

Lecture 5: Chapter 15

Colonization, Hapsburgs, Thirty Years' War, English Civil War

Portuguese Explorers

1. Prince Henry the Navigator: 1394-1460: established center for navigational development, sent ships to African coast, where they initiated the slave trade
2. 1498: Vasco da Gama: sailed around the Cape of Good Hope in Africa, reached India
3. Portuguese finally reached China and Japan, including Nagasaki

Spanish Explorers

1. Columbus
 - a. 1492: reached the New World, the Americas
 - i. ships: *Nina*, *Pinta*, and *Santa Maria*
 - ii. never understood he had discovered a new continent
2. Ferdinand Magellan: voyage began 1515, ended in 1522 when the survivors of his voyage returned to Spain; first men to sail around the world

Spanish Conquests

1. Hernando Cortés: 1521, conquered the Aztec empire in modern-day Mexico
2. Francisco Pizarro: 1530, conquered the Inca empire in South America
3. Problem: Conquistadors enslaved the Indians, killing thousands
4. Bartolomé de Las Casas 1542-43: Dominican friar who argued successfully for the freedom of the Indians

Hapsburgs

1. Charles V
 - a. ruled 1517-1558
 - b. empire included all of Spain, much of Italy, all of Austria, much of Germany, and the Netherlands
 - c. 1519: elected Holy Roman Emperor
 - d. Diet of Worms: 1521
 - e. Defense of Vienna from Turks: 1529, 1532
 - f. fought numerous wars with France
 - g. attempted to crush Protestantism in Germany but failed
 - h. 1558: retired to a monastery, leaving Spain and the Empire bankrupt. His son, Philip, received Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, and the colonies; his brother, Ferdinand, received Austria and was elected Holy Roman Emperor
2. Philip II
 - a. ruled 1556-1598
 - b. husband of "Bloody Mary" of England
 - c. Attempt to implement the Council of Trent in the Netherlands led to the Netherlands revolt, which would eventually result in independence
 - d. Netherlands revolt led to war with France and England; attempt to invade England, ruled by his sister-in-law Elizabeth I, resulted in the destruction of the Spanish Armada

Elizabeth I

- a. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots: queen of Scotland and claimant to the throne. Thrown out of Scotland in 1568 by the Calvinists under John Knox; offered refuge by Elizabeth I, but Elizabeth had her executed in 1587 to prevent Catholics from rallying around her in the coming war with Spain
- b. Spanish Armada, 1588

France

1. Wars of Religion, 1559-1598: the Bourbon house converted to Protestantism, while the royal family were devout Catholics
2. Netherlands leader, William "the Silent," Prince of Orange, attempted to make an alliance with French Protestants, the Huguenots: Calvinists
3. 23-24 August, 1572: St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre: French Catholics attacked and killed 5,000 Huguenots, preventing the French from getting involved in the Netherlands revolt
4. 1598: Edict of Nantes: Henry of Navarre, the leader of the Bourbon family, converted to Catholicism and ascended the throne as Henry IV

Thirty Years' War

1. Princes determined the religion of their subject in the Holy Roman Empire. Problem: this applied only to Lutherans and Catholics, excluding the Calvinists
2. Empire was divided into 2 camps: the Protestant Union and the Catholic League
3. War started in Bohemia in 1618, a Calvinist/Hussite stronghold that was facing the prospect of a Catholic Hapsburg to the throne. If a Protestant became king, the Protestant electors would have had a majority of electors in the Empire just as a new imperial election was on the horizon.
4. Catholics won the first phase
5. 1625-1632: Denmark and Sweden (Gustav Adolph) entered the war; swung the momentum to the Protestants; ended with Adolph's death in 1632
6. 1635-1648: France (led by Cardinal Richelieu), who had secretly supported the Protestant Adolph, openly opposed the Hapsburgs.
7. 1648: Treaty of Westphalia
 - a. Netherlands was recognized as independent
 - b. German states were restored to their 1618 boundaries
 - c. Bohemia became a Hapsburg possession

English Civil War

Elizabeth died without an heir. Her cousin, James VI of Scotland, became James I of England; began the Stuart dynasty.

Stuarts:

1. James I: King of Scotland, succeeded to the English throne. King James Bible James. Advocate of the Divine Right of Kings. Ruled 1603-1625.
2. Charles I: Ruled 1625-1649
 - a. married to the sister of the king of France, a devout Roman Catholic
 - b. English Civil War (1642-1648) between Charles and the Puritans
 - i. Scotland rebelled in 1638 when Charles tried to force the Anglican *Book of Common*

Prayer on the Scots, who were Calvinist

- ii. Long Parliament: called by Charles in 1640 to raise money to suppress the Scottish rebellion; sat in session to 1660. Dominated by Puritans.
 - iii. Long Parliament impeached Archbishop of Canterbury, William Laud, and Charles' minister, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. Charles tried to impeach the parliamentary leaders, but ended up having to flee London.
 - c. execution of Charles: January 30, 1649
3. Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate: 1649-1658
- a. ruled England by Puritan ideals
 - b. defeated the Scots
 - c. started wars with the Netherlands and Spain
4. Restoration: 1660. Charles II returned from exile in France. Ruled 1660-1685.

End of the period: Europe was in shambles, except for France.