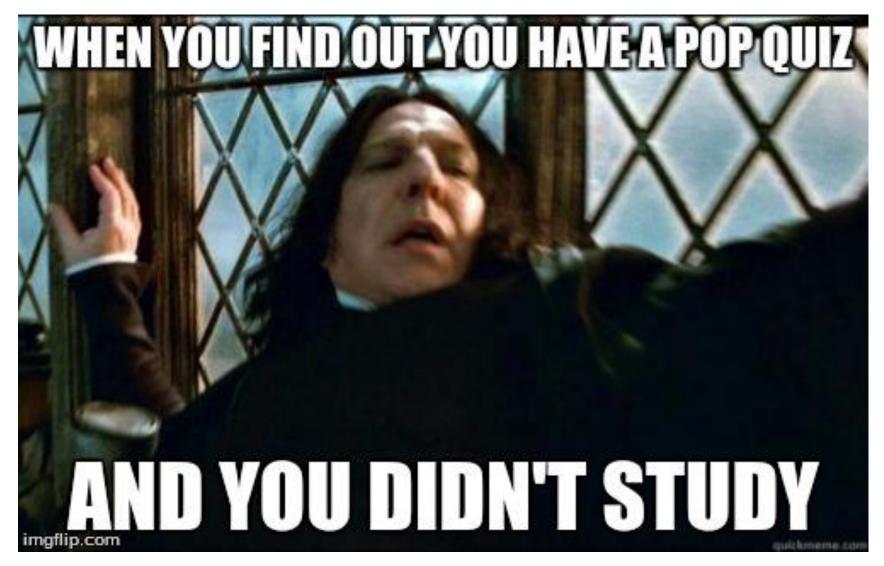
Agenda – 1/28

- Share some good news
- Henry VIII, the 30 Years' War, and other fun stories

 HW: Absolutism readings. Research paper outline DUE ON FRIDAY



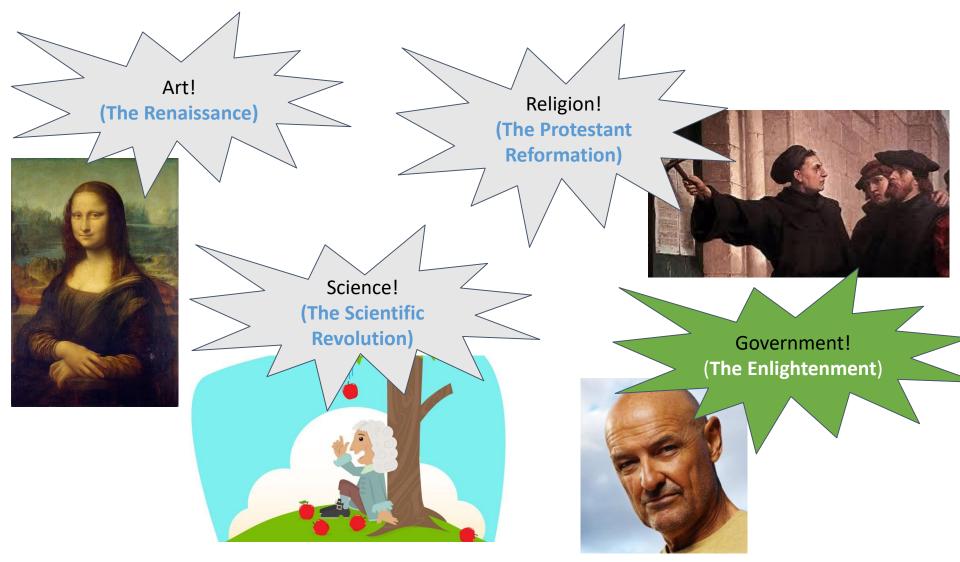
But first... half sheet of paper and a writing utensil. Put everything else away.



Let's recap

- Take out your Protestant Reformation Crash Course questions – <u>let's discuss!</u>
- Discussion: What will effects of the Protestant Reformation be?

Early Modern Europeans challenged power in all areas.



The Age of Absolutism



Absolute Monarchs

Absolutism is a monarchical form of government in which the **monarch** has **absolute** power among his or her people.

(An **absolute monarch** wields unrestricted political power over the sovereign state and its people)



Observe the painting.

What do you see?

What is this picture trying to convey to the observer?

Age of Absolutism: 1500-1800

- With new wealth coming in from the New World, governments in Europe become increasingly powerful
 - They consolidate their power and rule absolutely – with complete authority
 - Had parliaments, but they had no real power
 - Except... where?

First: Ferdinand and Isabella

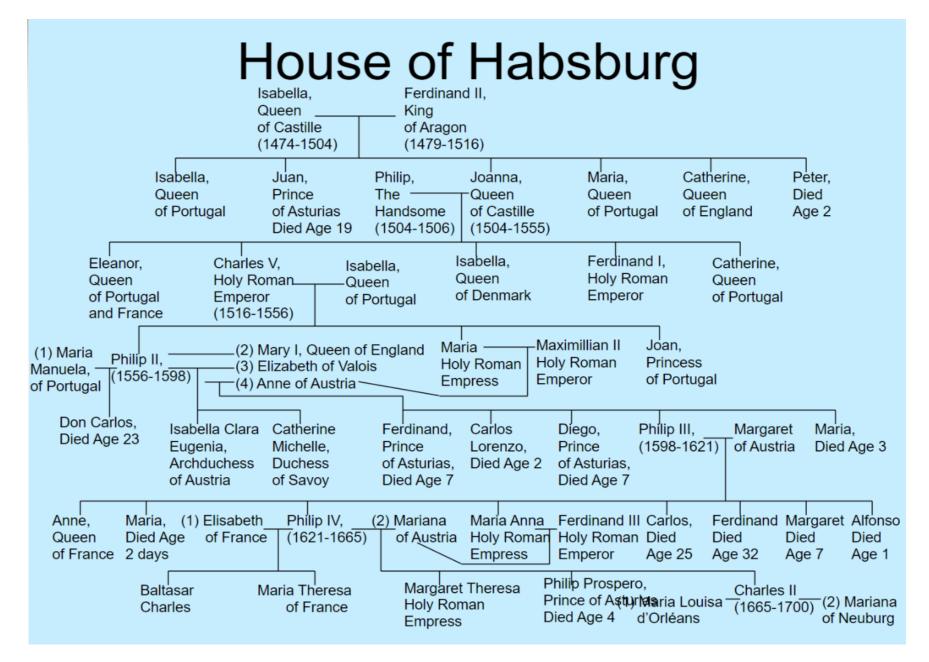
- Ferdinand and Isabella
- Unified Spain in the name of Catholicism in 1474
- Reconquista

(reconquering) and Inquisition: removed Muslims and Jews from Spain, or forced conversions





(This is gonna get complicated)





Henry VIII of England, 1491-1547Invested heavily in the British navy

But... England is a small island... how do you grow your power?

Henry VIII married **Catherine of Aragon** (Ferdinand and Isabella's daughter). They had one daughter – Mary.





Not good enough. Where's my son? Women can't rule!

Henry wants a divorce, but the Catholic Church refuses

What's he going to do?

(Psst – it's the 1530s right now. Remember when Martin Luther nailed his 95 Theses to a church door in 1517? And then was excommunicated from the Church in 1521?)



Not good enough. Where's my son? Women can't rule!

He breaks from the Catholic Church and forms the **Church of England** (a.k.a. the **Anglican Church**).

And makes himself (and all subsequent English monarchs) the head of it.

CONSEQUENCES OF HENRY'S CHANGES

→ All monasteries in England were closed and the government (i.e. Henry) seized their land and wealth (20% of all land in England)

HENRY'S NEW WIFE

Henry married **Anne Boleyn**, but she also only gave him a girl – **Elizabeth** (future "Queen Elizabeth I")

Henry accused Anne of cheating on him, tried her for treason, and...



BEHEADED HER.



3. Jane Seymour

- Devout Protestant helped Henry's image
- Had one son Edward
- Died in childbirth
- Henry actually probably really loved her



4. Anne of Cleves

- Portrait of her apparently exaggerates the truth of her appearance
- Married to Henry for six months – never consummated the marriage
- Got an annulment (divorced)



5. Catherine Howard

- 16 years old
- Married to Henry for 16 months (he was 49)
- Probably cheated on him with other royal men
- Tried for treason and convicted; like Anne Boleyn, she was beheaded



6. Catherine ParrOutlived Henry by a year



Henry VIII's marriages



HENRY'S CHILDREN



All three of his children ruled England: • 1st: King Edward VI (ruled from age 9-15)



- 2nd: Queen Mary I remained Catholic like her mother; returned England to the Catholic Church and had many Protestants killed ("Bloody Mary")
 - Married Catholic King of Spain
 - Died without children
 - Very unpopular by Protestant English

HENRY'S CHILDREN



3rd: Queen Elizabeth I – returned England to Protestantism and a "Golden Age" of England

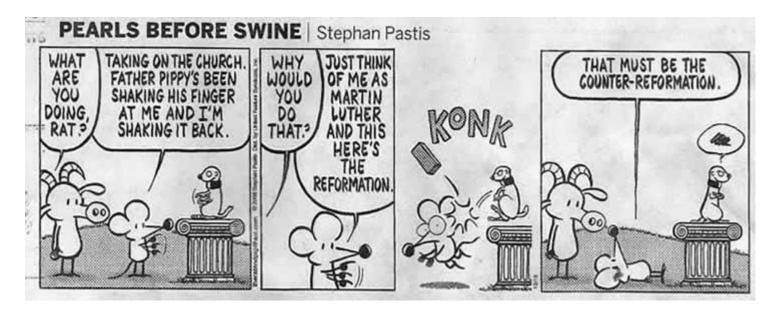
- Never married
- Fluent in six languages
- Established East India Company
- Shakespeare!
- Defeated the Spanish Armada

BRAIN BREAK!

Then, let's talk about other effects of the Protestant Reformation on Europe!

CONSEQUENCES OF THE REFORMATION ON EUROPE

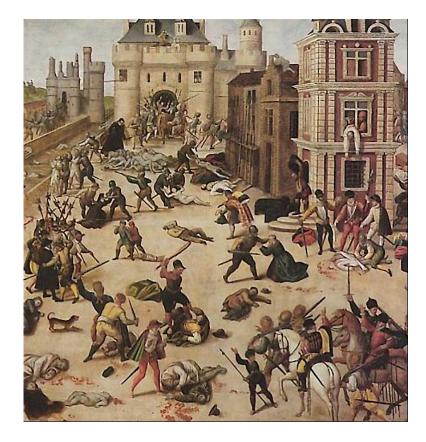
Catholic Reformation (a.k.a. Counter Reformation) -Jesuits (important to Latin America – converted most of the natives and set up schools and universities)



CONSEQUENCES OF THE REFORMATION ON EUROPE

Ongoing fighting between Catholics and Protestants across Europe

- England Queen Mary I
 v. Queen Elizabeth I;
 English Civil War
- Holy Roman Empire –
 Thirty Years War





- Think of the Holy Roman Empire as the Catholic Church's empire
 - United by Catholicism, but not much else

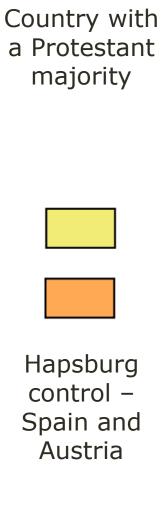
 But then, that changes. Why?

THIRTY YEARS' WAR (1618-1648)

Cause: fighting across the Holy Roman Empire over religion – some territories were Protestant while others wished to remain Catholic

| Habsburg States and Allies | Anti-Habsburg States and Allies |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Holy Roman Empire (Austria) | Protestant provinces in the HRE |
| | Scandinavia |
| Bavaria | France |
| Hungary | France |
| | England |
| Spain | |
| | Ottoman Empire |
| | etc. |





THIRTY YEARS WAR: IMPORTANCE

Treaty of Westphalia

Created a basis for national selfdetermination

National sovereignty

- Did not resolve problems, but established the precedent of peace resolved through diplomatic congress
 - In other words, leave each country alone and there will be a balance of power – everyone is peaceful and happy and no more wars ever! Yay!

Slow breakup of the Holy Roman Empire



SAQ!

A. Identify and explain one cause of the Protestant Reformation

B. Identify and explain one effect of the Protestant Reformation