Chapter 5
Religious Wars and State-Building

People
Henry IV: French Huguenot leader who became king, and then converted to Catholicism.
Philip II: powerful king of Spain who was devoted to the papacy and Catholic Counter-Reformation.
William of Orange: leader of the resistance in the Protestant Netherlands who defeated the Spanish and established an independent Dutch Republic.
Elizabeth I: a determined but moderate Protestant ruler in England, who used compromise in religion, but asserted her authority to rule and hold power.
Michel de Montaigne: a French writer who pleaded for modesty and toleration since he was skeptical that we could know much with any certainty.
William Shakespeare: the greatest of the English dramatists, whose characters reveal complexities of the human condition in tragedies and comedies.
Rembrandt van Rijn: the greatest of the Dutch Masters, he painted groups and self-portraits.
El Greco: as a painter, he settled in Spain and used a mystical style to evoke strong emotional response.
Johann Sebastian Bach: the greatest of the Baroque composers wrote both secular and religious pieces.

Terms
Huguenots: French Protestants named for an early Calvinist leader.
politiques: Catholic and Protestant moderates who were tired of the religious battles, and so would accommodate other beliefs for the sake of political peace.
siglo de oro: the “golden century” of Spain, when it was at its peak as the major empire of the West, during which Spanish art and literature flourished.
The Escorial: the new palace near Madrid where Philip II lived, governed, and prayed.
Puritanism: Reform movement in Church of England, in favour of simpler ceremonies and doctrines, and strict moral practices in everyday life.
The Armada: the powerful Spanish fleet, presumed to be the biggest in the world, and called together to invade England and restore Catholicism.
duchies: territories far smaller than modern states, ruled by a Duke or Duchess.
Mannerism: artistic style in sixteenth-century southern Europe, using distortion and exaggeration to elicit strong emotional reactions.
Baroque: European artistic and musical style (c. 1550–1700), using ornamentation and elaborate curves.
quixotic: hopelessly romantic; aiming at visionary ideals, which may seem absurd to others.
1. 
- Aug 24, 1572: French Protestants gathered to celebrate the wedding of their hero, Henry of Navarre, to the King’s sister.
- 3000 of these Huguenots were killed in Paris that day, and 20 000 others around France in a notorious massacre.

2. 
- The freedom of worship
- The freedom of assembly
- The right to fortify their towns
- The right to not be bothered
- The right to not be forced to do any religious thing against conscience.
- The freedom from discrimination in schools, hospitals, etc.
- The right to own land and titles, hold public office, etc.

3. 
- New Testament story:
  - King Herod tried to murder baby Jesus
  - He ordered that all boys under 2 years old be killed.
- Bruegel’s situation:
  - The Duke of Alba led a Spanish occupation.
  - Soldiers were cruelly killing Netherlands Protestant villagers.
- He is equating Herod and Alba.

4. 
- Elizabeth came to the throne — religion was not central to her — she was able to pursue domestic peace and economic growth by moderate policies.
  - She worked with Parliament, but also exerted control through strong appointed administrators.
  - She repealed anti-Protestant laws of Mary Tudor; passed new Act of Supremacy and Act of Uniformity, Though these were opposed by Catholics and Puritans.)
  - She acted cautiously to avoid expensive wars, but did support French and Dutch Protestants against Spain.

5. 
- Drake — an English sailor doing acts of piracy against Spanish ships.
- He was the leader of English ships opposing the Armada.
- Success — the English ships were lighter and faster, more maneuverable.
- His sailors displayed better seamanship and their tactics confused the Spanish.
6.  
- July 30, 1588: Storm as Spanish Armada engaged English fleet hoping to defeat Protestants.  
- Strong winds blew the Armada north around Scotland, to unknown seas and onto rocks.  
- 1/3 of Spanish ships were lost.

7.  
- Germany was fragmented, with over 300 states.  
  - Protestants formed union in 1608.  
  - Catholic League created in 1609.  
- In 1618, war broke out in Bohemia as king began to take away religious freedoms for Protestants.  
- The war involved all of Europe.  
- Most fighting done on German soil.

8.  
- Catholic Austrians sent two men to Prague, in May 1618, to announce removal of religious freedom for Bohemia.  
- They were thrown out the window (de-fenestrated) by Protestant nobles and landed safely in manure.  
- This showed that the Protestants were not willing to compromise or give up their religious freedom.  
- It was an insult to the Emperor and the Hapsburg dynasty, and the war was on.

9.  
- Europeans believed in witches – women with special knowledge and power.  
- Much of Europe touched by the craze, especially Protestant England and north Germany.  
- It lasted about a century, mid-1500s to mid-1600s.

10.  
Cervantes wrote about a middle-aged Spaniard, Don Quixote de la Mancha, who:  
- reads about medieval chivalry.  
- decides to become a knight-errant.  
- wants to show the world a better way to live.  
- has friends who think he’s gone crazy.  
- sees the world through ‘rose-coloured glasses’.  
- is an idealist, who changes people for better (as he imagined them).