

The Religious Wars

The Hapsburgs

- Dynasty
 - o Hereditary title
 - o Gained power by marriage
 - Grew holdings
- Charles V
 - o 1519 - 1556
 - o Austrian Emperor
 - Holy Roman Emperor
 - Spanish Ruler
 - A.K.A. Charles II in Spain
 - o Largest dominion of all Hapsburgs
 - Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Holy Roman Empire, Spain, Netherlands, parts of Italy, Spanish overseas holdings
 - o Catholic
 - o Problems
 - Turks
 - Constantly attempting to expand borders
 - Protestants
 - War of the League of Schmalkald
 - o Charles V vs. Protestant States
 - Protestants trying to replace authority of HRE
 - o 1547 – 1555
 - *Peace of Augsburg*
 - o 1555
 - o Cuius regio eius religio
 - “Whose realm, his religion”
 - o Ecclesiastical Reservations
 - Cannot take church property
 - France
 - Surrounded by Hapsburgs
 - o Intermittent warfare and rivalry from 1516-1756
 - Italian Wars
 - Spain vs. France for control of Italy
 - o Francis I captured and ransomed in 1526
 - o Treaty of Madrid
 - Embarrassing loss for French
 - Territories refused Hapsburg control
 - Charles sacked Italy and captured Clement VII
 - France lost due to Internal struggles and size of Hapsburg kingdom
 - o Retirement
 - Split empire
 - Eastern half (HRE) went to his Brother
 - Western Half (Spain & Empire) went to his son
 - o Philip II



Charles V

Wars of Religion in France

- 16th Century
 - Growingly divided
 - Rise of *Huguenots*
 - French Calvinists
 - Civil War
 - Partially political
 - Religious based
 - Breakdown in royal authority
 - Atrocities on both sides
 - Lasted on and off for 40 years
 - Valois Kings
 - Francis I
 - 1515 – 1547
 - Rival of Henry VIII and Charles V
 - Fought with them and spent like them
 - *Concordat of Bologna*
 - Gave king power to appoint clergy
 - Henry II
 - 1547-1559
 - Wanted to lessen influence of Calvinists
 - Who now stood against the King
 - Treaty of *Cateau-Cambrésis*
 - 1559
 - France relinquishes all claims to Italy in favor of Hapsburg Spain
 - Francis II
 - 1559 - 1560
 - Began rule when only 15 years old
 - Mother Catherine de Medici serves as regent
 - Wife of Henry II
 - Very unpopular
 - Nobles vie for power
 - Guise
 - Bourbon
 - Protestants led by Henry of Navarre
 - Montmorency
 - Died from complications of numerous disease
 - Or possibly protestant/Hapsburg poison
 - Charles IX
 - 1560 – 1574
 - Began rule when only 10 years old
 - Regent is Mother Catherine de Medici
 - Arranges marriage of daughter Margaret to Henry of Navarre
 - *St Bartholomew's Day Massacre*
 - Suppose to be reconciliation between Catholics and Protestants
 - 10k protestants murdered
 - Catherine de Medici blamed
 - Problems
 - Needed money for wars
 - Loss of Scotland
 - Treaty of Edinburgh - 1560
- Henry III
 - King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania



Francis I

- 1573 - 1575
 - King of France
 - 1574 – 1589
 - Last of the Valois
 - War of the Three Henrys
 - Henry III
 - King
 - Killed by a catholic fanatic
 - Henry of Navarre
 - Leader of Protestants
 - Won
 - Converts to Catholicism
 - Establishes House of Bourbon
 - Henry Guise
 - Leader of Catholics
 - Killed by bodyguards of Henry III
- Bourbon Kings
 - Henry of Navarre
 - Inter-related to Valois
 - 1589 - 1610
 - Very popular
 - *Politique*
 - Unity is more important than religion
 - Converted to Catholicism
 - “Paris is worth the mass”
 - *Edict of Nantes*
 - 1598
 - Catholicism is official religion
 - Freedom of worship
 - Protestants could once again build churches and fortify towns
 - Absolutist
 - Reestablish monarchical control
 - Only called estates general once
 - Imposed royal authority
 - Mercantilist
 - Governments job to build up economy
 - Build infrastructure and encourage trade
 - Maximilien de Bethune
 - Duke of Sully (aka Marquis De Rosny)
 - Economic Advisor
 - Build up first colony
 - Quebec
 - Helped pay off debt
 - Raise taxes
 - Lessened spending and corruption
 - Foreign Policy
 - Alliances with protestant states vs. Hapsburgs
 - Built up army
 - Louis XIII
 - 1610 – 1643
 - Son of Henry IV
 - Took throne at 10 yrs old

- Mother Marie de Medici served as regent
- Weak and ineffective ruler
- *Cardinal Richelieu*
 - Took over as de facto ruler in 1624
 - Amended Edict of Nantes
 - Removed Huguenots ability to fortify towns
 - Got France involved in Thirty-Years War
 - Worked to increase power of Monarch
 - Weakened nobles
 - Destroyed fortified castles/towns
 - Sold titles of nobility
 - Mercantilist
 - Built up overseas trading companies
 - Died 1642

The Thirty-Years War

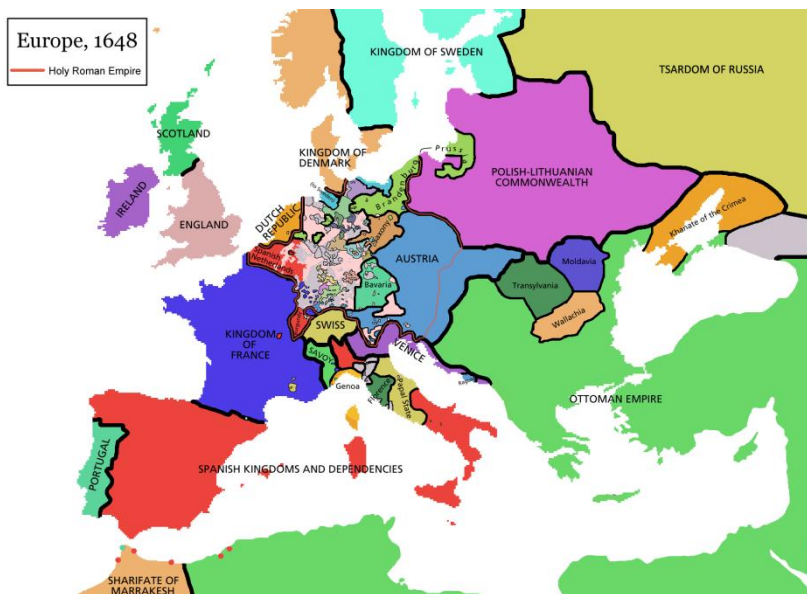
- Perspectives of the war
 - Civil War
 - German Catholics vs. German Protestants
 - International War
 - Power Struggle
 - Catholics
 - Austria
 - Spain
 - Catholic German States
 - Protestants
 - Denmark
 - Sweden
 - France
 - Protestant German States
 - All fighting in HRE Lands
 - Mostly done by Mercenaries
- Foreign Aims
 - United Provinces (Netherlands)
 - Get Independence from Spain
 - Spain
 - Recover lost lands
 - To help fellow Hapsburgs
 - To Control Scheldt River
 - France
 - Weaken the Hapsburgs
 - Gain territories in Rhineland
 - Austria
 - Keep the HRE together
 - Denmark
 - To get more land
- 4 Phases
 - Bohemian Phase
 - Begins in Prague
 - Defenestration of Prague
 - 1618

- Hapsburg regents thrown out of a window
 - Signals beginning of Bohemian uprising against Ferdinand II
 - Battle of White Mountain
 - 1620
 - Bohemian Loss
 - End of Bohemian Phase
 - Danish Phase
 - Albert of Wallenstein
 - Mercenary
 - Sent by Ferdinand II to defeat the Danes in 1626
 - Treaty of Lubeck
 - 1629
 - Danes lost N. German lands
 - Swedish Phase
 - Gustavus Adolphus
 - Very good army
 - 1631-1633
 - Defeats imperialist army at Breitenfeld, Lech, and Lutzen
 - Adolphus killed at Lutzen
 - Wallenstein murdered by Imperialists
 - Peace of Prague
 - 1635
 - Germany ruined
 - General peace declared with Hapsburgs still in control
 - French Phase
 - War now spilling into low countries, Italy, France, Iberian peninsula, and Denmark
 - Sweden trying to maintain hold in north
 - French enter war
 - 1635
 - Under direction of Cardinal Richelieu
 - War just dragging on and on with both sides gaining victories
 - Everyone mostly gives up
 - Got tired of fighting by 1645
 - Germany utterly destroyed
 - Resented other nations for getting involved in their civil war
- *Peace of Westphalia*
- 1648
 - Ends the Thirty-Years War
 - Administrative Provisions
 - Peace of Augsburg reinstated
 - Amended to include Calvinism
 - Protestants who lost were given back their territories
 - New Constitution for HRE
 - Each of 500 states sovereign
 - Territorial Changes
 - Sweden gets Pomerania
 - France gets Alsace
 - United Provinces get Independence
 - Switzerland gets Independence
 - Significance
 - End of religious wars
 - HRE Ruined

- Politically
 - Can't unify
- Physically
 - Towns and farms destroyed
- Population
 - Lots of Germans dead
 - 25%-40% of entire country
 - Some Germanic states as high as 75%
- International system of law
 - Rulers came together to solve problems for once
 - England avoided
 - Independence of separate states recognized



Europe c.1600



Europe c.1648