

New Monarchs

2005 – Using examples from at least two different states, analyze the key features of the “new monarchies” and the factors responsible for their rise in the period 1450 to 1550.

I. New Monarchs

A. invested kingship with a strong sense

**of royal authority and national purpose,
“stressing that the monarchy was the one institution that
linked all classes and peoples within definite territorial
boundaries.”**

B. Characteristics

- 1. Royal Council: mainly from middle-class**
- 2. Machiavellian – true essence of politics**
- 3. Greatest opposition from nobles**

II. France

A. Charles VII (r.1442-1461)

1. Ended 100 Years' War in 1453
2. Creation of large **royal army**
3. Taxes (**taille & gabelle**)

4. **Pragmatic Sanction of 1438:**

*established the kings power over the church in France



B. Louis XI (r.1461-1483) “*Spider King*”



1. **promoted new industries & welcomed foreign craftsmen**
2. **entered into commercial treaties—to raise revenue through royal taxes**
3. **Used army to weaken nobility & to cut into urban independence.**

C. Francis I (1515-1547)

1. Concordat of Bologna, 1516

*rescinded Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges - returning papal authority over the church in France

*allowed French kings to appoint bishops & abbots in France



III. England

A. War of the Roses (1455 and 1471)

1. House of Lancaster vs. House of York

2. Result: rise of **Tudor Dynasty**



B. **Henry VII** (r. 1485-1509)

1. **Royal Council**
2. Avoided costly wars through diplomacy
3. **Star Chamber** – reduced aristocratic opposition
4. **Justices of the Peace**
5. encouraging the cloth industry & build up of the English merchant marine



C. Henry VIII (1509-1547):

1. English Reformation – established the king as leader of the church
2. Centralized bureaucracy
 - * Thomas Cromwell



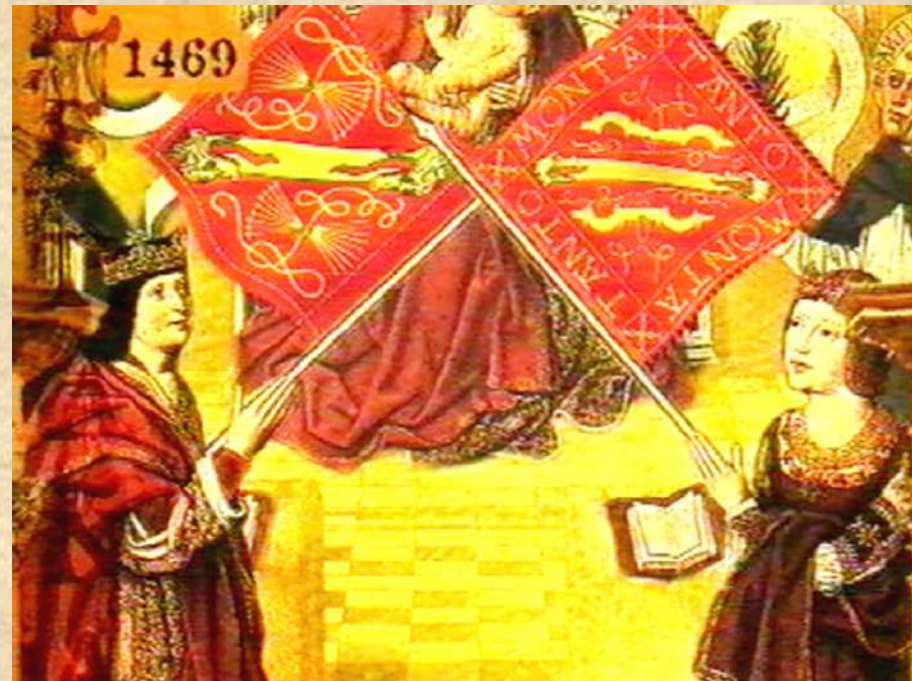
IV. Spain

1. Ferdinand of Aragon (1478-1516) and Isabella of Castile (1474-1504)

a. Confederation of separate kingdoms



Marriage of 1469



2. *Reconquista*: the wars of Christian kingdoms in Spain to recapture control of the Iberian peninsula from the Muslims (Moors)

- * military & religious objective = expel the Muslims & Jews
- * *Herrmandades* - “brotherhoods” used control nobility
- * **Inquisition** – used to enforce religious unity



The Christianization and Unification of Spain



V. Hapsburg Empire (Holy Roman Empire)

A. Golden Bull of 1356: reduced central authority of the Emperor

B. Maximilian I (r.1493-1519)

1. marriage to Mary of Burgundy 1477



C. Charles V (r.1519-1556): most powerful ruler in 16th century Europe

1. Inherited the Spanish and Austrian thrones
2. Last medieval emperor



The European Empire of Charles V



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VI. Women, Guilds & Slaves in Renaissance Society

A. Women

1. status of upper-class women declined
2. women viewed as property of their husband
3. ordinary women played a significant role in the work place and in the home
4. rape was not considered a serious crime against either the victim or society

B. Female Humanist

1. Christine de Pisan
2. Laura Cereta (1469-1499)



a. women's inferiority was derived not from the divine order of things but from women themselves

“for knowledge is not given as a gift, but through study...The free mind, not afraid of labor, presses on to attain the good.”



Blacks in European society

1. Slaves and wage earners
2. Portuguese slave trade
3. The Church & slavery

II. Society in the 16th and 17th Centuries

A. Status of Women

1. **Christine de Pisan**
2. Protestant Reformation

B. Hierarchy

1. countryside
2. urban
3. advancement

C. Demography

D. Family

E. Witch Hunts (70,000-100,000 people killed between 1400 and 1700)

1. Popular belief in magic

a. “cunning folk”

b. Claims to power often by the elderly or impoverished, and especially women

2. Church: powers come from either God or the Devil

a. Used witch hunts to gain control over village life in rural areas.

3. Women: 80% of victims (“weaker vessels”)

a. Most between 45 and 60; single

b. Misogyny?

c. Involvement in midwifery

4. Religious wars and divisions created a panic environment; scapegoating

-- Leaders tried to gain loyalty of their people; appeared to be protecting them

5. End of witch hunts

- a. Scientific Revolution

- b. Advances in medicine; insurance companies

- c. Trials became chaotic; accusers could be accused

- d. Protestant Reformation

F. Food and Diet

G. Slavery

1. white slavery

2. black slavery

- a. **Bartholomè de Las Casas**

- b. Portugal was the first

3. slavery ideology

III. Commercial Revolution (ca. 1500-1700)

A. Significance:

1. Spurred age of discovery & exploration
2. Rise of capitalism
3. Rise of the middle class (bourgeoisie)

B. Causes:

1. Population growth: 70 million in 1500; 90 million in 1600
2. **“price revolution”**: (long slow upward trend); increased food prices, increased volume of \$, influx of gold & silver

C. Rise in capitalism (laissez-faire):

1. *Entrepreneurs*; bourgeoisie at the forefront
2. Banking: Fuggers, Antwerp in 16th c., Amsterdam in 17th c.
3. Chartered companies: state provided monopolies in certain areas (BEIC, DEIC)
4. joint-stock companies: investors pooled resources for common purpose (forerunner of modern corporation)
5. stock markets: e.g., Bourse in Germany
6. Enclosure movement; “Putting-out” Industry

7. New industries: cloth production, mining, printing, book trade, shipbuilding, cannons & muskets

8. Consumer goods: rice, sugar, tea

9. Mercantilism: nations sought self-sufficient economy; “bullionism”

C. Impact of the Renaissance

1. Revival of Platonic studies, especially mathematics
2. Awareness of living “at dawn of a new age”
3. Invention of printed book: publication and circulation of accurate texts and maps