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Period 2

Reading Notes Pgs. 369-376 – 30 Years War

Background:

**Germany:** divided country, separate city states, fragmented (basically ungovernable), had many trade routes

**Spain, England and France**: unified nations

**Calvinism:** political and religious leaven within the HRE on the eve of the Thirty Years’ War

Not recognized by Peace of Augsburg

Fredrick III, ruler within the Palatinate, made Calvinism the official religion of his domain.

Active in HRE

**Jesuits:** Active in HRE

Launched missions and won cities such as Strasbourg and Osnabrück back to Catholic fold

Periods of War:

1. The Bohemian Period: War broke out in Bohemia after ascent of Bohemian throne in 1618 of the Hapsburg Ferdinand
	1. Ferdinand – Educated by Jesuits (Catholic), wanted to restore faith to Habsburg Islands (Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary)
	2. He revoked religious freedom of Bohemian Protestants

**“Defenestration of Prague”** – Protestant nobility in Prague threw Ferdinand’s regents out the window of the royal palace

* 1. Then, Ferdinand became Holy Roman Emperor as Ferdinand II

Bohemians deposed him in Prague $\rightarrow $ declared the Calvinist elector Palatine, Fredrick V their king.

* 1. Spain sent troops to Ferdinand, found allies with Maximilain of Bavaria
	2. 1622 – Ferdinand conquered the Palatinate
1. The Danish Period: Lutheran king, Christian IV of Denmark, tried to extend Danish influence over the costal town of the North Sea
	1. With English, French, and Dutch encouragement he entered the war as a Protestant
	2. Ferdinand got an ally $\rightarrow $ Albrecht of Wallenstein
	3. Wallenstein carried Ferdinand’s campaign into Denmark
	4. Ferdinand issued the Edict of Restitution in 1629

Reaffirmed illegality of Calvinism

1. The Swedish Period: Gustavus Adolphus II of Sweden became new leader of Protestant forces, opening Swedish period of the war
	1. Controlled by two interested bystanders
		1. French minister Cardinal Richelieu – wanted to protect French interests
		2. Dutch
	2. Swedish king won victory at Breitenfield, which reversed the course of the war
	3. Adolphus was killed by Wallenstein during the Battle of Lützen
	4. Ferdinand has Wallenstein assassinated
	5. Peace of Prague – German Protestant states reached a compromise with Ferdinand
2. The Swedish-French Period: The war dragged on for thirteen more years with French, Swedish, and Spanish soldiers looting the length and breadth in Germany
	1. Germans suffered $\rightarrow $ war killed one-third of German population
	2. **Treaty of Westphalia** - (1648) ended all hostilities within the HRE, ruler of land determines official religion of land, gave Calvinists recognition

Brandenburg-Prussia emerged as the most powerful northern German state

* 1. France and Spain remained at war outside the empire until 1659

French victories forced the Treaty of Pyrenees on the Spanish

* 1. France became Europe’s dominant power