

The Wars of Religion (1560s-1648)

Civil War In France (1562-1598)

The French Civil War

- ❖ There were two sides:
 - Guise family led Catholics in North
 - Bourbon family led Huguenots in South
 - Fighting for the royal inheritance
- ❖ **St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre**
 - August 24, 1572
 - 20,000 Huguenots were killed
 - Henri of Navarre, a Bourbon, survived

St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre



The French Civil War



- ❖ **Henri of Navarre** defeated Catholic League & becomes Henry IV of France.
- ❖ **Effects of Civil War:**
 - France was left divided by religion
 - Royal power had weakened
 - Valois family now replaced by Bourbons

Triumphal Entry of Henry IV Into Paris – Peter Paul Reubens



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]
- ❖ Passed **Edict of Nantes in 1598**:
 - Granted religious rights to Huguenots
 - Did *not* grant religious freedom for all

The Thirty Years War (1618-1648)

1618-1648



Characteristics of the Thirty Years War

- ❖ The Holy Roman Empire was the battleground.
- ❖ At the beginning → it was the Catholics vs. the Protestants.
- ❖ At the end → it was Habsburg power that was threatened.
- ❖ Resolved by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648.

The Bohemian Phase: 1618-1622

- ❖ 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.

The Bohemian Phase: 1618-1622

- ❖ 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.

Bohemian Phase



The Danish Phase: 1625-1629

- ❖ 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.

Albrecht
von
Wallenstein



Danish Phase



The Swedish Phase: 1630-1635

- ❖ France & Sweden now get involved.
 - Both want to stop Habsburg power.
 - Sweden led the charge.
 - France provided support.
- ❖ **Gustavus Adolphus** invaded the HR Empire.
 - Ferdinand II brought back Wallenstein.
 - Swedish advance was stopped.
- ❖ German princes still feared Ferdinand II.
- ❖ Wallenstein assassinated to appease them.

Swedish Phase





Gustavus
Adolphus

The French Phase: 1635-1648

- ❖ France & Sweden switched roles.
- ❖ All countries in Europe now participated.
- ❖ **This phase was most destructive!**
 - German towns decimated.
 - Agriculture collapsed → famine resulted.
 - 8 million dead → 1/3 of the population [from 21 million in 1618 to 13.5 million in 1648]
 - Caused massive inflation.
 - Trade was crippled throughout Europe.

Loss of German Lives in 30 Years' War



The Peace of Westphalia (1648)

- ❖ **Political Provisions:**
 - Each Ger. prince became free from any kind of control by the HR Emperor.
 - The United Provinces [Dutch Neths.] became officially independent → so. part remained a Sp. possession.
 - Fr. rcvd. most of the Ger-speaking province of Alsace.
 - Sweden → got lands in No. Ger. on the Baltic & Black Sea coasts.
 - Switzerland became totally independent of the HR Emperor → Swiss Confederation.
 - Sweden won a voice in the Diet of the HR Emp.
 - Brandenburg got important terrs. on No. Sea & in central Germany.

The Peace of Westphalia (1648)

- ❖ **Religious Provisions:**
 - Calvinists would have the same privileges as the Lutherans had in the Peace of Augsburg.
 - The ruler of each state could determine its official religion, BUT [except in the hereditary lands of the Habsburgs], he must permit freedom of private worship.

Treaty of Westphalia (1648)



1688-1700



Nobody Was Happy!

- ❖ Many Protestants felt betrayed.
- ❖ The pope denounced it.
- ❖ Only merit → it ended the fighting in a war that became intolerable!
- ❖ For the next few centuries, this war was blamed for everything that went wrong in Central Europe.

What were the long-range effects of the Thirty Years' War?

Absolutism in Europe

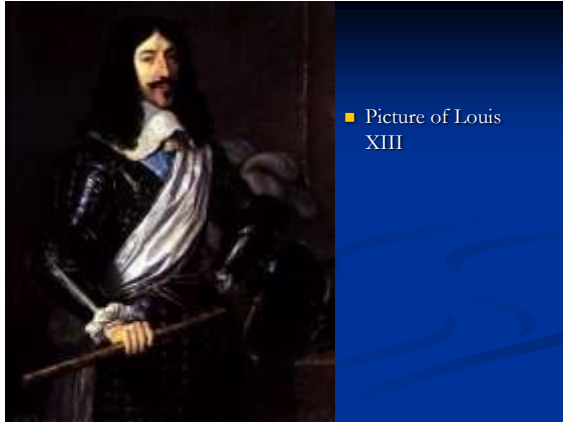
- The Theory of Absolutism
 - Rulers want to be absolute monarchs—rulers with complete power
 - Believe in “divine right”—idea that monarchs represent God on earth. (The idea can be derived from *Romans 13: 1-4*.)
- Growing Power of Europe’s Monarchs
 - Decline of Feudalism, rise of cities help monarchs gain power
 - Decline of Church authority also increases power
- Crises Lead to Absolutism
 - The 17th century is a period of great upheaval
 - Monarchs impose order by increasing their own power.

Possible Basis of “Divine Right of Kings” Romans 13:1-4

“Let every person be subject to the governing authorities. For there is no authority except from God, and those that exist have been instituted by God. Therefore whoever resists the authorities resists what God has appointed, and those who resist will incur judgment. For rulers are not a terror to good conduct, but to bad. Would you have no fear of the one who is in authority? Then do what is good, and you will receive his approval, for he is God’s servant for your good. But if you do wrong, be afraid, for he does not bear the sword in vain. For he is the servant of God, an avenger who carries out God’s wrath on the wrongdoer.”



The Reign of Louis XIV



■ Picture of Louis XIII

Religious Wars and Power Struggles



- Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu
 - Louis XIII appoints Cardinal Richelieu in 1624 as minister who rules France.
 - Increases power of the Bourbons by limiting Huguenots' freedom
 - Also weakens power of the nobility

Louis XIV Comes to Power

- A New French Ruler
 - Louis XIV is the most powerful ruler in French history.
- Louis the Boy King
 - Hatred of Cardinal Mazarin, Louis' minister while he was a boy, leads to riots.

- Louis Weakens the Nobles Authority
 - Louis takes control of the government in 1661.
 - He appoints **intendants**—government agents—to collect taxes.
- Economic Growth
 - Jean Baptiste Colbert—finance minister—helps the economy grow. He believes in mercantilism.
 - In 1685, Louis cancels Edict of Nantes; Huguenots flee France.

Mercantilism



Jean-Baptiste Colbert

Jean Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683)



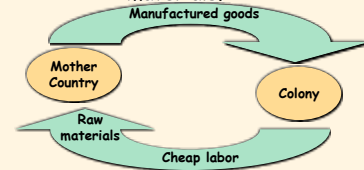
- £ Architect of French mercantilism or "Colbertism."
- £ He was a bullionist.
- £ There are four professions of importance to the nation:
 - Agriculture
 - Trade
 - Army
 - Navy
- £ Uniform weights & measures.
- £ Opposed tolls on internal trade.

Characteristics of Mercantilism

1. Each nation must try to achieve economic self-sufficiency.
2. Thriving agriculture should be carefully encouraged. Less of need to import foods.
3. Sea power was necessary to control foreign markets. Less need to use the ships of other nations to carry your trade goods. Your own fleet adds to the power and prestige of the nation.

Characteristics of Mercantilism

Colonies would provide captive markets for manufactured goods & sources of raw materials.



A large population was needed to provide a domestic labor force to people the colonies.

Who Benefited Most From Mercantilism?

- £ Monarchs.
- £ Merchant capitalists.
- £ Joint-stock companies.
- £ Government officials.

The Sun King's Grand Style

- A Life of Luxury
 - Louis lives very well, with every meal a feast.
- Louis Controls the Nobility
 - Louis keeps nobles at palace to increase his power over them.
 - Builds magnificent palace at Versailles
- Patronage of the Arts
 - Versailles is a center of arts during reign of Louis XIV
 - Purpose of the arts is to glorify Louis

Versailles: Home of the "Sun King"



*L'etat
c'est moi!*

By
Hyacinthe
Rigaud



Young Louis XIV



L'ouis XIV



L'ouis XIV



Louis XIV's Carriage



The Bourbon Family Crest



L'ouis XIV as Apollo



L'ouis XIV as Apollo



by Jean Nocret, 1670

The Sun Symbol



Louis XIV Gian Lorenzo Bernini, 1665



Marie Theresa & the Dauphin



Versailles Statistics

- f 2,000 acres of grounds
- f 12 miles of roads
- f 27 miles of trellises
- f 200,000 trees
- f 210,000 flowers planted every year
- f 80 miles of rows of trees
- f 55 acres surface area of the Grand Canal
- f 12 miles of enclosing walls
- f 50 fountains and 620 fountain nozzles
- f 21 miles of water conduits
- f 3,600 cubic meters per hour: water consumed
- f 26 acres of roof
- f 51,210 square meters of floors
- f 2,153 windows
- f 700 rooms
- f 67 staircases
- f 6,000 paintings
- f 1,500 drawings and 15,000 engravings
- f 2,100 sculptures
- f 5,000 items of furniture and *objects d'art*
- f 150 varieties of apple and peach trees in the Vegetable Garden

Louis XIII's Old Chateau



Versailles Today



Palais de Versailles



Palais de Versailles

Versailles Palace,
Park Side

Garden View of Versailles



Chateau de Versailles



Chateau de Versailles



André
Le Nôtre, Royal
Gardener



Versailles' Northern Gardens



Gardens at Versailles



Chateau de Versailles Gardens



The Orangery



Grounds at Versailles



The Lightning of the Belvedere
by Claude Chatelet, 1781



Fountains, Fountains, and More Fountains!



And More Fountains!



And More Fountains!



And Even More Fountains!!!



Temple of Love



Hall
of
Mirrors



The King's Bed



The Queen's Bed



Louis XIV's Chapel



Louis XIV's Chapel Altarpiece



Organ in Louis XIV's Chapel



Louis XIV's Opera Stage



Cabinet with Views of Versailles, 19c



Louis XIV Furniture



The Gallery of Battles



Louis XV [r. 1715 – 1774]

