to be in the Chesapeake region, where their sponsors would send supplies and new colonists, but they were stuck on Roanoke.
    - The only answer – send a spokesman back to England to gather a relief expedition. Colonists trusted and nominated John White. He very reluctantly agreed, leaving on August 27, 1587 for England.
  - August 1587 – prior to John White’s return, the 1<sup>st</sup> English Protestant child, Virginia Dare, was born in North America. She was granddaughter to John White. It was especially difficult for John White to return to England, leaving his daughter, son-in-law, and granddaughter
  - Colonists were instructed to leave specific markings to note if they moved or ran into trouble.

- White unable to return for 3 years – England’s war with Spain interrupted ocean traffic and took up all available ships.
- 1590 – White Returns
  - “We entered up the sandy bank, upon a tree, in the very brow thereof were curiously carved these fair Roman letters CRO”
  - “According to a secret token agreed between them and me at my last departure from them, which was that in any ways they should not fail or write or carve on the trees or posts of the doors the name of the place where they should be seated.”
  - At the site where the houses of the colony stood, White saw “one of the chief trees or posts at the right side of the entrance had the bark taken off and 5 feet from the ground in fair capital letters was graven CROATOAN without any cross or sign of distress.” “I willed them that if they should happen to be distressed in any of these places that they should carve over the letters a cross..., but we found no such sign of distress.”
  - White assumed the colonists were ok since no sign of distress was made. White wanted to go to Croatoan – but the captain of the ship wouldn’t stay long enough to explore Roanoke or take him up the coast to Croatoan in search of his colony.
  - White returned to England, never to try for America again. One can only imagine the agony and frustration White must have felt, not knowing what happened with his family.

To the English, the lost colony was a failed experiment. Jamestown succeeded because it enjoyed royal support – and most importantly, because it developed a resource as valuable as a mine: tobacco.

### **Raleigh in Eclipse**

- After 1587, Raleigh had to fight for his place as court favorite of Elizabeth with the Earl of Essex
- 1588- looked after the coast defenses and militia levy of Devon county
- 1592 – secretly married one of Elizabeth’s ladies-in-waiting. Elizabeth was angry because her ladies could not marry without her permission.
  - Raleigh and his bride were placed under arrest and spent some time in the Tower of London. Raleigh stood to lose everything because his wealth and status came from the queen.
  - By the end of 1592, Raleigh was released to oversee the distribution over booty from ships that were sent out before his marriage. Raleigh and his wife moved to their country home at Sherborne.

## **El Dorado**

- 1595- Raleigh sailed on a voyage of exploration with a view to conquest, on the coast of South America. Objective – to find gold mines.
- He heard the myth of El Dorado – the lost gold of the Inca was housed in the missing kingdom of El Dorado, somewhere between the Amazon and Orinoco rivers in the Guiana Highlands.
- Raleigh traveled up the Orinoco River and then explored a little way up the Caroni River before returning to England. He never found El Dorado, but he wrote an account of his voyage, *The Discoverie of Guiana*

The death of Elizabeth in 1603 and James I's ascension were ruinous for Raleigh. The king disliked Raleigh and stripped him of his privileges.

- 1603 – Raleigh committed to the Tower, accused of involvement in conspiracies against the king. However, his trial was conducted with such unfairness that people were shocked. Because he bore himself so gallantly and spoke so eloquently popular opinion supported him. He was sentenced to death but popular opinion helped reduce his sentence to life imprisonment.
  - While in prison, wrote *History of the World* in 1614
  - Tutored Prince Henry
- 1617 – King James I in debt – released Raleigh to make a 2<sup>nd</sup> trip to find El Dorado, but with the proviso that Raleigh, on pain of death:
  - Not harm the Spanish in any way (who had settlements on the coast)
  - Must return with gold
  - On the trip over, Raleigh took ill with fever. His son Walter (Wat) and his friend Keymis led the expedition to search for El Dorado
  - Wat attacked the Spanish and was killed
  - Keymis told Raleigh the news. Raleigh raged – no gold, and his son had died. Keymis, distraught, killed himself.
  - Upon return home, Raleigh was arrested and executed on October 29, 1618.

## **Sir Francis Drake (c1540-1596)**

*“This Englishman calls himself Francis Drake and is a man aged 38. He may be 2 years more or less. He is low in stature, thick-set, and very robust. He has a fine countenance, is ruddy of complexion and has a fair beard...He is a great mariner, the son and relative of seamen.”*

*-1579, Portuguese pilot Nunho da Silva in a deposition before the Inquisition in Mexico*

- Francis Drake, born near Tavistock, Devonshire. His father was then a tenant farmer, but previously was a sailor and later became a Protestant preacher
- 1<sup>st</sup> sea training as an apprentice on a small bark trading between France and Holland. When the owner died, he left the bark to Francis who sold it and went on a voyage to America
  - Under Captain Lovell, 1566-67, a slave-trading enterprise

### **Unfortunate Voyage of San Juan de Ulua 1567-69**

- Voyage to America with kinsman John Hawkins
- 6 ships left Plymouth – only 2 returned (Drake’s and Hawkins)
- After illegal but profitable trade in Spanish American ports, the 6 ships put into harbor of San Juan de Ulua for supplies and repair
- While there, a Spanish flotilla with the new Viceroy of Mexico anchored
- After negotiation, a pact concluded that allowed the English to repair their ships
- Viceroy broke the pact, and battle ensued. Only Drake and Hawkins, in smaller ships, were able to escape

### **Panama, 1<sup>st</sup> Success 1572-73**

- Drake wanted retribution from the Spaniards. Planned an attack on the Panama isthmus, at the point which silver and gold from Peru landed and was sent overland to the Caribbean
- Returned with treasure – the greatest haul so far from English privateers
- Queen named him “El Draque,” the Dragon

### **Circumnavigation of the World 1577-80**

- 1<sup>st</sup> circumnavigation since Magellan
- Priority was to harry the Spaniards (who had retaliated for his seizure of their treasure by attacking English ships)
  - Drake had a verbal agreement with the queen – that he would harry the Spanish, but Elizabeth was free to disavow him if this turned out to be a diplomatic necessity

- 5 vessels left Plymouth
  - Only 1 returned, Drake's Golden Hind (formerly named Pelican)
- During the long wintering in Port St. Julian (waiting to attempt the Strait of Magellan), quarreling began between the gentlemen and the mariners – progressively intensifying
  - Drake had to act to prevent mutiny
  - He laid down new rules: sailors and gentlemen were to work together as equals (with the exception of the officers)
  - Everyone was subject to Drake's sole command
  - This day was the beginning of a new tradition in English leadership
- August – ships began to sail the Strait of Magellan
  - 3 ships lost in storms
  - 1 ship returned to England
  - Drake traveled on alone, without a reserve vessel
- In the Pacific, the Spanish were unprepared to defend themselves – Drake seized much treasure without resistance
  - Possibly sailed as far north along the Pacific coastline as Vancouver Island, then back south again to San Francisco Bay area. Remained a month overhauling his ships.
- Sailed across the Pacific, sighting the Philippines and landing in the East Indies.
- Sailed on to Java, then across the Indian Ocean and around the Cape of Good Hope, arriving back to Plymouth September of 1580.
  - As Drake disembarked, he asked if the queen was still alive. He was very relieved that she was – he needed protection from the Spanish king who would be demanding his head for wrecking Spanish trade and seizing 800,000 English pounds worth of treasure.
- Elizabeth was delighted, to say the least. Drake not punished and was always welcome at court, where Elizabeth received him affectionately.
  - Spanish ambassador livid and protested, but Elizabeth was able to circumvent the issue and prevent herself from being forced by King Phillip II to punish Drake.
  - April 4, 1581 – Elizabeth had Drake knighted.
  - The English foreign debt was paid off from the queen's share of the booty, and enough was left for her to capitalize a new venture – the Levant Company – from which the East India Company was eventually formed
- *It was the 2<sup>nd</sup> circumnavigation of the world, but it was the 1<sup>st</sup> to make an accurate survey and provide detailed descriptions. Drake showed that the world was much larger than thought before, and the largest single area in it was the Pacific Ocean.*
- Impact of circumnavigation on the Spanish
  - Pacific coasts had few defenses. The Spanish began to rectify that, fortifying the Pacific coastline

### **Caribbean Raid, 1585-86**

- Relations between England and Spain rapidly deteriorating
- Drake's next exploit a further step towards outright war between England and Spain
  - Elizabeth made Drake an admiral and provided him with a fleet of 22 ships and 2,000 men
    - Dispatched him to capture some of Spain's greatest naval bases in the Caribbean
  - Drake very successful
- Demonstrated that Spain was almost as poorly prepared for defense on their Atlantic coasts as on the Pacific

### **“Singeing the Beard” of King Philip II – The Cadiz Raid, 1587**

- Queen Elizabeth and her government became convinced that war with Spain was inevitable (although diplomats continued to negotiate up to the last moment before the Armada battle).
- Drake burned 37 ships in the harbor at Cadiz, impounded 100 more ships at Cape Saint Vincent and seized huge amounts of treasure off the Azores
  - Therefore, making the Armada unable to sail that year – but Drake's impertinence made King Philip all the more determined to crush the English

### **The “Invincible” Armada - 1588**

- Drake appointed Vice-Admiral of England, serving as deputy to the Lord High Admiral, Lord Howard of Effington
  - The Lord High Admiral, having little or no battle experience, welcomed working with Drake
- Drake's Battle Innovations
  - Division of English fleet into groups of ships, each group under their own officers, which greatly improved the tactical control of numbers of ships
  - The sailing of ships, in battle, in a single line ahead to subject enemy to the weight of fire from their combined broadsides. This tactic 1<sup>st</sup> employed at Gravelines
- Effington was authorized by the queen to conduct all engagements according to his judgements –

- In contrast to King Philip, who had written detailed, sometimes unrealistic, instructions that Medina-Sidonia was to abide
- Drake captured the disabled flagship of Don Pedro de Valdes, the General of the Armada's Andalusian squadron. Understanding it was Drake who held him in check, he yielded, declaring that his captor was a man '*whose felicity and Valour was so great, that Mars the God of War and Neptune the God of the Sea, seemed to wait upon all his Attempts, and whose Noble and Generous Carriage toward the Vanquished had oft been experienced by his foes...*'
  - Drake had the reputation, even among his enemies, for being humane and chivalrous of conduct towards women, children, and unarmed soldiers as well as courteous to natives.
- England prevailed over the Armada. Its defeat was the "beginning of the end" of Spain as the dominant nation in Europe, and the beginning of English ascendancy.

### **Beginning of the End – The Drake-Norris Expedition - 1589**

- War with the Spaniards continued after the defeat of the Armada
- Elizabeth sent out Drake, Sir John Norris and Raleigh with 3 objectives:
  - Seek and destroy the remnants of the Spanish fleet
  - Land at Lisbon and aid the Portuguese patriots in raising a revolt against Philip II
  - Occupy the Azores, if possible
- The expedition failed
- Drake's years between 1589-95 were spent in retirement at his home, where he managed his estates, owned a mill, worked making Plymouth a 1<sup>st</sup> class naval base
  - During this time, Spain's navy improved as well as her defenses – which adversely affected subsequent attempts of the English against the Spanish

### **Last Voyage, 1595-96**

- Last campaign – commanded jointly by Drake and Sir John Hawkins. Primary objective was to seize the treasure from a damaged treasure ship in the harbor of San Juan, Puerto Rico
- Attempt to surprise this ship failed. Unable to seize any treasure there, Drake sailed on to the Panama isthmus. He used Nombre de Dios as a base of attack on Porto Bello and Panama. This attack also failed.
- Sailing off of Porto Bello, Drake took ill with dysentery and died at sea on January 8, 1596.
  - Sir Francis Drake died almost in the same place that he began to grow famous.
- He was buried in the waters of the Caribbean in a lead coffin.

Contemporary biographer Francisco Caro de Torres (c1560-1630) includes a lengthy eulogy of Drake in his biography of Santomayor (commander of the Spanish defenses in Panama)-

*“In his profession as a seaman he was one of the most outstanding mariners the world has ever seen: in sailing around it only Magellan preceded him. Despite such celebrity he was courteous and kindly to his prisoners, and hospitable to them, as reported by Captain Ojeda. Don Francisco de Zarate, who fell in with Drake in the Pacific, was sumptuously entertained; and returned all his property to him with great humanity and courtesy...his silverware, his servants, a slave woman and his ship. This is a virtue which can never be sufficiently praised, even in enemies.”*



## **Abbreviations for Resource Books**

SOTW(2)	<i>Story of the World, Vol 2: The Middle Ages</i> Susan Wise Bauer
SOTW(3)	<i>Story of the World, Vol 3: Early Modern Times</i> Susan Wise Bauer
Hist US V1	<i>A History of US Volume 1 The First Americans</i> Joy Hakim
Exp	<i>Explorers of the New World</i> Carla Mooney
R&R Hx in Documents	<i>The Renaissance and Reformation A History in Documents</i> Merry Wiesner-Hanks

### **Bibliography of Books Used in Overview 2019-2020**

Aronson, M. & Budhos, M.	<i>Sugar Changed the World</i>
Aronson, Marc	<i>Sir Walter Raleigh and the Quest for El Dorado</i>
Beza, Theodore	<i>The Life of Calvin: A Short Biography of John Calvin</i>
Bremer, Francis J.	<i>Puritanism A Very Short Introduction</i>
Bramley, Serge	<i>Leonardo The Artist and the Man</i>
Daniell, David	<i>William Tyndale a Biography</i>
Eire, Carlos M. N.	<i>Reformations The Early Modern World, 1450-1650</i>
Elliott, J. H.	<i>Imperial Spain 1469-1716</i>
Fritze, Ronald H,	<i>New Worlds The Great Voyages of Discovery 1400-1600</i>
Frasier, Antonia	<i>The Lives of the Kings and Queens of England</i>
Guy, John	<i>A Short Introduction to the Tudors</i>
Halkin, Leon-E.	<i>Erasmus A Critical Biography</i>
Johnson, Paul	<i>The Renaissance A Short History</i>
Kamen, Henry	<i>Empire How Spain Became a World Power</i>
Konstam, Angus	<i>Historical Atlas of Exploration</i>
Lawson, Steven J.	<i>John Knox</i>
MacCulloch, Diarmaid	<i>The Reformation A History</i>
MacCulloch, Diarmaid	<i>Christianity The First Three Thousand Years</i>

Marshall, Peter	<i>A Short Introduction to the Reformation</i>
Marius, Richard	<i>Martin Luther The Christian Between God and Death</i>
McGrath, Alister E.	<i>A Life of John Calvin</i>
O'Connell, Marvin R.	<i>The Counter Reformation</i>
Pettegree, Andrew	<i>Brand Luther</i>
Pettegree, Andrew	<i>Europe in the Sixteenth Century</i>
Phillips, William D. & Carla R.	<i>A Concise History of Spain</i>
Phillips, William D. & Carla R.	<i>The Worlds of Christopher Columbus</i>
Plumb, J. H.	<i>The Italian Renaissance</i>
Rees, Fran	<i>William Tyndale Bible Translator and Martyr</i>
Saraiva, Jose Hermano	<i>Portugal A Companion History</i>
Shapiro, James	<i>Shakespeare The World as Stage</i>
Spielvogel, Jackson,	<i>Western Civilization Volume B: 1300-1815</i>
Strathern, Paul	<i>The Artist, the Philosopher, and the Warrior</i>
Russell-Wood, A. J. R.,	<i>The Portuguese Empire, 1415-1808 A World on the Move</i>
Weir, Alison	<i>The Life of Elizabeth I</i>
Weir, Alison	<i>The Children of Henry VIII</i>