



Chapter 15

Post Reformation Europe



This whole phase of history is about the conflict between Roman Catholic versus Protestant

Catholics Counter-Reformation

Pope responds to the Reformation

The Inquisition

- Index of Prohibited Books - List of books Catholics were forbidden to read - Included non-Latin translations of the Bible

Jesuits - Society of Jesus

Germany

Peasant's Revolt in Germany - fought for better treatment from lords

- They expected Luther's support, but he told them to be patient and avoid violence & revenge
- Peasant's got out of control and rampaged violently
- Nobles responded harshly so that the peasants were now worse off

Peace of Augsburg gave each prince the freedom to choose the religion for his territory

- two choices: Lutheranism or Roman Catholicism

Spain & Portugal

Spain was THE most powerful & prominent country from 1492 (Columbus discovery) - 1588 (Defeat of Spanish Armada)

Roman Catholic Church had such influence in Spain that Reformation never caught on

- That's why Spanish speaking countries are usually heavily Catholic even today

Charles V was Spanish and the Holy Roman Emperor - he is Grandson of Ferdinand & Isabella - See Family Tree of Ferdinand & Isabella

- Charles V - Holy Roman Emperor is their grandson
- Catherine of Aragon is their daughter - so Catherine is Charles V's aunt
- Mary I is their granddaughter

Charles V's son is Philip II who marries Mary I for purely political reasons

Spain under Philip II used its power and influence to try to turn all Protestants back to Roman Catholicism

- Philip II tries to annihilate all the Protestants in the Netherlands
- Philip II attempts to conquer England from Elizabeth I and turn England back to Roman Catholicism
- He sends in Spanish Armada to England, but it is defeated

The Netherlands

Includes Holland & Belgium (the people are "the Dutch") - the Dutch adopted teachings of Luther and Calvin

The Netherlands was ruled by Philip II of Spain - a staunch Catholic

Philip II - devout Catholic - subjected Dutch to an **Inquisition**

- Duke of Alba & the Council of Blood investigated Protestant "heretics"
- Inquisition eventually condemned *all* 3 million inhabitants of the Netherlands to death as heretics
- Dutch nobles formed an army led by William the Silent, Prince of Orange (we'll hear about his descendant later)
- William the Silent of Orange turned to Queen Elizabeth for help and she sent troops to aid the Protestants knowing England would be Philip II's next target
- Philip II had a Spanish agent assassinate William the Silent

Dutch did eventually win complete independence, even though for many years Philip kept fighting them for it

France

Protestants in France were called Huguenots - influenced particularly by Calvin

By mid-1500's nearly half the nobles in France were Protestants even though kings of France suppressed it

Catherine de Medici unofficially ruled France for 30 years for her three sons

- Her daughter's wedding to Henry of Navarre (a Huguenot noble) brought lots of Huguenot nobles to town
- She initiated St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre of the Huguenots

Henry of Navarre eventually became King of France - Issued Edict of Nantes giving some rights to Protestants

After he was assassinated, his second wife Marie de Medici ruled for their son Louis XIII - but Cardinal Richelieu had control

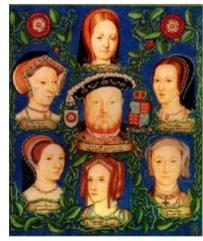
England - Tudor Rulers of England: Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, Elizabeth I

Henry VII became first Tudor King after the Battle of Bosworth ended the War of the Roses

Henry VIII had six wives and is most remembered for that - but he was a good military leader

Edward VI

- Came to throne as child of nine years old
- Strong Reformed Protestant - With help of Thomas Cranmer (Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury), encouraged Reformed Protestantism in England
- His reign made a lasting contribution to the English Reformation and the structure of the Church of England
- Often considered a British Josiah - like Josiah in the Bible who destroyed the idols of Baal
- Died at age 15 of respiratory disease
- Before dying, he designates his cousin's daughter Jane Grey to be the heir to the throne in order to preserve Protestantism in England



Lady Jane Grey

- Accepted the throne for the sake of Protestantism
- Maintained throne for nine days until Mary marched upon her
- Beheaded on Tower Green February 12, 1554



Mary I

- Took throne with support of many who still felt her mother had been wronged by Henry VIII
- Devout Catholic, she wanted to turn England over to Catholicism
- Married Philip II of Spain - also a devout Catholic - who would help her to return England to Catholicism
- She persecuted Protestant "heretics", killing about 300 for their faith, and earned name "Bloody Mary"
- Her persecutions are discussed in John Foxe's Book of Martyrs which was written in 1563 (during Elizabeth I's reign)
- Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley - strong Protestant leaders during Edward VI's reign - were martyred & heretics
- Her persecutions actually inspired the Protestants, so when she died, she was hated and the Reformed Protestantism was stronger than when she came to the throne
- Ruled for only 5 years



Elizabeth I

She ascended after Mary died and reigned 44 years - age 25 when crowned and age 69 when died

Known as "Good Queen Bess"

- On Mary's death in 1558, the English Reformation resumed its course, and most of the reforms instituted during Edward's reign were reinstated in the Elizabethan Religious Settlement.
- Anglican Church firmly established as the official church of England
- Puritans wanted to purify the church and make it more Reformed Protestant
- Separatists wanted to be separate from the church all together

Elizabeth I



Elizabeth had lots of trouble with **Mary Stuart/Mary Queen of Scots** during her reign

- Mary Stuart raised in France to be prepared for marriage to King of France
- While Mary was growing up in France, Reformation came to Scotland and took hold with help of John Knox (btw: America has a president who is a descendant of John Knox - James Knox Polk)
- When Mary Stuart returned to Scotland she was a Catholic queen of a Protestant country.
- Her desire to convert Scotland back to Catholicism made her unpopular.
- Mary was imprisoned in Scotland and forced to abdicate to her one-year old son James VI.
- She escaped to England hoping to find help from cousin Elizabeth, but Mary was feared as a threat to Elizabeth & Protestantism so she was imprisoned - she ended up being imprisoned in England for 18 years
- Mary conspired to take English throne and so eventually Mary was tried for treason and beheaded.

Sir Francis Drake - an English pirate raiding Spanish ships under Elizabeth's direction

Spanish Armada - 1588

- Philip of Spain sent his navy to England to overthrow the government of Elizabeth and restore Catholicism
- Winds drove Spanish ships into the rocky shore, dashing them to pieces. England who won an incredible victory!
- Only half the Spanish ships and a handful of men returned to Spain

Elizabethan Age noted for plays of William Shakespeare

- The Globe Theatre, The Rose Theatre, The Swan

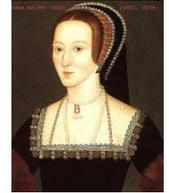
James I of England (James VI of Scotland)

Son of Mary Stuart would be Elizabeth's closest relative at her death and thus heir to English throne

Six Wives of Henry VIII

Catherine of Aragon

- She was first "married" to Henry's older brother Arthur - he died at the age of 15, five months after the official wedding.
- Henry VIII then promised to marry Catherine when he was old enough, so she stayed in England seven years waiting.
- They got married when Henry was 18 and Catherine was 23.
- Married for 24 years
- They had one daughter Mary.
- Henry wanted a son and gave up on Catherine.
- He was not a good man and, like most kings, he had many mistresses.



Anne Boleyn

- He wanted a divorce from Catherine so he could marry his mistress Anne Boleyn and hoped she would have a son.
- Catherine was Charles V's aunt and so as Holy Roman Emperor he pressured the Pope not to give permission for the divorce to Henry.
- Henry tried to get help from Cardinal Wolsey, but Wolsey was not successful.
- Even without Pope's permission, Henry went ahead and married Anne Boleyn, thus breaking with Roman Catholic Church.
- This was Henry's motivation behind the English Reformation.
- Henry's new Church of England was just like the Roman Catholic Church but Henry was both King and head of church.
- Henry's marriage to Anne Boleyn produced another daughter - Elizabeth.
- Henry had Anne beheaded on Tower Green at the Tower of London



Jane Seymour

- Henry had Anne Boleyn executed so he could marry wife number three - Jane Seymour.
- Jane Seymour died after childbirth to the long-awaited son, Edward.



Anne of Cleves

- Wife number four was Anne of Cleves - a princess and political alliance.
- Henry simply did not like her appearance.
- He had the marriage annulled and gave her the title "King's sister" .
- She lived in England the rest of her life with treatment befitting a true sister of the king.



Catherine Howard

- Wife number five was Catherine Howard - age 19 to his age 49 - when they were married. It was at this time that Henry VIII had the overweight appearance that many associate with him.
- She was beheaded due to adultery on her part.



Katherine Parr

- Wife number six was Katherine Parr - she nursed him until his death and outlived him.
- She was a Reformed Protestant, which was not allowed - only Henry's own Church of England was acceptable.
- She had a close call with being caught but talked her way out of it.

A mnemonic for the fates of Henry's wives is "divorced, beheaded, died, divorced, beheaded, survived".

An alternate version is "King Henry the Eighth, to six wives he was wedded:

One died, one survived, two divorced, two beheaded".