

The French Wars of Religion, 1562–1629

This is a new edition of Mack P. Holt's classic study of the French religious wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Drawing on the scholarship of social and cultural historians of the Reformation, it shows how religion infused both politics and the socio-economic tensions of the period to produce a long extended civil war. Professor Holt integrates court politics and the political theory of the elites with the religious experiences of the popular classes, offering a fresh perspective on the wars and on why the French were willing to kill their neighbours in the name of religion. The book has been created specifically for undergraduates and general readers with no background knowledge of either French history or the Reformation. This new edition updates the text in the light of new work published in the last decade and the 'Suggestions for further reading' has been completely rewritten.

MACK P. HOLT is Professor of History at George Mason University. His previous publications include *The Duke of Anjou and the Politique Struggle during the Wars of Religion* (1986) and *Renaissance and Reformation France*,15004648 (2002, ed.)



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The French Wars of Religion, 1562–1629

Second Edition

MACK P. HOLT

George Mason University Fairfax, Virginia





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> In memory of J. Russell Major and Nancy Lyman Roelker



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Finally, I owe a special debt to two scholars who have strongly influenced me. Russell Major rescued me from the scrapheap of burned out graduate students at a critical point in my career. When I was close to abandoning an academic career altogether, he took me aside and told me that he believed in me. Without that support, I would never have become a historian, much less written this book. And when I was first asked to write this book, I was fortunate enough to spend a year in Cambridge, Massachusetts where I encountered Nancy Roelker. We talked about the book a lot and shared a number of ideas, and she generously supported me in every way thereafter. Although I am saddened that she is unable to see the finished product, I can only hope that she would have been pleased. Thus, it is a privilege as well as a pleasure to dedicate this book in memory of Russell Major and Nancy Roelker.

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Preface to the Second Edition

It has been a decade since I wrote the text of the first edition of this book, and I am happy to accept the invitation of Cambridge University Press to produce a revised and updated edition. I wish to thank all those readers and reviewers who took the time to point out several minor errors of fact or interpretation in the first edition, especially Hilmar Pabel and Mark Greengrass, and I have silently corrected these errors in this new edition. Because so much new work has also been published in the last decade, I have also taken the opportunity of this new edition to update the text in order to incorporate much of this recent scholarship. In some cases this has resulted in the expansion of certain passages or the insertion of totally new passages. Finally, I have also rewritten the 'Suggestions for further reading'. Although these revisions have not significantly altered my original approach or the principal argument of the book, they have, I hope, resulted in a more up-to-date and satisfying book.



Chronological table of events

1510	Concordat of Bologna; Guillaume Briçonnet appointed
1517	Bishop of Meaux.
1517	Luther posts his 95 theses in Wittenburg.
1525	Circle at Meaux broken up by the Sorbonne and the Parlement
1504	of Paris.
1534	Affair of the Placards.
1536	Calvin published the first edition of the <i>Institution of the</i>
1541	Christian Religion.
1541	Calvinism is established in Geneva.
1545	Pope Paul III convoked the first session of the Council of Trent.
1547	Death of Francis I, who is succeeded by his son Henry II.
	The Chambre ardente is established by Henry II.
1551	The Edict of Châteaubriant bans Protestantism.
1555	The evangelical ministry from Geneva begins in France.
1559	Execution of Anne du Bourg; Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis;
	death of Henry II in a jousting accident.
1560	Conspiracy of Amboise; death of Francis II in December.
1561	Colloquy of Poissy.
1562	Edict of Toleration in January; violence at Vassy in March
	begins first civil war.
1563	Edict of Amboise ends first civil war; Charles IX reaches his age
	of majority.
1564–66	Royal tour of the kingdom by the court.
1567	Second civil war begins when Huguenots seize several fortified
	towns.
1568	Edict of Longjumeau ends second civil war in March, quickly
	followed by the beginning of the third civil war in September.
1569	Battles of Jarnac and Moncontour result in heavy Huguenot
	defeats, as well as the death of Condé.
1570	Edict of St. Germain ends the third civil war.
1572	St Bartholomew's massacres in Paris and the provinces start
	the fourth civil war.



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1573	Siege of La Rochelle; Peace of La Rochelle ends the fourth civil war; Henry, Duke of Anjou is elected King of Poland.
1574	Death of Charles IX in May.
1575	Escape from court of the Duke of Alençon in September begins the fifth civil war; German mercenaries led by the Duke of Casimir join Protestant army.
1576	Henry of Navarre escapes from court in February; Peace of Monsieur (Edict of Beaulieu) ends the fifth civil war in May; the Estates-General meets at Blois in November.
1577	Sixth civil war begins in March and ends in September with the Peace of Bergerac.
1578-80	Peasant revolts in Provence, the Vivarais, and Dauphiné.
1580	Seventh civil war erupts briefly, ending with the Peace of Fleix in November.
1581-83	Duke of Anjou visits England and the Netherlands.
1584	Death of Anjou in June makes the Protestant Henry of Navarre
	the heir to the throne and begins the eighth civil war; Treaty of
	Joinville signed in December between Spain and the Catholic
	League.
1585	Treaty of Nemours signed by Henry III and the League in July.
1587	Duke of Casimir leads another invasion of German mercenaries into France to support the Huguenots.
1588	Day of the Barricades in May; Edict of Union in July; Estates-General meets in Blois in December; assassinations of the Duke and Cardinal of Guise lead to numerous towns supporting the League.
1589	Death of Catherine de Medici in January; assassination of
	Henry III in August; Catholic League begins its reign of terror.
1590	Siege of Paris by the army of Henry IV.
1591	The Sixteen in Paris executes Barnabé Brisson in November.
1592	Siege of Rouen by the army of Henry IV.
1593	Estates-General of the League meets in Paris in the spring;
	Henry IV abjures Protestantism in July.
1593–94	Peasant revolts begin in Burgundy, Limousin, Périgord, and
	Agenais.
1594	Coronation of Henry IV at Chartres in February; Paris submits
	to the king in March, as other towns soon follow suit.
1595	Henry IV receives papal absolution in August from Pope Clement VIII; the Duke of Mayenne submits to the king in
1596	September; Henry IV declares war against Spain. Spanish army seizes Cambrai and Calais.
1790	opanish army seizes Cambrai and Calais.



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1597	Spanish army seizes Amiens in the spring, which is then liberated by Henry IV in September after a three-month siege.
1598	Duke of Mercoeur submits to the king in January; the Edict of Nantes ends the eighth civil war in April; Henry IV signs peace treaty with Philip II of Spain in May.
1606	The brevets of the Edict of Nantes are renewed.
1610	Assassination of Henry IV in May by François Ravaillac; regency government of the young Louis XIII is headed by Marie de Medici.
1611	Sully resigns from the privy council; Huguenot assembly at Saumur.
1614	Revolt against the regency government led by the Prince of Condé; Louis XIII reaches his age of majority; the Estates-General meets in Paris in October.
1617	Assassination of Concini.
1618	Protestants revolt in Bohemia against the Habsburg Emperor.
1620	Royal military campaign in Béarn; Edict of Restitution restores Béarn to the crown of France in October; Huguenot assembly in La Rochelle opens in November.
1621	Military campaign against the Huguenots begins in the spring; fall of St. Jean d'Angély in June; the siege of Montauban is lifted in November.
1622	Renewal of military campaign against the Huguenots in the spring; Soubise is routed by royal troops at the Ile de Ré in April; Montpellier submits to the king in October after a short siege.
1624	Cardinal Richelieu is admitted to the privy council.
1625	Soubise seizes the islands of Ré and Oléron off the coast of La Rochelle in January; Louis XIII's sister Henrietta marries Charles I of England.
1626	Edict of La Rochelle signed in February; a royal garrison is placed on the Ile de Ré.
1627	English fleet under the command of the Duke of Buckingham attacks the Ile de Ré in July; Buckingham is repelled by royal forces in November; the siege of La Rochelle by the royal army begins in August.
1628	Fall of La Rochelle and submission to the king in October.
1629	Submission of the Duke of Rohan to the king in the spring; Peace of Alais signed in June ending the last civil war.
1685	Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV.