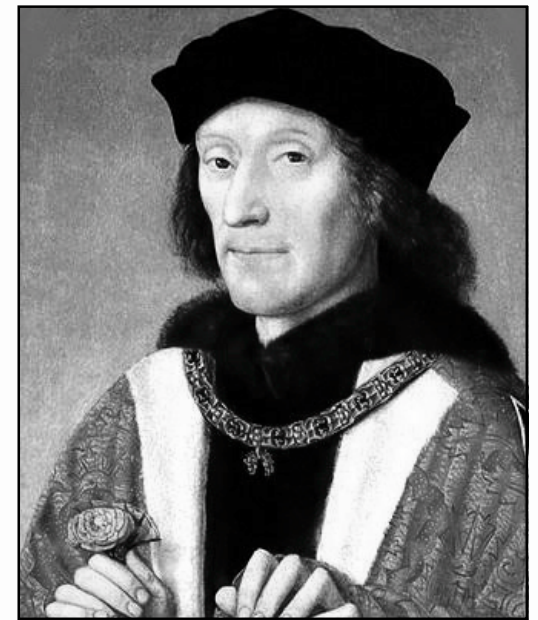


The New Monarchs



AP European History

J.F. Walters (2010)

The New Monarchs: Essential Questions

1. What were the general characteristics of the New Monarchs?
2. In what ways was Henry VII a New Monarch?
3. In what ways were Louis XI and François I New Monarchs?
4. In what ways were Ferdinand & Isabella New Monarchs?
5. What was the *Reconquista*?
6. What was the Expulsion of 1492?
7. What was the Inquisition and how was it used to enforce the policies of the Spanish monarchs?
8. What was the Alhambra and how did its architecture reflect Moorish/ Islamic influences?
9. In what ways was the Holy Roman Empire a New Monarchy?
10. Who was Charles V and what problems did he face during his reign?

New Monarchs: General Characteristics

- **provided order**
 - ✓ civil peace imposed on violent and chaotic societies
 - ✓ monarchy offered as a guarantee of law and order
- **universal nature**
 - ✓ hereditary monarchy
 - ✓ monarchs referred to themselves as “sovereign”
- **competed for power with nobility/local princes**
 - ✓ destruction of feudal or common law
 - ✓ enlisted support of growing middle class

New Monarchs: General Characteristics (cont'd)

- use of Roman law
 - ✓ welfare of the people is the highest law (*salus populi suprema lex*)
 - ✓ kings could make and enact law by their own authority: what pleases the prince has the force of law (*quod principi placuit legis habet vigorem*)
 - ✓ note: Roman law was used in New Monarchies on mainland Europe (“the continent”), but not in England where the English continued to use traditional common law
- expanded government bureaucracies
 - ✓ established efficient systems of taxation to raise money for the crown
 - ✓ expanded government agencies to carry out royal laws
- encouraged a sense of national identity
- established national militaries loyal to the monarchy
- NOTE: the “new monarchs” had various degrees of success in establishing these characteristics

The New Monarchy in England: Henry VII (1485-1509)

- ended the Wars of the Roses in 1485
 - ✓ Wars of the Roses (1455-85): civil war in England for control of the English crown
 - ✓ combatants: House of Lancaster (red rose) v. House of York (white rose)
 - ✓ civil war won by Henry Tudor of the House of Lancaster when Henry defeated Richard III of the House of York at the Battle of Bosworth Field (1485)
 - ✓ Henry Tudor was crowned King Henry VII (1485), who later married Elizabeth of York (1486) to help ease tensions between the two families



Henry VII: The First Tudor
Source: Wikipedia

The New Monarchy in England: Henry VII (1485-1509)



Elizabeth of York

Source: Wikipedia

- **prohibited “livery & maintenance”**
 - ✓ livery & maintenance: traditional practice whereby the nobility maintained private armies
 - ✓ Henry’s banning of the nobles’ armies allowed the monarchy to gain an upper-hand over the nobles
- **utilized the Star Chamber**
 - ✓ Star Chamber: royal council
 - ✓ used as a court to settle territorial disputes and deal with security issues, helping to bring peace to the kingdom
- **used Justices of the Peace to enforce laws throughout the kingdom**
- **made the English monarchy fiscally stable**
 - ✓ kept England out of costly wars
 - ✓ encouraged English trade (especially in wool)

The New Monarchy in France: Louis XI (1461-83)



Louis XI

Source: Wikipedia

- **background**
 - ✓ Valois dynasty
 - ✓ known as “The Spider” (reputed to have woven a web of plots and conspiracies)
- **expanded French boundaries**
 - ✓ gained land in northern France (Picardy & Amiens)
 - ✓ forced the English out of Normandy
- **raised taxes without parliamentary consent**
 - ✓ the Estates General (the French parliament) asked Louis to rule without parliament in hopes of bringing order to the kingdom
 - ✓ Estates General met only one time during his reign

The New Monarchy in France: Louis XI (1461-83)



- weakened the nobility, who had formed an anti-centralization alliance called The League of the Public Weal
 - ✓ league was led by Charles the Bold and Louis XI's brother Charles, Duke of Berry
 - ✓ Louis XI made minor concessions to the league (granting them some land rights), but, in exchange, the League of Public Weal was disbanded
- abolished his own infantry and, instead, hired Swiss mercenaries

Louis XI

Source: Wikipedia

The New Monarchy in France: Francis I (1515-47)



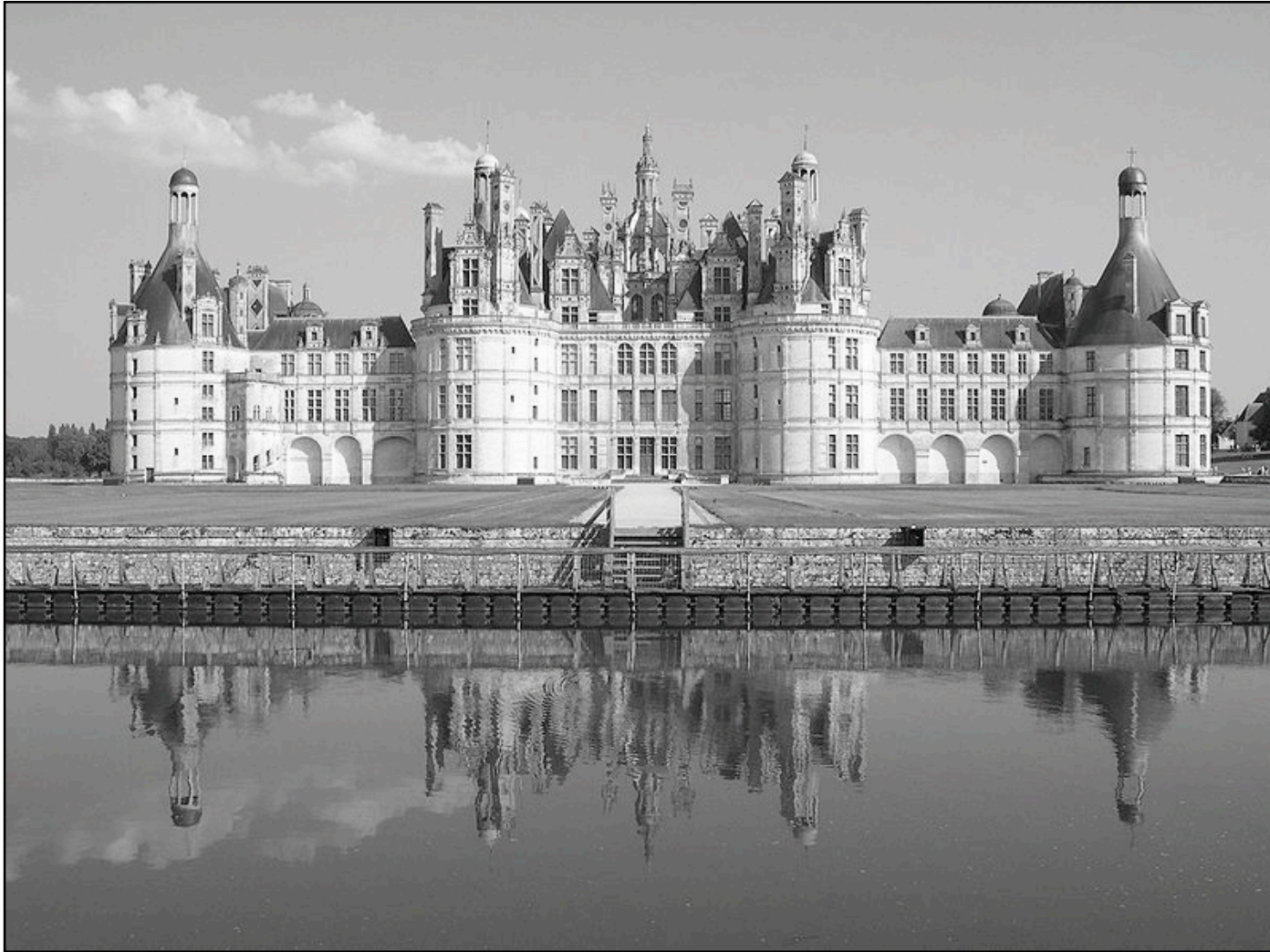
Francis I
Source: Wikipedia

- **background**
 - ✓ Valois dynasty
 - ✓ intelligent and well educated
 - ✓ patron of the arts
- **founded a new French port (Le Havre) in order to expand trade and exploration**
- **supported exploration of Asia and the “New World”**
 - ✓ sent Jacques Cartier to explore the St. Lawrence River & Québec
 - ✓ opened up trade between France & India

The New Monarchy in France: Francis I (1515-47)

- **bureaucratic reforms**
 - ✓ replaced Latin with French as the official administrative language of the government
 - ✓ required the Roman Catholic Church in every parish to record births, marriages and deaths
- **Concordat of Bologna (1516): establishment of the “Gallican Church” in France**
 - ✓ concordat: an agreement between a government and the Roman Catholic Church
 - ✓ Concordat of Bologna: created the Gallican Church in France whereby the French government exercised some control over the Roman Catholic Church in France
 - ➡ Pope would receive annates (a portion of annual profits) from French ecclesiastics (good for the Roman Catholic Church)
 - ➡ French monarchy gained the right to appoint bishops and abbots (good for the French monarchy)
- **built many magnificent *châteaux* (palaces) in France, including Chambord**

The New Monarchy in France: Francis I (1515-47)



Château du Chambord

Source: Wikipedia

The New Monarchy in Spain: Ferdinand & Isabella

Journal 8: In Spain, the New Monarchy took the form not so much of political centralization as of unification around the church.

Palmer Chapter 8 • pp. 73-77

The New Monarchy in Spain: Ferdinand & Isabella

- background to the personal union of Ferdinand of Aragon & Isabella of Castile

- ✓ Aragon

- ➔ kingdom included Mediterranean part of Iberian peninsula, Balearic Islands, Sardinia, Sicily, southern kingdom of Naples
- ➔ Ferdinand: king of Aragon (1479-1516)

- ✓ Castile (& Leon)

- ➔ kingdom included central part of Iberian peninsula and, after 1492, vast sections of the “New World”
- ➔ Isabella, queen of Castile (1474-1504)

- ✓ Personal Union

- ➔ Ferdinand and Isabella were married in 1469
- ➔ two kingdoms remained separate politically but were ruled by the same people



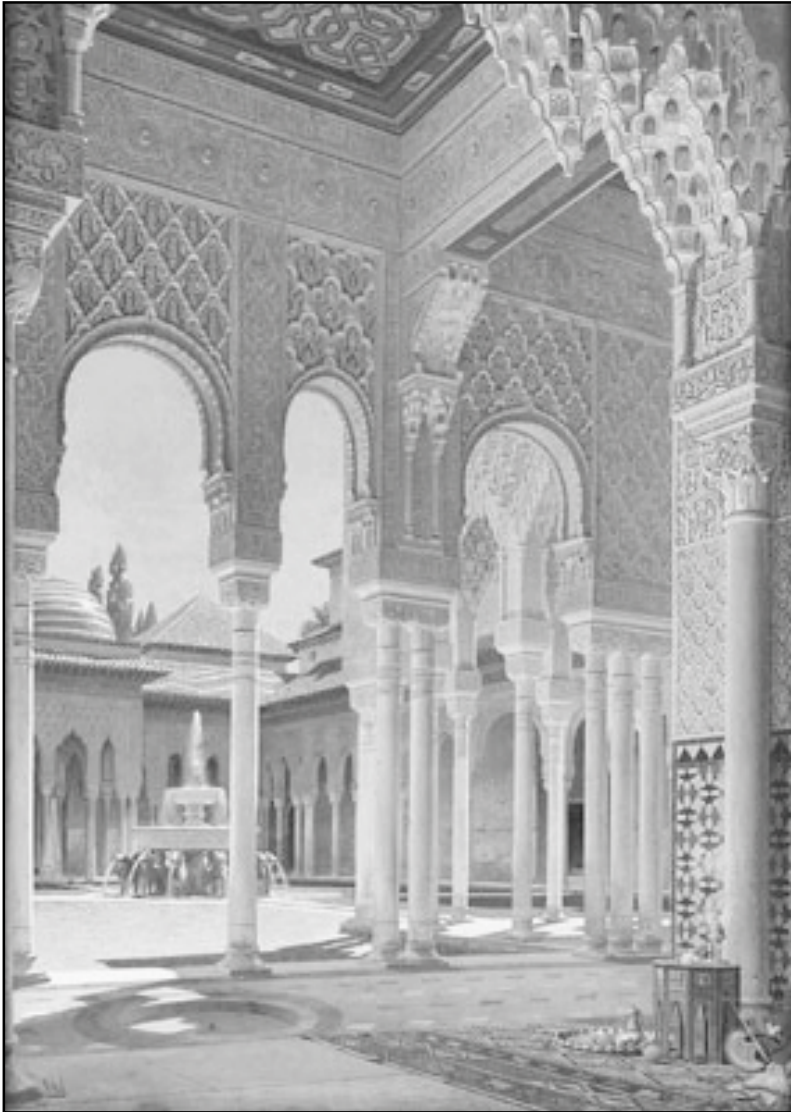
Iberian Peninsula, c. 1360

Source: Wikipedia

The New Monarchy in Spain: Ferdinand & Isabella

- **Ferdinand & Isabella as “The Catholic Monarchs”:** foundation of the unification of Spain completed around religion
 - ✓ **Reconquista** (the re-conquest): completed the drive to rid Spain of Moors (Arab Muslims)
 - ➡ the *Reconquista* had been going on for centuries but was completed by Ferdinand & Isabella
 - ➡ Fall of Granada (1492): Ferdinand & Isabella conquered the last foothold of the Moors in Spain as the Alhambra Palace (home to the Moorish rulers) was taken by the “Catholic Monarchs”
 - ✓ **The Expulsion of 1492:** Muslims and Jews were expelled from Spain
 - ➡ Muslims and Jews that did not convert to Christianity were forced to leave
 - ➡ Muslims that converted to Christianity (Moriscos) and Jews that converted to Christianity (Marranos) would be closely watched in the future (by the Inquisition: see below)
 - ✓ **The Inquisition**
 - ➡ Ferdinand & Isabella used the Roman Catholic Church’s Inquisition (Church courts) to root out religious non-conformists (such as the suspect Moriscos & Marranos)
 - ➡ those found guilty of heresy would be burned at the stake (*auto de fê*)

Architectural Spotlight: Alhambra Palace



The Alhambra Palace was the magnificent fortress/palace of the Moorish kings until it was taken by Ferdinand & Isabella in 1492. The building is an excellent example of Moorish art as it features Islamic calligraphy, Islamic arches and *arabesque* (repeating geometric shapes) in its design.

The New Monarchy in Spain: The Creation of Spain



Ferdinand
King of
Aragon



Joanna
the Mad:
Queen of Aragon
& Queen of Castile



Charles
Habsburg:
King of Spain
(Charles would later be known as Charles V,
Holy Roman Emperor & King of Spain)



Isabella
Queen of
Castile

The New Monarchy in “Germany”: The Holy Roman Empire

- background on the Holy Roman Empire

- ✓ a confederation of states dating back to the Middle Ages (decentralized state)
- ✓ divided and diverse politically (decentralized state)
 - ➡ hereditary dynasties: duchies, margariates, and others
 - ➡ ecclesiastic (church) states: bishoprics and abbeys
 - ➡ imperial free cities
 - ➡ nobles or imperial knights who owned a manor and paid allegiance to the emperor



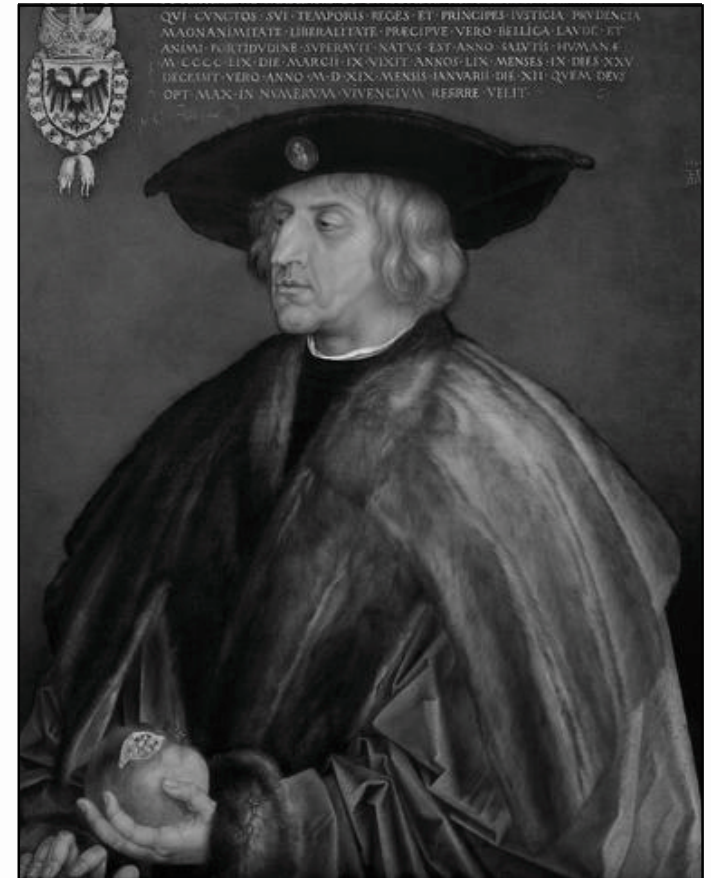
The Holy Roman Empire, c. 1512

Source: Wikipedia

The New Monarchy in “Germany”: The Holy Roman Empire

● Holy Roman Emperor

- ✓ title given to the head of the Holy Roman Empire
- ✓ elected by 7 “electors” of the Holy Roman Empire
 - ➔ Elector of Palatine
 - ➔ Elector of Saxony
 - ➔ Elector of Bohemia
 - ➔ Elector of Brandenburg
 - ➔ Archbishop of Mainz
 - ➔ Archbishop of Trier
 - ➔ Archbishop of Cologne
- ✓ political reality: Holy Roman Emperor was weak and decentralized when compared to counterparts in France and England



Maximilian I
Source: Wikipedia

The New Monarchy in “Germany”: The Holy Roman Empire

- introduction of centralizing institutions, but they proved ineffective against the traditional rights and privileges of the member states
 - ✓ Maximilian I (1493-1519)
 - ➔ empire divided into administrative “circles” (ineffective)
 - ➔ created an Imperial Council (weak)
 - ✓ Charles V (1519-55)
 - ➔ born to the Habsburg dynasty in the Flemish city of Ghent
 - ➔ Charles was already king of Spain (crowned in 1516) and controlled vast territories around the world when he was elected Holy Roman Emperor in 1519
 - ➔ despite being the most powerful ruler in Europe at the time (the “universal monarch”?), Charles V was not able to centralize the power of the Holy Roman Empire (in fact, it was further decentralized)
 - ➔ problems faced by Charles V
 - Protestant Reformation: had the effect of further decentralizing the empire politically and religiously
 - war with France: France sought to keep the Holy Roman Empire weak and disunited
 - war with the Ottoman Empire: the Turks threatened to take over central Europe

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