measures. They were only partially successful as they ultimately attacked the basis of recreational culture and some of this culture was shared by the governing elites.

Role of Magic in Society

- Life riddled with famine and disease resulted in many people looking for protection against a world of misfortune and catastrophes. Many found this in their faith - Catholic Church offered magical assistance/blessings in the form of prayers, exorcisms, holy water and charms to ward off evils. They also rang bells, had the priest cast curses on the crop to protect it and the use of saints.
- Many also believed that God and the Devil worked through nature by creating signs, wonders and omens.
- Some believed that men possessed the power and reason to understand the mysteries of nature and universe. This would link to the widespread belief in magic, prophecy, astrology and alchemy.
- Astrologers were seen as important in the attempt to read the will of providence and predict the future.
- Lichtenberger’s Prognostications - Written in 1488, many learned men read and discussed it. Stated that stars and planets were demonic powers and that they both positively and negatively affected men.
- Lichtenberger’s work led him to create horoscopes - these predicted wars, rebellions and plagues.
- By 17th century, men and women bought horoscopes which predicted the future.
- Many 16th century scholars believed that ordinary substances can be transformed into gold or cure diseases and end up extending life.
- Search for hidden powers - alchemy.
- Paracelsus (one of most influential European alchemists) - wanted to find the ‘philosopher’s stone’ or ‘elixir’ of life. This was thought to be capable of healing all illnesses. Paracelsus experimented with different ways of extracting elements and essences.
- Although the basis of their work was rooted in ancient texts, their methods were new and innovative as they experimented. They were first to make use of the scientific method (hypotheses, test the hypotheses, then reject, accept or modify.)
- The scientific and medical world was infused with magic. Thus, witchcraft was generally accepted.
- Thomas and Macfarlane - emphasised popular beliefs and interpersonal tensions within lower social classes and communities as the basis for witchcraft accusations to stem from. However, it is unclear as to the extent that witchcraft was a major issue for some members of Europe’s political, social and religious elite into the 17th century.
- Some of the religious elite wrote about witchcraft treatises - these mainly focused on pacts with the Devil. These ensured that Europe’s literate elite had some awareness of witchcraft, even if they weren’t all convinced it was real.
- Discussions of magic, which were an important part in philosophical and scientific thinking was difficult for the ordinary man to understand.
- However, belief in magic and magical practices was evident in early modern European society - the evidence that people accepted the reality of ghosts, fairies and spirits.
• Those who live closer to Salem Town had commercial links and were less reliant on agriculture. Furthermore, they were Puritans but more religiously tolerant. Thus, there were less accusations in this area.

Context- Political

• 1630-42- around 10,000 Puritans migrated to Massachusetts to create a godly society with strict control over morality.
• 1684-Dominion of England was unpopular and replaced old charter government.
• Glorious Revolution, 1688 and removal of James II generated sense of unease as the new charter could take away Massachusetts’ independence.
• The new charter spread by King William disrupted the Salem way of life as it took away Massachusetts’ independence/autonomy
• New charter stated that- Puritans must conform to English law and allow for religious toleration, eligibility to vote was based on property ownership rather than religious domination, all officials to be appointed by the Crown, Governor could block any laws.
• The reduced influence of Puritan leaders meant less problems could be easily solved due to lack of legal authority. When misfortunes occurred, Puritans blame the Devil.

Context- Religious

• Puritans wanted to create a godly society.
• Puritans in Massachusetts were more militant and thus less religiously tolerant.
• Royal Charter allowed Puritan Church to establish a form of Democracy
• Puritans prevented Charles II from establishing Church of England in Salem and the Massachusetts colony were more resistant.
• James II rose to throne and was a Catholic. Sir Edmund Andros, his governor, became governor of New England. Andros was deeply unpopular. Many believed he had Catholic sympathies.
• Therefore, it was difficult to impose Church of England services in Puritan churches.
• Puritan preachers constantly denounced magic within their sermons- such as Samuel Parris (believed that the Church was under siege by the Devil.)
• Similarly, Cotton Mather preached against witches and wrote about the danger of witches. He was influenced by his own contact with witches and members of the community who had interacted with witches.
• 1689- Cotton Mather published Memorable Providences Relating to Witchcrafts and Possessions. This acted as a guide to those who conducted the hunts and trials.

Context- Indian Threat

• First Indian War (1675-78)- destroyed towns across Massachusetts and within Salem, 1/10th of all men able to fight were killed.
• The war led to weakened defences and the loss of men led to less people protecting Salem.
• Second Indian War (1688)- Part of Nine Years’ War (1688-97) and saw English and French making alliances with Indian tribes.
Many jurors convicted the accused due to the oath that the neighbours swore that they had been harmed.

Role of Individuals

- Parris was an outsider - wanted to increase his salary, gain free firewood and ownership of the minister’s house.
- He also preached that the Church was under attack by the Devil.
- Much of the initial accusations was under his household and he was a key witness in the trials.
- Elizabeth Parris and Abigail Williams - Behaved oddly and had fits, they ended up afflicting a few other girls. Such as Mercy Lewis who had experienced an Indian attack beforehand.
- The girls’ symptoms may have been attributed to psychological disorders, hallucinations, naivety, response to insecurity, impact of Indian attacks, possession neuroses (due to belief in the Devil), ergotism (from eating rye bread containing ergot, this is how LSD is made.), asthma attacks.
- Mostly accused those who fit the female stereotype and thus their accusations were believed.
- First accused - Tituba (for failure of witch cake to determine who the witch was), Sarah Good and Sarah Osborne.
- Tituba - looked after the children in Parris’ household and may have told them stories involving voodoo which may have influenced their ‘symptoms’.
- She confessed to a pact with the Devil and also claimed she was beaten by Parris to confess.

Response of the Authorities

- Girls gave evidence against Tituba, Sarah Good and Sarah Osborne.
- Sarah Good accused Sarah Osborne of afflicting the girls and Tituba admitted to an approach from the Devil as well as confirmed that both Good and Osborne were witches. Gave credibility to accusations.
- Girls claimed that the accused had made them sign the Devil’s book to give their souls to the Devil.
- The girls chose the accused by listening to gossip and accused some who were suspected of deviant behaviour and unpopular beliefs - such as Quakers and Baptists as they had been persecuted before.
- This led to accusations of Rebecca Nurse and Rev. George Burroughs.
- 165 accused, 39 faced serious charges.
- Courts of Oyer and Terminer was set up by Phips to hear the cases.
- Authorities used spectral evidence to demonstrate the guilt of the accused. But this was not allowed.
- The non-spectral evidence allowed for convictions (thus prosecutions) to occur.
- The 20 put to death were charged for maleficium.
- The trials were usually quick, the judges were biased, the Crown had prosecution lawyers, defendants had to speak for themselves, gossip taken as evidence and the testimonies of good character by neighbours were accused.
1/3 of accused admitted guilt- 6 who confessed were tried and only 1 executed.

First execution- Bridget Bishop, 10th June 1692. Followed by Rebecca Nurse and Sarah Good on the 19th July.

Giles Corey- silence was taken for guilt and was tortured through pressing on 16th September 1692.

By 22nd September 19 had been hanged and 1 tortured to death.

Decline

• Opposition from Church leaders- Samuel Willard (Boston minister), Increase Mather (criticised use of spectral evidence)
• Governor Phips- recognised that the Court of Oyer and Terminer made the situation worse and disbanded it.
• Superior Court of Judicature, 1693- prevented use of spectral evidence.

Evidence

• Major Witch Hunts- Trier(1581-95), Bamberg (1630), Rouen (1670)
• Pendle witches, 1612- Old Demdike was accused of witchcraft by Chattock, their neighbour accused them of making clay figures and witchcraft. Jennet’s mother (deformed) threw a party on Good Friday and was suspected of creating a sabbat. Alison Device supposedly cursed a pedlar and he collapsed after he refused her charity. Jennet’s testimony led to the deaths of 10 people. This example fits into the use of child witnesses (legal system) and no torture, influence due to James I’s beliefs, Reformation hadn’t really touched on Pendle, little central authority. Evidence of Pendle used in Salem (1692).

 FROM BELOW

• Vardo Witch Trials, 1621, Norway- Witches were blamed for storm in 1617 which caused ships to sink and drowned 40 men. Kirsti Jansdatter, Mari Jogensdatter were accused of the storm, witchcraft and making pacts with the Devil. Area where this occurred is quite secluded and was on outskirts of Christianity and it was believed Satan lived in these areas. This example fits into the use of torture as it was used to obtain confessions and supports the theory of chain reaction (denunciations) hunts as after interrogation, more people are accused. This also fits as using witches as scapegoats for natural phenomena. FROM BELOW

• Roermond, 1613, Netherlands- Charges and accusations came from church and government as they wanted to ‘weed out’ those accused of heresy and devil-worship. Accused was tortured and admitted to killing using magic. The defendant then further accused more- including a surgeon and 10 others. He was tortured for a confession and accused 41 others of being witches. Overall, 63 women and 1 man executed- 2 executed per day for a month. This example fits into the use of torture to obtain confessions and supports the theory of chain reaction hunts after torture as many more were accused. This also supports the fact that those accused were from a different region and may have been seen as outliers in Roermond. FROM ABOVE

• Trier, 1580s, Germany- Several poor harvests leading to harsh economic conditions, needed a scapegoat. Jesuit (branch of Catholicism) College supported campaign against witchcraft and thus they kept custody of young boys believed to have attended sabbats and were able to recognise witches. Overall, this led to prosecution of Lord Majors,
• **Cockayne Project of 1614** - Attempt by James (encouraged by Sir William Cockayne, a London merchant) to make more money by exporting finished cloth instead of unfinished cloth to Netherlands. Finishing of cloth in Netherlands added to final value. Disputes increased as Merchant Adventurers (handled exports of cloth) were angry at James as he disregarded their rights and handed over control of exports to Cockayne and his group of merchants. However, the scheme failed as Cockayne was inexperienced in export of cloth.

- Elizabeth spent less than £300,000 per year in peacetime however, within James reign, this rose to £400,000 and peaked at £522,000 in 1614.

- House of Commons believed James would have lived comfortably using the Crown’s traditional means of generating profit but he spent much of the revenues on his favourites and unnecessary extravagances. (see Lord Hay and banquets)

- Earl of Salisbury attempted to restrain James’ extravagances by publishing ‘Book of Bounty’ (1608) - disallowed James from giving away lands, customs and impositions. Didn’t succeed as James gave cash instead (gave away over £36,000 in late 1610) and no one disputed James for very long as he was the King.

- As James didn’t follow the rules, Salisbury gave Lord Raleigh’s old estate (Raleigh was guilty of high treason in 1604) to new favourite Robert Carr. Salisbury bent his own rules, however, he gained the favour of both James and Carr (which Salisbury found more important the economic stability of the Crown). Potentially, Salisbury encouraged the extravagance of the Crown.

James I and Foreign Policy

- **1604- Treaty of London** stating peace with Spain as well as increased trading.

- His decisions often reflect his desire to be a peacemaker for European countries.

- **1613- Spanish Match** - wanted to create peace between England and Spain in order to gain Spanish ally in the anti-Habsburg (they were a royal family which produced Kings for practically every kingdom) cause but didn’t reveal his true intentions to Parliament and this was misinterpreted as support for Catholics. Parliament was concerned with this as children of marriage would be brought up Catholics, England may be expected to ally Spain in a potential war with Netherlands

- Married his daughter to Frederick of Palatinate (German-Protestant Prince) Parliament supported this wholeheartedly.

- **Wanted to unite England and Scotland.** (1604-1607)

- **Thirty Years War** - Habsburg King, Ferdinand, became King of Bohemia in 1618. However, he had anti-Protestant policies and nobles no longer wanted to serve him and thus, crown was offered to Frederick of Palatinate in 1619. By accepting the crown, there would be a majority of Protestant regions over Catholics. James was against accepting the crown, Frederick didn’t wait for James’ response and accepted the throne. Their reign (Frederick and Elizabeth’s) was ended at the Battle of the White Mountain as the Bohemian army was defeated and Frederick and Elizabeth were forced to flee. Parliament wanted James to help Frederick but James didn’t have an army to send to Germany. James hoped Spanish would help regain Palatinate, Spanish didn’t want to widen the war they had been fighting with Dutch from 1621. MP’s and anti-Spanish councillors wanted a naval war but was unlikely due to financial issues.
• Parliament considered any religious reform as an attack on their rights as Church was impoverished but didn’t do anything as they (parliament) benefitted.

• In Ireland, there were more religious divisions - Catholic majority, Church of Ireland, Presbyterians. It would have been difficult to seek unification within Ireland and James did not undertake this.

• 1611 - New English Bible - James‘ translation of the Bible with major mistakes and was created as one of the requests the Puritans had during the Hampton Court Conference in 1604.

• Puritans disliked Arminians as they were similar to Catholics- popish churches whereas Puritans kept their churches simple and undecorated.

• Protestation 1621 - James attacked their privileges and wrongly forbade them to discuss matters of state. James dissolved Parliament after this.

Decline of James and Parliament’s Relationship

• Suspicion that James wanted to rule as an absolute monarch due to his belief in Divine Right.

• Parliament of 1604 - James suggested to unite Scotland and England - Parliament was not keen on this as they loathed the Scots. Led James to lose faith in Commons.

• Drew up ‘A Form of Apology and Satisfaction’ to express their anxiety about their opinions being disregarded, although not formally given to James. Parliament believed that James was extending his power by taking theirs.

• He favoured certain members of court which led to his expenses which didn’t go well with Parliament especially with poor income.

• Parliament became reluctant to grant him revenue which he needed as they believed his situation could improve by being more frugal.

• Failure of Grand Truce soured their relationship due to distrust from both sides.

• Cranfield opposed a war and everyone else supported it, he was impeached even though he was improving the income.

• In 1604, after Treaty of London, some MP’s opposed treaty with Spain.

• His proposal to marry Charles to Catholic Maria of Spain, was met with hostility as the children may be brought up Catholic.

• MP’s urged James to marry Charles to a Protestant after outbreak of Thirty Years War.

• Addled Parliament of 1614 - James needed money for his children but Parliament presented petitions about oppositions and no subsidies were agreed and James didn’t call them until 1621.

• 1621 - Protestation - James attacked House of Commons privileges and wrongly forbade them to discuss matters of state. Signed by 470 MP’s, rejected this and then dissolved Parliament.

• 1624 - Parliament wanted war with Spain and granted limited funds for defence and Navy.

• Parliament of 1624 - James was made to agree to certain conditions to get a grant of £300,000 but money could only be used for war. His right taken away to make grants for individuals.

Important Dates for James

• March 1603 - King James VI of Scotland became King James I of England.
- April 1603 - Millenary Petition (from Puritans and it was a list of requests for James for him to claim the throne.)
- January 1604 - Hampton Court Conference
- August 1604 - Treaty of London
- November 1605 - Gunpowder Plot
- July 1606 - Bate's Case
- March 1608 - New Book of Rates and Impositions levied (imposed taxes on goods, raised £70000 per year)
- November 1610 - Failure to negotiate The Great Contract
- 1611 - James’ version of the Bible
- February 1613 - Marriage of James’ daughter Elizabeth to Frederick of the Palatinate
- 1614 - Added Parliament
- December 1614 - Cockayne Project
- May 1618 - Outbreak of Thirty Years War
- May 1618 - Book of Sports permitted sport and recreation on Sundays and Holy Days. Initially issued for Lancashire (1617) and then nationally in 1618.
- March 1621 - Cranfield appointed as Lord Treasurer
- December 1621 - Protestation drawn up by the Commons (see James and Parliament’s decline)
- February 1623 - Buckingham and Charles go to Madrid to see Infanta Maria of Spain. Attempt to catalyse the agreement of marriage, had a negative impact rather than the intention.
- June 1624 - Henrietta Maria and Charles marry
- Parliament of 1624 - Parliament took control of James’ finances and the Army
- March 1625 - James dies
- 1625 - Mansfeld Expedition

Charles’ Aims and Problems (1625)

- Ruled by Divine Right of Kings - therefore he was only answerable to God
- Had a desire to create religious reforms (almost seen as ‘Catholicising’ churches) compared to the Puritans’ desire to simply worship.
- Wanted to support powers of bishops
- Restore his sister (Elizabeth) and Frederick in the Palatinate this would’ve generally been difficult due to both Elizabeth and Frederick in exile and the Palatinate had been taken over by Habsburg troops (James aimed for an anti-Habsburg cause).
- Wage war on Spain this would generally cause problems due to lack of finances and this would mean increasing taxes. Furthermore, this dismissed the Parliament of 1624 as Parliament had control of the army as well as finances. The finances that Parliament had allocated was specifically for defences, naval improvements and aid to the Dutch. Parliament had its reservations as James had only agreed to the Mansfeld Expedition whereas the majority of Parliament wanted a naval war with Spain.
• Pope Urban’s agreement to help may be seen as his desires to reinstate his power over the Holy Roman Empire.
• Urban may also wanted to increase his influence over the Eastern Church as well as Latin influence.
• Jerusalem was seen as the true centre of the Christian world. Therefore, wanted Jerusalem under Christian control.
• Urban felt responsible for the people and that every soul should be saved- in a period of much knightly violence, he wanted to ensure the passage of the knights into heaven. Wanted to direct the violence towards a common enemy

Crusader Motives

• Raymond of Toulouse and Bishop of Le Puy, Adhemar - first to take cross, military experienced and most likely went on crusade for spiritual reasons.
• Hugh of Vermandois- King Philip I of France’s brother and most likely went on crusade to repay brother’s sins to the pope.
• Godfrey of Bouillon- Duke of Lower Lorraine, a vassal of Henry IV and was once the enemy of the pope. Travelled with Eustace and Baldwin (brothers) and Baldwin of Bourcq (cousin). All had considerable military experience, likely to have travelled for spiritual reasons.
• Bohemond of Taranto- eldest son of Robert of Guiscard (Norman), was overlooked by his father and did not inherit as he felt should. They have always fought against the Byzantines and he went on crusade with his nephew, Tancred. Lucratively motivated.
• Robert of Normandy, Stephen of Blois and Robert of Flanders- Robert of Normandy had lucrative motivations, Robert of Flanders’ father was part of the Varangian guard who had defended Constantinople and may have hoped to follow his father.