

Wars of religion in France, 1559-1576 - the Huguenots, Catherine de Medici and Philip II

Kessinger - The First Religious War 1562



Description: -

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Christian biography.

Biography as a literary form

Jerome, Saint, d. 419 or 20.

Philip -- II, -- King of Spain, -- 1527-1598.

Catherine, -- Queen, consort of Henry II, King of France.wars of religion in France, 1559-1576 - the Huguenots, Catherine de Medici and Philip II

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Kessinger Publishings rare reprintswars of religion in France, 1559-1576 - the Huguenots, Catherine de Medici and Philip II

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Orwellian clouds quickly gathered and suddenly burst wide open upon the unsuspecting non-conformist Huguenots. During his lifetime, Cosimo Ruggeri became well-known as a master of the occult, black magic, and witchcraft.

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That evening, Catherine held a meeting at the Palace with her Italian advisers, including , Comte de Retz. Even the cardinal of Lorraine, desirous of acquiring fame by reforming the church of France, urged the course, though it was hostile to the interest of the Holy See, until the development of events at home persuaded him to change his tactics. They were later exiled out of Geneva because they opposed governmental intrusion upon church administration.

Catherine De Medici

The film follows plotting the massacre, coercing her son King Frank Bennett to sanction it. For the government of Charles IX had inaugurated the new reign by a declaration of toleration January 7, 1561 which, although Calvin disapproved it, may yet with reason be regarded as a liberal edict. The family strongly Catholic was out of favour at the French court; the Huguenot leader, Admiral , was readmitted into the king's council in September 1571.

St. Bartholomew's Day massacre

The leaders of the Catholic party, they wanted to avenge the death of the two dukes' father , whose assassination ten years earlier they believed to have been ordered by Coligny. Historians estimate that Provençal troops killed hundreds to thousands of residents there and in the 22 to 28 nearby villages they destroyed.

Who Were The Huguenots

She would not permit anyone but herself to sleep in his bed-chamber; she never left him alone.

Who Were The Huguenots

The prevailing alarm was not allayed by the admiral, Gaspard de Coligny, who at a full council meeting held at Fontainebleau, on August 20, 1560, presented two petitions, one for the King, the other for his mother, asking the King, in the matter of religion, to concede the petitioners two places of worship in two parts of the kingdom for greater convenience, that they might there exercise their rites and ceremonies as private congregations, without being molested by anyone, arguing that meetings in private residences would thus be obviated. The fragile compromise came to an end in 1584, when the , the King's youngest brother and heir presumptive, died. In 1598 King Henry IV issued the which guaranteed Protestant freedoms and for a time the Huguenots of France enjoyed the religious and civil freedoms promised them.

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