This book argues that sixteenth-century European encounters with the newly discovered Mexicans (in the Aztec Empire) and the newly dominant Ottoman Empire can only be understood in relation to the cultural and intellectual changes wrought by the Reformation. Carina L. Johnson chronicles the resultant creation of cultural hierarchy. Starting at the beginning of the sixteenth century, when ideas of European superiority were not fixed, this book traces the formation of those ideas through proto-ethnographies, news pamphlets, Habsburg court culture, gifts of treasure, and the organization of collections.

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Cultural Hierarchy in
Sixteenth-Century Europe

The Ottomans and Mexicans

CARINA L. JOHNSON
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Abbreviations

ADB Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie
AGI Archivo General de Indias, Spain
AGS Archivo General de Simancas, Spain
AKG Archiv für Kulturgeschichte
AÖG Archiv für Österreichische Geschichte
ARG Archiv für Reformationsgeschichte/Archive for Reformation History
AVA Allgemeines Verwaltungsarchiv, Austria
BAE Biblioteca de Autores Españoles
BSB Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Germany
BStA Bayerisches Hauptstaatsarchiv, Germany
CDIA Colección de documentos inéditos, relativos al descubrimiento, conquista y organización de las antiguas posesiones españolas de América y Oceanía, sacados de los archivos del reino y muy especialmente del de Indias
CDIE Colección de documentos inéditos para la historia de España
CDIU Colección de documentos inéditos relativos al descubrimiento, conquista y organización de las antiguas posesiones españolas de ultramar
CSSH Comparative Studies in Society and History
FRA Fontes Rerum Austriacarum
FSA Frankfurt-am-Main Stadtarchiv, Germany
Heidelberg, Nicolai de Cusa opera omnia: iussu et auctoritate Academiae Litterarum Heidelbergensis ad codicum fidem edita
HAHR Hispanic American Historical Review
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HHStA</td>
<td>Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HKA</td>
<td>Hofkammerarchiv, Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JKSW</td>
<td><em>Jahrbuch der Kunsthistorischen Sammlungen des Allerhöchsten Kaisershauses</em>; succeeded by <em>Jahrbuch der Kunsthistorischen Sammlungen in Wien</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JKMW</td>
<td><em>Jahrbuch des Kunsthistorischen Museums Wien</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHI</td>
<td><em>Journal of the History of Ideas</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JWCI</td>
<td><em>Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MVGN</td>
<td><em>Mitteilungen des Vereins für Geschichte der Stadt Nürnberg</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ÖNB</td>
<td>Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RQ</td>
<td><em>Renaissance Quarterly</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTA</td>
<td><em>Deutsche Reichstagsakten, jüngere Reihe</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StA</td>
<td>Stadtarchiv Augsburg, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StAN</td>
<td>Staatsarchiv Nürnberg, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCJ</td>
<td><em>Sixteenth Century Journal</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td><em>Luthers Werke. Kritische Gesamtausgabe</em></td>
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A Note on Usage

Scholarship on the sixteenth century inevitably grapples with the historicity of terms. I have sought to use terms that retain important distinctions for, and would make sense to, the people who produced the texts, images, and some of the objects discussed in this book.

“Indian” and “Turk” were terms regularly used by sixteenth-century Europeans without intrinsically derogatory meanings. I have used them here when referencing European texts on peoples from the Americas or from the Ottoman Empire. For places in Meso-America, I have opted to use the term “Aztec Empire” to describe the polity that was replaced by the political unit of “New Spain” in the 1520s, the term “Mexico” to describe the roughly corresponding geographic area, “Mexican” when describing the peoples of that polity, and “Nahua” when referring to the Nahuatl-speaking peoples of that same polity. “Spain” and “Spaniard” in the sixteenth century referred to the geographic area of the Iberian Peninsula. To avoid potential confusion with the modern nation-state, I have used “Iberia” as the general geographic term unless “Spain” is called for by the original texts. I have capitalized “Empire” when referring to formal political units such as the Holy Roman, Aztec, and Ottoman Empires, but left it lowercase when discussing the Habsburg empire. The Ottoman Empire included territories on the continent of Europe, but the Ottomans were considered by Latin Christians to be based, by origin or formation, in the continent of Asia. They are thus included in my term “extra-European.” Finally, I have used the term “reformers” to refer to those people calling for a religious reform of the Latin Christian church before the rise of the terms “Protestant,” “Lutheran,” or “Reformed.”
A Note on Usage

For personal and place names, I have used anglicized forms when these anglicized names are commonplace and unconfusing, although there is inevitably some arbitrariness in my choices. In an effort to avoid anachronism, I have referred to rulers by the title they held at a given point of reference. So, for example, Ferdinand is first a Habsburg prince, then Archduke of Austria, then King of Hungary and Croatia, then King of the Romans, and finally Holy Roman Emperor. Western and central Europeans referred to the Tlatoani Moctezuma and the Padishah or Sultan Süleyman as kings or emperors; these rulers are occasionally titled as such in this book, reflecting usage in the Habsburg empire and much of the European continent.

Finally, because many sixteenth-century printed books mark leaves with roman numerals, I have used a superscript\textsuperscript{v} (for example aiv\textsuperscript{v}) to indicate the verso side and the lack of a superscript to indicate the recto side of a leaf.