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Charles V

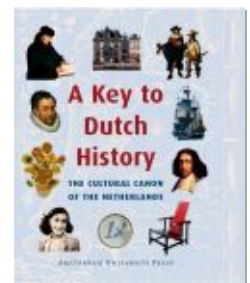
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A Key to Dutch History: The Cultural Canon of the Netherlands.

Amsterdam University Press, 2007.

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1500 - 1558

Charles V

The Low Countries as an administrative unity

In the first half of the sixteenth century, the Low Countries consisted of different areas with their own laws and regulations. However, they had one thing in common: the Habsburg ruler Charles V. Charles's father, Duke Philip the Handsome, was a descendant of the Burgundians who had acquired a large number of dukedoms and counts' domains in the Low Countries in the late fourteenth century. His mother was heiress to the Spanish kingdoms of Aragon and Castile. Philip died when Charles was still young, so Charles had to ascend the throne early on in his life. In 1515 – at age fifteen – he became the ruler of the Low Countries; a year later he was also King of Spain and ruler of Spain's dominions in the New World; and in 1519 he was elected Emperor of the German empire.

This was the first time since Charlemagne that anyone had ruled over such a huge empire. Being emperor of an

empire on which the sun never set created problems of its own. Confronted by hostile German princes, advancing Turks and a French king who mistrusted the expansion of the emperor's power, Charles moved from one war to the next. This cost a great deal of money that had to be supplied in part by the prosperous Low Countries. At the same time, Charles tried to make the Low Countries into an administrative unity and he conquered the last remaining independent provinces in the region: Frisland and Guelders.

This centralisation of politics was not welcomed by everyone. The towns resisted the high taxes and cherished their privileges, while the nobility defended their administrative functions against Charles's new civil servants. The presence of many supporters of the Reformation increased the tensions. Charles clung to the unity of the Church and took severe measures against dissidents: people who

criticised the Roman Catholic Church created divisions. Charles had strict anti-heresy edicts proclaimed to the dismay of an ever-increasing group of town administrators and nobles who preached religious tolerance.

On 25 October 1555, in the golden hall of his Brussels palace, Charles abdicated his various positions. He was only fifty-five years old but he was burnt out from his administrative duties and gout.

Supported by the young prince William of Orange, he told those present of his love for the Low Countries, about the many efforts he had undertaken during his reign and of the mistakes he had made. He asked for forgiveness and begged those present to be as loyal to his successor, his son Philip II, as they had always been to him. Charles spent the last years of his life in a Spanish monastery where he died in 1558.



137

Sub-topics

Primary education sector

Charles's wars with the Frisians (Greate Pier) and the dukedom of Guelders (Maarten van Rossum)
Charles's connection to William of Orange
The conquest of Spanish America

Secondary education sector

Formation of the Burgundian state and rise of the house of Habsburg
Towns, nobility and privileges (class meetings)
Portraits of rulers
Europe in the time of Charles V
The New World

Past and Present

The monarchy of Charles V compared to that of Queen Beatrix

In the Treasure Chest

Map of the Habsburg Empire
Medal of the Order of the Golden Fleece

References

Places to Go

Ghent: birthplace of Charles V
Brussels: BELvue Museum (finds from the excavations of the palace of Charles V)

Books for young people

Gerda van Cleemput, *Katharina* (12+)

Background literature

Hugo Soly and Johan van de Wiele (ed.), *Carolus: Keizer Karel V 1500-1558*, Gent 1999.

Websites

geschiedenis.vpro.nl/programmas/3299530/afleveringen/2142733/items/7535488
(audio from the Charles V memorial year)
socialact.be/gent/historis/keizerkarel/keizerkarel.htm
(interesting section about Emperor Charles V and the Low Countries)