

# The Order of St John

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## Introduction & Overview

### Cultural History

- Culture: **Culture** (from the Latin *cultura* stemming from *colere*, meaning "to cultivate" It means the civilization of land.
- History: A usually chronological record of events & full of contradictions.

There is no precise definition, as there are many characteristics to it. Basically, the term **cultural history** refers both to an academic discipline and to its subject matter. Cultural history, as a discipline, at least in its common definition since the 1970s, often combines the approaches of anthropology and history to look at popular cultural traditions and cultural interpretations of historical experience. It examines the records and narrative descriptions of past knowledge, customs, and arts of a group of people. Its subject matter encompasses the continuum of events occurring in succession leading from the past to the present and even into the future pertaining to a culture.

#### 1. Cultural History deals with 4 points:

- I. Practices: the pattern of behaviors of people.
- II. Encounters: What happens when people meet each other. ( both voluntary & involuntary)
- III. Interactions: understanding how the people relate to each other & the environment.

#### 2. Origen of Cultural history

The founders of cultural history were

- **Jacob Burckhardt**: (May 25, 1818, Basel, Switzerland - August 8, 1897, Basel) was a historian of art and culture, and an influential figure in the historiography of each field. He is known as one of the major progenitors of cultural history<sup>[1]</sup>, albeit in a form very different from how cultural history is conceived and studied in academia today.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> Siegfried Giedion described Burckhardt's achievement in the following terms: "The great discoverer of the age of the Renaissance, he first showed how a period should be treated in its entirety, with regard not only for its painting, sculpture and architecture, but for the social institutions of its daily life as well."<sup>[2]</sup> Burckhardt's best known work is *The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy* (1860).
- **Peter Bourke: Peter Burke** (born 1937) is a British historian and professor. He was born to a Catholic father and Jewish mother (who later converted to Catholicism). He was educated by the Jesuits and at St John's College, Oxford, and was a

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doctoral candidate at St Anthony's College. From 1962 to 1979, he was part of the School of European Studies at Sussex University, before moving to the University of Cambridge, where he holds the title of Professor Emeritus of Cultural History and Fellow of Emmanuel College. Burke is celebrated as a historian not only of the early modern era, but one who emphasizes the relevance of social and cultural history to modern issues. He is married to Brazilian historian Maria Lúcia Garcia Pallares-Burke.

In their work, they are able to take us way back in time & thus help us understand more the renaissance. They viewed the middle ages as a time where humans are half asleep, until they re-waked by the renaissance. To deliver such information in their writing they made use of documentaries and objects.

Since this field had now developed their work has been criticized, it is still remembered as they were the pioneers.

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## Early Modern Period

### → Introduction

The Early Middle Ages was the period of European history lasting from the 5th century to approximately 1000. The *Early Middle Ages* followed the decline of the Western Roman Empire and preceded the High Middle Ages. The Early Middle Ages was the period of European history lasting from the 5th century to approximately 1000. The *Early Middle Ages* followed the decline of the Western Roman Empire and preceded the High Middle Ages. *Early modern period bridges a world which we are not familiar to a one more familiar.*

*The phases in such period were:*

- A. Renaissance ( 14<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> ) : Artistic Transformation
- B. Breaking down the Unity of Christianity ( 1517 ) :  
Reformation
- C. Increasing contact between Europe & the rest of the World:  
Globalization

### → Its Use

Such term started to be used for the 1<sup>st</sup> time by 1869. Later the term " Early modern period" was replaced by the Renaissance, however it may be limited as it concerned only knowledge.

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By 1960s " Early modern Age" was used for economic and social historians as it covered various concepts:

1. Catholic Counter Reformation
2. Military and Scientific Revolution
3. The rise of modern capitalism
4. First Phase of Globalization
5. First national state takes place.

## The Early Modern World 1530-1798

*Middle Ages ( c.500 -c.1500) -----> Modernity ( 1798-...)*

Starts: 1400-1450-1453-1517etc

Ends: 1700-1760-1789

By historians this period is known as the " early-modern world history". However there is no agreement as regards to the beginning and end of the early modern world. Surely, it was a period of around 250years between the middle ages & the modern world. It consist of 3 phases;

- 1) Renaissance
- 2) Disintegration of Christianity
- 3) Increasing contact between Europe & the rest of World.

### → Origen of Early modern term

Early modern was 1<sup>st</sup> used by the Anglo-Saxons ( British Empire) whereas places like France & Italy believed in other traditions regarding Early modern. Briefly, it implies change to the modern world, were one sees a transition to a much more familiar world

3. 1869; the term Early modern was 1<sup>st</sup> used.( but little)
4. 1960s it was used for economics & social historians.

### → Use of Early Modern

By the 1960s such term was used as it is said that it covers important changes:

- i. Catholic Counter Reformation
- ii. Military & scientific Revolution
- iii. The rise of modern Capitalism
- iv. 1<sup>st</sup> phase of Globalization
- v. 1<sup>st</sup> national state takes place.

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Early modern period bridges a world which we are not familiar with to a one more familiar.

## The Order of St John

The Order started as a Hospice movement in Jerusalem at around 1070. Today it is a charitable institution. It's headquarters had moved to various places until they finally reached Rome. Those members of the Order are known as the "Hospitallers", however the Order includes also Knights, chaplains, servant at arms (soldiers) & nuns.

### → Origen

It all started as a guest house or a form of Hospital to help the Christian pilgrims during their visit in Jerusalem. Later, however they transformed their institution in a military one too to defend them from the Muslims. Consequently, they also started to form a naval base. Thus, the Order of St. John served as:

- I. Nursing
- II. Military
- III. Naval base

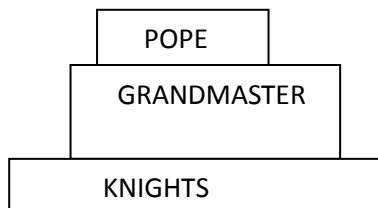
### → The Order

These people were not monks but formed a part of a special group known as the Laymen. It was a religious institution connected with the Catholic Church.

The structure of authority amongst the Order was in such way:

POPE: Took the final decisions.

Grandmaster: Was in charge of the Order.



### → Knights

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In the middle ages, a knight was a warrior horseman. A knight was called "Sir", and was usually of a noble or a genteel family. Knighthood, however, was not inherited it had earned by many years of training. Besides a sword and a shield, a knight in combat might carry a battle-ax, mace. Or lance. Early in the Middle ages his armor consisted of a chain mail tunic and a helmet but by the end of the middle ages the knight was encased in sheet-metal armor from head to foot.

## → Religious vows

A hospitaller had to make 3 standard vows

- I. Obedience
- II. Chastity
- III. Poverty

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## → Age

### ❖ Age of Man

In the 16<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> century, people thought of the Ages of Man. The **Ages of Man** are the stages of human existence on the Earth according to Greek mythology. Two classical authors in particular offer accounts of the successive ages of mankind, which tend to progress from an original, long-gone age in which humans enjoyed a nearly divine existence to the current age of the writer, in which humans are beset by innumerable pains and evils. The age of man was the model of how people understood the process of aging.

There were 5 stages of "Four Stages of Man"

1. Bird: Birth
2. Young Men with a youth: sexuality
3. Mature Man with Beard: Maturity
4. Old Men with white man: greedy & Fragile.

### ❖ Three Forms of Age

Modern historians, use also the idea of the "three forms of age" to study the past. These consist into 3 different forms of ages;

- a. The Physiological Age : *Physiological Age*; A person's age as estimated by his or her body's health and probably life expectancy. A person's age estimated in terms of function. The age of an individual expressed in terms of the chronological age of a normal individual showing the same degree of anatomical and physiological development.

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- I. Effected the Order, as physiological age determined your ability to fight in wars.
- II. The Order were not allowed to have sexual activity. (Men were to have sex but yet the knights were to follow the vow of chastity.
- III. Age determined your position. As knights contained their trype of position according to their age.

b. Chronological Age: It means the way humans organize time or the system of birthday. ( calculation of their growth)

- I. No one under 16years could enter as a member of the Order.

c. Social Age: It meant that for every age group one will be associated with a certain type of behavior. If one did not followed such behavior was condemned by his fellows.

- I. Young Hospitaller → energetic, misbehave.
- II. Old Hospitaller → Calm, dignified.
- III. Seniority → the longer you are with the order the more important you get.

## ❖ Group Ages

When a boy selected to be trained as a knight was seven or eight his father sent him to live in a castle of a lord, usually a noble to whom the father owned *fealty*, or allegiance. For 7 or 8 years he served in a castle as page. He learned to ride and hunt, & was taught reading, writing and arithmetic. The ladies in the castle instructed him in music and dancing. From the chaplain he took lessons in religion. To learn humility and obedience, he ran errands for the ladies and served at meals.

At the age of 15years or 16years the boy became a squire ( shield barrier). For 5 or 6 years he acted as valet to his lord or knight, whom he called " master". The squire would wait on and serve his master and fight alongside him in battle. The master would train the squire in the art warfare. A squire might also learn to train falcons, a favorite medieval sport, and on winter days might learn the popular games of chess, checkers, and backgammon.

If a squire was deemed qualified by his master, as the age of 20 years or 21years he became a knight in a ceremony of investiture. The ceremony was preceded by a series of solemn & rituals. The Squire than fasted for 24hrs, followed by an all-night vigil in which he prayed before an alter. In the morning he dressed in his armor and, in the ceremony, received a symbolic blow from his master, who would strike him lightly on the neck or shoulder with the flat of a sword. At the stroke, the master would declare, " In the name of God I dub thee knight"

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Knighthood could be conferred also on the battlefield. When a squire showed unusual valor on the field his lord could hit him lightly with his sword or the palm of his hand and dub him knight.

Stages of growth:

- Minorita: under 12years
- Paggieria: 12 years - 15years : Pages
- Maggiorita: Over 16.

-→ Fiernaulds: junior members

→ Anziani: The older & senior

The Order established such boundaries and put them as a rule. However such rules were at times ignored. ( ex: Vendome was given the title of prior of France at only 13years old & an illegitimate son of the king.

## ❖ Reforms

- a. System of votes to select another grandmaster in Malta.
- b. Chapter Channel: to do reforms they called such meeting.

## ❖ Organization of Knights

1. POPE
2. GRANDMASTER
3. THE COUNCIL
4. PILIER

## → Ranks

1. The knights of Justice ( had to be a noble)
2. Conventual Chaplains: priest ( no need to be a noble but of respected birth )
3. The " Prior" : the religious
4. Serving Brothers: The knights. Here young men opted to became part of the Order.
5. Knights of Obedience& Grace
6. The Pope: Ultimate authority of the Order.

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**Brothers:** They referred to each other as " Brothers ". They contained the term " Fra" before their name.

**Convent:** they referred to Valletta

## → Conduct Book

It was a book to how to live your life. At this era they thought what should be appropriate to do at a certain age in life. The " Libro del Cortegrano" is one of the most popular Conduct Book published at that time. Another example was by Fra Sabba Castiglione called " Ricordi overo amasestrati' in which he directed it mostly to the order of St.John. In such book, artist mainly emphasized about Old Age in a pessimistic way.

## → Books

The knights of St John contained Books ( such as those written by Caravita)that outlined how members of the Order were to receive the title of Knights.

- Book by Caravita: He was a secretary of the treasury, who wrote about how to receive new members in the Order. In his extracts he outlined the aspects to be a knight :
  1. Legitimate
  2. Age ( over 16)
  3. Kind of pages the Grand master was to have. ( come from noble families and older than 15yrs, undergo seniority)
- Requirements to be part of the knights:
  1. Legitimacy of birth
  2. Purity: pure blood; Blood could be corrupted when one had sex with other of a different religion. Those who had a Jewish or Muslim ancestor could not join the Order but could only acquire an honor title. ( \* exception were made ; ex: a Muslim in Cordoba became knight) The order rejected protestants however they could with an intensive investigation. Maltese nobles were not qualified enough to became part of the oRder.
  3. Not being already professed in another order
  4. Unmarried
  5. Having led a virtuous life.

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6. Not being a debtor
7. Being a of a required age
8. Having been born within jurisdictional remits of the langue within which one
9. Wanted to be professed
10. Good physical & mental health

## RELIGION

### Functions of the Church:

- ✓ Assistance to the Poor.
- ✓ Its beliefs helped people to deal with life.
- ✓ As Latin was the official language of the Church internationally, scholars were able to keep contact with each other across Europe.

### The Division in the Catholic Church

Around 1500, all of Europe was Christian but there was a division between:

- ➔ Latin Christians: recognized the Pope as spiritual leader.
- ➔ Orthodox Christians: did not recognize the Pope as leader.

#### ➤ *Criticism Of the church*

There was mostly criticism of the Latin Christians, as they were:

- a. Too Rich
- b. Too powerful
- c. Involved itself in politics: Popes cared more about the politics than religion..
- d. Christian Mass: a ritual rather than a spiritual element
- e. The Cult of the Saints: was not mentioned in the Bible.
- f. Monasteries: The protestants were very critical of the nuns and monks, as they were portrayed as lazy people who had been forced to join a religious force.

### Reformation

It was a religious movement that established Protestantism as a major division in Christianity. The Reformation arose in protest against many Roman Catholic

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doctrines and practices. In the beginning the leaders tried to reform from within, but later they broke away from the church and most of the countries of northern Europe became Protestant. The Reformation began with Martin Luther's challenge in 1517 and continued for most of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. After 1545 there developed a Catholic Reformation, commonly known as the Counter Reformation. The period of the Reformations included a series of wars that ended in 1648.

## ➤ Origen

A. Origen of the Reformation: Pope Julius II (5<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> century) (The Fearsome Pope) opted to demolish the St. Peter's Basilica and replace it with a much bigger one to show the greatness of the church. To finance such project, Pope Leo X issued the Indulgencies, which were to be bought to lessen time in the Purgatory.

- Indulgencies : a partial remission of the temporal punishment, especially purgatorial atonement, that is still due for a sin or sins after absolution. a partial remission of the temporal punishment, especially purgatorial atonement, that is still due for a sin or sins after absolution.

B. Martin Luther: He was an Augustinian monk of the Christian church in Northern Germany. He became a lecturer in the university of Wittenberg and while he was there he began to develop his ideas. He was concerned about the issue of salvation. Luther than spent most of his time hiding, as the Catholic opposed his ideas entirely & in fact excommunicated him, however he managed to translate to German the Bible. (Luther was married a nun)

- 95' Thesis: The **95 Theses on the Power and Efficacy of Indulgences** (Latin: *Disputatio pro declaratione virtutis indulgentiarum*), commonly known as **The Ninety-Five Theses**, was written by Martin Luther in 1517 and is widely regarded as the primary catalyst for the Protestant Reformation. The disputation protests against clerical abuses, especially the sale of indulgences.

Immediately there was a positive reaction to Luther's ideas in Europe. It spread quickly in Wittenberg, as it was a small village but also students across Europe especially in Scandinavia came here to study.

C. Jean Calvin: John Calvin (Middle French: *Jean Cauvin*; 10 July 1509 - 27 May 1564) was an influential French theologian and pastor during the Protestant Reformation. He was a principal figure in the development of the system of Christian theology later called Calvinism. Originally trained as a humanist lawyer, he broke from the Roman Catholic Church around 1530. After religious tensions provoked a violent uprising against Protestants in France, Calvin fled to Basel, Switzerland, where he published the first edition of his seminal work *Institutes of the Christian Religion* in 1536.

At that time Geneva was under a Bishop who many wanted to get rid of him and thus when Calvin emerged with such idea many embraced it and thus adopt the new religion.

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## Organizations against the Catholic Church

- ➔ Devotio Moderna: **Devotio Moderna**, or **Modern Devotion**, was a religious movement of the Late Middle Ages. It arose at the same time as Christian Humanism, a meshing of Renaissance Humanism and Christianity, and is related to German mysticism and other movements which promoted an intense personal relationship with God. It was based in the Netherlands. Their ideas were later spread by the development of the press. (1456)
  - a. emphasized that individuals must be more spiritual.
- ➔ Erasmus: A movement within the church that started to follow the idea of the Devotio Moderna.
- ➔ Zwickau Profits: They were convinced that the world was ending soon.
- ➔ Melanchthon: Philipp Melanchthon (February 16, 1497 - April 19, 1560), born Philipp Schwartzert, was a German reformer, collaborator with Martin Luther, the first systematic theologian of the Protestant Reformation, intellectual leader of the Lutheran Reformation, and an influential designer of educational systems. He stands next to Luther and Calvin as a reformer, theologian, and molder of Protestantism.
  - a. He emphasized the idea that people were to be given both the host and the wine at mass.
  - b. He did not wear priest clothes
  - c. Used German language at mass, instead of Latin.
- ➔ Huguenots: They were French Protestants.

## ➤ The Reaction of the Church

- The Counter Reformation  
It was the way the church responded to this challenge. The counter reformation begun by the Catholic church with the opening of the Council of Trent, 1545, had two sides.
  1. Struggle between Protestantism
  2. Catholic Reformation ( spiritual & moral reform)
- The catholic Church did not really respond but did some refors:
  - a. Creation of new orders: Jesuits
  - b. Organized the Church council: Council of Trent.

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## ➤ Results of Reformation

- England Became protestant
- France divided between Catholics and Protestants
- The whole of Europe was involved in 30years war
- The division of Christian between those who believe that Jesus is present host and those who don't.

## THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA

### ❖ EFFECTS OF THE REFORMATION ON THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA

- *Spiritual Impact*
- *Financial Impact*

*Knights arrive to Malta 1530 → spread of reformation*

#### ➔ *Places Effectuated*

- *German lands: Were becoming highly protestants and thus the importance of the Order declined. In fact to preserve some of their commanderies they had to stand with the protestants proposals.*
- *Switzerland: Protestants arose and the Order had to reach some kind of compromise to preserve some of their commanderies.*
- *Malta: The Order in Malta, was still at such time weak, (defeat in Rhodes) Protestant idea emerged here by 1546, and many Lutherans grew which were made by both Hospitallers & some Maltese. These were persecuted by the Bishop & by 1580s no protestants were left in Malta. ( left or reconverted)*
- *France: In France the Monarchy became Catholic but the people became protestants. Consequently there were conflict between both religions.*

#### ➔ *Effects of the Reformation*

- A. *Criticism: Many criticized the work of the Church.*
- B. *Land was confiscated: In German lands & Eastern Europe most of the lands of the Order was confiscated by the government.*

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- C. **Commanderies:** Land of the knights called the commanderies which were the estate administered by a commander of an order of knights, a branch or lodge in certain societies and fraternal orders. The commandary included agricultural land, where money was generated and thus served an important source of income for the knights. In some cases such in Germany, Switzerland some of the commanderies survived.
- D. **Monasteries:** Many of the Monasteries were taken.
- E. **Henry VIII:** In England the king confiscated the land of the Order and suppressed the English Langue until no English knight was left.

## → The Knights Reaction

- a. **Siege of Malta:** As the knights managed to defeat the Muslims in the 1565 in Malta this was seen as the victory for the whole of Europe. Hence they promoted the idea of them being the martyr of Faith.
- b. **Martyrs:** Hospitallers in parts of Europe were executed when they rejected to convert into another religion.
  - **Adrian Fortescue:** He was made a Knight of the Bath in 1503 and was high in the favour of King Henry VIII, taking part in the Wars of England against France in 1513 and 1523. His personal piety is attested by his Book of Hours which survives with devotional maxims in his own hand. In 1539 he was attainted of High Treason without trial, by an Act of Parliament which condemned fifty persons opposed to Henry VIII's ecclesiastical policies. Adrian Fortescue was beheaded on Tower Hill, London on Wednesday 9 July 1539, together with the Venerable Sir Thomas Dingley, a Knight of the Order. The Order of St. John of Jerusalem has considered Sir Adrian as a martyr and has promoted devotion to him at least since the early seventeenth century as a member of the Order. Leo XIII declared him Blessed on 13 May 1895.

## ❖ *Society of the Knights in Malta*

- **The Chaplain:** a member of the clergy (such as a priest, pastor, rabbi, or imam) or lay representative of a religion attached to a secular institution. The Hospitallers had their own Chaplain in Malta.
- **Religious Orders:**
  1. **The Jesuits:** Members of the society of Jesus, the largest religious order of the Roman Catholic Church. The society is an order of men bound by religious vows and living in community, but engaged primarily in the active work of the ministry. The Jesuits began as leaders of the Catholic Counter reformation in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The society has always served as a spiritual amy of the Catholic Church. Members take the three religious

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vows and add a fourth vow of special obedience to the Pope to go wherever he orders for the salvation of the souls.

Early in their history of the Jesuits became known as the "Schoolmasters of Europe." Emphasis on education continued.

- Built a school called the Collegium Melitense which was the origin of the newer version of the Maltese University.
- Had a Camerata: a retreat house in Valletta .
- They supervised the Knight behavior.

2. The Capuchins: The **Order of Friars Minor Capuchin** (*O.F.M. Cap*; in England and Ireland, *O.S.F.C*) is an order of friars in the Catholic Church, among the chief offshoots of the Franciscans.

## → The Saints of the Order

- St Hugo
- St Michael & St George the slayer: they were both knights.
- John the Baptist: considered as the figure of manhood: strong, modest
- The Holy Virgin: was considered to be the protector of the Order.

## → The Orders Relics

Within the order there was a strong interest on relics. Relics were considered to have a special power so it was common to take gold rings and touch them to the arm of St. John the Baptist. This gave them certain powers and there were sent as gifts for important people across Europe.

- Body Parts: The right arm of John the Baptist ( imp)
- Hair
- Clothes

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## MAGIC

+ 15<sup>th</sup> → 16<sup>th</sup> → 17<sup>th</sup> ... 18<sup>th</sup> -

### ➤ Magic

Early magic consisted of Men & Women with a lot of knowledge about local herbs who normally sold their potions to the local inhabitants.

Magic was then considered evil when some were accused to use Maleficium, meaning when something bad happens.

- \* When used for evil purposes magic is called " Black Magic", or " sorcery",
- ✓ When used for good purposes it is called " white magic".

### ➤ Magic & Religion

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century there was a substantial increase in persecuting witches in Europe due to both religious belief ( protestant & Christianity) regarding forces of evil. They both opted to persecute those who practiced witchcraft.

The early Christian church soon identifies witchcraft with heresy, and condemned its practices as survivals of pagan evil. After 1258 one of the duties of the Inquisition was to suppress witchcraft. In 1484 Pope Innocent VIII issued a bull directing that witches be put to death. During the period of 1450- 1650, the movement against witchcraft reached its greatest intensity, with an estimated 100, 000 people being executed. Most of the

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victims were women who accused of witchcraft by their enemies , but were innocent of any attempt to practice witchcraft. Large witch trials were often held after the occurrence of natural disasters, for many people believed that witches caused these events. The use of torture, especially in German lands, was an important element in extracting confessions from accused witches.

Persecution of witches was particularly prevalent in the Holy Roman Empire. More than a half of the witch executions occurred in the empire. An estimated 133 people were executed for witchcraft on one day 1589 in eastern Germany.

## → Witch craft

The practice of magic by a person was known as a witch. Persons who believe in witchcraft believe that they have supernatural powers. At one time the term witch was applied to both men and women, but eventually the name came to be used almost exclusively for women. A male witch usually was called a warlock, sometimes a sorcerer or wizard.

- o Women were more associated with witchcraft;
  1. Weaker : easier for the devil to take over
  2. Responsible to prepare food: it interested the devil.

The most common concept of a witch is that of a women who exercises supernatural power through the aid of the devil or evil spirits. She has the power to cast harmful spells on persons, who are then said to be bewitched. Such persons may go into convulsions, be afflicted with disease, or suffer other harm. She also has the power to make crops fail or cause livestock to become diseased. She has the ability to fly, to disclose future events or hidden matters, to transform herself, and to conjure any object she wishes.

During the middle ages, it was thought that witches met with the devil on certain nights, called Sabbats or witches Sabbaths, to reaffirm loyalty to him, plan evil deeds, and revel until dawn. On sabbats, the devil was reputed to conduct the Black Mass. The concept of the Sabbat was prevalent on the Continent but uncommon in England.

## → Spread of the idea of Witch craft

As the printing press developed, witchcraft became largely acknowledged by several countries. Witches were portrayed:

- Cooking children
- Devil

## → Reaction to Magic

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- \* **Malleus Maleficarum:** The *Malleus Maleficarum*<sup>[2]</sup> (Latin for "Hammer of the Evildoers", or "Der Hexenhammer" in German) is a famous treatise on witches, written in 1486 by Heinrich Kramer, an Inquisitor of the Catholic Church, and was first published in Germany in 1487. The main purpose of the *Malleus* was to attempt to systematically refute arguments claiming that witchcraft does not exist, discredit those who expressed skepticism about its reality, to claim that witches were more often women than men, and to educate magistrates on the procedures that could find them out and convict them.<sup>[5]</sup> Kramer was denounced by the Inquisition in 1490.
- \* **Witch hunts:** They tended to be more intensive in Northern Europe by means of the inquisition.
  - **Northern Countries:** Inquisition was harsh
  - **In Malta:** Inquisition for witches was mild. As many inquisitors considered witches to be not intelligent enough to make a pact with the devil. And also, since magic was at most times futile punishments when one committed magic potions was normally a routine of prayers or a bit of religious education or pronouncing their sin in public. ( if serious)

## WITCHCRAFT IN MALTA

### → The Maltese

Some of the Maltese also practiced magic and in fact they borrowed some of the magic tips from:

#### a. Muslim Slaves

### → The Hospitallers

For the Hospitallers witches were seen sophisticated and in fact a large number of Hospitallers used or produced magic themselves.

#### a. Brought unique magical traditions

- **Types of Magic used by the Hospitallers**

1. Spells to locate something
2. Gambling magic
3. Healing or protection magic: they created their own potions to heal people. However the Church was not very supportive to such idea,

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as it believed they broke the teachings against the church.

4. Love magic: It is describes as " Incanti aad amorem" which was intended to make a women fall in love with a knight or have sex with them. The church insisted that this was an attack on free will, as love magic reduced it.

## OVERSEAS ADVENTURES

### → Overseas History:

European sailors started venturing off Europe to explore and conquer land. They made themselves superior in the lands they conquered, and in fact they used to kill the civilization they normally took over. Global History emphasizes interaction between Europe and other parts of the world. Europeans used old and new ideas to comprehend new discoveries.

Many explorers ought to make exploration due to:

1. Gold
2. *Prester John*: Many searched for this man to make an alliance with him to defeat the Muslims. The legends of **Prester John** (also **Presbyter Johannes**) were popular in Europe from the 12th through the 17th centuries, and told of a Christian patriarch and king said to rule over a Christian nation lost amidst the Muslims and pagans in the Orient.

Most of the Explorers were:

1. Spanish: West
2. Portuguese: East

In order to retain peace between them when they explored the Pope came up with a solution by dividing the East and West by the treaty of Tordesillas.

### → Discoveries

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- a. America 1492: Columbus discovery of America encouraged other explorers to come here.
- b. Atlanta: Portuguese had done a lot of exploring here especially on the African coast on the Atlantic.

## → Undiscovered worlds

- A. Asia: Europeans knew that in Asia lied big empires, such as that of China which produced a lot of crucial spices. But Europeans didn't know how far and what these places consisted of. ( people ..agriculture )

## → Effects of Europeans Explorers

- o Slaves: It is said that 90% of the native Americans were killed by Europeans through what is known as " Guns and germs". ( Guns: weapons & Germs: illness; measles, smallpox .. ) To replace the loss of the native Americans, the Europeans brought slaves from Africa.
- o Mix of race: Those who emigrated to America normally found a female companion. This made the mix of races known as Mestizo Society.
- o Movement of Goods:
  - a. Sugar from the South pacific was then transported to America and worked by slaves and then it was sent back to Europe.
  - b. Chocolate: It was discovered in America which was later transported to Europe.
  - c. Coffee: It came from Arabia, Africa & China and than transferred to Europe.
- o Porcelain: It came from China. Its type of element gradually made Europeans handle things more gently.
- o Christianity: Christianity was the major element that was transported. In America it was imposed. Once Christianity arrived & deepened into the civilization it accustomed to the place. ( Ex: The Virgin Mary of Mexican )

## → Influential Writers

New places were constantly being discovered, however there were numerous of other countries not yet explored. Consequently there were many writers who presented unknown places by means of various different discriptions

- o Ptolemy: Claudius Ptolemy *Klaudios Ptolemaios*; Latin: *Claudius Ptolemaeus*; c. AD 90 - c. AD 168), was a Roman citizen of Egypt who

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wrote in Greek.<sup>[1]</sup> He was a mathematician, astronomer, geographer, astrologer, and poet (of a single epigram in the Greek Anthology) Ptolemy was the author of several scientific treatises, at least three of which were of continuing importance to later Islamic and European science.

- > Geografia : the Book he wrote.
- > Maps: he designed a lot of maps.
  
- o Marco Polo: **Marco Polo** (English pronunciation was a Christian merchant from the Venetian Republic whose travels are recorded in *Il Milione*, a book which did much to introduce Europeans to Central Asia and China.
  - > Ideas: he wrote several books in which he expressed his ideas regarding places across the world.
  
- o John Mandeville: "Jehan de Mandeville", translated as "Sir John Mandeville", is the name claimed by the compiler of *The Travels of Sir John Mandeville*, a book account of his supposed travels, written in Anglo-Norman French, and first circulated between 1357 and 1371.

By aid of translations into many other languages it acquired extraordinary popularity. Despite the extremely unreliable and often fantastical nature of the travels it describes, it was used as a work of reference – Christopher Columbus, for example, was heavily influenced by both this work and Marco Polo's earlier *Il Milione*

- > Book: about his travels in Europe & Asia. ( He describes Asian people in bizarre figures)
  
- o Columbus; **Christopher Columbus** (c. 31 October 1451 – 20 May 1506) was an explorer, colonizer, and navigator from the Republic of Genoa, in northwestern Italy,<sup>[1][2][3][4]</sup> whose voyages across the Atlantic Ocean led to general European awareness of the American continents in the Western Hemisphere. With his four voyages of exploration and several attempts at establishing a settlement on the island of Hispaniola, all funded by Isabella I of Castile, he initiated the process of Spanish colonization which foreshadowed general European colonization of the "New World".
  - > Letters : He published a lot of letters in which he described his adventures. Many of these letters had images that fitted the old ideas.

→ Views

- ✓ Boccaccio's ( Italian author) : He had a positive view.

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People on the Canary Islands were the children of Eden, meaning that people were innocent and thus not corrupt.

- \* \* Petrardo: A negative view. He argued that people of the canary islands were Beasts, as they were naked , stupid...

## URBAN HISTORY

Urban history is the study of cities overtime, that are a complex cretion that human ever did. The Hospitallers were great builders.

### SECULAR VS RELIGION

There are 2 fundamental cities

- Modern City: Cities after 1995
  - Openness
  - Accessibility
  - Secular
- Traditional City: Cities before 1995
  - Controlled excess
  - Self governess
  - Dominated by religion ( centered by a church )

### ➤ Territorial States

In this period the Monarchy becomes stronger and this process was to reduce the liberties of the cities. In some places walls & fortifications were put down by the king.

### CITIES

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City → civility → citizens

## ➤ Expansion of Cities

By the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, only a minority lived in cities whereas the rest lived in the country side. However, later the population in cities began to grow rapidly. The average city would have 10,000 inhabitants, but in Naples, London & Paris the population was larger.

## ➤ Features of the City:

- a. Fortification
- b. Cathedral
- c. Town hall: it was a place to manage the running of the city.
- d. University: was not always present.

## ➤ Interest of Cities:

- City Maps : most famous project was;
  - a. Civitates Orbis Terrarum; The first volume of the Civitates Orbis Terrarum was published in Cologne in 1572. The sixth and the final volume appeared in 1617.

This great city atlas, edited by Georg Braun and largely engraved by Franz Hogenberg, eventually contained 546 prospects, bird-eye views and map views of cities from all over the world. In this, maps of the cities looked very neat, clean, organized & only few or no people were visible. In reality however, these cities were chaotic and full of people and dirty.

## THE CREATION OF CITIES

### VALLETTA

- ➔ *At the Frontier*
- ➔ *Community: It had people living here*

The creation of Valletta was effected the development by a series of elements.

Valletta was founded in the 28<sup>th</sup> March 1566, and was given the name after the Grandmaster La Vallette who founded such project. The money for the building of Valletta came mostly from European rulers, mostly from the Pope, king of France & Spain. The pope even sent his engineers, one of whom Laparelli to help in the design

Control of the Nature

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- The Aquadot ( 1596-1615) : In Valletta the main problem was the lack of supply of drinking water. The only place where water could be transported was on the other side of the island, Mdina. To solve this problem an aquadot was created. It helped to transfer water from one place to another. It was a major project that allowed them to keep the water flowing.

## The Administration

Valletta was the centre of Administration as it contained a hospital, the treasury & churches. From Valletta the order had to manage its own organization and the lands they conquered.

- Auberge: In Valletta you had Auberges, which were a specified building for the knights. In this building a hospitaller was placed in area of his nationality, thus here he could meet his own people. This pattern was found also in other cities. ( ex: Venice) The emphasis here was to have distinct areas.

## Commerce

- Commercial centre: Ships from various places stopped in Valletta. Here people changed their products and over the years Valletta attracted those who opted to exchange.
- Slaves: Valletta was a massive Christian centre for selling slaves. Most of these slaves were captured in naval activities to serve in various jobs and tasks such as rowing in galleys & to build.

## Population & Emigration

Valletta was a city of immigrants. Many moved from the country side but also had Italians who settled in here. It was the city of immigrants as there was work.

## Religion

The majority in Valletta were Christians, however most of the slaves were Muslims. Despite such difference however there was contact between them and each tolerated others religion.

- Architecture: was dominated by the church and for the Hospitallers Valletta was their convent.

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## Prostitution

Huge numbers of prostitutes were stationed here. They were somehow controlled in where they were allowed to roam around. The high class prostitutes created social centre were most of the knights met.

## PALMOVA

### → *At the Frontier*

It was situated in Northern Italy and was a military city on the frontier (facing the enemy).

## WAR AND VIOLENCE

Traditionally, the Hospitallers are described as "monks of War" or "Crusaders". Such term was used to portray the image of a religious Knight. As a matter of fact, the Hospitallers are associated with Fortification, since throughout their rule one finds a number of those. (Ex: Malta)

### ❖ Violence

Violence was part of the daily life of men kind. It marked one status of honor and masculinity.

"Violence is a performative act": Natalie Zemen Davis: compares daily violence with theatre, which includes the perpetrators and its victims.

"Violence was not a mindless act, but were a specific ideas and act behind it" : Cultural Historians.

#### - Perpetrator:

a. Had goals to achieve: were functional or dysfunctional violence.

#### - Victims: It disturbed their daily life.

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## → Types & forms of Violence

Violence was divided into 2 kinds:

- ✓ Functional Violence: It was considered to be "good" violence as they were fighting their enemies, Muslim, and thus keeping the Christians safe.
- \* Dis-functional Violence: It was considered to be "Bad" violence, as it was the violence between members of the Order itself.

Forms of Violence:

- Shooting at a dog: in free time
- Fighting with inquisition officials: Senior knights fought them for honor, when a Knight was arrested by them who were of lower rank than the knights.
- Dual: It was the most common form of violence fought between 2 people or more. Traditionally only noble got involved. The dual was an organized kind of violence, but in reality it did not much differ from a brawl.
- Wars: fighting with Muslims: United them.

## → Significance of Violence

### 1. Knights:

At times, these 2 types of Violence seem to merge. Most of the Hospitallers had a noble background which contained at that time a lot of violence. Consequently violence was a constant among the Hospitallers. It was in fact considered to be something honorable. ( Fighting and winning)

### 2. Men

For men violence proved that they are real men. Violence was important, however when it occurred between men themselves, this disturbed the society, as men themselves dominated the society. Violence showed however one's masculinity.

***Violence was however never honorable or manly as it proceeded.***

## → Regulations & Training

1. Regulation of weapons
2. Training for Hospitallers to be more disciplined.

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3. Laws to regulate duals: The church ( your soul would end up in hell) & government condemned duals ( was harsh). Both powers indented to make the Knights go to court instead of fighting. The grandmaster, was however flexible in duals, as he himself had earlier passed through such time of wanting to dual, so he sympathized with the knights who did so.

### ❖ War

In theory this was functional violence. From the beginning of Christianity, many questioned which was " good" and " bad" violence. Such questions had a great impact on the Hospitallers, as they were religious laymen with two basic functions that were, to take care of the poor and to fight the infefels.

### ❖ Crusades

The Crusades were a series of military campaigns that the Christians countries of Europe waged to conquer the Holy land from the Moslems. The name came from the Latin crux ( cross), and referred to the emblem worn by the warriors. The Moslems called the crusaders " Franks:, even though they came not only from France but from many other parts of Europe as well. The Moslems were known to the Crusaders as " Saracen" which is Greek for " Easterners". The Crusaders won some early victories but were eventually driven from the Holy Land. In all there are 8 crusades.

1<sup>st</sup>: 1096 --- > 8<sup>th</sup> 1270

#### ➔ Origen of the Crusades

The crusaders were one phase of the long struggle between Christians and Moslems. This period came after centuries of Moslem advance, during which many Christian lands had been overrun by successive invasions of Arab and Seljuk Serbs.

They started as a result of a proclamation by Pope Urban II in 1095, declaring holy war against the Moslems in an effort to free Palestine from their control. The Pope's proclamation came in response to an appeal y Alexius I Comnenus, the Byzantine emperor, for military aid against the Seljuk Turks, who had conquered much of the Byzantine Empire.

Local Church officials made impassioned pleas for volunteers. Many peasant and noble were persuaded to join the Crusades to seek revenge against the Moslems for harassing Christian Pilgrims to the Holy Land. Some joined for prospect of gaining military glory and others lured by the chance to acquire loot.

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## ❖ Theologians

Over the years, a number of theologians discussed the role of violence in Christianity.

Two important theologians were:

- a. St. Augustine : Both of them devoted a lot of energy on such issue. They concluded that if war was carried in a certain way it was a religion enterprise, meaning the same as a prayer.
- b. St Bernard:
- c. \*Antoni Possevino: Designed a book for soldiers which was intended to show how Christian soldiers must behave.

## ❖ The Maccabees

The Hospitallers used to describe themselves as the new Maccabees ( Il-Makabej). These meant, that they were the newer versions of the Jewish warriors of the Old Testament who fought by the help of God and became martyrs who were confronted by a larger amount of enemies than they were. ( however won with the help of God).

They had a lot of supporters. However, not everyone supported this idea of the Hospitallers being as the new Maccabees.

1. Venice: argued that this idea was fabricated and thus rubbish. For them the Hospitallers were in fact pirates who distributed trade. They nicknamed them as the " Corsairs parading crosses", meaning they pretended to be Christians.

## RITUALS

Rituals are a serious used in a religious or other ceremony. Here one is talking about a collective, symbolic and repetitive actions.

- Collective: They bring unity
- Symbolic: Represent something

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- Repetitive: They happen year after year.

It was an important procedure in the past that took place mostly in:

- a. Royal Weddings
- b. Beatification of the Pope

## ❖ Conflict of Rituals

There are constant debates as regards to rituals between mostly Christians and Protestants.

### 1. Eucharist

- ➔ Christians: The bread & wine transforms into the blood & body of Jesus Christ.
- ➔ Protestants: The bread & wine is simply a symbolic element of the memorial. They argue it is a human procedure and the bread was thus not changed.

\*Zwingli: critics a lot the catholic churches ideas, especially this one & of statues and images.)

## ❖ Protestant Rituals

Historians argue that protestants did have rituals but with different purposes. Their rituals depended a lot on the places they were held, as they were differed in shape.

### ➔ Images

#### a. Criticism

Protestant were highly critical of the Sensual Gaze, which meant having a link with the Saint one prays in front of. ( At times, the Christians believe that due to emotions, statues can became physical)

- a. Destruction
- b. Protestant argued that this was paganism, and consequently there was Iconoclasm. ( the destruction of pictures & statues) Even though it traditionally they feared doing so, as they believed that the saint will then punish them. However, as the 1<sup>st</sup> image was destroyed and nothing happened the sacred feeling was gone and they became seen material.

#### c. Recycling

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After statues were being destroyed they were than recycled. The wood used for statues was given to the poor for fuel. The Big tomb stones used in Churches were dismantled and used to build houses for the poor. The clothes of the nuns & the priest were given to the poor.

## RITUALS IN PROTESTANT COUNTRIES

- In Basel: Burnt big catholic statues on carnival as a symbol of stupidity.
- In Venice:

### I. Corpus Christi

The Christian city known as " La Serenissima" as it did not contain much battles or wars and its death penalty was not very frequent. This was due to the good organizational system. It was dedicated to Saint Mark ( St Mark square). One of the important fiest was the " Corpus Christi", were a representative from each class met in this silent procession. In a sense it was a way to control all human senses. By 1600 Venice and the Pope had a serious disagreement and the Pope placed the interdict on all the city, which meant that nobody was able to take part in religious activities. Venice however organized once more the " Corpus Christi" and invited foreign ambassadors to witness their challenge and eventually the Interdict was lifted.

### II. Pugni/ Wars of the fists

It was fights between different working classes in the square of St. Mark, precisely on the bridges. Here the 2 groups met and fought until one was pushed in the canal. It was an occasion to obtain fame & success. Although it was disturbing in a place like Venice, it brought union between the classes. It is considered to be both a sport or a ritual.

## ❖ Rituals in Malta

In early modern history, Malta was a place of a lot of rituals. The Order followed a lot of Christians rituals and nobles were very familiar with al l kinds. Some of the rituals were:

➔ Proceso of Mdina

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It was the most famous ritual, when a new grandmaster was appointed. The Grandmaster was represented with the keys of the city, after he swore to respect the traditions. ( 1<sup>st</sup> : Isle Adam) For the order it was a way to show that Malta was theirs. For the Maltese it meant that the Maltese weren't just servants.

- Clothing: Most expensive: Black = color which can't be changed and corrupted and thus pure.
- Objects: Greek Manuscript by St. Lukes: to show that the Maltese too contained imp. Resources. ( represented by the Maltese nobles)

➔ When the Knights moved from Birgu to Valletta

## Behavior in rituals

- Manner of giving gifts: When one gave a gift, one expected to receive another.
- Valued Gifts: Food: it was not easily available and was expensive to keep it fresh throughout its voyage to the destined receiver. Thus it reflected ones power and richness.
- Foreign Gifts: A lot of gifts such as Food & slaves were sent to Sicily from the Order to retain good relations.

## ❖ Rituals by the Order

The Order contained a lot of rituals, both religious and non-religious one, which showed the process of life.

- A boy to Man : The process to have a boy became a man.

## GENDER & THE BODY

For centuries, people have been always questioning the gender of a female and a male. Though ideas tend to differ from one country to another, certain ideas are standard to all societies.

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Today the advance in medicine has made possible to changing sexualities, ( by changing the body structure) however ones gender is still at times difficult to determine.

The history of body reveals a lot about the society, as the image was not static but seem to change through clothes, beards..

## ➤ Gender

Gender is the cultural aspect of sex. Briefly, it was the classification of a female or a male.

## ➤ Body

It is the frame within which a human exists.

- a. Metaphor; In the early modern period the " body " was used as a metaphor to describe the state of an association. ( Healthy or sick )
- b. Physical Body: It was also the living organism living in a community which was effected by the environment and culture.

## ❖ Manhood & Womanhood

Normally, Manhood was more popular and thus was used to describe both youths.

- Manhood: is associated with the physical strength.

- Womanhood: is associated with biological production & the caring of a child.

## ❖ Patriarchy

It occurs when a society is organized in a way were men dominates. In the early modern period the state & the church argued that God wanted men to dominate, and when women somehow got in charge it was considered to be against nature. Furthermore, the body of women was considered to be a defect version of the male version.

*Fathers should rule their families, control their wife & Kings should dominate their state.*

## ❖ Reformation

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## → Christians & Protestants

The counter reformation & the reformation itself had a great impact on the gender roles.

- Christians: Reformed monasteries & convents.
- Protestants: took over monasteries & convents.

## → Historians

Historians agree the effects of the Reformation.

- Steve Ozment: Luther was an early feminist because by choosing the convent he freed women in order to enjoy marriage, sex & children.
- Lyndal Raper: By Closing convents women were left with no options but to marry, which in reality meant the burden of children, bad husbands & multiple pregnancy.

## ❖ Protestants

### → Criticism

The protestants attacked certain ideas of the Christian church, in terms of gender.

- Celibacy ( a priest should not marry) : argued that marriage was far more important than being a celibate.
- Women: Within marriage, women had a positive role as the shapers of future Christians.

### → Propaganda

In protestant propaganda, women were used to make fun of the Catholic Church. Although they seemed to respect women they still put images of creatures in female bodies to reflect the church's corruption and defects.

Ex: " The whore of Babylonian" & " The Pope Ass"

## ❖ Christians

### → Criticism

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The Christians emphasized the idea of celibacy and marriage.

## → Reforms

- Convents: Female convents undergone drastic reforms, to emphasize that the convents were only a place for virgin women.

## → Ideas

To measure the attitude of the church was by looking at how the Virgin Mary was portrayed in paintings along the centuries. For example in the:

- Madonna del Soccorso: The Virgin Mary is strong; fighting the devil. ( before reformation)
- Madonna de Gesu Bambino: The Virgin Mary is calm & caring: holding Jesus Christ. ( After Reformation)

## ❖ Body

Human bodies do not differ much from those of the past till to the ones of today. However, the cultural perception did not remain the same but changed dramatically.

## → Influences

The ideas were influenced by the classical ideas & Greeks such as Aristotle, Hippocrates & Galen, who left an impact on the Renaissance.

## → Galen

Galen was a Greek Physician. Galen was one of the greatest physicians of ancient times and is considered the father of experimental physiology. Dissection of human bodies was not practiced in his time, but he made many excellent observations based on his dissections of animals. His teachings were accepted without question in Europe until the 16<sup>th</sup> century- a fact that discourages original work and hampered medical progress.

Galen was born in Asia Minor. He moved to Rome about 164. A.D and for a time was physician to Emperor Marcus Aurelius children. At least 83 of Galen's medical works have survived.

Galen correctly explained the mechanism of respiration. He identified the kidneys as the source of urine and was the 1<sup>st</sup> to describe the flow of urine through he ureters to the bladder. He described in detail the backbone and

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its divisions, and examined the nerves connecting the spinal cord and brain. He showed that the arteries contain blood, not air as was widely believed.

### → Humors

Galen's errors also had great influence on medicine. He accepted the view that illnesses results from an imbalance of four " humors"

1. Blood
2. Phlegm
3. Black Bile
4. Yellow Bile

Doctors of the Renaissance who opposed the use of new drugs called themselves "Galenists". This thinking effected a lot the mentality of the people at that time. ( Ex: The Tomato brought from America to the Grand Duke of Tuscany)

Later however, persons like Andreas Vesalius' thought that such idea was non-sense when they started dissecting. But such idea started to be completely ignored by the 19<sup>th</sup> century. ( tomato started to be eaten)

### ❖ Body Ideas

#### → Male & female

The male body was considered to be superior.

Man: Hot & Dry = superior

Women: Moist & Cold = Inferior

#### → Effeminate Men or \*Virrile Women

When one had an imbalance of the above mentioned blood one could become a " \*Virrile Women" ( women more manly) or Effeminate Men ( men more womanly)

#### → Elders

As a rule the more old one became the more he became dominated by the Black bile which made one more grumpy and sad.

### ❖ Visions Of Manhood

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In medieval Europe there were 2 visions of men known as the "Visions of Manhood".

- a. Secular Vision: The Man who had a family & household.
- b. Ecclesiastical: A man who had a celibacy life and dedicated his life to God.

## ❖ The Man's Body

Traditionally, the man body was described as a Volcano. Like a volcano when it erupts it spreads out liquids. It was common similarity.

### ➔ Ideal Man

- For church : Have self control. Those who exaggerated in having a lot of women & sex were condemned.

*" Be a Volcano but don't Erupt "*

### ➔ Self control

- Man in general: A man who had a lot of women, meant a man who is highly sexually active. An unbalance of this, meant losing a lot of energy which could make one end up in Effeminacy.

Henry IV: he had a lot of abilities as he had women and sex. The citizens were worried for him that he might end up as Effeminate or have problems of health.

- The Knights: The knights were to obey the vow of chastity, however what was important was Self -controll. It meant that they were allowed to have a partner but prohibited to marry. Those who married were harshly punished, since as a religious organization marriage could break the Order. ( if everyone was to marry)

## ❖ Man & the Order

### ➔ Principles to join Order

1. Strong= fight
2. Fit = fight

### ➔ Portraits

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- Arm akimbo: a military gesture used in the paintings of the grand people.

15<sup>th</sup> Century

## → Beard & Facial Hair

The beard and the facial hair was crucial, as it reflected their manhood.

- Beard:

- ✓ Man and no longer a boy
- ✓ Not effeminate
- ✓ Look of authority and military expertise
- ✓ The 5 grand masters are in beards and thus it was crucial to copy them.
- ✓ Fighting the Muslims: reflected their manhood. ( Alfonso de Contreras: his slave made fun of him because he had no facial hair)
- ✓ This type of tradition was made clear by St Paul & St Bernard, whereas the opposite style were condemned.

17<sup>th</sup> Century

Body language start to change as from 1657. People started to follow more fashion that what the Catholic Church believed.

- De Redin, the grandmaster of Malta started having longer hair and shorter beards & short hair
- Wignacourt: No beards & with wig.

## ❖ The Order in Malta

When the order arrived in Malta, the catholic church was changing its ideas as regards to beards.

1530

- Catholic Church: used to shave their beards : to be distinguished from orthodox & other man.

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1580

- Catholic Church: started having beards until the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- Grandmasters: shown in beards.
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## ❖ Clothes

Clothes were crucial in the way body was presented, as they reflected ones identity, beliefs & gender.

### → Sumptuary Laws

These were traditional laws which regulated the selection of type and color of clothes worn by the classes and also money spent on weddings, baptism... Those who ignored them were fined. In reality they were ignored.

- Jews: wore something yellow
- Protestants: red & yellow stripes
- Nobles: lace was only used by them.
- Plagues: All white: in moments of crisis.

### → The Orders Clothes

The order too had rules on clothes. The main reason for regulating their clothin was to avoid that they spend too much time to body care, which may cause one becoming Effeminate. However, since the Knights were nobles they spend a lot of Clothing and thus did not prefer simplicity.

- Habit: The outfit of a knights was called "Habit" There were strict rules to who was eligible to wear it. It was a corporate badge which clearly showed that one was a Knight.
- Bright & fair Colors: were NOT to be worn only by those being in the middle ages of being a knight.

### → Clothing in Malta

La Vallette, also made regulations by the year of 1562:

- Not more than 3 colours.
- Us simple materials
- Avoid silk.

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- No cut : Only for the Hospitallers: so what's underneath won't show.