

The Thirty Years War (1618-1648)

September-30-11

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- Nominally religious conflict (between Catholics and Protestants, ending as a struggle to reduce the power of the Habsburgs)
- *The Miseries of War* by Jacques Callot, depicting this war and showing the populations in the areas that were affected
- The Habsburg Emperor Ferdinand II (r. 1619-1637)
- The last serious effort to unify the Empire under Catholic rule
- Calvinism expansion s. 1555 (the Peace of Augsburg, *cuius regio eius religio*)
- The Protestant Union (1608), the Catholic League (1609)
- Political ambitions (German particularism)
- The HRE
- The Emperor Matthias (r. 1612-1619), childless

The Holy Roman Emperor

- The Imperial electoral college (7 electors)
- Three archbishops (of Cologne, Mainz, and Trier)
- The Electors of Saxony, Brandenburg, the Elector Palatine, and the King of Bohemia
- The Elector of Palatine - Frederick V - was head of the Protestant Union
- The Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg were Protestants
- The King of Bohemia (the emperor and his heir, Ferdinand, "king-elect", Catholic)
- People tried to offer the crown of Bohemia to Frederick V, which would alter the balance... More Protestants than Catholics.

The Bohemia Phase (1619-1622)

- Bohemia (part of today's Czech Republic)
- Catholicism (official state religion)
- Protestants tolerated (Lutherans, Calvinists, and Utraquists)
- Ferdinand: religious orthodoxy, erosion of religious liberties... Expected to get crown.
- "Defenestration of Prague" (23 May 1618), (throwing two Catholic councillors out of a window) signalled more radical resistance to what was perceived as upcoming centralization and Catholicism.
- The Bohemian rebels: crown offered to Elector Palatine (Frederick)
- Catholics (Bohemia, Spain, Flanders) against the Bohemian rebels
- The Spaniards in Palatine (1620)
- Matthias (d. 1619)
- Ferdinand II elected Emperor
- Maximilian of Bavaria, head of Catholic League (electoral vote)
- The Elector of Saxony
- The Battle of White Mountain (1620) (Catholics)
- The crown of Bohemia hereditary now, toleration abolished (except towards Lutherans), executions, exile, conversion
- Jan Jansenius (Jessenius) 21 June 1621 killed.

Prince Rupert

- Son of Frederick V of Palatine and Elizabeth Stuart (daughter of King James I of England)
- Born in Prague 1619
- Became an exile with his parents (after the Battle of White Mountain)
- A charter member of the Hudson's Bay Company

- Gave his name to the Company's land draining into Hudson's Bay
- Rupert's Land - and later to Prince Rupert in British Columbia

The Danish Phase (1625-1629)

- King Christian IV of Denmark (r. 1588-1648) (Lutheran)
- The Palatinate (under the Spaniards), northern Germany
- Maximilian of Bavaria (elector s. 1625)
- Albert of Wallenstein (1582-1634), his private army, invasion of Denmark
- The Edict of Restitution (1629): restoration of all clerical land s.1551, excl. of Calvinists
- The Treaty of Lubeck (1629) with Denmark.

The Swedish Phase (1630-1635)

- Cardinal Richelieu: Huguenot policy (La Rochelle, 1628) balance of power in Europe (the Hapsburgs), subsidizing the Swedes
- Gustavus Adolphus (r. 1611-1632), ``Lion of the North`` (Lutheran)
- Control over Northern Germany
- Major turning point:
 - Battle of Breitenfeld (September 1631) destroyed the Imperials and Tilly, Gustavus: reorganize Germany, unite (Lutherans and Calvinists), emperor
- The Battle of Lutzen (16 November, 1632), tie, however Gustavus Adolphus died
- Stalemate:
 - 1643 Wallenstein murdered, the Swedes annihilated at Nordlingen

The Franco-Swedish Phase (1635-1648)

- Emperor Ferdinand relinquished the Edict of Restitution (1635)
- Peace in Germany
- France declared war of Spain (1635)
- Portugal, new dynasty (the Braganzas; 1640-1910)
- Richelieu (d. 1642), Louis XIII (d. 1643)
- The Battle at Rocroi (1643), Spain eliminated

The Treaty of Westphalia (1648)

- Westphalia: Osnabruck (Habsburgs-Swedes), Munster (Habsburgs-French)
- Dragging on for several years, continued fighting
- Ferdinand III (r. 1637-1657)
- 24 October 1648, the Peace of Westphalia
- The Augsburg settlement extended to Calvinists (*cuius regio eius religio*)
- The Pope denounced the Treaty of Westphalia
- France gained part of Alsace, Sweden gained Pomerania
- Maximilian of Bavaria now elector (8 electors now)
- The German states:
 - Right to conduct own foreign policy,
 - Treaty-making privileges
- The HRE no longer a viable political entity
- Independence of Dutch Republic and Switzerland
- France-Spain fighting until 1559 (Treaty of Pyrenees)
- German particularism limited by Habsburg's direct power