

CHARLES V AND ITS EUROPEAN DIMENSION

SANTA MARÍA LA REAL HIGH SCHOOL (AGUILAR DE CAMPOO, 2023)

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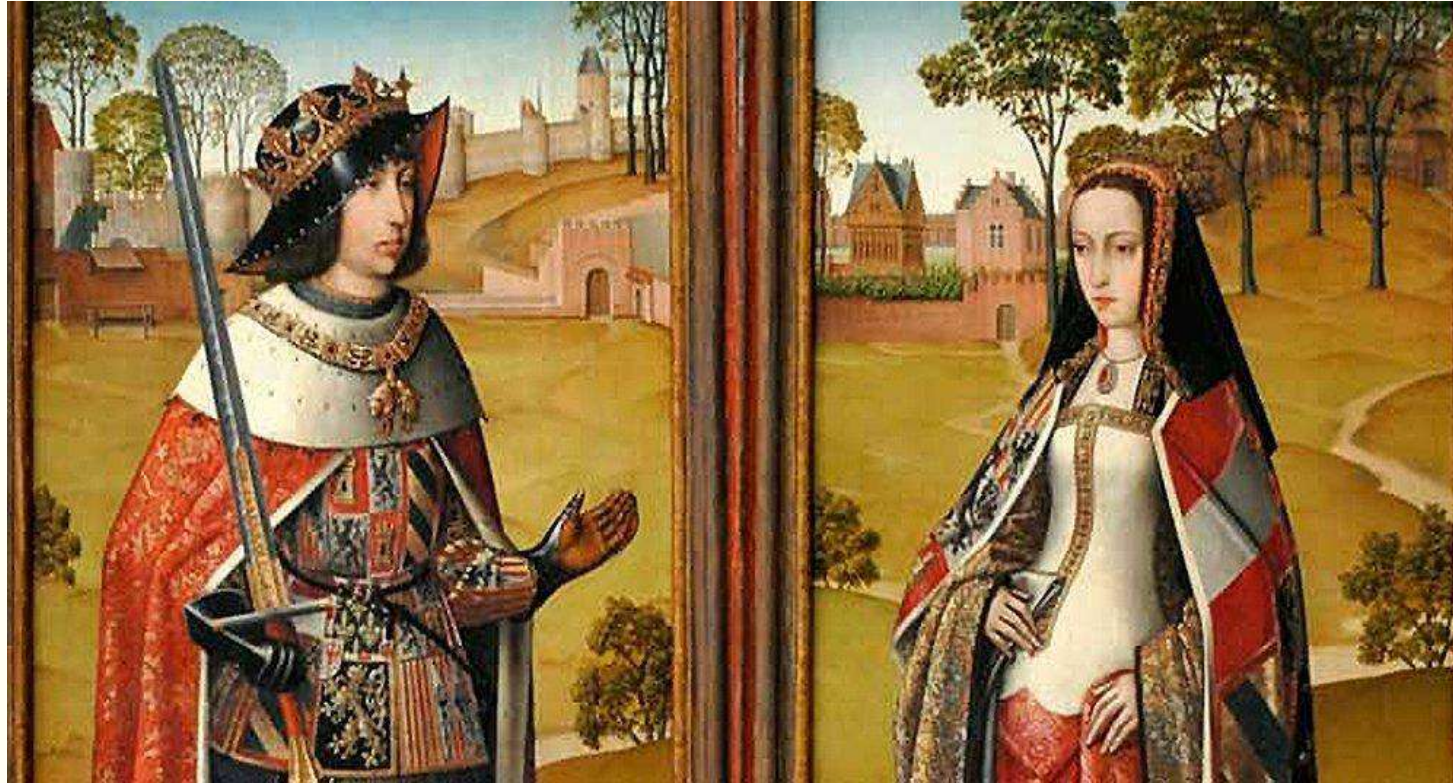


1. ¿ Who is Charles V?



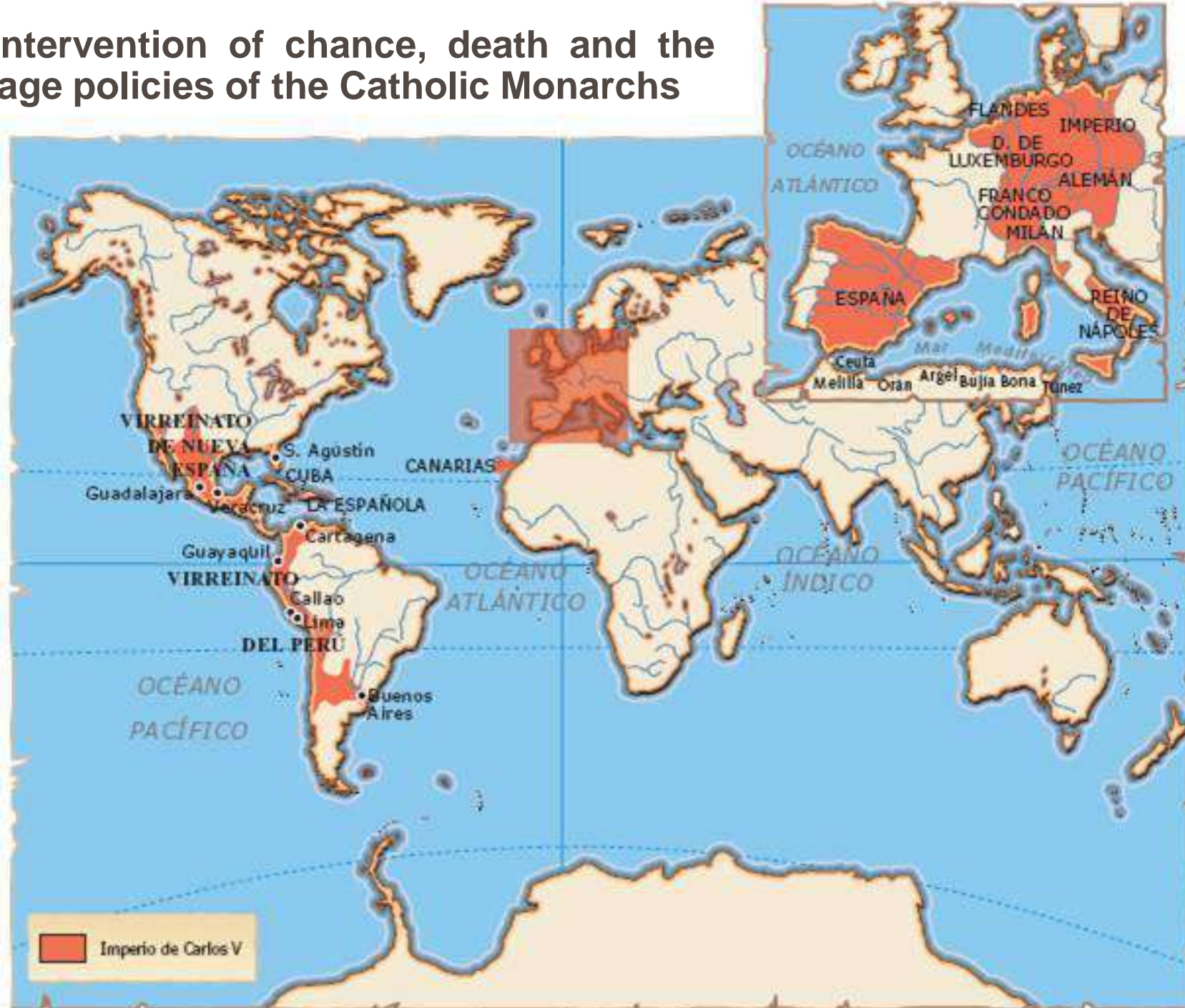
- One of the most important and well-known kings/emperors in the history of Europe.
- Caesar Charles.
- The call for Christian unity.
- A king between the Middle Ages and the Modern Age.

2. The four legacies of Charles V



- Charles V was the son of Philip of Habsburg (The Handsome) and Joanna of Aragon and Castile (wrongly known as La Loca).
- His destiny was to be Duke of Burgundy and Holy Roman Emperor.

The intervention of chance, death and the marriage policies of the Catholic Monarchs



Castilian inheritance:

(Isabella the Catholic †1504 - Juana la Loca, incapacitated in 1506):
Castile, Granada, Navarre, the Canary Islands, the Indies, North African seats (Melilla, Oran, Bougie).



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A daughter who dies
in childhood



Prince John
October 4, 1497

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Princess Elizabeth

August 23, 1498

Castilian inheritance:

(Isabella the Catholic †1504 - Juana la Loca, incapacitated in 1506):
Castile, Granada, Navarre, the Canary Islands, the Indies, North African seats (Melilla, Oran, Bougie).



Philip I
September 25, 1506



Queen Joan

Aragonese inheritance:

(Ferdinand the Catholic †1516, no legitimate descendants):
Aragon (Aragon, Catalonia, Valencia, Majorca), Naples, Sardinia, Sicily.



Germana de Foix



Male
within
birth



dead
of
birth



January 23, 1516

Flemish-Burgundian heritage

Mary of Burgundy (maternal grandmother †1482) - Maximilian of Austria:
Netherlands, County of Luxembourg, Franche-Comté (institutional mosaic). The territories that give name to the house are NOT present: Burgundy (1477) because of its dispute with the Crown of France.



Austro-Austrian heritage.

Maximilian of Austria (paternal grandfather †1519):
Archduchy of Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Swabia, The Tyrol.





Intitulation of Charles V



*Don Carlos, by the grace of God King of Romans, Emperor
Forever Augustus.*

*Doña Juana, his mother, and the same Don Carlos by the
same grace, Kings of Castile, of Leon, of Aragon, of the
Two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarre, of Granada, of
Toledo, of Valencia, of Galicia, of Majorca, of Seville, of
Sardinia, of Cordoba, of Corsica, of Murcia, of Jaen, of the
Algarbes, of Algeciras, of Gibraltar, of the Canary Islands,
of the Indies, islands and terra firma of the Ocean Sea.*

Counts of Barcelona.

Lords of Vizcaya and Molina.

Dukes of Athens and Neopatria.

Counts of Roussillon and Cerdanya.

Marquises of Oristan and Gorciano.

Archdukes of Austria.

Dukes of Burgundy and Bravante.

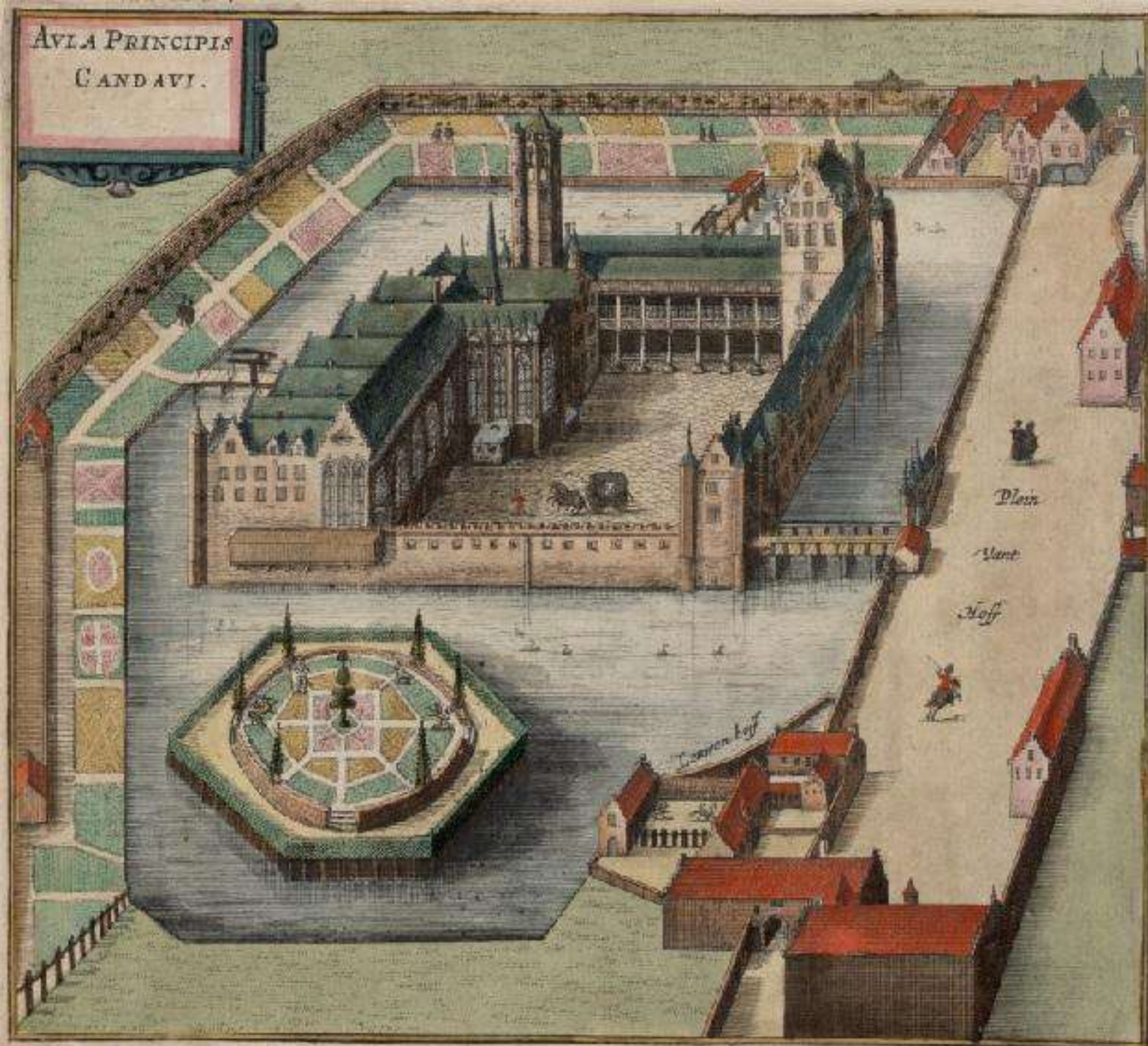


"Nine times I went to Upper Germany, six times I have passed through Spain, seven in Italy, ten times I have come here to Flanders, four times in times of peace and war I have entered France, two in England, two in England, two others I went against Africa, which are all forty, without other ways of less account, that for visiting my lands I have made. And for this I have sailed eight times the Mediterranean Sea and three times the ocean of Spain, and now it will be the fourth time that I will pass it again to bury myself; so that twelve times I have suffered the discomforts and labors of the sea" (Charles V in his abdication).

3. The importance of Flanders



- Also known as Spanish Netherlands



Flanders was his homeland,
specifically Ghent.

Childhood home of Charles V



Portrait of Charles V as a child and his sisters Eleanor and Isabella

**It was there that the few memories
he had of his mother, Queen Juana,
before he became King of Castile
were given**





He grew up with his father's family, who educated him as a Burgundian gentleman. Of particular importance was the influence of his aunt Marguerite in Mechelen.

His main advisors were Flemish



Hadrian of Utrecht
Hadrian VI



William of Croy, lord of
Chièvres



Margaret of Austria

In Brussels he notified his abdication (1555).



- An abdication differentiated in time and successor:
- 1555: the Netherlands, to Philip II.
- 1556: the Hispanic Monarchy, to Philip II
- 1558: the Empire: Ferdinand I, his brother (Diet of Frankfurt)
- After 1558: Spanish Crown ≠ Imperial Crown.
- Flanders detached from the Empire and united with Spain. They were his ancestral lands and pass to his eldest son.



Abdication of Charles V in Brussels, 18th century Flemish Tapestry (Leyniers and Reydam's)

4. England, ally and rival



- Charles V continued the policy of his grandparents, the Catholic Monarchs, to isolate the great enemy: France.
- For this, the rest of the powers, among them England, were needed.

The alliance was cemented in a marriage bond



Henry VIII



Catherine of Aragon

The alliance is broken along with the divorce of King Henry VIII.

Divorce, neither authorized by the pope nor consented to by Charles V, provoked yet another split in the Catholic Church..





Birth of Anglicanism: Henry VIII head of the Church of England.
End of the alliance with Charles V



After the reign of Edward VI (6 years) and Jane Grey (9 days), Catherine of Aragon's daughter, Mary Tudor, came to the throne.

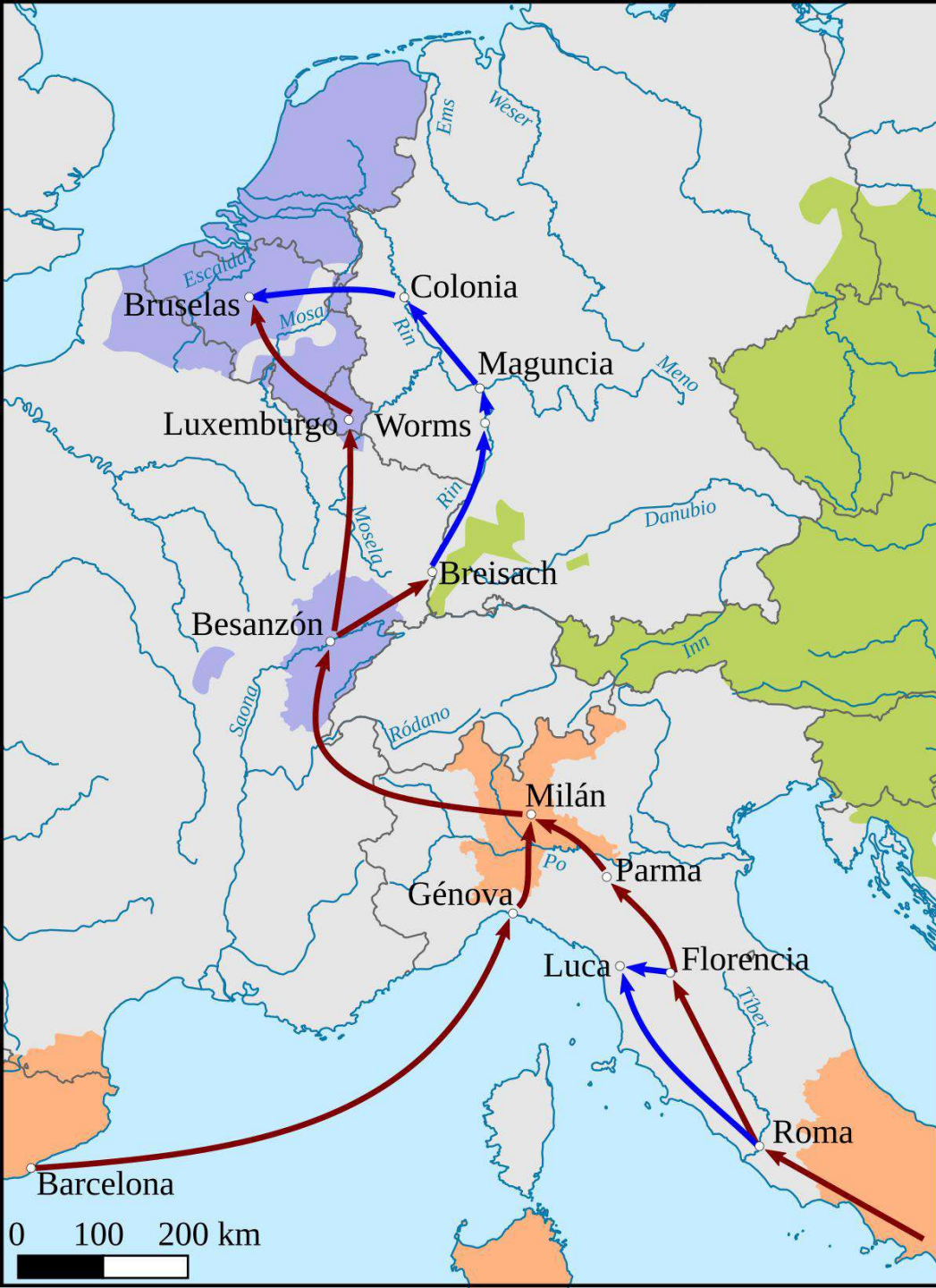


- He returns to Catholicism.
- Resumes alliance with the emperor.
- Marriage with Prince Philip, future Philip II.

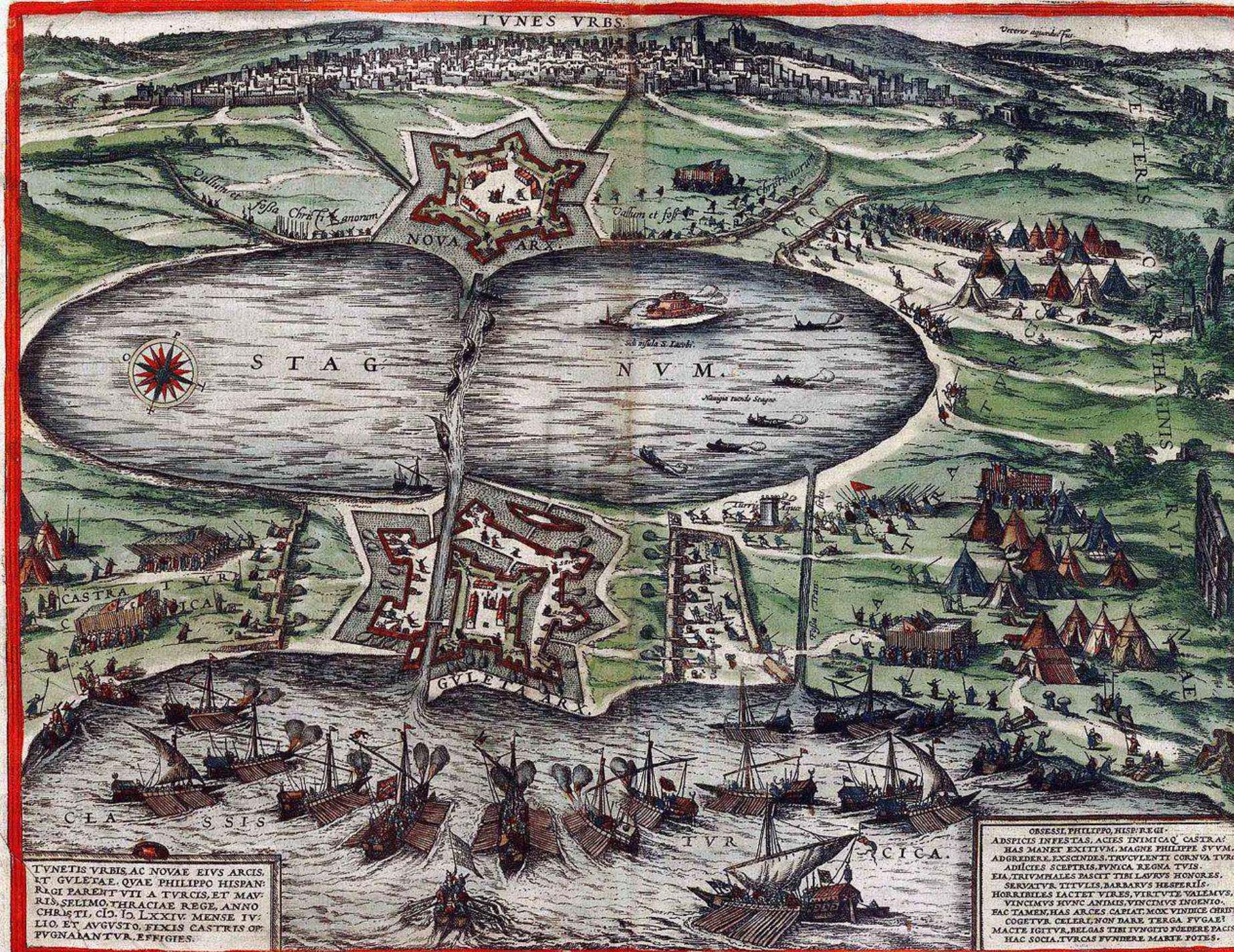
5. Italy, center of Christianity



- Italy was the center of the Christian world.
- Rome: papal see.
- Idea of a Christian Empire. Union of the emperor and the pope.



Geostrategic reality of Italy
It not only meant the defense of the Spanish dominions in Italy, but it was also fundamental to defend Flanders.



Geostrategic
reality of Italy
The fight against
the Turk

Cradle of great collaborators of Charles V



Mercurinus of Gattinara,
Grand Chancellor of the Emperor
(Native of Piedmont)



Andrea Doria. He put his navy at
the service of Charles V in the
days of Tunis and Algiers.
(Native of Genoa)

Black page in the reign of Charles V: the Sack of Rome (1527)



The Triple Coronation of Charles V



- On October 23, 1520 he was crowned King of Romans in Aachen.
- On February 22, 1530, he was crowned King of the Burgundians or King of Italy.
- On February 24, 1530, the same day as his birthday, in Bologna, Charles was crowned Holy Roman Emperor by Pope Clement VII, who became an ally of the imperial cause.



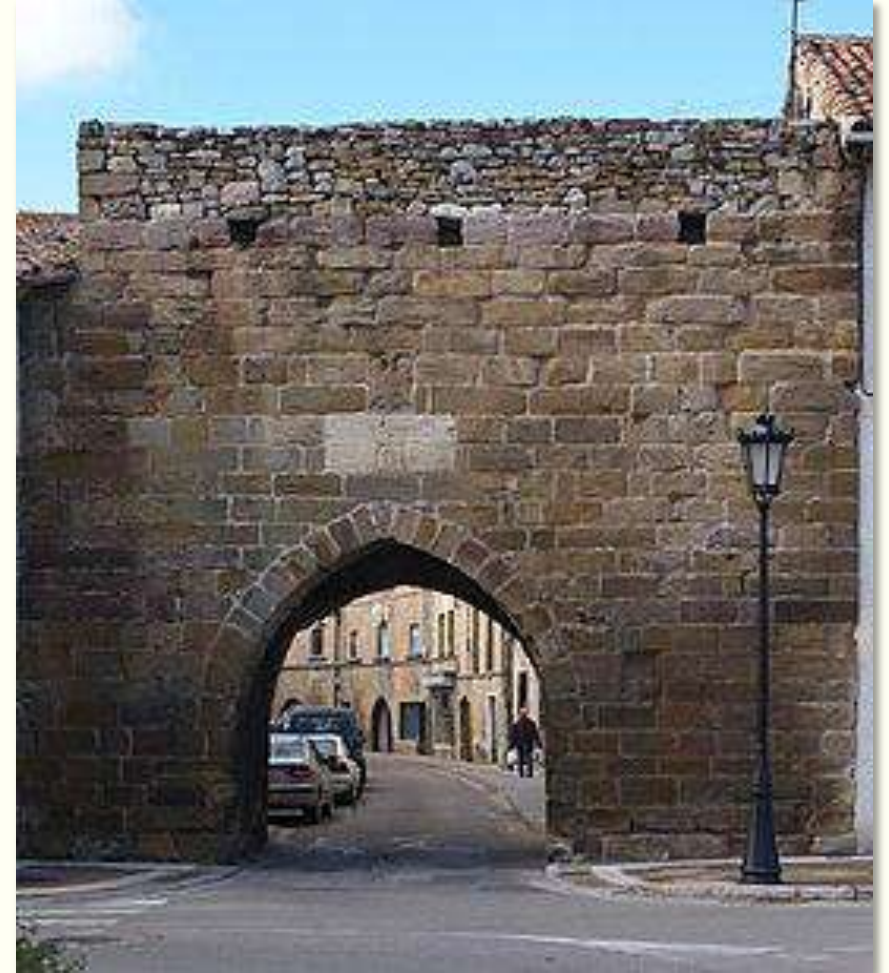
6. Spain, the power of the empire

- Charles V had a process of gradual "Castilianization".
- Language, marriage, economic and military aid, etc.
- Retreat in Yuste (Extremadura).



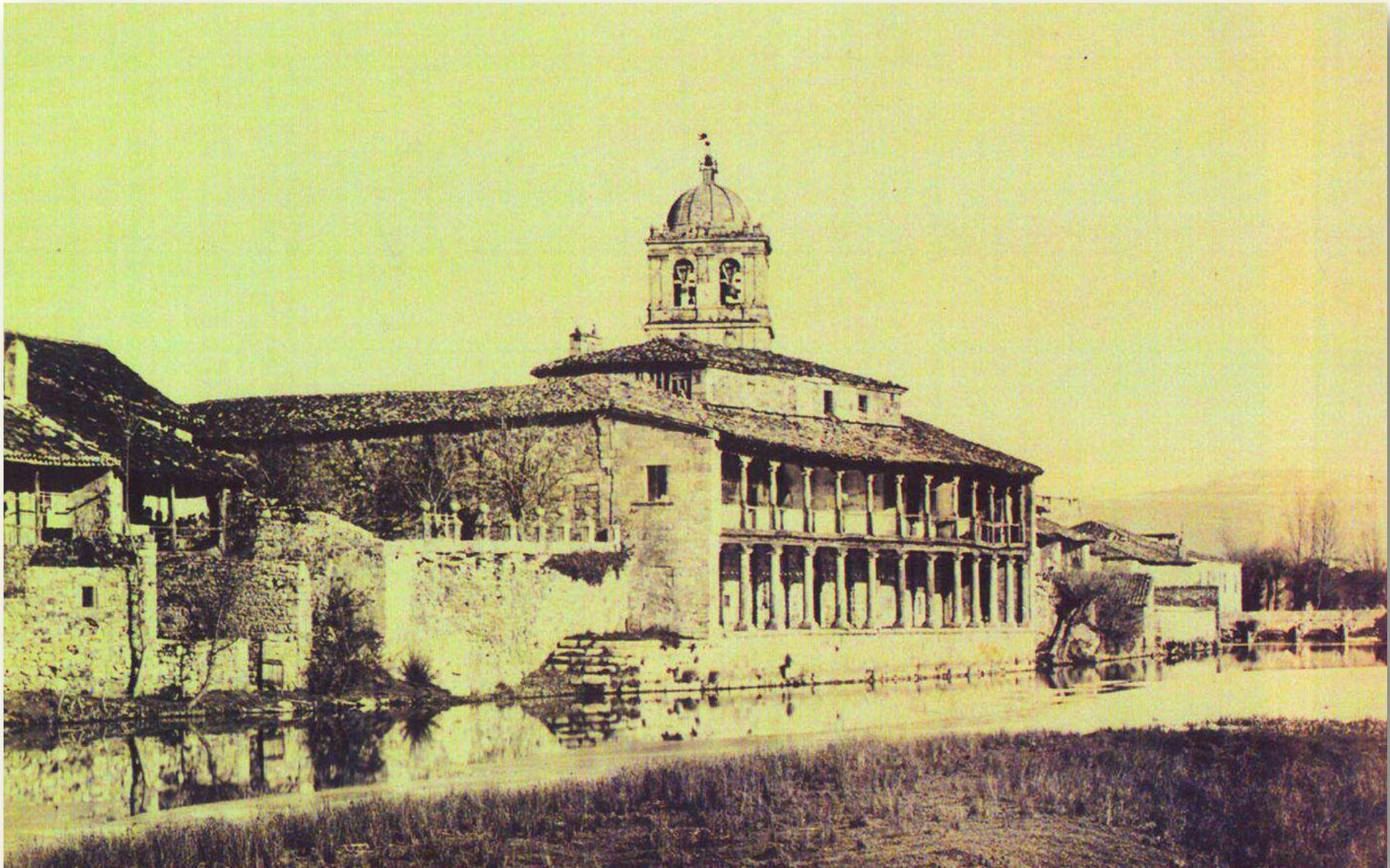
Charles I's first visit to Aguilar (1517)

- Charles did not have a solid position when he first arrived in Castile.
- Landing: September 19, 1517 in Tazones.
- Difficult journey to Aguilar de Campoo.



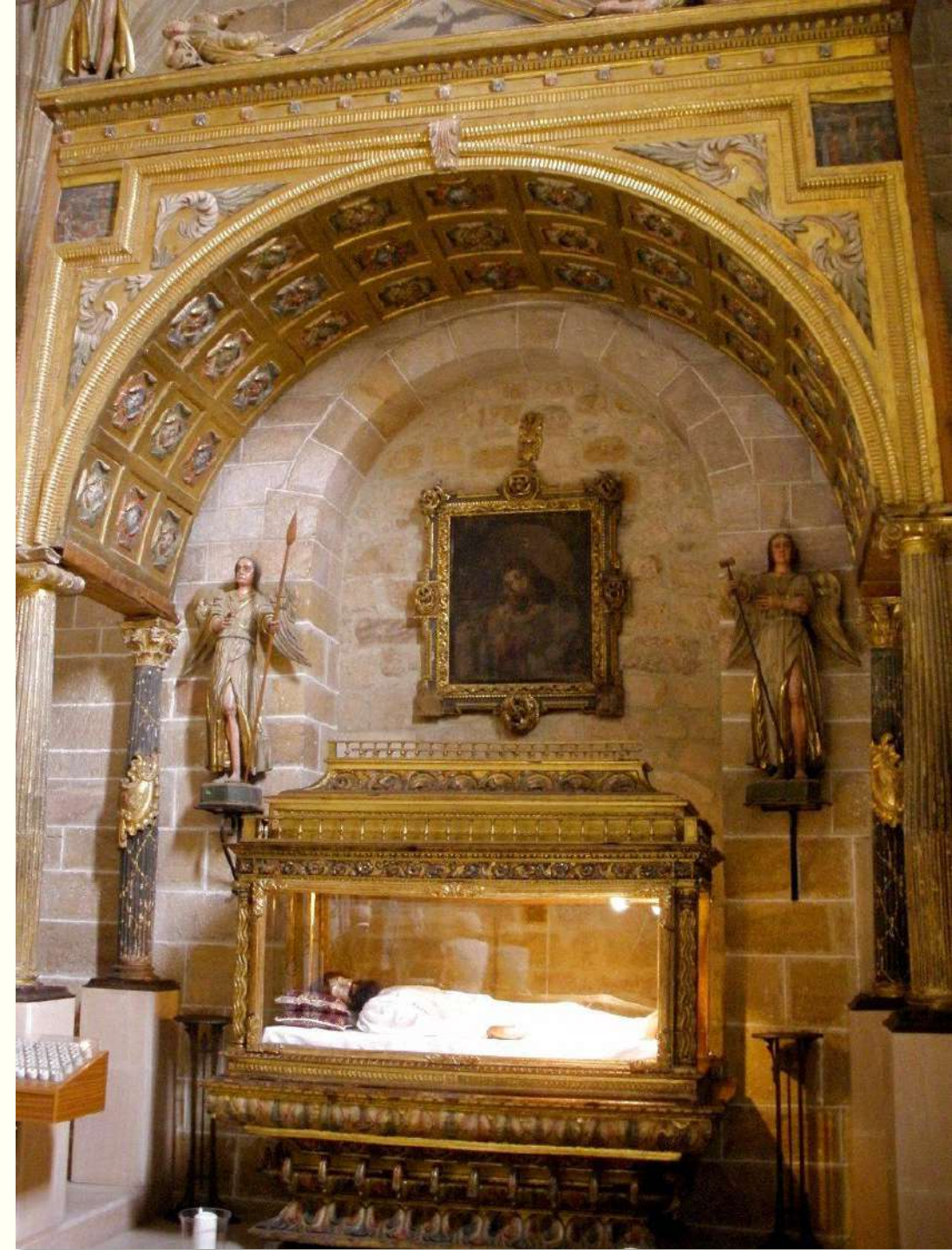
- The king arrived with a large cortege: Su hermana, Leonor.
 - Nobles and prelates of Spain and Flanders.
 - William of Croy, lord of Chievres.
 - Chancellor Jean de Sauvage.
 - 100 archers of corps.
 - 100 German knights.
- Trumpets and timpani of King Ferdinand and authorities who welcomed the king:
 - The Marquis of Aguilar.
 - Juan Rodríguez de Fonseca, bishop of Burgos.
 - Antonio Fonseca, chief accountant of the kingdom.
 - Hernando de Vega, major commander of Castile.





The king and his sister stayed at the palace of the marquises which was located in the "Market Square".

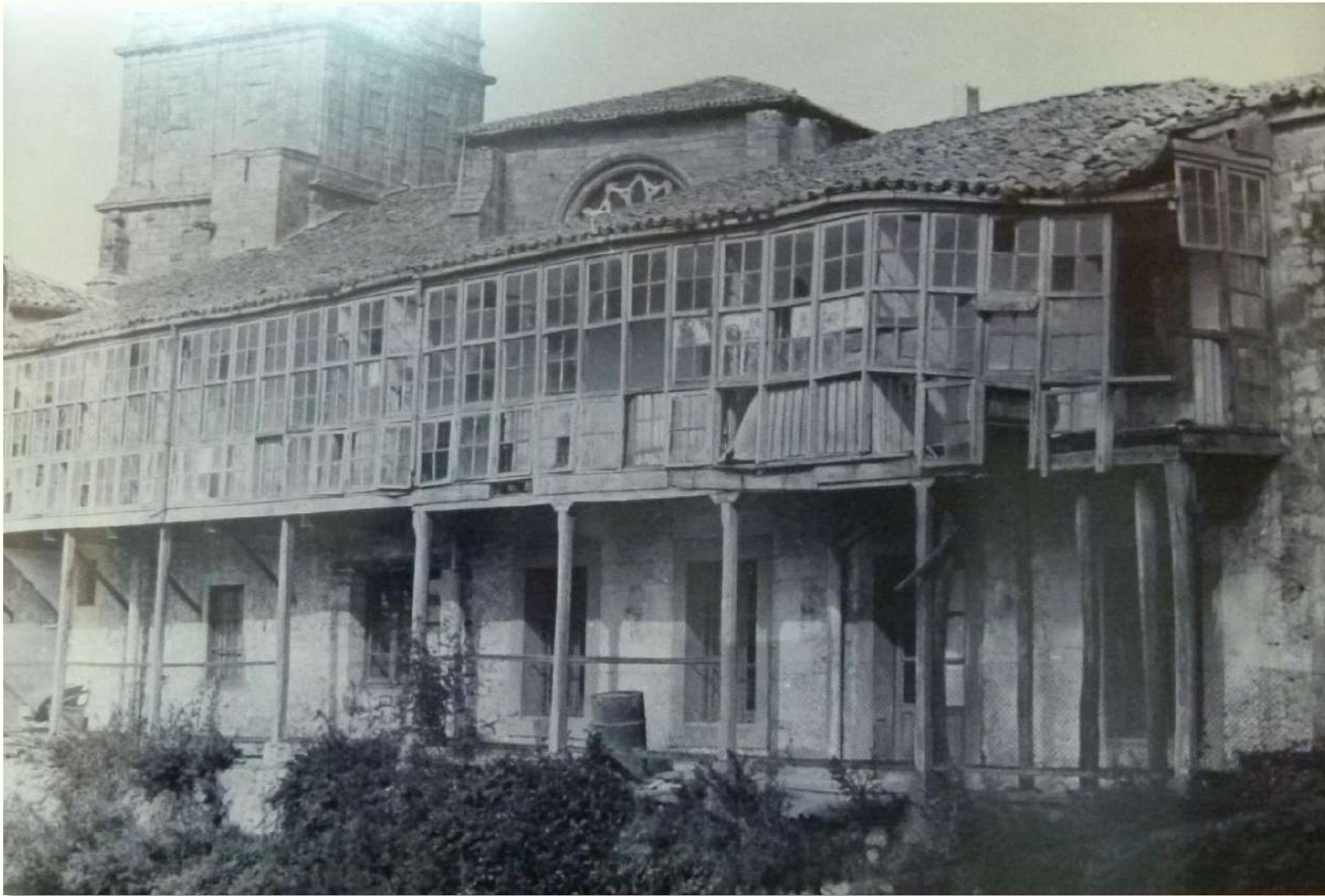
- Bulls were run in the Plaza del Mercado to the delight of the nobility.
- Given the lack of temperament of the animals, Carlos decided to visit the Santísimo Cristo de Santa María la Real.





Photograph by
Enrique Bravo

The castle of Aguilar seemed to him "strong in the highest degree and almost for the same reason impregnable".



80 members of the royal retinue fell ill in Aguilar, "some because of the excesses they had made in drinking the strong wines of that region, and others because of the work and poverty they had had on the road through the gorges and mountains".

The second visit: Charles V in Aguilar (1522)

- It comes after his election as Holy Roman Emperor.





Visit to the tomb of Bernardo del Carpio.

- Antonio Sanchez: "Suffice it to say that in very great things, as men do not know how to make them bigger, they always get some fabulous slip as we will see in the Hector, in the Achilles, in the Carlos Magnos, in the Roldanes and so I believe that the same thing happened in Bernardo del Carpio".



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