

# “New Monarchs”

- MIDDLE AGES - “New” vs. old venerable elective monarchy of the Holy Roman Empire
  - Pattern - powerful centralized monarchies – hereditary (High Middle Ages) territorial expansion
- Renaissance Connection: centralization with Renaissance political ideals shaped statecraft
- How did they do it?

## (Characteristics of “New Monarchs”)

### 1. **ARMIES/TAXES**

Build-up of royal armies and regular royal (not local) taxation

- Hundred Years’ War

### 2. **BUREAUCRACY**

Building machinery of state, aka “Bureaucracy” or agents of royal decree, legal system, taxation, military leadership at the expense of the local nobility

(“nobles of the sword” replaced with “nobles of the robe”)

### 3. **CHURCH**

Reduce power of Church/Clergy

### 4. **INCOME**

Create new sources of income (outside of taxation of nobility)

“Financing” independent of nobility → Renaissance Banking (Medici, Fugger)

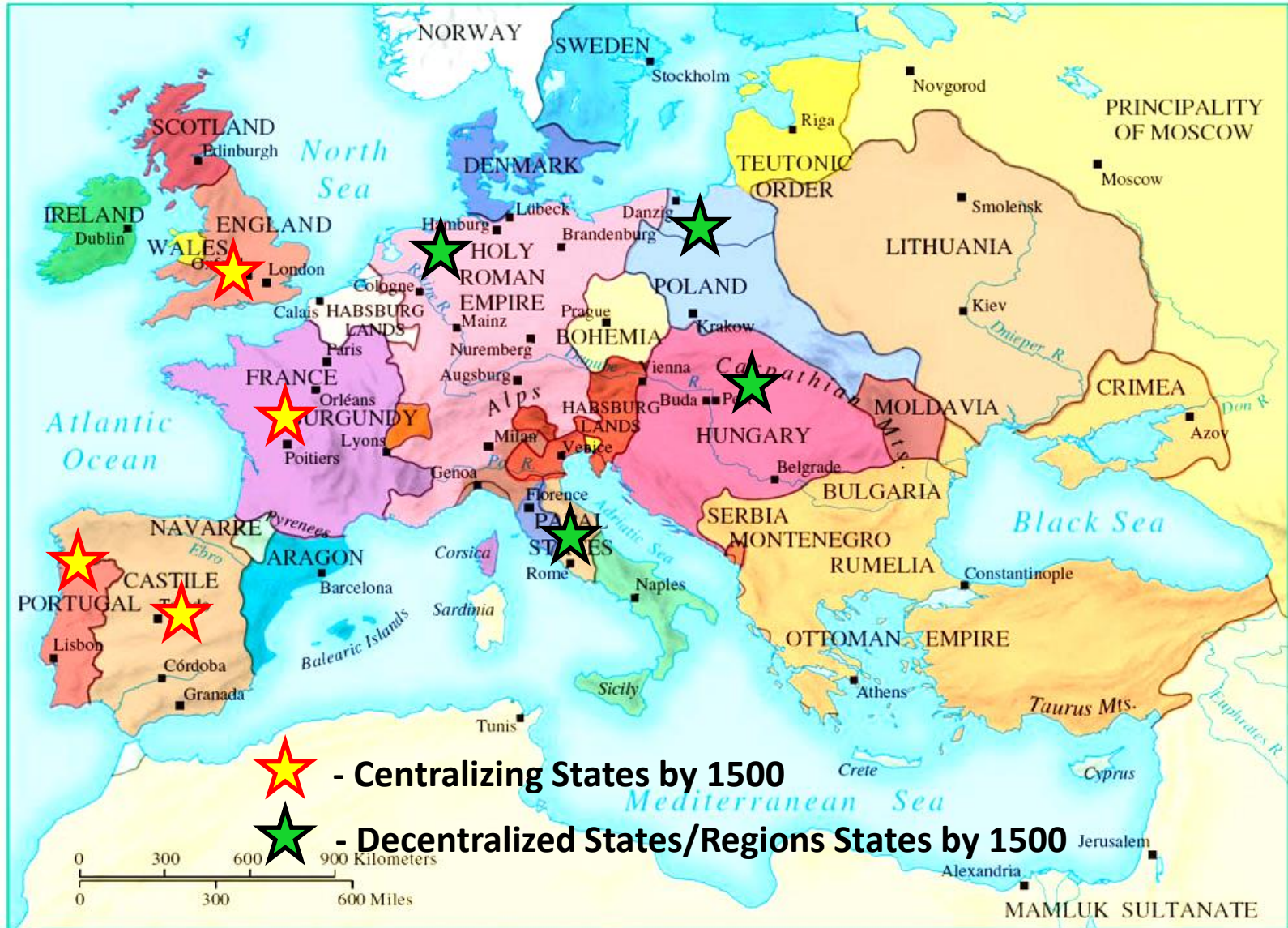
### 5. **MONARCHY → NATIONAL IDENTITY**

Foster loyalty and idea of national identity



**Centralization:  
KING  
vs.  
Nobles &  
Clergy**

# WEST/NORTH vs. EASTERN



# France



## Recall: Effects of the Hundred Years War:

- Depopulation
- Ravaged countryside
- Rise of rival aristocratic factions , civil war **BUT**
- Emergence of national identity
- Trend toward monarchical centralization

## French Monarchy gradually strengthens under Charles VII and his progeny

- New taxes (Gabelle, taille \*granted indefinitely via E-G\*)

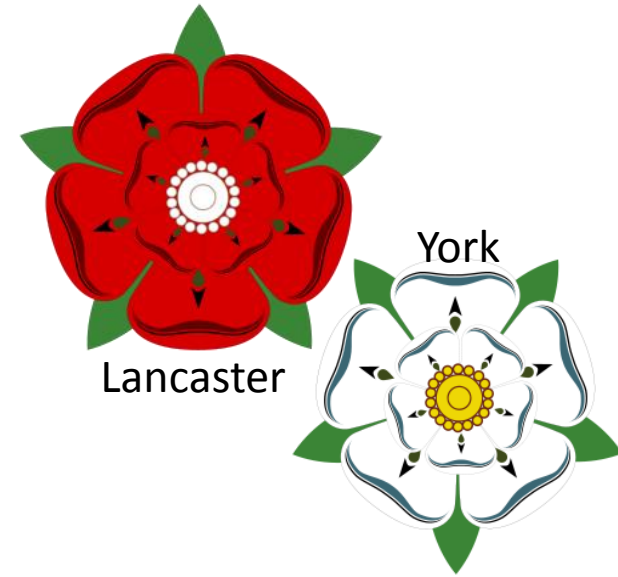
**\*Estates General – no requirement to meet with regularity – less prominence and no power of the purse like Parliament in England\***

- Pragmatic Sanction (1438)
  - Gave king authority to appoint bishops, keeping church revenues in France
- Son Louis XI (the Spider King)
  - Retained taille - regular revenue
  - Scheming to enhance the power of the monarchy
  - Conflicts w/ Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy ([death at Nancy](#))
  - Eventual expansion into Kingdom of Charles the Bold
- Concordat of Bologna (1516) – [Francis I](#)
  - Rescinded Pragmatic Sanction (church could now collect revenues); but kept appointive power and ability to tax clerics with French Monarch

# England

## Effects of the Hundred Years War in England:

- Monarchical reliance on English Parliament (funding)
- War of the Roses (Lancaster versus York);
  - 1485 – Defeat of last Yorkist king (Richard III) at Bosworth Field
  - Resolved with accession of Henry VII Tudor (Lancaster)
  - Parliament circumvented the enhancement of royal power, or tried to do so



# England

## Henry VII (1485-1509)



### Centralization of the English Monarchy

- Ended private wars of nobility by ending “livery and maintenance”
  - Standing armies of nobility forbidden
  - King would raise army through nobles for specific campaigns and disband troops afterward
- Legal experts of lower landowning class become trusted advisors – Court of the Star Chamber
  - vs. Juries of aristocratic peers
  - use of torture
- Increased sources of revenue from taxes
- Use of diplomacy to avoid wars
- Avoided calling Parliament regularly
- Didn't over-burden lower aristocracy and middle classes w/ taxes – won their favor

# “Spain”???

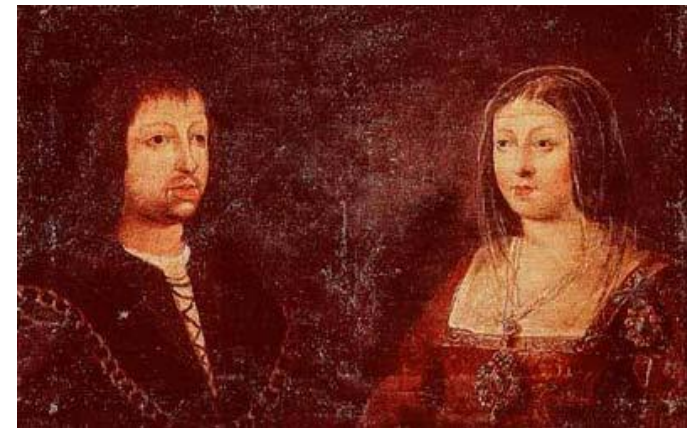
Independent Christian kingdoms: Aragon, Castile, Portugal, Navarre (French), Muslim Kingdom of Granada (south), large Jewish minority

**Unification would seem unlikely**



# Spain

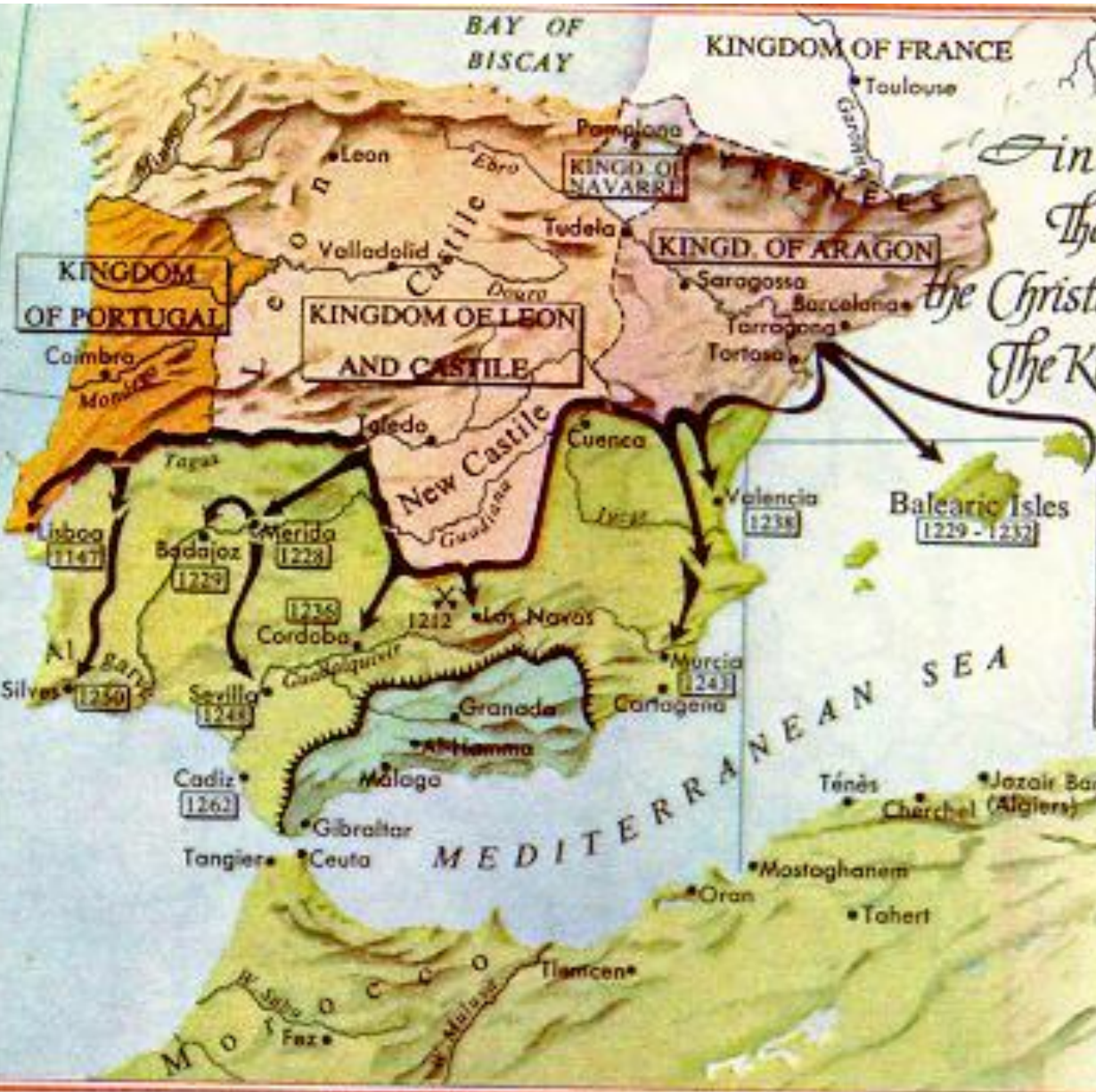
- A complex state: held together by dynastic ties; forged by marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella (1469)
- Castile and Leon, Aragon, Navarre, and Granada came together under monarchy (not unified until end of 17<sup>th</sup> C.)
- 1492 marked conclusion of Reconquista
- *Hermmandades* (“peacekeeping” forces – police)
- Royal council purged of nobility – middle class lawyers
- Professionalized the army (replaced undisciplined feudal structure) – best infantry in Europe in the 16<sup>th</sup> C. – secured the right to select important church officials in Spain from the pope
- Crusader Spirit
  - Desire for Catholic Spain
    - Catholicism made the national religion
    - Church under state control – bishop-appt.
  - Burgeoning nationalism
  - Advent of Spanish Inquisition
    - Threat of the conversos? (non-authentic converts)?
    - Conflation of race and religion
    - “Limpieza de sangre” = “cleanliness of blood” and “Sangre azul” = “blue blood”
- New Revenue – colonization of Americas



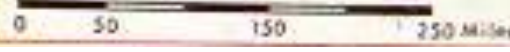
# SPAIN

*in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Centuries:  
The RECONQUEST by  
the Christian Kingdoms of the North  
The Kingdom of GRANADA*

ATLANTIC OCEAN

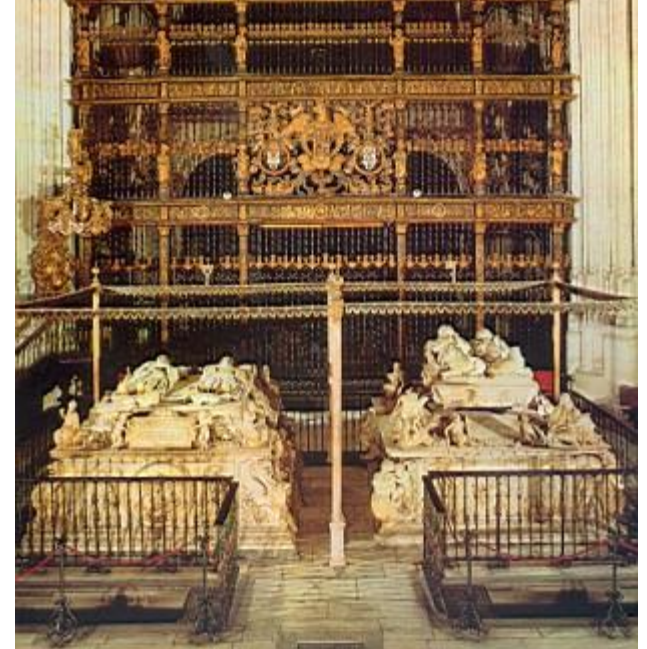
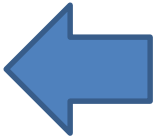


	Almohads (1147-1269)
	Kingdom of Granada (1232-1492)
	Advances
	Dates Indicate Year of Conquest





# Granada



- The Spanish Inquisition

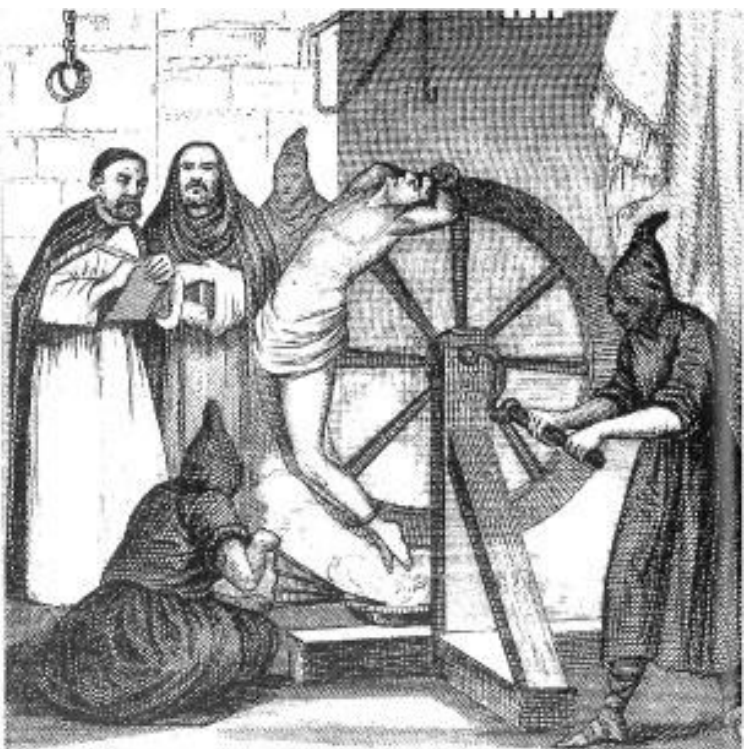
  - “Conversos”

    - Moriscos: Christians of Moorish background

    - Marranos: Christians of Jewish background



*garrucha*



*potro, the rack,*



Toca – waterboarding...

- 1478: Inquisition introduced
- 1492: *reconquista* (conquered Granada); expelled Jews (~200K)
- 1502: expelled Muslims

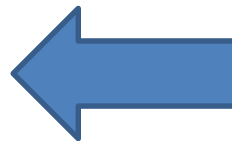
- European Jews

- Earlier tolerance of Spain

- Jews expelled from England in 1290
- Jews expelled from France in 1306

- Scapegoats

- Pogroms



# The Holy Roman Empire: The Success of the Habsburgs

- **Golden Bull of 1356** – electoral nature of German Monarchy
- Rise of independent free cities – doomed HRE to fragmentation
- After 1438 – Emperorship remained in the hands of the Habsburg Dynasty Kingdom along the Danube known as Austria
- Importance of strategic marriages
- Turned France (Valois) against Habsburgs
- Maximilian \* & future rulers\* tried to employ new institutions common to the German empire through the Reichstag (diet) – But failed due to opposition from German princes



# Habsburg Consolidation

*“Leave the waging of wars to others! But you, happy Austria, marry; for the realms which Mars awards to others, Venus transfers to you.”*

## Spain

Ferdinand – Isabella  
(1469-1516)



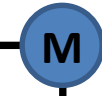
Joanna

## Burgundy/Low Countries

Charles the Bold  
(1467-1477)



Mary



Joanna

Charles (HRE)  
“Holy Roman Emperor” (1519-1556)  
“King of Spain” (1516-1556)  
“Duke of Burgundy”/  
“Lord of the Netherlands”  
(1506-1555)

## Holy Roman Empire

Frederick III (HRE)  
(1440-1493)



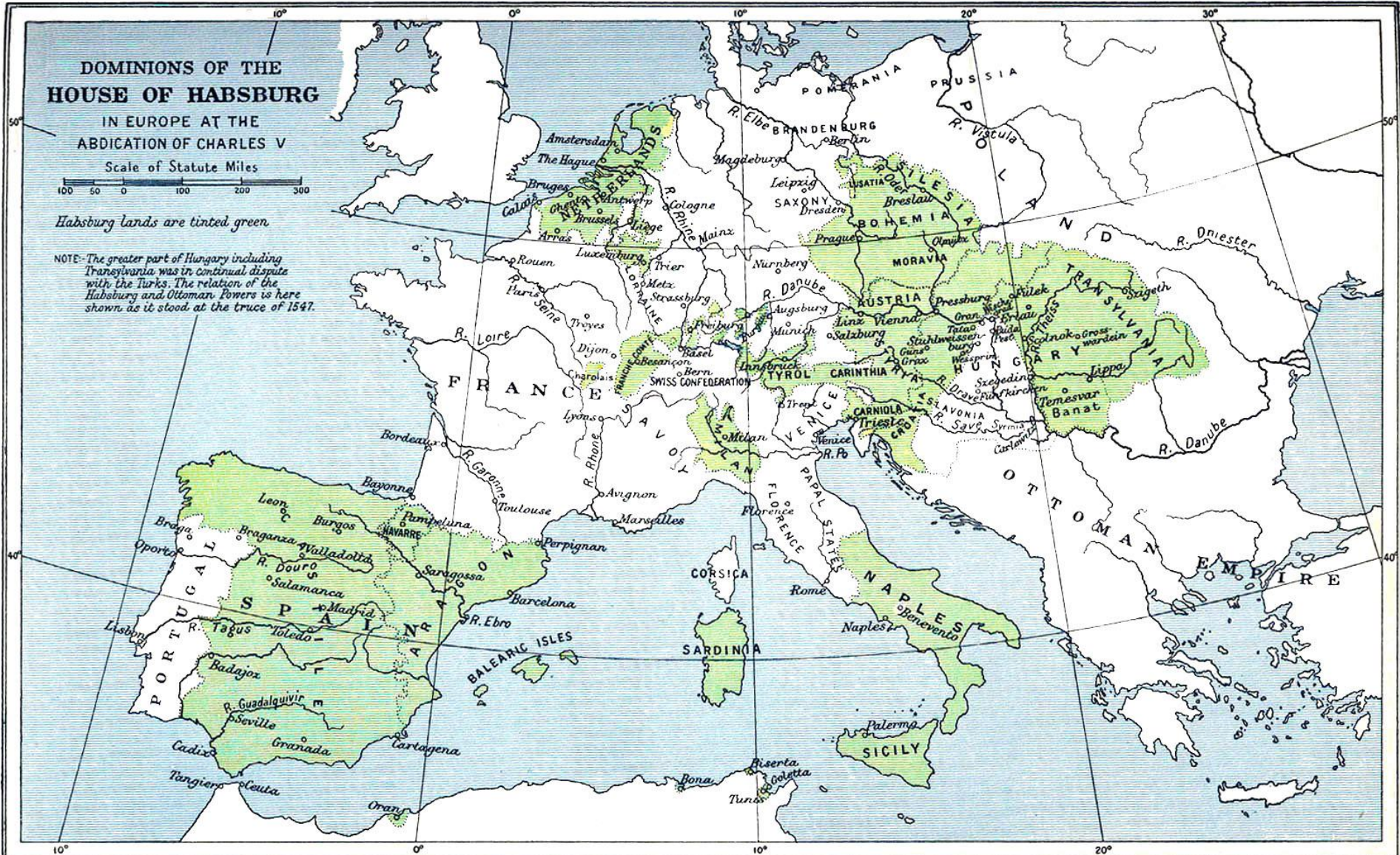
Maximilian I (HRE)  
(1493-1519)



Philip “The Fair”  
of Burgundy (H)  
(1478-1506)



# Habsburg Empire 1547 (end of Charles V's reign)



# Eastern Europe

Poland –

## DECENTRALIZATION

- Struggle for power between nobles and Polish crown until end of 1400s
- Polish crown preoccupied with problems in Bohemia, Hungary, war with Russians and Turks
- Land-owning nobles controlled the Sejm (parliament)
  - Made monarchy electoral
  - Forced peasants into serfdom



# Eastern Europe

Bohemia (Modern Day Czech Republic) –

## DECENTRALIZATION

- Part of Holy Roman Empire – associated with Poles/Slovaks
- Rebelled against HRE with execution of Jan Hus (Hussite Wars) – weak crown – increased power of nobles





# Eastern Europe

Hungary –

## DECENTRALIZATION

- Converted to Catholicism by German missionaries
- Church powerful, powerful bishops/princes
- \*temporarily\* King Matthias Corvinus (1458-1490) – broke power of wealthy aristocracy – brought into the Renaissance – Buda – center of culture
- After death - fragmentation



# Eastern Europe

Russia –

CENTRALIZATION – New Russian state under Ivan III –  
emerged after domination by Mongolian empire  
(1480) Muscovy



# Eastern Europe

40. Explain the Ottoman Empire's rise to power and the spread of its influence in Southeastern Europe in the late 15<sup>th</sup>/Early 16<sup>th</sup> Centuries.
- Consolidated old Seljuk Turkish empire in NE Asia Minor – moved into Balkans
  - Moved through Bulgaria into the lands of the Serbians – **Battle of Kosovo** in 1389 – Ottomans defeated Serbs
  - **1453** – Ottomans lay siege to Constantinople – consolidated power in Balkans by 1480 – Bosnia, Albania, Serbia added into Ottoman Empire moved toward Vienna and was opposed by Hungary, Austria, Bohemia and Poland



# Renaissance Church

- Crises in Church during Late Middle Ages
  - Philip IV vs. Boniface VIII
    - 1302: *Unam Sanctum*
  - Papacy at Avignon
  - Great Schism
- Loss of faith in Church

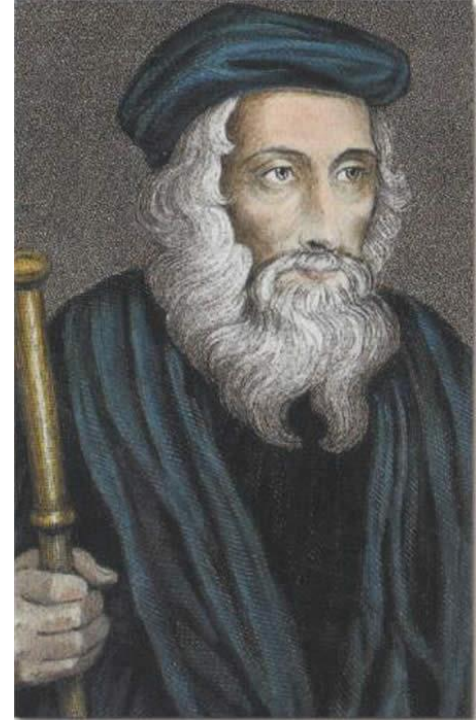


Allegiance to Rome	Eastern Orthodox	Shifting allegiances
Allegiance to Avignon	Islamic control	

*The Great Schism*



- *...Led to people questioning Church's authority*
  - **John Wyclif (1328-1384)**
  - Upset with corrupt clergy
  - Reforms: strip authority of pope, bible sole source, bible in vernacular languages, no pilgrimages, no veneration of saints
  - Followers known as **Lollards**



- *...Led to people questioning Church's authority*
  - **Jan Hus** (1374-1415)
  - Upset with corrupt clergy
  - Bohemia attracted to ideas since Church run by Germans and large landowners
  - Council of Constance condemned Hus of heresy and was burned at the stake
  - Helped ignite the Hussite Wars 1419-1436



- Conciliar movement

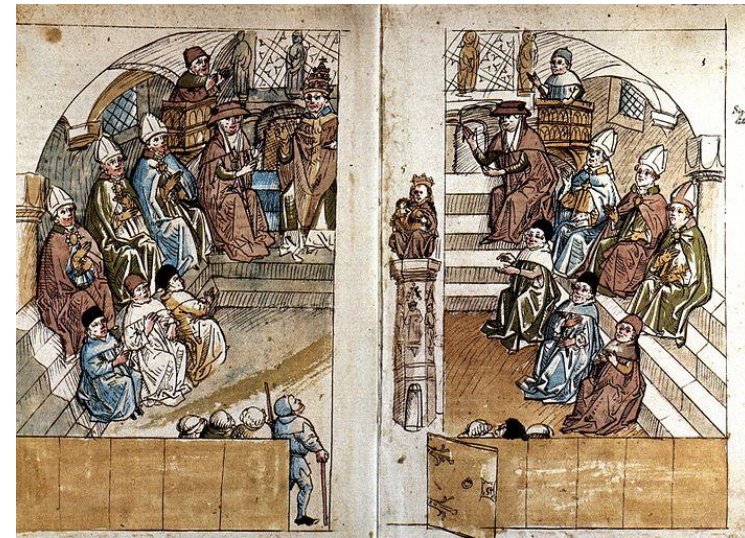
- 1414-1418: Council of Constance

- *Sacrosancta* - received authority from God so pope must listen

- *Frequens* - called for regular councils to meet

- The pendulum swings back during the Renaissance

- *Execrabilis*- appeals to councils over pope deemed heretical (Pius II in 1460)



**Renaissance papacy** – secular and corrupt – contributed to decreased prestige

- Sixtus IV (1471-1484) -5 nephews cardinals and multiple church offices to gain wealth (**nepotism**)
- Alexander VI (1492-1503) – broke vow celibacy, had children, made son (Cesare Borgia), nephew and brother of his mistress cardinals
- Julius II (1503-1513) – “warrior pope”, patron of Renaissance culture, started the St. Peter Basilica





- Pope Leo X  
(son of Lorenzo de Medici)
- archbishop at 8 and  
cardinal at 13
- patron Renaissance
- continued St. Peter's  
Basilica
- Cousins → cardinals



## **CHRONOLOGY** The Church in the Renaissance

Council of Constance	1414–1418
Burning of John Hus	1415
End of the Great Schism	1417
Pius II issues the papal bull <i>Execrabilis</i>	1460
The Renaissance papacy	
Sixtus IV	1471–1484
Alexander VI	1492–1503
Julius II	1503–1513
Leo X	1513–1521

## CHRONOLOGY Europe in the Renaissance

### *France*

Charles VII	1422–1461
Louis XI the Spider	1461–1483

### *England*

War of the Roses	1450s–1485
Richard III	1483–1485
Henry VII	1485–1509

### *Spain*

Isabella of Castile	1474–1504
Ferdinand of Aragon	1479–1516
Marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella	1469
Introduction of Inquisition	1478
Expulsion of the Jews	1492
Expulsion of the Muslims	1502

### *Holy Roman Empire*

Frederick III	1440–1493
Maximilian I	1493–1519

### *Eastern Europe*

Battle of Kosovo	1389
Hungary: Matthias Corvinus	1458–1490
Russia: Ivan III	1462–1505
Fall of Constantinople and Byzantine Empire	1453

