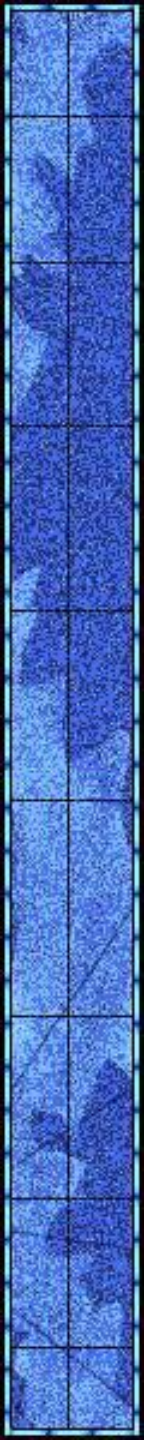


Chapter 23

Religious Divisions and Political Consolidation in Europe

1517	Posting of the Ninety-five Theses
1534	Act of Supremacy (England)
1540s	Calvinism spreads through much of Europe
1588	English defeat Spanish Armada
1593	Henry IV restores peace in France
1618–1648	Thirty Years' War; Treaty of Westphalia
1649–1651	Civil War in England
1653–1658	England under Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth
1660	Restoration of Charles II in England
1661–1715	Reign of Louis XIV in France
1688–1689	Glorious Revolution; William and Mary
1533–1584	Ivan IV, the Terrible (Russia)
1640–1688	Frederick William, the Great Elector (Prussia)
1682–1724	Peter I, the Great (Russia)
1713–1740	Frederick William I (Prussia)
1740–1786	Frederick II, the Great (Prussia)
1740–1748	War of the Austrian Succession
1740–1780	Maria Theresa (Austria)
1756–1763	Seven Years' War

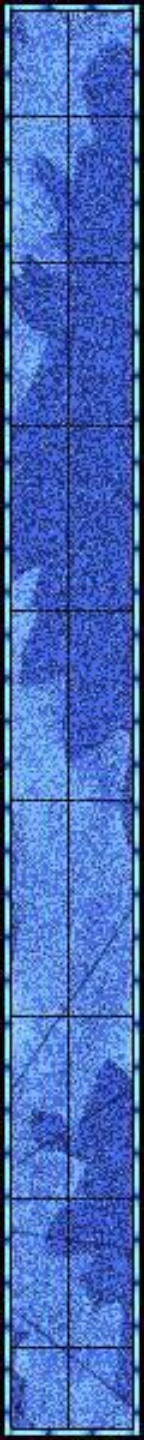


Martin Luther and the German National Church

- Reformation had roots in political, social developments as much as in religious disputes
- 14th century heretics had been driven underground or suppressed
- Growing German resentment towards Rome
- Luther opposed church sale of indulgences
- His Ninety-five Theses objected to indulgences



Portrait of Martin Luther (1483–1546) 1529 (oil on panel), Cranach, Lucas, the Elder (1472–1553)/Galleria degli Uffizi, Florence, Italy/The Bridgeman Art Library



Luther's Beliefs

- Justification by Faith – salvation could only be reached through faith alone
- Luther ordered excommunicated the Pope; and declared an outlaw by the Charles V
- Given protection by ruler of Saxony
- Teachings spread with help of the recently invented printing press
- Lutheran congregations spring up throughout most of Germany and Scandinavia



Calvin and Calvinism

- John Calvin made Protestantism into an international rebellion against Rome
- Believed papal church was hopelessly distorted and must be destroyed
- Institutes of the Christian Religion set out doctrines with a lawyers precision
- Doctrine of predestination systematized
- Believed the congregation should elect pastors



Swiss School, (17th century)/Bridgeman Art Library

Church of England

- Popular resentment against Rome
 - Legacy of the Lollards
- King Henry VIII's marital problems
 - Wanted annulment because his wife failed to produce a male heir
 - Pope refused
- Act of Supremacy of 1534, names Henry head of the church in England (Anglican Church)
- Protestant doctrine introduced during reign of King Edward
- Queen Mary restores Catholicism
- Elizabethan Compromise: Retains Catholic structure and rituals but without the Pope
- Some Calvinists were not happy with compromise, called themselves Puritans



Interior of Antwerp cathedral with the Seven Sacraments, 1590 (oil on canvas), Steenwyck, Hendrik van (1550–1603)/Private Collection/The Bridgeman Art Library



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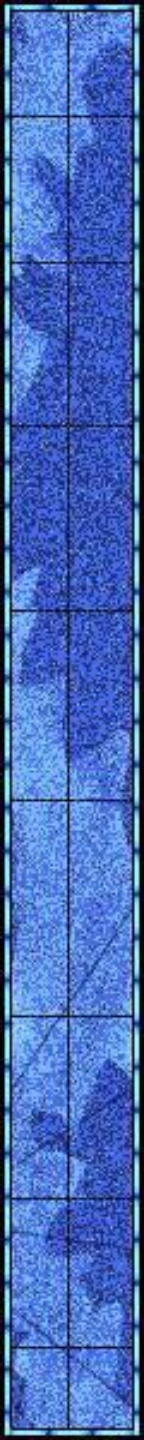


Elizabeth I, Armada portrait, c. 1588 (oil on panel), English School, (16th century)/Private Collection/The Bridgeman Art Library



Other Early Protestant Faiths

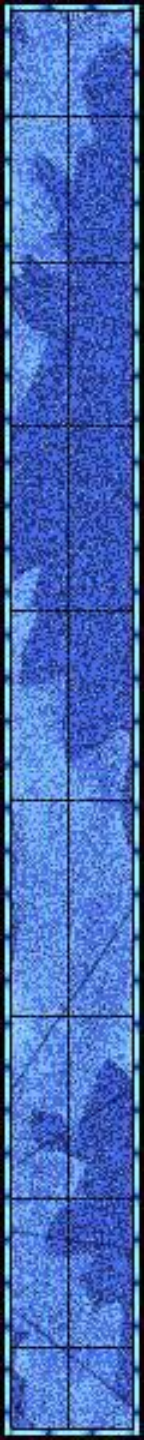
- Anabaptists
 - Believed in adult baptism, sharing of worldly goods
 - Attempt to establish a republic in Munster violently suppressed
 - Re-emerged much later as Amish, Mennonites
- Ulrich Zwingli
 - Disagreements with Luther
 - Zurich defeated by Catholic Swiss



The Counter-Reformation

- Reform of corrupt practices, doctrines reaffirmed
- Council of Trent: Doctrinal lines between Catholics and Protestants clearly drawn
- Jesuit Order ,founded by St. Ignatius of Loyola, organized to win back believers
- Inquisition and Index of Forbidden Books to prevent deviation from Catholic doctrine





Religious Wars

- Peace of Augsburg divided Germany into Lutheran and Catholic sections
- Scandinavia – Became Lutheran without violence
- Austria, Poland, Hungary largely Catholic with significant Protestant minorities
- Spain, Italy – successfully repelled Protestantism
- Russia, southeastern Europe – unaffected



France and the Netherlands

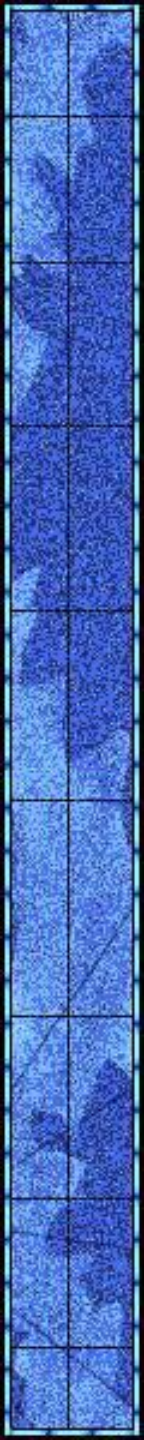
- France
 - Royalty Catholic, large Calvinist minority among nobles and urbanites
 - Bloody religious wars 1570's
 - Henry IV – Calvinist leader becomes Catholic to obtain throne
 - Edict of Nantes – gave Protestant Huguenots freedom to worship, hold office
- Spanish Netherlands
 - Ruled by Phillip II of Spain
 - Hotbed of Lutheran and Calvinist followers
 - Rebellion aided by English
 - Spanish Armada sent to invade England
 - its defeat was victory for Protestantism, loss of power for Spain



Legacy of the Reformation

Religious uniformity irrevocably shattered

- Higher literacy and start of mass education
- Emphasis on individual moral responsibility
- Increase in conflicts and intolerance



Thirty Years War 1618-1646

- Most destructive conflict
- Begins as religious conflict within the Holy Roman Empire becomes geopolitical
 - Scandinavia and Catholic France supports Protestants
 - Spain attacks France
- Most of the fighting in Germany
- Treaty of Westphalia ends war 1648
 - Winners: France and Sweden
 - Losers: Spain and Hapsburgs
 - Germany left divided
 - Treaty stressed sovereign state over dynastic ruler or religion



Theory and Practice of Royal Absolutism

- Jean Bodin's theory of absolutism stated that sovereignty:
 - Consists giving laws to people without consent
 - Is indivisible: Must be in the hands of a single individual or institution
- Absolutism in Practice: Cardinal Richelieu
 - Prime Minister for Louis XIII
 - Reasons of state could justify any action
 - Established cadre of Intendants to report on the provinces
 - Suppressed Huguenots
 - Succeeded by Cardinal Mazarin

French Government Under Louis XIV

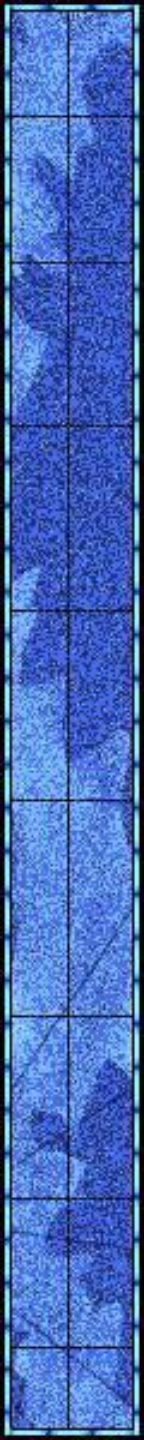
- France 18th century center of culture
 - Consists giving laws to people without consent
 - Is indivisible: Must be in the hands of a single individual or institution
- Louis XIV paradigm of absolute monarchy
 - Control of the nobility via the Palace of Versailles
 - Provoked four European wars
 - Final one War of Spanish Succession
 - Bankrupted France
 - Ended with Treaty of Utrecht
 - Placed Bourbon on the throne on condition that France and Spain never be joined
 - British gained part of Canada, Gibraltar, trading rights in Caribbean



Louis XIV (1638–1715) in Royal Costume, 1701 (oil on canvas), Rigaud, Hyacinthe (1659–1743)/Louvre, Paris, France/Giraudon/The Bridgeman Art Library



The Rhone, fountain by Jean-Baptiste Tuby (1630–1700) with the Chateau in the background (photo), French School/Chateau de Versailles, France/Giraudon/The Bridgeman Art Library

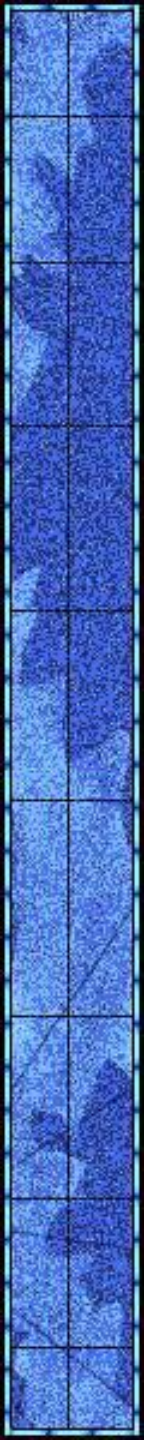


Strengths and Weaknesses of French Absolutism

- Strengths
 - Louis XIV reign was strong and effective
 - Versailles awe-inspiring
- Weaknesses
 - France's resources squandered in pursuit of military glory
 - Tax burden borne by common people since the nobility and church were exempt
 - Provided fodder for revolution

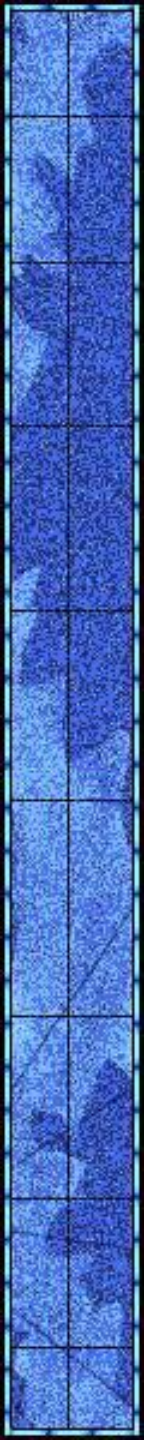
Revolt Against Absolutism: 17th Century England

- British Political Philosophy
 - Thomas Hobbes *Leviathan*
 - To restrain natural human violence states formed
 - Monarchs given absolute power
 - Sovereignty given by the people, not God
 - John Locke *Two Treatises on Civil Government*
 - People possess natural rights some of which they voluntarily give up to form governments
 - The purpose of government to protect life, liberty and property
 - Governments which failed to do so lost their legitimacy and people had the right to rebel



Revolt Against Absolutism: 17th Century England

- The Stuart Monarchy
 - Throne past to King James of Scotland after the death of Queen Elizabeth
 - Unpopular king who insisted on absolutism and divine right of kings
 - Insisted on crown control of taxes
 - No respect for traditional rights of Parliament
 - Though raised Calvinist preferred the Anglican church hierarchy
 - Charles I (1625-1649)
 - Refused to call Parliament when raising taxes
 - Appointed as Archbishop of Canterbury someone sympathetic to Rome
 - Married a French Princess (Catholic)
 - Scots rise in revolt in 1640
 - Parliament called to appropriate funds
 - Parliament attempts to restrict royal powers
 - Monarch and Parliament raise separate armies leading to civil war 1642



Cromwell's Commonwealth and the Glorious Revolution

- Royal forces defeated, king tried for treason and beheaded 1649
- England declared a Commonwealth
- Oliver Cromwell, leader of rebel military ruled as Lord Protector
- Monarchy restored after Cromwell's death
 - Charles II (1660-1685) agrees to respect Parliament's prerogatives
 - Government officials subject to Parliamentary scrutiny
- Charles II succeeded by Catholic younger brother James II
 - When son born, Parliament deposes king over throne to William and Mary of Orange
 - Glorious Revolution



Results of the Glorious Revolution

Bill of Rights

- Laws to be made by Parliament
- Members of Parliament immune from prosecution when acting in their official capacity
- King could not raise taxes or armies without Parliamentary approval
- Judiciary independent of royal pressure
- Standing armies prohibited in peace time
- Freedom of worship extended to non-Anglican Protestants
- Ruler must always be Protestant

William and Mary succeeded by Queen Anne

Throne then passes German Hanoverian Dynasty

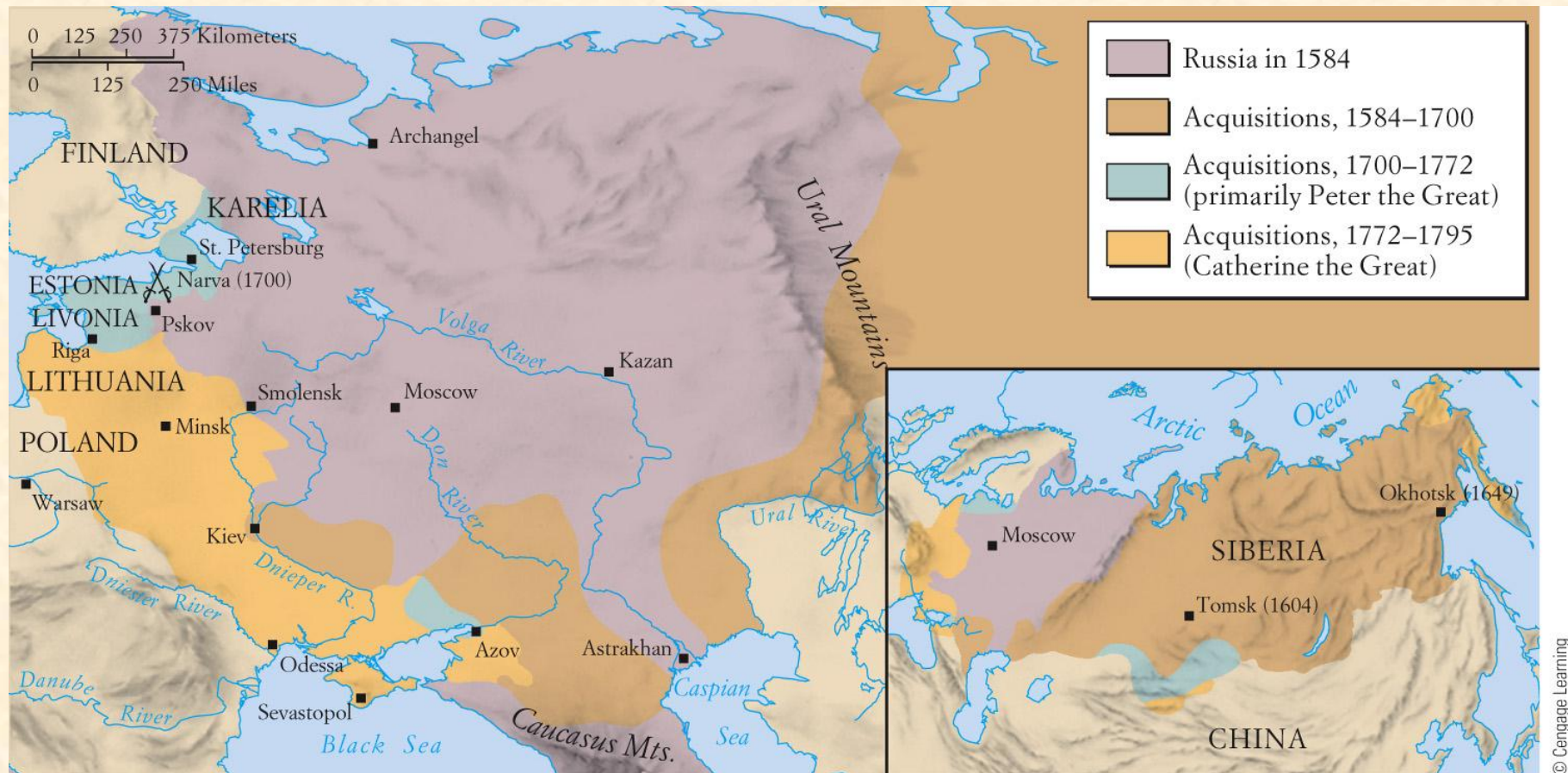


The Schloss Belvedere, Vienna from across the lake. Pub. Schutz, Vienna 1785,/British Library, London, UK/British Library Board. All Rights Reserved/The Bridgeman Art Library



Russia under the Tsars

- Strong ties with Byzantines, Orthodox Church
- Until 1200's Christian principality centered on Kiev
- Mongol Conquest 1241
- Moscow throws off Mongol Yoke 1480
- Ivan the Terrible (1522-1584)
 - Established absolute control over the nobility
- Territorial expansion eastward
- Peter the Great (1682-1724)
 - State-guided modernization
 - Construction of new capital St. Petersburg
 - Navy made Russia a maritime power





Portrait of Peter the Great (1672–1725) (oil on canvas), French School, (18th century)/Chateau de Versailles, France/Giraudon/The Bridgeman Art Library