

# Dylan Blah

## Lecture II: Conflict in Renaissance Europe, Medieval Catholicism, and the Coming of the Reformation

### Key Context Points:

- Renaissance Humanism
- Military Revolution
- New Monarchies

Again - "War made the state & the state made war"

### In Spain

- 1492 - Conquer Granada, Reconquista, Jewish expulsion
- Shift foreign policy
  - look toward France + Italy
- Ferdinand conquers Naples + Milan

### Italian Wars / Habsburg - Valois Wars

- Build Spanish power → Inheritance of Charles V
  - Netherlands
  - Castile
  - Aragon
  - Italy
  - German speaking lands
- 1494 - 1498 - First Italian War (Charles VIII)
- 1499 - 1504 - Second Italian War (Louis XII)
- 1508 - 1516 - Wars of the League of Cambrai & the Holy League
- 1521 - 1526 - Four Years War

## Key Individuals

- Ferdinand of Aragon
- Gonzalo Fernández de Córdoba - The Great Captain
- Charles VIII & Louis XII - invading Italy
- Pope Alexander VI (Borgia)
  - Catalanse Pope (Spanish)
- Cesare Borgia ("Duke Valentino")
- Pope Julius II
  - patron of Michelangelo
- Ludovico II of Milan
- Emperor Maximilian I (Habsburg)
  - Others make war, you, happy Austria, marry!
- Henry VII - great thrifty ruler
- Henry VIII - spendthrift, warring, opposite of
- Rival of I - Francis I of France
- Emperor Charles V
  - gets poor through financing w/ Fuggers

## Economics

- Money, banking, finance
- Mercantile classes
- Growing costs of war
- Military Revolution - War is **EXPENSIVE**
- Increasing role of public opinion

## Italian Wars → Valois-Habsburg Wars (1494-1559)

- Battle of Cerignola (1503)
  - Spanish infantry w/ firearms
- Battle of Pavia (1525)
  - King Francis I captured, gives up Burgundy
- Sack of Rome (1527)
  - Army of Charles V defeated French, but supplies + pay matter → mutiny, 34% free commander, stand of the Swiss Guard

1527 - Sed of Roe

- often marked "end of Italian Renaissance"

Valois - Habsburg wars mix w/ the Ottomans

- Habsburg - Valois - Ottoman Wars

- Ottomans expand to Algeria by 1518

- near neighboring threat

- Battle of Mohács - Ottomans take Hungary

Early Modern European Gunpowder Empires

- Habsburgs

- Ottomans

- Safavids

- Mughals

- Ming then Qing Dynasty

Ottoman Use of Gunpowder

- Janissary System

- Suleiman I the Magnificent

- most powerful, only rivaled HAYBÉ by Charles V /

Philip II

- Battle of Mohács - guns play large role

- Siege of Vienna in 1529

- Turkish Siege of Malta - 1565

- new fortifications, Fort St. Elmo

- Turks win but at a huge cost

- Battle of Lepanto - Turkish loss

- stay in power until  $\approx$  1683 siege of Vienna

## Increasing Conflict & Costs

- Military revolution
- Price revolution
- Habsburg & Ottomans rise
- Overseas discovery / conquest
- Religious reformations

## The Reformation - Background

Salvation - how to get to heaven? - fundamental question

Medieval Catholicism's take:

- faith in God
- Good works, being a good Christian
- Grace - God deciding

An institutionalized world view

- institutions necessary

Great Chain of Being

God → Pope → on down

## Sacramentalism

- Sacraments (only church can provide)

Baptism - enter community

Confirmation - confirm membership

Eucharist / Communion - reaffirm Catholicism

Penance - confession

Holy Orders - ordination

Marriage

Extreme Unction - Last rites

Transubstantiation (*hoc est corpus meum*)

- Bread, this is my body, it transforms INTO Jesus

Conciliar

- uneducated parish clergy
- sinful examples set by clergy
- Simony
- Nepotism

Believe in God's  
judgment - of  
what?

- Absenteeism & pluralism
- Need for a Vernacular Bible

The Medieval Church: a turbulent history  
Investigable controversy  
- who should rule?

- Pope Gregory VII vs. Emperor  
Babylonian Captivity of the Papacy
- Popes at Avignon

Great Western Schism (1378-1417)

- 3 popes

Papal supremacy vs. Conciliarism

- One or council?
- Council of Pisa etc.

- Papal power was but perceived as corrupt

Earlier proto-Protests

- John Wycliffe + Lollards

- Jan Hus + Hussites

Hussite Revolt