The Age of Discovery and Religious Wars
The Crusades (1096 – 1291 AD)
Crusades War was lost to Moslems. Yet, trade began again with the Mideast and its valuable silks, spices, and jewels.
The Age of Discovery
(Late 1400s – 1800s)

Early Portuguese Raid & Trade Voyages Along The West African Coast
Prince Henry, the Navigator (Portugal)

School for Navigation, 1419
Technological Improvements Leading to Open Sea Exploration

Chinese box compass
New Maritime Technologies

Hartman Astrolabe (1532)

Better Maps (Portulani)

Mariner’s Compass

Sextant
Caravel with square rigging
New Technology

Caravel with lateen sail rigging
Spices

- Cloves
- Cinnamon
- Curry (in leaf form)
- Nutmeg
The Portuguese Took the Early Lead in the Age of Discovery
Reasons for Exploration:

1. **Profit** (silks & spices or valuable metals)

2. **Renaissance** “Spirit of Inquiry”

3. **Religion** (missionary efforts to convert natives - especially to Catholicism to make up for those lost in the Reformation)

4. **Colonies** - land that could provide the resource needs of the mother country.
Bartolomeu Dias – first to round the Cape of Good Hope (Africa).
Vasco da Gama – first to gain direct access to spices on the *Malabar Coast {West coast of India}.
Vasco da Gama’s Route to the Indies (Malabar Coast of India) – established direct access to spices for Portugal
Cristobol Colon {1451-1506} was an excellent navigator and cartographer, but a horrible human being. Colon started European competition for colonies in the New World. He also caused the genocide of Native Americans (smallpox & measles).
*Bartolomé de las Casas* was a priest that wrote letters to King Ferdinand (Sp.) telling him how Columbus was abusing the Native Americans.

“The Cruelties used by the Spaniards on the Indians,” from a 1599 English edition of *The Destruction of the Indies* by Bartolomé de las Casas. These scenes were copied from a series of engravings produced by Theodore de Bry that accompanied an earlier edition.
Columbus’ Four Voyages

Map showing Columbus' voyages:
- 1492: First voyage to the New World, landing in the Bahamas.
- 1493: Second voyage, establishing the island of Hispaniola.
- 1502-1504: Third voyage, exploring Central America and the Caribbean.
- 1498: Fourth voyage, sailing to the Bahamas and the Caribbean.
The Bahamas and San Salvador (Colon's first landing site)
In 1500 AD, *Pedro Cabral* (Portugal) was blown off course and landed on the coast of Brazil.
*Amerigo Vespucci (1454 Spain) – mapped the coastline of Central America
*Ponce de Leon* came to Florida in search of the Fountain of Youth. He gave the Spanish control of Florida.
*Ferdinand Magellan* (1519-1521 Spain)- first to circumnavigate the world (he died, but crew finished the voyage).
Spanish Conquest of the Aztec Empire - - **Hernando Cortés (1519)
*Giovanni da Verrazano  
(1524 France) - - first European to explore N. American coast between the Carolinas and Nova Scotia. Provided French claim on the continent.
*Francisco Pizarro* (1531 Spain) - conquered the Inca of Peru and the surrounding area.
*Jacques Cartier (1534 France) - - explored St. Lawrence River Valley and provided a French claim on N. America. (Quebec & Ontario – Fr. Speaking part of Canada)
Jacques Cartier (1534 France)
Early Voyages of Discovery

Selected voyages only shown

Sponsoring Nations, Voyages, and Colonies

- **Portugal**
- **Spain**
- **England**
- **France**

Paths of voyages simplified - not all landings shown
1545 World Map
Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade – *The Middle Passage
Tight Pack
Triangular Trade

Europeans take sugar, cotton, rum, tobacco, and coffee back to Europe.

Europeans take slaves to the Americas.

Europeans take pots, pans, guns, alcohol, and horses to Africa.
### The Columbian Biological Exchange

#### Forms of Biological Life Going From:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old World to New World:</th>
<th>New World to Old World:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diseases:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Syphilis</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Smallpox</td>
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<td>Measles</td>
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<td>Chicken Pox</td>
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<td>Malaria</td>
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<td>Yellow Fever</td>
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<td>Influenza</td>
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<td>The Common Cold</td>
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<td>Horses</td>
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<td>Cattle</td>
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<td>Sheep</td>
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<td>Goats</td>
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<td>Chickens</td>
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<td>Alpacas</td>
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<td>Guinea Pigs</td>
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<td>Rice</td>
<td>Corn (Maize)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Potatoes (White &amp; Sweet Varieties)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>Beans (Snap, Kidney, &amp; Lima Varieties)</td>
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<td>Oats</td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
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<td>Coffee</td>
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<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>Squash</td>
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<td>Melons</td>
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<td>Olives</td>
<td>Pumpkins</td>
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<td>Dandelions</td>
<td>Pineapples</td>
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<td>Daisies</td>
<td>Cacao (Source of Chocolate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clover</td>
<td>Chicle (Source of Chewing Gum)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ragweed</td>
<td>Papayas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky Bluegrass</td>
<td>Manioc (Tapioca)</td>
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<td>Guavas</td>
<td>Avocados</td>
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Chp 15
Religious Wars
France . . . Before the Religious Civil War


2. The **1516 Concordat of Bologna** created peace between the crown of France and the Vatican and kept France Catholic! This is VERY important since France has the largest population of any nation in Europe.
The French Wars of Religion {1562 – 1598}

Huguenots {Fr. Calvinists} Versus Roman Catholics
French King Henry II died in 1559 of a lance to the visor, in a tournament!
King Francis II {Valois Dynasty} inherited the French throne and ruled from 1559 – 1560 {ages 15 – 16 / born 1544}.

Died when ear infection caused abscess in his brain.

Was married to Mary, Queen of Scots.
King Francis II and wife, Mary Stuart

Which one is which...?
Catherine de Medici, mother and regent to three sons (French Kings):

1. Francis II  1559-1560
2. Charles IX  1560-1574
3. Henry III  1574-1589
Catherine de Medici (not much of a looker no matter what age!)
3 Powerful Families Competed for Control of France:

#1

The Huguenot Bourbon family, led by Louis I and Henry, King of Navarre.

Louis I

Henry, King of Navarre
3 Powerful Families Competed for Control of France:

#2

The Huguenot Montmorency-Chatillon family, led by Admiral Gaspard de Coligny.
3 Powerful Families Competed for Control of France:

# 3

The Catholic Guise family, led by the Duke of Guise
The French Wars of Religion began in 1562, when the Duke of Guise (François de Lorraine) slaughtered a Huguenot congregation in Vassy.
1st French War of Religion = 1562-1563
The Duke of Guise was assassinated in 1563! The German states of Hesse and the Palatinate fought with the Huguenots. ** This demonstrated the possibility of a larger international religious war.

2nd French War of Religion = 1567-1568

3rd French War of Religion (bloodiest stage) = 1568-1570
Louis I was killed and Huguenot leadership passed to Admiral Gaspard de Coligny who was a much better military strategist!

The 1570 Peace of Saint-Germain-en-Laye ended the 3rd war of religion and gave Huguenots religious freedom within their lands and the right to fortify their cities!
The Spanish Hapsburgs and Europe {1566}
The Netherlands 1609
Henry, King of Navarre
The State of Navarre - Henry
Navarre
Religious Influence in Europe
1572 St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre
The 1593 Coronation of King Henry IV

“Paris is well worth a mass!”  Henry IV
Henry IV of France

- Ended Spanish interference in France
- Converted to Catholicism:
  - Did this to compromise and make peace
  - *Paris is worth a mass.*
  - This was an example of *politique* [the interest of the state comes first before any religious considerations]
  - Fighting for the royal inheritance
- Passed Edict of Nantes in 1598:
  - Granted religious rights to Huguenots
  - Did *not* grant religious freedom for all
King Philip II and Spanish Continental Dominance
The Spanish Hapsburgs and Europe {1566}
In 1556, HRE Charles V abdicated and split the Hapsburg Empire between his brother, Ferdinand I, and his son, Philip II of Spain.

Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand I (brother) - ruled the Austrian Hapsburg lands

King Philip II of Spain (son) - ruled Spanish Hapsburg lands: Spain, Netherlands, Milan, Naples, and Spanish America.
Castile, Aragon, and Navarre were the 3 provinces which made up Spain. Each one had its own legislative assembly called a *Cortes*. 
Show *El Escorial* Power Point Here
The Century of Gold – Spanish Culture
El Greco {Domenico Theotokopoulos} was the painter who most represented the Spanish Counter Reformation
Reformation Art

“The Burial of Count Orgaz”

1586 / El Greco

Church of San Tomé, Toledo, Spain

Oil on canvas
Reformation Art

“View of Toledo” 1600

El Greco

Oil on canvas

Use of light & dark

Toledo was the spiritual capital of Spain
Baroque Art

► 1600 – 1750.

► From a Portuguese word “barocca”, meaning “a pearl of irregular shape.”

► Implies strangeness, irregularity, and extravagance.

► The more dramatic, the better!
Baroque Style of Art and Architecture

- Dramatic, emotional.

- Colors were brighter than bright; darks were darker than dark.

- Counter-Reformation Art.

- Paintings & sculptures in church contexts should speak to the illiterate rather than to the well-informed.

- Ecclesiastical art → appeal to emotions.
“The Ecstasy of Saint Teresa” by Gian Lorenzo Bernini (Rome)
“Assumption of the Virgin” by Titian
“Raising of the Cross” by Peter Paul Rubens
Spain and the Mediterranean
King Philip II of Spain
{1556-1598}
The Spanish Colonial Empire at the time of Philip II.

Area of Portuguese colonial interests as laid down in 1494 under the Treaty of Tordesillas between Spain and Portugal.
Philip II’s major area of military action in the first part of his rule was against the Ottoman Turks.
The 1571 Battle of Lepanto (Gulf of Corinth) was the first major European victory over Moslem fleets in centuries! It stopped Moslem expansion into Europe.
1580 Spanish Annexation of Portugal
Rebellion in the Netherlands
Fernando Álvarez de Toledo, Duke of Alba, was a Spanish general and governor of the Spanish Netherlands (1567 - 1573).

During the six years of his governorship, no less than 18,000 people were executed.
William of Orange, leader of the Netherlands
The Spanish Netherlands – Union of Utrecht, 1579

Seven northern provinces declared their independence from Spain in 1581
The English Challenge to Spanish Supremacy

Dispute between them was more political and economic rather than religious.

Problem # 1 = England wanted to trade with Spanish colonies in the Americas
Colonization of Americas

- Spanish Territory
- Portuguese Territory
- French Territory
- British Territory
- Russian Territory
- Dutch Territory
John Hawkins

English Sea Dogs

Started English slave trade in the Spanish colonies through private finance.

Queen Elizabeth financed him later on as an attack on Spain and as a profitable investment.
Problem # 2 = the Spanish Netherlands

Queen Elizabeth does not want:

Either a strong Spanish military presence in the Dutch Republic (Netherlands)

OR

A Dutch alliance with the French (they have many Huguenots or French Calvinists) which would give France control of the whole coastline opposite England.
Problem # 3 = Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots

1. Came back to Scotland in 1561, after her husband, French King Francis II, died. She was part of the powerful Catholic Guise family.

2. When she returned, Mary claimed the throne of England since Queen Elizabeth I was an illegitimate child.

3. Queen Mary was a Catholic in a Calvinist country (Scotland).
Mary Stuart (Queen of Scots, 1542-1567) - - Married Francis II in 1558 and he died in 1560. She then returned to Scotland.
4. In 1567, Scottish Protestants forced Queen Mary to abdicate. {Cause = Mary’s lover, James Bothwell, was suspected of murdering her husband, Lord Darnley. A court found Bothwell innocent & he then wed Mary}

5. Queen Mary escaped to England in 1568. She was captured & held under house arrest for the next 19 years!

6. Since Mary was Elizabeth’s cousin, there was always (if Mary was alive) the possibility of a Catholic Queen allied with France taking the English crown!
The Babington Plot

• In 1586, English officials seized a letter (from Mary Stuart) that proved her involvement in an attempted assassination of Queen Elizabeth.

• In 1587, Mary Stuart was found guilty and executed {Elizabeth tried for years to avoid this}.

• Result was uproar in the Catholic world & Philip II prepared to invade England.
Philip II, King of Spain
(1556 – 1598)
John Hawkins

**English Sea Dogs**

Started English slave trade in the Spanish colonies through private finance.

Queen Elizabeth financed him later on as an attack on Spain and as a profitable investment.
English Queen Elizabeth I (1558 – 1603)
1587 Execution of Mary Queen of Scots
Mary Stuart’s son, James VI inherited the Scottish Throne when he was 1 year old!
King James VI of Scotland {ruled 1566 – 1625}.

Became Scottish King at age of 1!

Also King James I of England {ruled 1603 – 1625}
Philip II used a lame claim to the English throne when 1 year-old James VI inherited it after his mother’s (Queen Mary) execution. Philip was distantly related to English King Edward III (1327-1377).

Philip II now thought an invasion of England would be cheaper than defending Spain & the Netherlands’ coast from the English.
Route of the Spanish Armada in 1588
The Spanish Crescent / Ship Formation
English sent fire ships into the Spanish fleet at Calais, causing Spanish captains to cut anchor ropes and sail away in turmoil.
Golden Hinde – replica of Francis Drake’s English Galleon
Cannon rolled to gun port on English galleon
The new English 'race' ship that the Spanish could not catch to board and whose cannon did so much damage to the Armada's ships
Age of Discovery & Religious Wars Essay Options:

1. Describe the main elements of “merchant capitalism” and its importance for European overseas expansion.

2. Explain how advances in learning and technology influenced fifteenth and sixteenth century European exploration and trade.

3. Compare and contrast the religious policies of TWO of the following: Elizabeth I of England, Catherine de Medicis of France, and Isabella I of Spain.
The

Thirty Years

War

(1618-1648)
Thirty Years War
Religious Strife

• “Ecclesiastical Reservation”
[[included positions of prince, too!]]
Calvinism and the Palatinate

• Frederick III (1559-1579)
Maximilian of Bavaria and Catholic League

(Maximilian IV Joseph)
The Bohemian Phase: 1618-1625

Ferdinand II inherited Bohemia.

- The Bohemians hated him.
- Ferdinand refused to tolerate Protestants.
- *Defenestration of Prague* → May, 1618

- Bohemia named a new king, Frederick II.
Bohemian Phase
Ferdinand II becomes Holy Roman Emperor.
  - Frederick II borrowed an army from Bavaria.
  - Frederick lost his lands in the fighting.

The rebellion in Bohemia inspired others.
Ferdinand II tried to end all resistance.
   Tried to crush Protestant northern Holy Roman Empire.
   Ferdinand II used Albrecht von Wallenstein for the army.
   Wallenstein defeated Protestants in north.

Edict of Restitution (1629):
   Restored to Catholics all lands lost since 1552.
   Deprived all Protestants, except Lutherans, of their religious and political rights.

German princes feared Ferdinand → he fired Wallenstein in effort to calm them.
Danish Phase
Gustavus Adolphus
Gustavus Adolphus Contributed the Following to Modern Warfare:

1. Use of mass firepower through the use of the salvo {entire unit of musketeers would fire at the same time to create a wall of bullets}
2. Wait until last minute and attack enemy with pikes and swords
3. Introduction of the mobile cannon as a standard part of every regiment
The Crusades (1096 – 1291 AD)