New Monarchs

Spain
- Ferdinand and Isabella
  - 1469 marriage
    - United Kingdoms of Aragon and Castile
  - 1492 Reconquista complete
    - Removal of Moors from Iberian Peninsula
  - Religion
    - Devout Catholics
    - Inquisition against Moors and Jews
      - Moriscos
        - Converted Moors
      - Moranos
        - Converted Jews
  - Economics
    - Weakened Monarchs
    - Mercantilists
    - Dependent on gold and silver from New World
  - Expansion
    - Funded Columbus expedition of 1492
  - Children
    - Two children marry Hapsburgs
      - John Marries Margaret of Austria
      - Joanna marries Philip I of Castile
        - Son is Charles V (Charles II of Spain)
          - Grandson is Philip II of Spain
    - Others marry royally
      - Isabella marries Manuel I of Portugal
      - Maria marries Manuel I of Portugal
        - Both her and older sister had kids by same man
      - Catherine marries Arthur then Henry VIII of England

- Philip II
  - Absolute Monarch
  - Spain at its Zenith
    - Spain, Spanish America, Burgundy, Italy
  - Tragic Rule
    - Dutch revolt
      - Dutch resented Spanish Rule
        - Spanish occupying troops
        - Duke of Alba
          - Spanish Ruler of Netherlands
          - Led Council of Blood
            - Inquisition
        - Many Dutch were Protestants
          - Mostly Lutherans but some Calvinists
• Loss of Netherlands
  o Insurrection
    ▪ 1572 Led by William of Orange
    ▪ Huge drain on Spanish Economy
    ▪ Truce in 1609
  o At least kept Belgium and Luxembourg
    ▪ Both break away during Thirty-Years War
• 4 wives
  • 3 died in childbirth
    ▪ Mary died from phantom child births
  • Most children died early
• Spanish Armada
  • 1588
  • Hated England
    ▪ Protestants
    ▪ Sea Dogs
      ▪ Sir Francis Drake
    ▪ Helping Dutch
  • Bankrupted country on fleet that sank
  • Led to decline of Spain
• Large Centralized Authority
  ▪ Escorial
    ▪ Royal palace of Spain
• Religious
  ▪ Decisions religious based
  ▪ Possibly involved in St. Bartholomew’s day massacre
  ▪ Expelled moriscos and moranos
  ▪ Married Mary Tudor
    ▪ Hoping to join Spain and England to make Europe Catholic
• Economic Decline
  ▪ Price Revolution = Inflation
  ▪ Specie from New World Declining
    ▪ Thanks in part to Sea Dogs
  ▪ Military Spending
    ▪ Spanish Armada
  ▪ Huge Expenditures
    ▪ Colonies and Ships
    ▪ Leads to increased borrowing
    ▪ Wars
      ▪ Dutch, English, French, Italians
      ▪ 30 Years War
• Taxes
  ▪ Higher taxes lead people to produce and spend less
  ▪ Inefficient collection
  ▪ Loss of Dutch Revenue
• Agriculture/Commercial Decline
  ▪ Moriscos were best farmers
  ▪ Morranos were best businessmen
• Monarchy Declares Bankruptcy
  • 1557
  • Nobles and Clergy did not want to work
England

- Henry VII
  - First of Tudor Monarchs
    - Tried to limit use of name Tudor
      - Welsh Aristocrat
  - War of the Roses
    - 1455-1485
    - About the most confusing thing ever
    - Essentially a war of succession
      - Became a war of attrition
        - Who could survive the war with family members alive
    - Lancaster (Red Rose)
      - Rural support base
    - York (White Rose)
      - Supported by urbanites
  - Battle of Bosworth Field
    - Richard III killed
    - Houses of Lancaster and York depleted
    - Lancaster Wins...Kinda
      - Crown given to Henry Tudor
        - Husband of Elizabeth Lancaster
  - Economic Policies
    - Limited money
      - Made money by selling monopolies and titles of nobility
    - Forced Loans
    - Very Frugal
    - Did not want to call parliament
  - Prerogative Court
    - Court where Henry made decisions
      - Coining of money
      - Creation of Peers
      - Power to legislate
      - Tax

- Henry VIII
  - 1509 - 1547
  - English Reformation
    - Turned away from Catholic Church and created Anglican Church
  - Economics
    - Very extravagant spending
      - Palaces
      - Wars
      - Women
    - Increased Taxes
    - Confiscated Church Property
      - Went on an Abbey destruction spree
    - Forced Loans
  - Wars
    - Pilgrimage of Grace
      - 1536
      - Resistance to Reformation
      - Leaders and about 200 followers executed
- France
  - Captured Boulogne in 1544
    - Ransomed back in 1550
- Wales
  - Laws in Wales Acts of 1535 & 1542
- Scotland
  - Battle of Flodden 1513
  - James IV King of Scotland Killed
  - James V married Mary Guise
    - Open warfare in 1542
    - James killed and throne given to 6 Day old daughter Mary
- Ireland
  - War overseen by Thomas Cromwell
  - Gave land and titles to supporters
    - Protestants
- Edward VI
  - 1547 – 1553
  - Son of Jane Seymour
  - Reform
    - Revoked clerical celibacy
    - Mass in English
  - Many Diseases
- Lady Jane Grey
  - July 10 – July 19 1553
  - Overthrown and beheaded
- Mary I
  - 1553 – 1558
  - Daughter of Catherine of Aragon
  - Re-established Catholicism
  - “Bloody Mary”
    - 250-300 burned at stake
  - Died from Sickness
    - Phantom Pregnancies
    - Influenza
    - Ovarian Cysts or Uterine Cancer
- Elizabeth I
  - 1558 - 1603
  - Daughter of Anne Boleyn
  - Relative Peace
    - “Good Queen Beth”
    - Golden Age of the Arts
      - William Shakespeare 1564-1616
    - Voyages of Exploration
      - Expansion of trade and navy
      - Virginia named in her honor
  - The Virgin Queen
    - Married herself to the country
- Religion
  - Politique
    - Unity more important than religious beliefs
      - “Not Prying into man’s souls”
  - Act of Uniformity
    - Book of Common Prayer
- Act of Supremacy
  - Monarch head of church
- Thirty-Nine Articles
  - Outlines of Anglican beliefs
  - Purposefully vague
- Dissidents and Dissenters
  - Publically disagreed with Anglican Church
  - Puritans
    - Wanted to Purify Anglican Church
  - Catholics
    - Mary Queen of Scots
      - Great Grand Daughter of Henry VII
      - Had claim to the throne
      - Executed by Elizabeth I
- Administration
  - Very Frugal
    - Parliament loved her
- Nobles
  - Dependent on Royal patronage
    - Used to build up power
- Foreign Relations
  - Dutch = Allies
    - Wanted to protect the channel
  - France = Did not like
  - Spain = Biggest Enemies
    - 1588 Spanish Armada
      - Defeated by seas around British Isles
- Problems with Ireland
- 16th Century England
  - Sense of national identity
  - Becoming a commercial and manufacturing power
    - London becomes symbolic center of Europe
  - Increased population
- Social System
  - Upper Class
    - Gentlemen
    - Nobles
    - Gentry
      - Small landowners without title
  - Middle Class
    - Yeoman
      - Higher than a farmer
  - Lower Class
    - Poor
    - Largest of the Three