

16th century Europe



Coat of arms

Charles I, King of Spain &
Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor




Signature

House of Trastámara

House of Habsburg

House of Valois-Burgundy

Crown of Aragon

Crown of Castile

Austria &

the Burgundian Netherlands

King of Naples, Sicily & Sardinia Territories in America & Asia

lands in Central Europe



Ferdinand II of Aragon

Isabella I of Castile

Maximilian I

Mary of Burgundy



Joanna "The Mad" of Spain.



Philip "The Handsome" of Austria



Charles was the heir of
three of Europe's leading dynasties.

His empire was so vast and extensive

that it became one of the first to be described as
"THE EMPIRE ON WHICH THE SUN NEVER SETS".

Charles I of Spain &

Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor

Born: 24 February 1500

Died: 21 September 1558

heir[ɛə] N heredero

Family tree



Early years

1500 - birth: Charles was born and raised in Ghent (Habsburg Netherlands).

He was an educated man who learned to speak several languages:

"I speak Spanish to God, Italian to women, French to men and German to my horse."



1506 - 6 years old: Charles was just six years old when his father Philip "The Handsome" of Austria died.

Thus he inherited his father's **Burgundian territories**.

His father's sister, **Margaret of Austria** was appointed as regent until 1515 by Emperor Maximilian.



1516 - 16 years old: His maternal grandfather, **Ferdinand II of Aragon**, died in 1516. According to his will, Charles, along with his mother, was to govern in **Aragon and Castile**. But Charles' mother, **Joanna of Spain**, suffered from a serious mental illness, so the young Charles was proclaimed king **Charles I of Aragon and Castile** on March 14, 1516.



1519 - His paternal grandfather, **Maximilian**, died. Charles inherited the **Habsburg Monarchy**.



Check the map on the next slide:

Burgundian territories

Castile

Aragon

Austria & lands in Central Europe

lrs

raise [reɪz] V criar

educated ['edʒuketɪd] ADJ culto

appointed [ə'pɔɪntɪd] ADJ nombrada

will [wɪl] N testamento

trusted ['trʌstɪd] ADJ de confianza

illness ['ɪlnɪs] N enfermedad

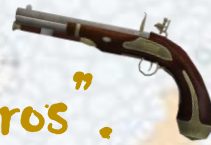


A map of Europe with Spain highlighted in red and yellow, and the rest of Europe in light blue. The text "Difficulties in Spain" is written in red, underlined, and centered over the map.

Difficulties in Spain



1520 Toledo: The revolt of "Los Comuneros".



Some say ...

this revolt was one of the first modern revolutions:

1. anti-noble sentiment against social injustice
2. ideals of democracy and freedom.

But also ...

Charles gave the important political positions to foreigners so Spanish noblemen and the bourgeoisie were angry too.

Others think ...

it was a typical rebellion:
the citizens were angry because Charles asked the Castilian cities to pay more taxes to become Holy Roman Emperor.

Finally...

The noblemen came to an agreement with the King (he offered them highest government positions) and fought against the rebels, defeating them in Villalar (Valladolid) in 1521.

The Battle of Villalar
by Manuel Picolo Lopez



citizen [ˈsɪtɪzn] N ciudadano
tax [tæks] N impuesto
foreigner [ˈfɒrnə] N extranjero

agreement [əˈɡri:mənt] N acuerdo
high [haɪ] ADJ [(compar higher); (superl highest)] alto
defeat [dɪˈfi:t] V vencer, derrotar

A map of Europe with France highlighted in yellow. Surrounding countries are colored in shades of red and orange, indicating conflicts or tensions. The text "Conflicts with France" is written in red, underlined, and centered over the map.

Conflicts with France

The rivalry between France, King Francis I,
and the house of Habsburg was complicated and led to long wars.



1525: The Battle of Pavia –

In order to recapture Milan from French hands, an Imperial–Spanish army attacked the French army under the personal command of Francis I of France. The French suffered massive casualties. The king himself was captured and made prisoner.



The Battle of Pavia
by Bernard van Orley

1526: Treaty of Madrid –



After being a prisoner for one year, Francis I of France was forced to sign the humiliating Treaty of Madrid, he had to surrender the territory to Charles V.

rivalry ['raɪvəlɪ] N rivalidad
casualty ['kæʒjuəlɪ] N baja
sign [saɪn] V firmar
surrender [sə'rendə] V rendir, entregar



Conflicts with Rome

A map of the Mediterranean region during the Roman Republic. Roman provinces are highlighted in yellow, including Gaul, Hispania, Italy, and parts of the East. Allied states are shown in orange, and enemies or regions of conflict are shown in red, including Carthage, Macedonia, and various tribes in the Balkans and the East. The text 'Conflicts with Rome' is written in red, underlined, across the center of the map.



Pope Clement VII supported France because he thought that Charles V had too much power.

He created the League of Cognac (1526–1529)— an alliance of France, Milan, Venice, Florence and the pope — to fight King Charles.

Believe it or not!



1527: One year later, Francis I of France supported by the Pope and other Italian powers was ready to fight the Habsburgs again. So the war went on.



The Sack of Rome
by Francisco Javier Américo Aparicio

But the war was too expensive and Charles V could not pay his mercenaries. They wanted their money and decided to storm and pillage the city of Rome. About 20,000 mutinous soldiers attacked Rome killing thousands of people (45,000 civilians dead, wounded, or exiled).

This is known as The Sack of Rome (El saqueo de Roma).



1529: They signed a treaty that ended the war

supported [sə'pɔ:tɪd] ADJ apoyado
storm [stɔ:m] V asaltar, tomar por asalto
pillage ['pɪlɪdʒ] V saquear
mutinous ['mjuxtɪnəs] rebelde
dead [ded] ADJ muerto
wounded ['wu:ndɪd] ADJ herido



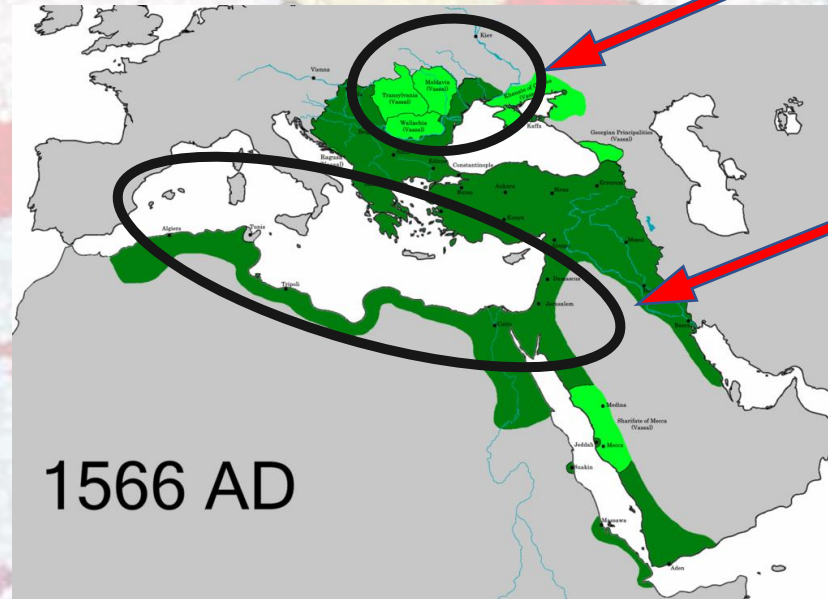
The struggle to stop the Ottoman advance



Suleiman the Magnificent was the Ottoman Sultan, he was an educated man and as ambitious as Charles V. His empire was huge and powerful so the Ottomans had become a serious threat to Charles's powers.

Suleiman invaded parts of Hungary and Romania in central Europe

He took control of the Mediterranean Sea.



He had a powerful navy



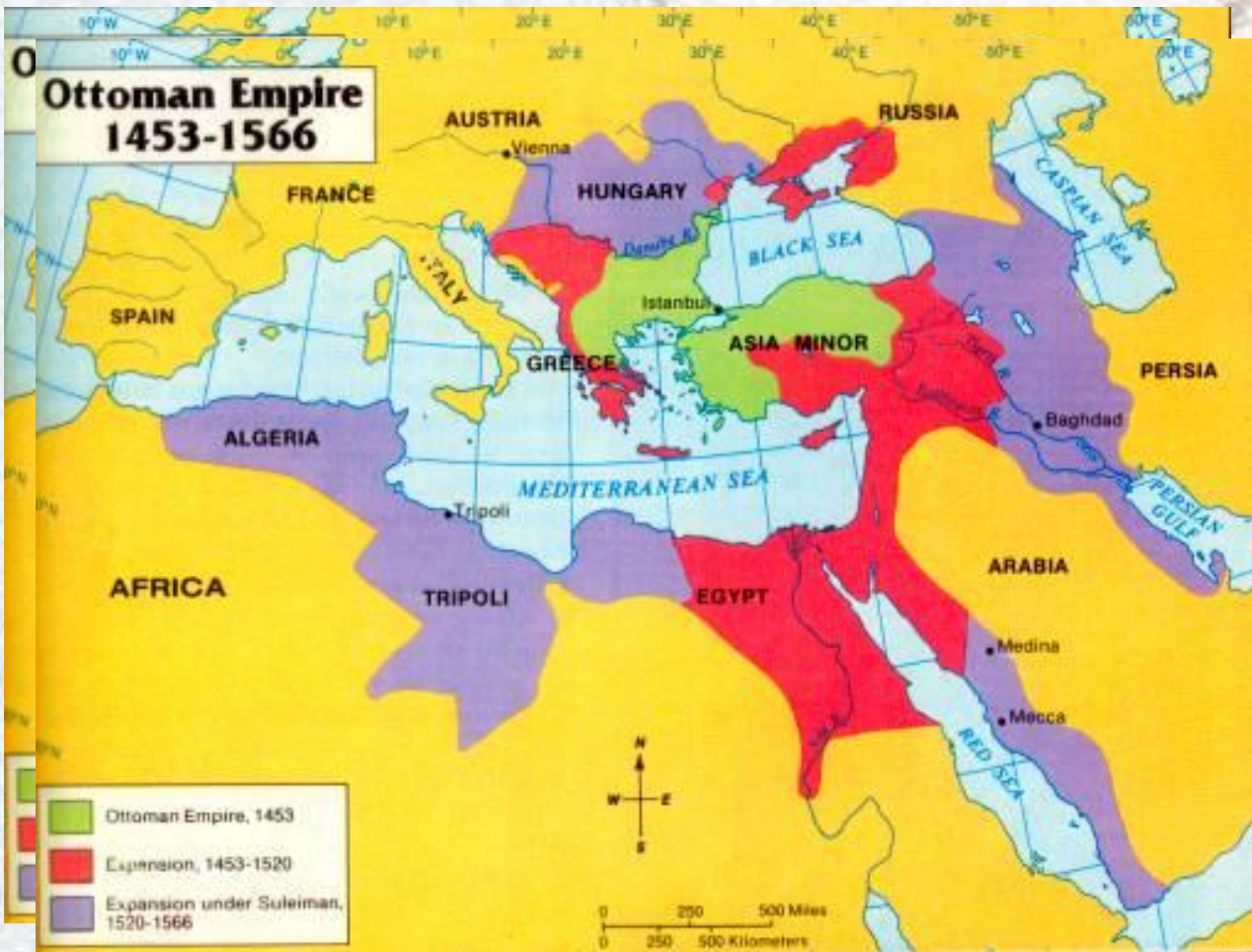
So Charles was constantly fighting against the Ottoman Empire.

huge[hjuːdʒ] ADJ enorme
powerful[ˈpaʊəfʊl] ADJ poderoso
threat[θret] N amenaza

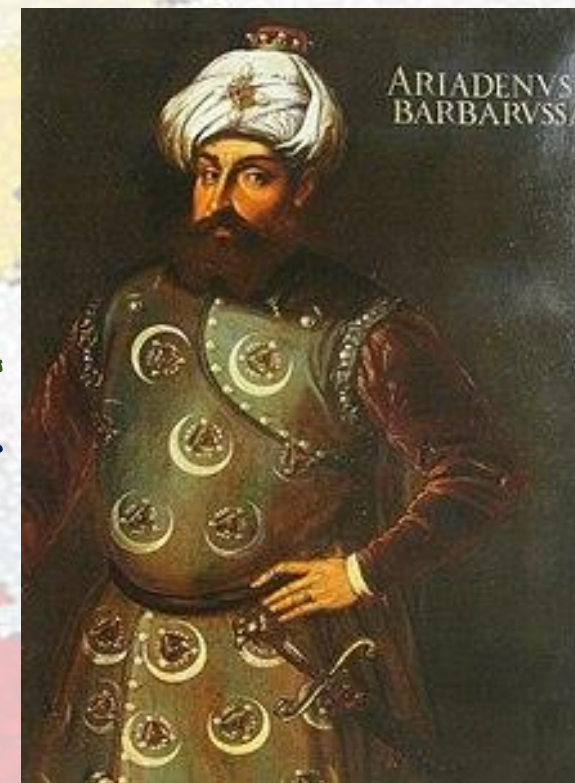


Look at this map,
Suleiman conquered all the territories in purple

Suleiman ruled over 15 to 25 million people, he was an important monarch of 16th-century Europe with economic, military and political power.



Khayredin Barbarossa was a pirate who became the admiral of the Ottoman fleet.



conquer ['kɒŋkə] V conquistar
rule [ru:l] V gobernar
fleet [fli:t] N flota

The Protestant Reformation

Just check this presentation if
you want to know more:

The Protestant Reformation



The **Reformation** occurred during Renaissance times. It was a split in the Catholic Church where a new type of Christianity called **Protestantism** was born.

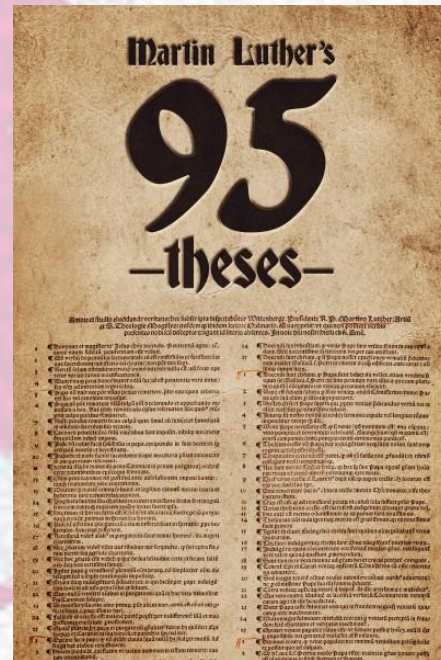
A monk called **Martin Luther** began to question the practices of the Catholic Church and accused it of being corrupt.



1517: Luther wrote his **Ninety-five Theses**.

In the theses he presented three main points:

- financial abuses
- doctrinal abuses
- religious abuses



He was declared an **outlaw** by the emperor and **heretic** by the church. Martin Luther hid in a castle, where he translated the New Testament into German.

split [splɪt] división
outlaw ['aʊtlɔː] N prófugo, fugitivo
heretic ['herɪtɪk] N hereje
hide [haɪd] [(pt hid, pp hidden)] V esconder

Charles V was a deeply devout Roman Catholic and he opposed the spread of Protestantism. However he needed to compromise with the Protestants because he needed help to fight the Sultan Suleiman.



summon ['sʌmən] V llamar , convocar
recant [rɪ'kænt] V retractarse, desdecirse
lead [li:d](vb: pt, pp led) VT llevar, conducir
matter ['mætə] N asunto

Charles V by Titian



Luther at the Diet of Worms, by von Werner, 1877

1521: The Diet of Worms

Martin Luther was summoned to Augsburg a city in southern Germany, to defend his opinions before an imperial diet (assembly) and the most powerful man in the world, Charles V. But Luther didn't repudiate his books or recant his teachings so he was declared an outlaw by the Emperor.



Peace of Augsburg

1555: This led to the religious struggle between Catholics and Protestants in Germany, Martin Luther's home. Nearly every country in Europe took part in the war. It ended with the Peace of Augsburg which gave Lutheranism equal status with Catholicism and left religious matters in the hands of the German princes.

Abdication



Just check this presentation if
you want to know more:

Philip II King of Spain



Joanna "The Mad"
of Spain.



Isabella of Portugal



Philip II of Spain
Spain, the Netherlands,
Italian Territories &
The Spanish Empire



Charles I of Spain &
Charles V,
Holy Roman Emperor



Ferdinand I
Holy Roman Emperor
Austria &
The Holy Roman Empire



Philip "The Handsome"
of Austria

1555-56: He abdicates in favour of his son Philip
and his brother Ferdinand.

Reasons

- 1.- still at war with France
- 2.- problems with money,
- 3.- his dream of a Catholic Europe united under his imperial rule failed.
- 4.- health problems



1558: he retired to the monastery of
Yuste (Cáceres) until his death on Sept 21.

fail['feɪl] V fracasar
death[deθ] N muerte

Did you Know?



Andreas Vesalius revolutionized **ANATOMY**
with his book: *De Humani Corporis Fabrica*
("On the structure of the human body").



He dedicated his book to the Emperor Charles V
and prepared some presentation copies in colour.
The details were exquisite and they even used gold,
which made it the most beautiful anatomical book ever.



He became **imperial physician** to the court of Emperor Charles V.
After the abdication of Emperor Charles V,
Vesalius continued at court with his son **Philip II**.

Just check this presentation if
you want to know more:

Andreas Vesalius

physician[fiːziʃən] N médico
court[kɔːt] N palacio, corte

Did you Know?



The **Palace of Charles V** is a Renaissance building inside the Nasrid fortification of the Alhambra designed by the architect **Pedro Machuca**.

After their wedding, **Charles** and **Isabella** spent a long and happy honeymoon at the **Alhambra** in Granada. In **1527**, Charles began the construction of this Palace to establish their residence in The Alhambra (but they never lived here).

wedding ['wedɪŋ] N boda
honeymoon ['hʌnɪmuːn] N luna f de miel

Irs



aerial photo



exterior



interior

Did you Know?



In 1526, Holy Roman Emperor Charles V founded a college in Granada to teach logic, philosophy, theology and canon law.

In 1531, a papal bull by Clement VII granted the establishment of a university.

THE UNIVERSITY OF GRANADA WAS BORN



UNIVERSIDAD
DE GRANADA

The university has an important heritage because they keep buildings of historical and cultural value such as the former madrasah and the former Royal Hospital of Granada.



canon law **N** (*Rel*) derecho **m** canónico
papal bull **n**(document from Pope) bula papal
heritage [*'herɪtɪdʒ*] **N** herencia
value [*'væljuː*] **N** valor
former [*'fɔːmə*] **ADJ** antiguo

Did you know?



A "tercio"

or "tercio español" (Spanish third) was a Spanish infantry organization during the time that *Habsburg Spain* dominated Europe. They were professional, well-trained soldiers. Tercios were deployed all over Europe.



Gonzalo Fernández de Córdoba

"The Great Captain"

served Isabela of Castilla and Ferdinand of Aragon
before he served their grandchild, Charles V.
He was the "father of the modern Tercios".

deploy[dr'plɔɪ] V desplegar
grandchild ['græn,tʃaɪld] N nieto

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_V,_Holy_Roman_Emperor

<https://www.portaleducativo.net/octavo-basico/803/El-imperio-de-los-Austrias>

<https://pixabay.com/es/beb%C3%A9-ave-entrega-mujeres-ni%C3%B1a-1299514/>

<https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archivo:BatallaDeVillalar.jpg>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Battle_of_Pavia.jpg

<https://pixabay.com/es/ave-rama-paloma-vuelo-oliva-157558/>

<https://pixabay.com/es/explosi%C3%B3n-batalla-estrellas-fuego-145687/>

https://ast.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ficheru:Map_Province_of_Pavia.svg

<https://es.pngtree.com/element/down?id=MzcxMDkx&type=1>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suleiman_the_Magnificent#/media/File:OttomanEmpire1566.png

<http://chapter27whap.weebly.com/suleymane--ottoman-empire.html>

<https://www.olivetree.com/store/product.php?productid=42209>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diet_of_Worms

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_humani_corporis_fabrica


<https://www.alhambra.org/palacio-carlos-v.html>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palace_of_Charles_V

<https://sites.oxy.edu/guillenf/espanol302/recursos/galeria%20de%20im%C3%A1genes/lugares/El%20palacio%20de%20Carlos%20V.html>

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madraza_de_Granada

<https://www.ciceronegranada.com/expertos-en-granada/que-ver-en-granada/otros-monumentos-granada/el-hospital-real/>

A portrait of a man with a full brown beard and mustache, looking slightly to the right. He is wearing a dark blue or black garment with a wide, ornate collar featuring gold and red patterns. A white ruffled shirt is visible at the neck. A white speech bubble is positioned to the right of his head, containing the text "Hope you enjoyed it!" and "Bye bye." in a white, handwritten-style font. The background is dark and textured.

Hope you enjoyed it!
Bye bye.