

Italian wars 1494-1559



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Background



- The Italian wars (1494 – 1559) — a series of the military conflicts between France, Spain and the Sacred Roman Empire to participation of other states of Western Europe (England, Scotland, Switzerland, Venice, the Papal States and the Italian city-states), and also the Ottoman Empire for possession of Italy and hegemony in Europe and the Mediterranean.

First Italian war (1494 – 1496)

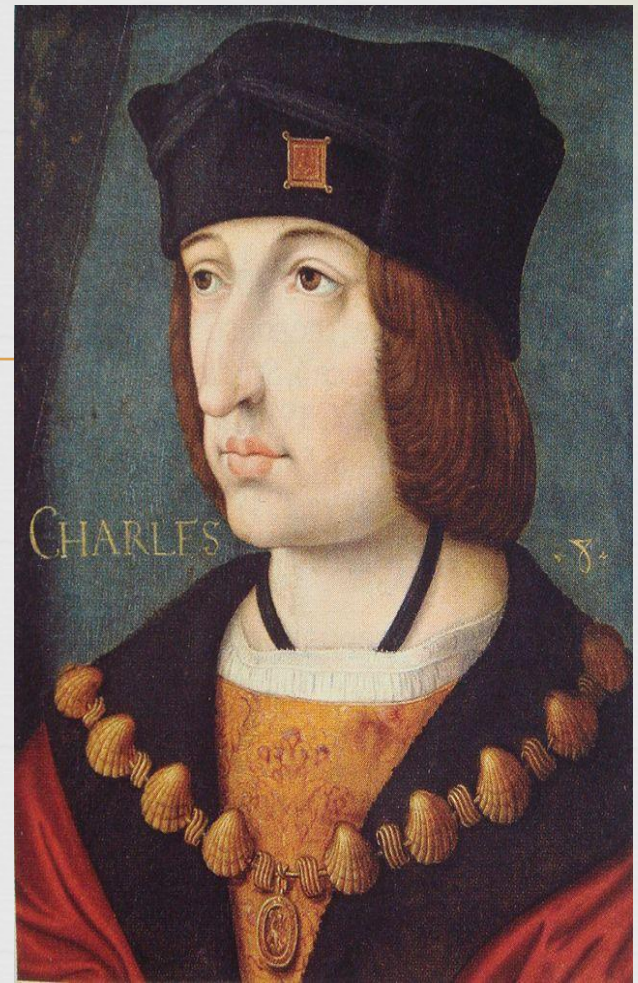
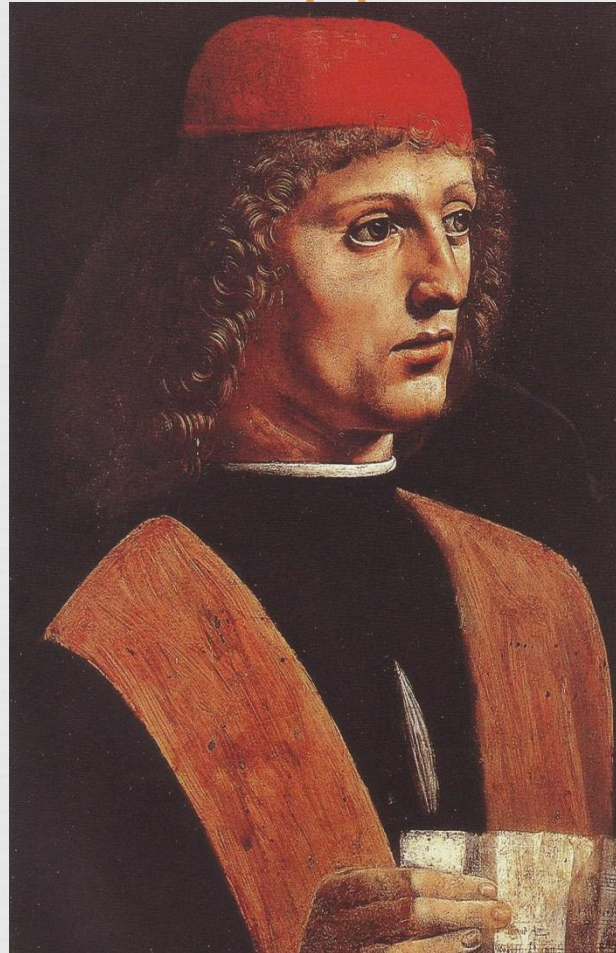


- After death of the Neapolitan king **Fernando I** in 1494 claims for a throne of Naples were declared by the French king **Charles VIII** who had the relative to monarchs of the Anjou dynasty (governing in the Neapolitan kingdom in 1266 – 1442). These claims were supported by the duke Milan **Lodovico Moro**, and also The Pope **Alexander VI** clashing with Naples. The French troops intruded in Italy, subordinated Florence and, practically without encountering resistance, in 1495 occupied Naples.



□ Ferdinand I
(king of
Naples)

Lodovico Moro
Sforza duke of Milan



□ Charles VIII
(king of France)

End of first war



- In December 1496
- France capitulates and leaves the Neapolitan kingdom.

Between the Italian states the collisions developing into armed conflicts (war between Florence and Pisa began since 1494). On the other hand, kings of France also didn't wish to refuse the plans for occupation of the Italian territories.

Second Italian war (1499 – 1505)



- Sometimes known as Louis XII's Italian War or the War over Naples, was the second of the Italian Wars; it was fought primarily by **Louis XII** of France and **Ferdinand II of Aragon**, with the participation of several Italian powers.



□ Louis XII King of France

Ferdinand the
Catholic
King consort of
Castile and León



The Treaty of Blois



- On January 31, 1504 Louis XII and Ferdinand signed the peace treaty in Blois according to which France recognized the Neapolitan kingdom as possession of Spain, but reserved Lombardy and Genoa.
- As a result the Southern Italy passed under the power of the Spanish king, in Northern hegemony of France remained, and in Central Italy the power of the Pope was restored.

War of the League of Cambrai



- The War of the League of Cambrai, sometimes known as the War of the Holy League and by several other names, was a major conflict in the Italian Wars. The principal participants of the war, which was fought from 1508 to 1516, were France, the Papal States and the Republic of Venice; they were joined, at various times, by nearly every significant power in Western Europe, including Spain, the Holy Roman Empire, England, Scotland, the Duchy of Milan, Florence, the Duchy of Ferrara, and Swiss mercenaries.



- Pope Julius II 5 December 1443 – 21 February 1513 nicknamed "The Fearsome Pope" and "The Warrior Pope"

Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor (also known as King of the Germans)



- Louis XII ruled as King of France from 1498 to 1515 and King of Naples from 1501 to 1504

- The conclusion of the Cambrai contract between France, Spain and the Sacred Roman Empire, on the basis of recognition of the borders which developed by then.
- Venice retained northeast part of the country. The Pope kept the state and Tuscany transferred to it to management, Spain got the South of the peninsula, France — Milan

Italian War of 1521–1526



- Sometimes known as the Four Years' War, was a part of the Italian Wars. The war pitted **Francis I** of France and the Republic of Venice against the Holy Roman Emperor **Charles V**, **Henry VIII** of England, and the Papal States. The conflict arose from animosity over the election of Charles as Emperor in 1519–1520 and from **Pope Leo X's** need to ally with Charles against **Martin Luther**.




□ Francis I King of France

Charles V Holy Roman
Emperor;
King of Germany;
King of Italy



□ Martin Luther German
friar, Catholic priest,
professor of theology
and seminal figure of
the 16th-century
movement in
Christianity known
later as the Protestant
Reformation



1519-1526

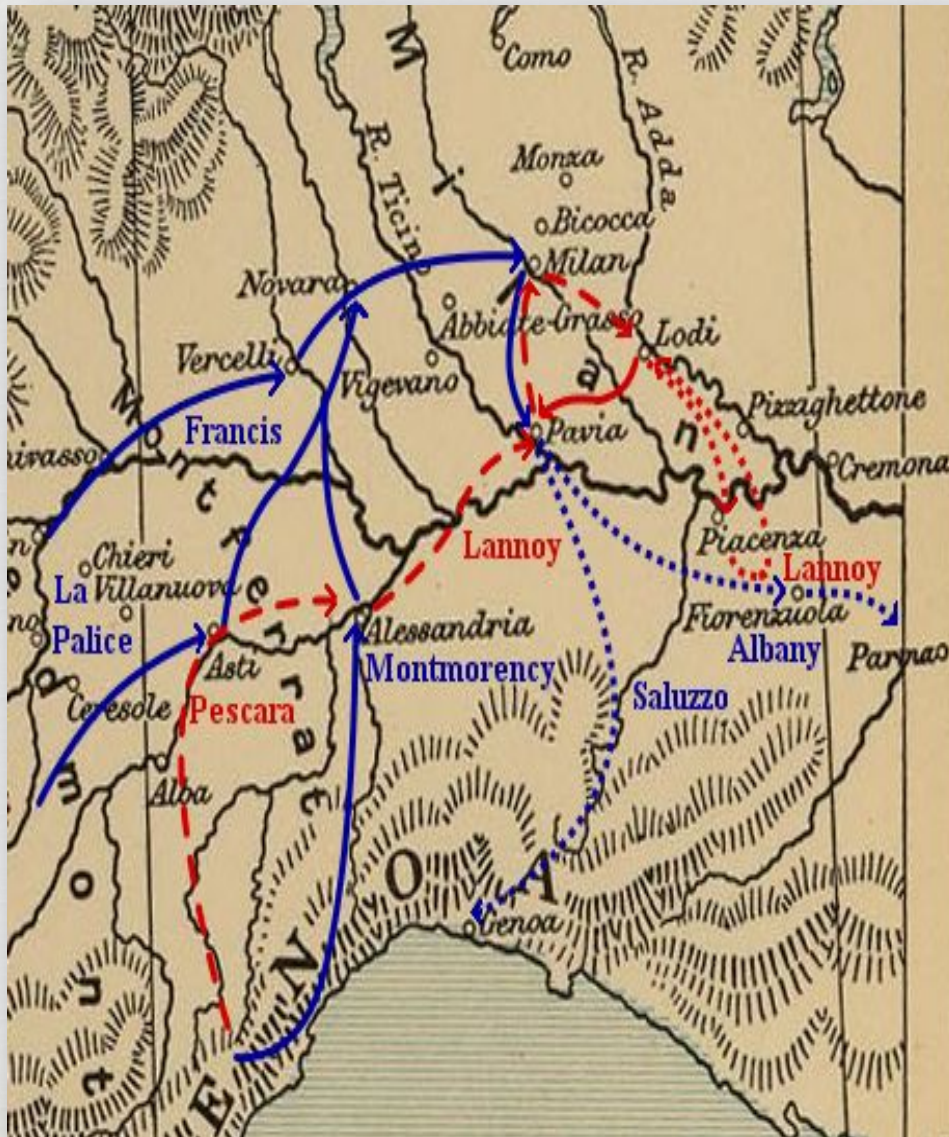
- Charles I becomes the emperor of the Sacred Roman Empire Charles V.
- Under its power huge possession were joint: Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Sicily, Naples and America that allowed to put forward also claims for Milan and Burgundy.



- Fight at Pavia. The French army is crushed by army of the emperor Charles V. The king of France Francis I is taken prisoner and is taken away to Madrid.
- 1526
- Madrid contract. Francis I concedes to Charles V the Milan duchy and the Duchy of Burgundy.



Battle of Pavia
Part of the Italian War of 1521–1526



- Map of troop movements during the Pavia campaign (1524-25).
- Solid blue line - French advance into Lombardy (in three columns), concentration, and attack on Pavia.
- Dotted blue lines - Saluzzo's expedition to Genoa and the Duke of Albany's march to Naples.
- Dashed red line - Imperial retreat to Lodi.
- Dotted red line - Lannoy's movement to intercept Albany.
- Solid red line - Imperial offensive against the French besiegers of Pavia in early 1525.

War of the League of Cognac (1526-1530)



- Was fought between the Habsburg dominions of Charles V — primarily Spain and the Holy Roman Empire — and the League of Cognac, an alliance including France, Pope Clement VII, the Republic of Venice, England, the Duchy of Milan and Republic of Florence.



- The Republic of Florence alone continued to resist the Imperial forces, which were led by the Prince of Orange. A Florentine army under Francesco Ferruccio engaged the armies of the Emperor at the Battle of Gavinana in 1530, and, although the Prince of Orange himself was killed, the Imperial army won a decisive victory and the Republic of Florence surrendered ten days later. Alessandro de' Medici was then installed as Duke of Florence.

Italian War of 1551–1559



- Sometimes known as the Habsburg–Valois War, began when Henry II of France, who had succeeded Francis I to the throne, declared war against Charles V with the intent of recapturing Italy and ensuring French, rather than Habsburg, domination of European affairs.
- Henry II declared war to Charles V and intruded in Lorraine
- The French troops occupied practically all territory of Lorraine to Rhine.



The Battle of Scannagallo (Battle of Marciano) by Giorgio Vasari, in the Palazzo Vecchio of Florence.



Siege of Calais 1551-1559

Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis (1559)



- Signed in 1559 in the French city of Le Cateau-Cambrésis, put an end to the Italian wars. France refused all claims for Italy, having retained only Saluzzo. Milan and the Neapolitan kingdom were recognized as possession of Spain. In exchange France received Calais, and also three Lotharingian episcopacies: Metz, Tul and Verdun. Spain kept Fransch-Conte and the Netherlands.



The Peace of Cateau-Cambresis (1559). Henry II of France and Philip II of Spain were in reality absent, and the peace was signed by their ambassadors.



Outcome

