

Chapter 13-B Council of Trent, French Wars English Church & Queen



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HI 101 – Western Civilization

HI-101 Western Civilization I

Nov. 17 On-Line Quiz (Ch. 13)

Nov. 20 Art. 4 Approved (if needed)

Nov. 25 & 27 Thanksgiving Holiday

Dec. 3 On-line Quiz (Ch. 14)

Review 4 (if needed)

Dec. 11 FINAL EXAM (Ch. 13 & 14)

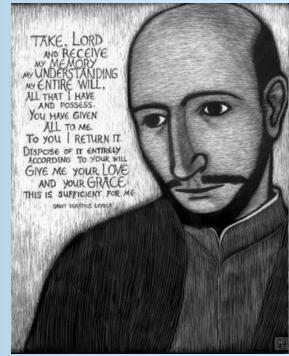
Ignatius of Loyola

Real Catholic Reformer

Soldier, wounded at age 30

1522 – pilgrimage to the Holy Lands

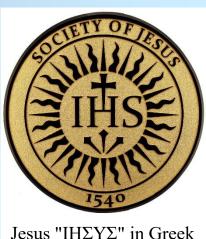
1534 – he and 6 companions formed the Company (Society) of Jesus -- Jesuits



Preaching – Hearing Confessions – Teaching – Missionary Work



"I will believe that the white that I see is black if the hierarchical Church so defines it"



Council of Trent 1545-1563 25 sessions



Beliefs

- There are 7 sacraments
- Religious truth comes from the Bible and church teaching
- The pope is the head of the Church
- The bread and wine becomes the body and blood of Christ during the mass

Discipline

- No more simony and nepotism
- No more pluralism and absenteeism
- Seminaries must be set up to teach priests properly
- And index of forbidden (Protestant) books must be drawn up

simony

/ˈsaɪmənɪ/

noun 1. (Christianity) the practice, now usually regarded as a sin, of buying or selling spiritual or Church benefits such as pardons, relics, etc, or preferments

Council of Trent 1545-1563 25 sessions



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The Transubstantiation is the sacramental act by which the substance of the bread and wine is changed into the substance of the Body and Blood of Christ.

This great miracle, which happens in every Mass, cannot be rationally demonstrated, but is accepted by faith.



French Wars of Religion At least 8 (1562-1598)

Begins with the Edict of Saint-Germain & Massacre of Vassy

Ends with the Edict of Nantes

With 2-4 million deaths in between



The St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre

St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre

August, 1572

Years of fighting – marriage - assassination took 2 tries – 10-20,000 killed



The Edict of Nantes brought an end to the religious wars between Roman Catholics and Protestants.

1598

France still "Catholic"

All must pay tithe, respect Holy Days and marriage restrictions

Huguenots may worship (in specific areas)

Not for religious reasons but for internal political unity



Chapter 13 –Reformation & Religious Warfare

Henry VIII

Not just a King with the hots for some fresh eye candy

- 1501 Arthur, Prince of Wales is married by proxy to Katherine of Aragon. He is 15 and she is 16. He dies 4 months later.
- 1502 King does not want to return dowry (\$5,000,000) to Spain. Suggests she marries Prince Henry.
 Negotiations and approval of Pope takes 7 years.
- 1509 Marriage of Henry (17) and Katherine (23)

Six pregnancies produce 3 sons and 3 daughters. Only Mary survives more than 2 months.



Chapter 13 –Reformation & Religious Warfare

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Name	Birth	Death
Stillborn Daughter	31 January 1510	31 January 1510
Henry, Duke of Cornwall	1 January 1511	22 February 1511
Stillborn Son	c. October 1513	c. October 1513
Henry, Duke of Cornwall	December 1514	December 1514
Mary I, Queen of England	18 February 1516	17 November 1558
Unnamed Daughter	10 November 1518	within a week

^{* 1}st child born 7 months after wedding.

Chapter 13 –Reformation & Religious Warfare

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Queen Katherine – Spanish Princess Mary – marriage treaty with France

England Needs A SON!

Applies for marriage of 24 years to be annulled. (or have 2 wives)

If Katherine had consummated marriage with Prince Arthur, then Henry would be free to marry Anne Boleyn.

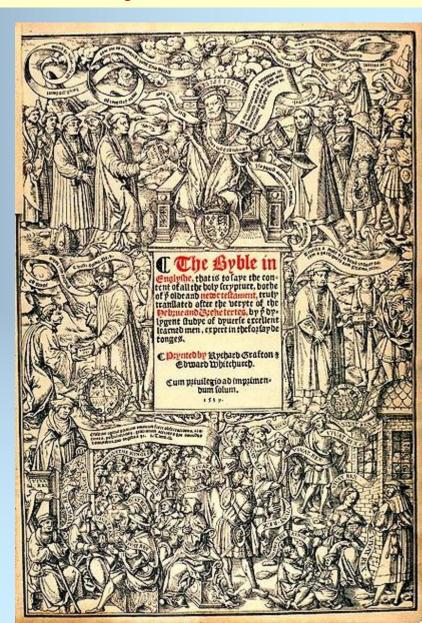
As King, Henry would not yield allegiance to the Pope or any non-English. The King was the "Supreme Lord of the Church."



The Church of England

Catholic, just not Roman

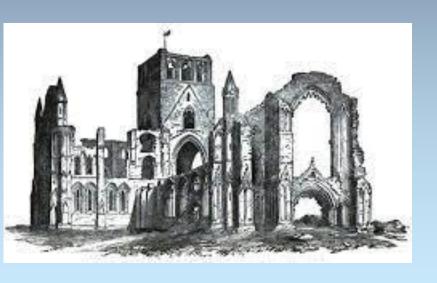
- 1. Still trying for a son
- 2. The King and England bows to none
- 3. Quit sending all that cash to Rome
- Pope Clement VII refuses Henry's request for an annulment. Marriage to Catherine was permitted due to a papal dispensation.
- Church of England created in 1534
 Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury
 Develops of the Book of Common Prayer
- Pope Paul III excommunicates Henry in 1538.



Chapter 13 –Reformation & Religious Warfare

Henry VIII King is Head of the Church

Close the Monasteries ~ divert \$135,000,000/year Release 12,00 monks, cannons, friars, nuns



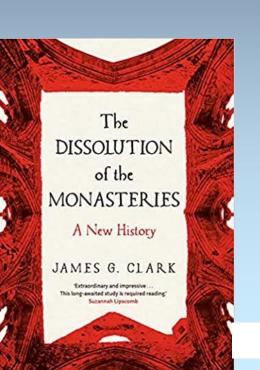


To resist is High Treason
3 Abbots were Hanged, Drawn and Quartered

Henry VIII

And the beginning of the Welfare State

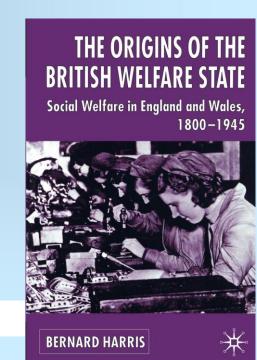
Did not end Religion but the Social Services / Charity Hospitals ~ Schools and universities ~ Food and alms





Elizabethan Poor Law - 1601

U.S. charitable giving \$592.50 billion in 2024



Chapter 13 –Reformation & Religious Warfare

Henry VIII

Not just a King with the hots for some fresh eye candy

#2 - Anne Boleyn gives birth to Elizabeth I, Judged by many as the greatest monarch In English history.

'I heard say the executioner was very good, and I have a little neck,'



- #3 Jane Seymour (married 10 days after Anne Boleyn's execution) gives birth to Edward VI but she dies due to complications of childbirth.

 <u>Edward will reign from 1547-53 dies at age 15.</u>
- #4 Anne of Cleves annulment after 6 months,
- #5 Catherine Howard married at 16, divorced after 1 year, beheaded
- #6 Catherine Parr Henry was 3rd of 4 husbands, died of childbirth fever 1 year <u>after</u> Henry died

Chapter 13 –Reformation & Religious Warfare

Edward VI (r. 1538-1553)

King from age 9 to 13.

Realm governed by a regency council because Edward never reached his majority.

Church of England renounces Catholic doctrine

Terminally ill at age 15 Council works to prevent a return to Catholicism by naming Lady Jane Grey as heir (excluding half-sisters Mary and Elizabeth)



Mary I (r. 1553-1558)

Bloody Mary was not that bad...
OK, she executed Lady Jane Grey to become Queen and executed 280 religious dissenters

- Age 2 promised to the Dauphin, son of Francis I of France
- Age 6 contracted to marry her 1st cousin, the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, then aged 22
- Age 11 marriage treaty provided that Mary marry either Francis I, King of France or his second son Henry, Duke of Orleans
- Age 37 marries son of King of Spain (1554- already Queen) after 2 false pregnancies dies in 1558 of possible ovarian cysts or uterine cancer.



First woman to <u>rule</u> England

At Mary's death, Elizabeth becomes Queen and the last Tudor to reign.

Chapter 13 –Reformation & Religious Warfare

1558	Queen at age 25
1559	"Supreme Governor of the
	Church of England"
1583	colonized N. America
1587	beheaded Mary, Queen of
	Scots (1st cousin, once removed)
1588	defeated Spanish Armada
1600	chartered East India
	Company
1603	died – age 69, reigned 45

The Virgin Queen

To the House of Commons (1559)

And, in the end, this shall be for me sufficient, ...that a queen, having reigned such a time, lived and died a virgin.



Queen Elizabeth at Tilbury

I know I have the body 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

Chapter 13 –Reformation & Religious Warfare



Philip II of Spain (r. 1556-1598)

Father – Charles V – Holy Roman Emperor Mother - Isabella of Portugal

Wives-

Maria Manuela of Portugal (16)
Mary I of England (while Queen)
Elizabeth of Valois (14)
Anna of Austria (21)

Chapter 13 –Reformation & Religious Warfare



Philip II of Spain (r. 1556-1598)

500% inflation (4% for 44 years)
Inherited massive debt
Bankrupt 4 times between 1556 & 1596

Chapter 13 –Reformation & Religious Warfare



Philip II of Spain (r. 1556-1598)

500% inflation (3.73% for 44 years) Inherited massive debt Bankrupt 4 times between 1556 & 1596

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USA inflation
44 years (1981-2025)
365%
2025 $ 30,629,115,020,089
2.93%/year
3,069%
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1560

Holy League (Spain, Republics of Venice & Genoa, Papal States, Duchy of Savoy & Knights of Malta)
Attacks Ottoman naval force at Djerba, Tunisia.

Decisive Defeat for Spain and Holy League

1571

Holy League

<u>Defeats Ottoman</u> naval

force at battle of Lepanto.

Ends Ottoman dominance of Mediterranean



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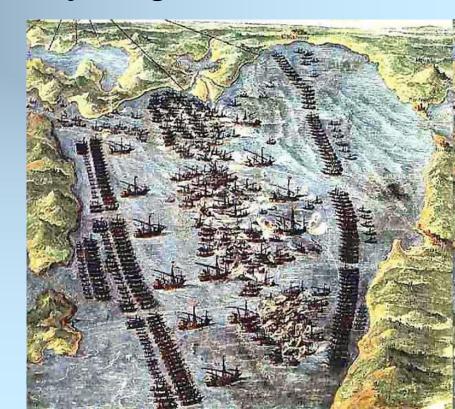
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Spanish Armada -1588

"Great and Most Fortunate Navy"

Transport 55,000 men to invade England (30,000 already in Spanish Netherlands).

22 warships, 108 armed merchant ships 50% more firepower





Spanish Armada -1588

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"Hellburners" Calais



Spanish Armada -1588

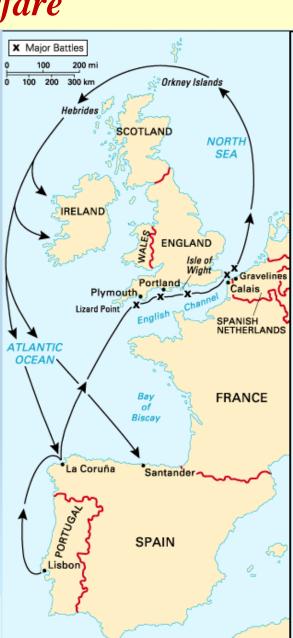
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Defeats Armada at Graveline



Spanish Armada -1588

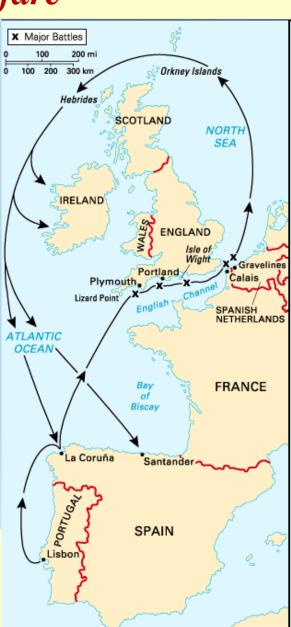
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Pursues to latitude of Firth of Forth
Spanish sail north and west
(but did not know about the Gulf Stream)



Next Up... Chapter 14 Europe and the World: New Encounters 1500-1800

