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American Minute with Bill Federer Battle of Lepanto, Sinking of Spanish Armada, and Pilgrim Governor William Bradford

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News arrived in Europe that in 1570, Ottoman Turks under the command of Lala Kara Mustafa Pasha, captured Nicosia, Cyprus, after a 50-day siege.

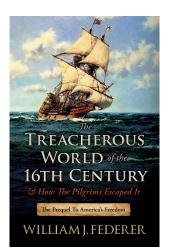


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20,000 captured **Nicosians** were executed. Women and boys were sold as slaves.

The **Cathedral of St. Sophia** was turned into the **Selimiye Mosque**.

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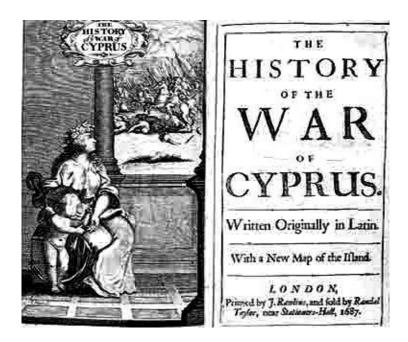


<u>The Treacherous World of the 16th</u> <u>Century and How the Pilgrims Escaped</u> <u>It: The Prequel to America's Freedom</u>

In 1571, Lala Kara Mustafa Pasha surrounded the Christians in Famagusta, Cyprus, the last stronghold of

Western Europe in the Eastern Mediterranean.

He promised the defenders of **Cyprus** that if they surrendered, they would be allowed to leave.



Lala Kara Mustafa Pasha broke his promise.

He flayed alive Venetian commander, Marco Antonio Bragadin, and ordered the execution of all 6,000 Christian prisoners.

The beautiful **St. Nicholas Church** was turned into the **Lala Mustafa Pasha Mosque.**

The Church of Saints Peter and Paul was converted into the Sinan Pasha Mosque.

After this, the **Sultan** planned on attacking **Rome,** and from there conquer the rest of western **Europe.**



The Sultan's threat was taken serious, as centuries earlier, in 846 AD, **Rome was attacked** by 11,000 Muslim pirates.

They sacked the city, **looted the old St. Peter's basilica, and the church St. Paul Outside the Wall**, and desecrated the graves of both St. Peter and St. Paul.

In response, **Pope Leo IV** built a 39 foot high wall around the Vatican.

In 1571, with the Sultan again threatening Rome, **Pope Pius V** used all his influence to get the Christian states of **Spain**, **Naples, Sicily, Venice, Genoa,**



Sardinia, Savoy, Urbino, Papal States, Germans, and Croatians to assemble into the Holy League.

The **Holy League** insisted that their fleet be led by the 24-year-old son of King Charles V of Spain - **Don John of Austria.**



Spain used gold from the New World to fit out its navy to keep the Muslim Ottomans from taking over the Mediterranean.





On October 7, 1571, the largest and most decisive sea battle on the Mediterranean took place -- the **Battle of Lepanto** off the **western coast of Greece**.

Don John of Austria led the 212 ships with nearly 68,000 soldiers and sailors of the **Holy League**.

A danger for soldiers fighting at sea, was that if they fell overboard, their armor would cause them to immediately sink.

Ali Pasha led the Muslim Ottoman Turks, consisting of 82,000 soldiers and sailors on 251 ships powered by thousands of Christian galley slaves rowing under the decks.

This was the last major battle with rowing vessels.

As the sun rose on the day of battle, the **Holy League** found itself at a great disadvantage, having to row

against a strong wind.

Don John led his men on deck in a prayer, then suddenly the wind changed 180 degrees to favor the **Holy League.**

The **Holy League's** ships collided into **Ali Pasha's** ships.

Fierce fighting went on for hours.

Don John sailed his flagship *Real* crashing into Ali **Pasha's** ship.

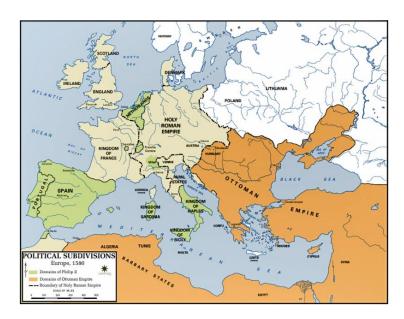
Ali Pasha was soon killed, his vessel's crescent flag was lowered and his head was hung high in its place.

This cause Ottoman warriors to lose heart.

The Ottomans lost 200 of their 230 ships.

Some 12,000 Christian galley slaves were released from under the decks.

Had the Ottomans not been defeated, they would have invaded Italy and possibly conquered Europe.

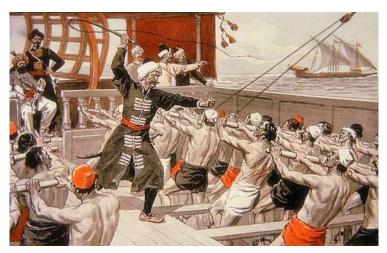


Telling the story of the freeing of the Christian galley slaves, **G.K. Chesterton** wrote in his epic poem, **"Lepanto":** "... Above the ships are palaces of brown, black-bearded chiefs, And below the ships are prisons, where with multitudinous griefs,

Christian captives sick and sunless, all a laboring race repines Like a race in sunken cities, like a nation in the mines.



... They are lost like slaves that swat, and in the skies of morning hung The stairways of the tallest gods when tyranny was young.



They are countless, voiceless, hopeless as those fallen or fleeing on

Before the high Kings' horses in the granite of Babylon.

... And many a one grows witless in his quiet room in hell Where a yellow face looks inward through the lattice of his cell,

And he finds his God forgotten, and he seeks no more a sign --

But Don John of Austria has burst the battle line!

... **Don John** pounding from the slaughter-painted poop (the rear stern deck),

Purpling all the ocean like a bloody pirate's sloop,

Scarlet running over on the silvers and the golds, Breaking of the hatches up and bursting of the holds,

Thronging of the thousands up that labor under sea

White for bliss and blind for sun and stunned for liberty.

Vivat Hispania! Domino Gloria! Don John of Austria has set his people free!"

Hilaire Belloc wrote in The Great Heresies (1938):

"The last great **Turkish** organization working now from the conquered **capital of Constantinople**, proposed to cross the Adriatic, to attack Italy by sea and ultimately to recover all that had been lost in the Western Mediterranean.

There was one critical moment when it looked as though the scheme would succeed. A huge Mohammedan armada fought at the mouth of the **Gulf of Corinth** against the Christian fleet at **Lepanto**.

The Christians won that naval action and the Western Mediterranean was saved.

But it was a very close thing, and the name of **Lepanto** should remain in the minds of all men with a sense of history as **one of the half dozen great names in the history of the Christian world."**

One of the Spanish sailors in the **Battle of Lepanto** was **Miguel de Cervantes**.

He was later captured and made a slave in Algiers, North Africa.

After 5 years, he ransomed by **Trinitarian Order,** returned to Madrid, Spain, and there he wrote

CERVANTES DON QUIJOTE DE LA MANCHA

Don Quixote, Man of La Mancha in 1605, considered **Europe's first modern novel.**

In an autobiographical passage, Cervantes wrote:

"They put a chain on me ... with several others ... marked out as held to ransom ... We suffered from hunger and scanty clothing ... seeing at every turn the unexampled and unheard–of cruelties my master inflicted upon the Christians ...

Every day he hanged a man, impaled one, cut off the ears of another ... all with so little provocation ... Turks acknowledged he did it merely for the sake of doing it ... because he was by nature murderously disposed towards the whole human race."

U.S. Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts wrote in *White Slavery in the Barbary States,* 1853:

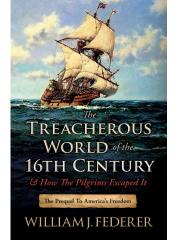
"Algiers, for a long time the most obnoxious place in the Barbary States of Africa, the chief seat of **Christian slavery** ... the wall of the barbarian world ...

... And Cervantes, in the story of Don Quixote ... give(s) the narrative of a Spanish captive who had escaped from Algiers ...

The **author** is supposed to have

drawn from his own experience; for during five and a half years he endured the horrors of Algerine slavery, from which he was finally liberated by a ransom of about six hundred dollars."

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A missed opportunity followed the **Battle of Lepanto.**

Spain could have gone throughout the

Mediterranean



freeing ports, Greek Islands and even Constantinople from Ottoman control.

Instead, **Spain** sent its army and navy to crush the **Reformation** which was taking place in **Holland** and in **England**.

Over the next 35 years, **Spain's expensive military campaigns** would result in depleted financial resources and **bankruptcy**.

In 1572, the **Iron Duke of Alba** began the **Spanish Furies,** decimating the cities of the **Netherlands.**



Tens of thousands were massacred at:

Mechelen, Guelders, Zutphen, Naarden, Haarlem, Maastricht, Aalst, and finally **Antwerp**, where soldiers **torched a thousand buildings** and **killed an estimated 17,000 men, women and children**.

In 1588, King Philip II of Spain sent his Invincible Armada to conquer Protestant England.



Queen Elizabeth, who had previously declined a marriage proposal from Philip, put on her armor and rallied Englishmen to defend their country in what is considered her most famous speech, August 9, 1588:

"Let tyrants fear ...

I am come amongst you ... resolved, in the midst and

heat of battle, to live or die amongst you all -- to lay down for my God, and for my kingdoms, and for my people, my honour and my blood even in the dust.

... I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart and stomach of a king -- and of a King of England too, and think foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm ...

By ... your valour in the field, we shall shortly have a famous victory over those enemies of my **God**, of my kingdom, and of my people."

Spain was repulsed by **English** and **Dutch** sailors, such as:

- Sir Francis Drake,
- Sir John Hawkins,
- Sir Martin Frobisher,
- Lord Howard of Effingham, and
- Dutch Admiral Justinus van Nassau.



A hurricane smashed 56 **Spanish ships,** 10 more ships had to be scuttled.

Over 20,000 **Spaniards** died

from battle, storms and disease.

Philip sent a **second Spanish Armada** in October of 1596, but it was destroyed in a storm.

He sent a third Spanish Armada in October of 1597,

but it met the same fate.



In 1601, Philip's son, **Philip III**, sent the Spanish navy to Ireland to mount an attack on Britain, but was defeated at the **Battle of Kinsale**.

Spain's costly military losses led to the bankruptcy of the Spanish Empire and their loss of its monopoly over the new world.

This opened the door for **other European nations to settle colonies in America**.

Had the **Spanish Armada** won took control of England, there would have been:

- No Anglican England;
- No Puritans & Pilgrims;
- No New England;

Had Spanish Armada won, there would have been:

*NO Anglicans *NO Puritans & Pilgrims *NO New England *NO United States

North America would have been part of New Spain-Mexico • No United States.

North America would have just been an extension of New Spain-Mexico.

Writing for HistoryToday.com (Vol. 57 Issue 11 Nov. 2007), Richard Cavendish described the **Spanish Bankruptcy:**

"Spain had imported enormous quantities of treasure from the gold and silver mines of Mexico and Peru in the sixteenth century and yet the royal government was all too frequently in or close to bankruptcy.



Spanish Bankruptcy

The Spanish government managed by the Duke of Lerma was forced to declare a moratorium on its debts on November 19th, 1607.

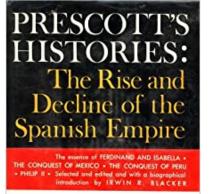


Massive amounts were spent on **crusading against** both **Islam** and **Protestantism**, and the **Netherlands** cost more to administer than they brought in.

When Philip III became King of Spain and Portugal in 1598 ... instead of being used to stimulate industry ... the treasure from the Americas had created an attitude that held productive work in contempt, while foreigners - Genoese, Dutch, Germans - ran Spain's trade and finance to their own profit ..."

Cavendish continued describing **Spain's version** of **deep state insiders:**

"The **new king** was far **too idle and irresponsible** to run the government himself, as his father had done. Instead he spent fecklessly on frivolous entertainments while **the government was managed** by a favorite, the **Duke of Lerma**, who was just as **torpid and incompetent** as the king, and **kept himself in power** by **dispensing grants and pensions** to the leading **Castilian nobles**, who crowded the court.

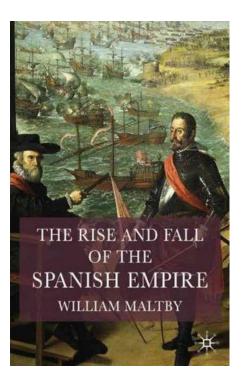


He also lined his own pockets and

moved the court from Madrid to Valladolid and back again **to make profits from real estate dealings** ..."

Spain then attempted to stimulate the economy by debasing its money resulting in inflation, as Cavendish explained:

"The crown's supply of **money** from the Americas ... slumped by half during the first fifteen years or so of Philip's reign, while money had to be spent on defending Spanish America from the English and the Dutch.



The government tried to escape its financial problems by issuing a debased copper coinage, the *vellon*, but was still forced to declare a moratorium on its debts, or in effect acknowledge bankruptcy on November 19th, 1607 ...

By the time **Philip III** died in 1621, some **Spaniards** were starting to wonder whether **their American empire** was more of **a liability** than an asset." A pattern can be observed.

When a **nation** reaches what could be considered **"global superpower status,"** the **prosperity** experienced causes those in **political leadership** to indulge in **fiscal irresponsibility**.

Enormous debt leads to national bankruptcy and a loss of international preeminence.

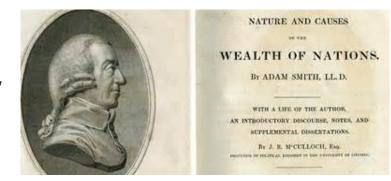
When this happens there is a **"great reset"** where other **nations quickly vie** with each other to **fill the power vacuum**, resulting in a **new global political structure**.

Adam Smith wrote in *The Wealth of Nations*,

1776:

"The **Spaniards**,

by virtue of the

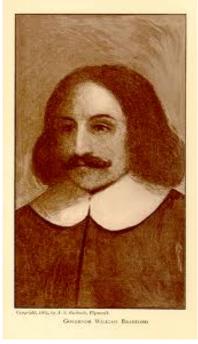


first discovery, claimed all **America** as their own, and ... such was ... the terror of their name, that the greater part of the **other nations of Europe were afraid** to establish themselves in **any other part of that great continent** ...

But ... **the defeat ... of their Invincible Armada** ... put it out of their power to obstruct any longer the settlements of the other European nations.

In the course of the **17th century** ... **English, French, Dutch, Danes, and Swedes** ... attempted to make some settlements in the **new world.**"

Two years after the famed **sinking** of the Invincible Spanish Armada, a boy was born on March 19, 1590, in England, named William Bradford.



On November 5, 1605, the **Gunpowder Plot** was thwarted.

An anonymous letter tipped it off.

Guy Fawkes, who had fought for Spain, joined with conspirators to place 36 barrels of gunpowder in an unused cellar beneath Parliament's House of Lords.

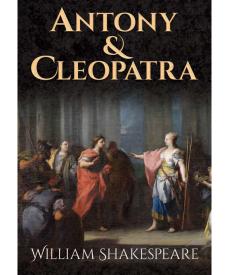
The **plot** was to **kill King James I**, who was speaking in Parliament that day, and return England to a Catholic monarchy.

The **Gunpowder Plot** caused **James I** to be suspicious and intolerant of any religious group: **Catholic, Puritan, Presbyterian**, as well as the **Pilgrims**.

In 1605, **St. Vincent de Paul** was sailing from Marseille, France, when he was **captured by Turks** and **sold into slavery in Tunis, North Africa.** After sharing his faith with one of his master's wives, she convinced her master to let him **escape in 1607.** He founded a hospital and an organization to ransom slaves.

When **Bradford** was age 17, **Shakespeare** was producing his

play, **"Anthony and Cleopatra," 1607,** and the **Jamestown Colony** was being founded in **Virginia**.



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Brewster.

In 1620, after much hardship, William Bradford, age 30, sailed with the Pilgrims to America.



In 1621, **Bradford** was chosen **governor** and reelected 30 times till his death.

William Bradford's journal, *Of Plymouth Plantation,* is the main historical record of the Pilgrims, published in

1650:

"Since ye first breaking out of ye light of ye **gospel** in our Honorable Nation of **England** ... what wars and oppositions ... **Satan** hath raised ... against the **Saints** ... by bloody death and cruel torments ... imprisonments, banishments ...

What could now sustain them but **ye spirit of God** and **His grace?** ... Ought not the **children** of these **fathers** rightly say:

Our **fathers** ... came over this great ocean, and were ready to perish in this wilderness; but they cried unto ye **Lord,** and He heard their voice ..."

Bradford continued:

"All great and honorable actions are accompanied with great difficulties ...

Out of small beginnings

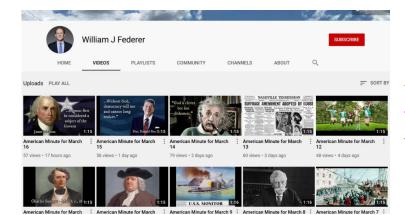


greater things have been produced by His hand that made all things of nothing ...

and, as one small candle may light a thousand, so the light here kindled hath shone unto many, yea in some sort to our whole nation; let the glorious name of Jehovah have all the praise."

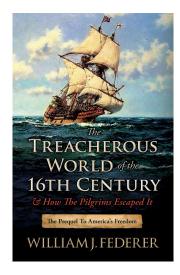
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