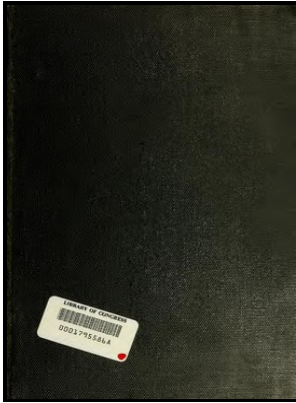


Wars of religion in France, 1559-1576 - the Huguenots, Catherine de Medici and Philip II

Kessinger - Catherine de Médicis Queen, consort of Henry II, King of France 1519



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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Catherine de' Medici

Spouse Issue Father Mother Eléanor or Éléonore de Roye, princesse de Condé 24 February 1535 — 23 July 1564 was a French noblewoman.

Who Were The Huguenots

The introduction of the Spanish form of inquisition, under a bull of Paul IV, in 1557, still further exasperated the profession. To this must be added another reason, viz. The petition of the Protestants was not mentioned.

Sainte Ligue (1576)

This rejection was one basic element in the outbreak of civil war in 1562, in which—as she had predicted—Catherine fell, politically, into the clutches of the extremists, because the Catholic crown might protect its Protestant subjects in law but could not defend them in arms. In 1661 Louis XIV, who was particularly hostile to the Huguenots, started assuming control of his government and began to disregard some of the provisions of the Edict.

Huguenots

Coligny's brother-in-law led a 4,000-strong army camped just outside Paris and, although there is no evidence it was planning to attack, Catholics in the city feared it might take revenge on the Guises or the city populace itself. Catherine de Medici, who while jealous of the position of the Guises in a place which naturally, and by tradition, if the regencies of Blanche of Castille and Anne of Beaujeu counted as precedents, belonged to her, had nevertheless sustained the drastic policy followed out after the execution of Du Bourg, in spite of the arguments of the admiral. By 1567, the clergy had fulfilled its first obligation and declared itself ready to resume the second by giving to the provost of the merchants and to the échevins of Paris the guarantees desired for the redemption of the rentes.

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