



SPIELVOGEL CHAPTER 15

STATE BUILDING AND THE SEARCH FOR ORDER IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY





SOCIAL CRISES OF THE 17TH CENTURY



- Econ growth/inflation slows at end of 16th century
- Economic contraction/recession begins in 1630's-1640's
- Silver from the Americas runs out
- Med. Economies hardest hit -> Italy becomes backwater, Spain begins long decline
- Pop increase in 16th century
- Pop stabilizes in early 17th cent and declines by 1650 -> war, famine, disease + new "little ice age"

THE WITCHCRAFT CRAZE

- Witchcraft not new -> traditional part of village life
- Late middle ages -> church connects witchcraft with the devil = sinister, evil, heresy
- Witch hunts/ witchcraft craze lasts from 1450-1650
- Increased prosecution and execution - 100,000 people prosecuted
- Accusations mostly against lower class women
- Fear and hysteria




The Maleus Maleficarum



"THE WITCH FINDER GENERAL"

- Most famous of these was Matthew Hopkins from 1645-1646 he was responsible for the condemnation and execution of 230 alleged witches



THE WITCHCRAFT CRAZE

- Torture to gain confessions
- What did witches do -
 1. pacts with the devil
 2. secret meetings
 3. orgies
 4. eating babies
- Witches blamed for -
 1. crop failures
 2. death of livestock
 3. death/illness of children



EXPLANATIONS OF THE WITCHCRAFT CRAZE

1. RELIGIOUS UNCERTAINTY
2. SOCIAL CONDITIONS CAUSING A
DISINTEGRATION OF COMMUNAL
VALUES



Civil War In France (1562-1598)

The Valois Family: The Beginning of the End

- ❖ Henri II was the last powerful Valois
- ❖ Three weak sons followed:
 - Francis II
 - Charles IX
 - Henri III
- ❖ Catherine de Medici controlled the sons:
 - Was mother to the boys
 - Played both sides in the civil war
 - Developed a reputation for cruelty

Catherine de Medici



Francis II & His Wife, Mary Stuart



The French Civil War

- ❖ There were two sides:
 - Guise family led Catholics in North
 - Bourbon family led Huguenots in South
 - Fighting for the royal inheritance
- ❖ Catherine supported the Guises in the first phase.
- ❖ St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre
 - August 24, 1572
 - 20,000 Huguenots were killed
 - Henri of Navarre, a Bourbon, survived

St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre



The French Civil War

- ❖ Catherine started supporting the Bourbons.



- ❖ **Henri of Navarre** defeated Catholic League & becomes Henry IV of France.
- ❖ Effects of Civil War:
 - France was left divided by religion
 - Royal power had weakened
 - Valois family now replaced by Bourbons

Triumphal Entry of Henry IV Into Paris – Peter Paul Reubens



Henry IV of France

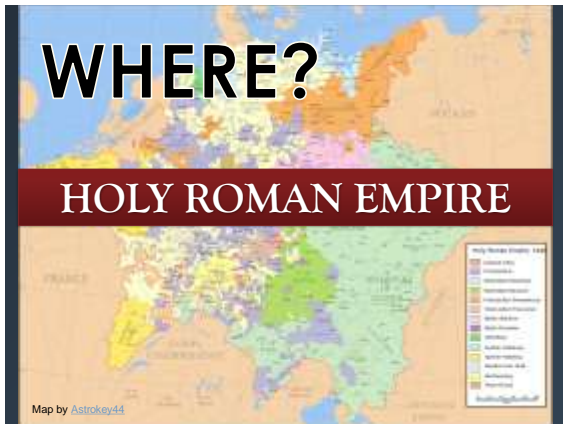


- ❖ Ended Spanish interference in France
- ❖ Converted to Catholicism :
 - Did this to compromise and make peace
 - *Paris is worth a mass.*
 - This was an example of *politique* [the interest of the state comes first before any religious considerations]
 - Fighting for the royal inheritance
- ❖ Passed **Edict of Nantes in 1598**:
 - Granted religious rights to Huguenots
 - Did *not* grant religious freedom for all



WHEN?
1618-1648
Thirty Years!

Map by Astrokey44



- Charles, by the grace of God, Holy Roman Emperor, forever August, King of Germany, King of Italy, King of all Spains, of Castile, Aragon, León, of Hungary, of Dalmatia, of Croatia, Navarra, Grenada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Majorca, Sevilla, Cordova, Murcia, Jaén, Algarves, Algeciras, Gibraltar, the Canary Islands, King of Two Sicilies, of Sardinia, Corsica, King of Jerusalem, King of the Western and Eastern Indies, of the Islands and Mainland of the Ocean Sea, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Brabant, Lorraine, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Limburg, Luxembourg, Gelderland, Neopatria, Württemberg, Landgrave of Alsace, Prince of Swabia, Asturia and Catalonia, Count of Flanders, Habsburg, Tyrol, Gorizia, Barcelona, Artois, Burgundy Palatine, Hainaut, Holland, Seeland, Ferrette, Kyburg, Namur, Roussillon, Cerdagne, Drenthe, Zutphen, Margrave of the Holy Roman Empire, Burgau, Oristano and Gociano, Lord of Frisia, the Wendish March, Pordenone, Biscay, Molin, Salins, Tripoli and Mechelen.

BACKGROUND





THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR 1618-1648

- Last of the religious wars
- Fought mostly in Germanic lands of HRE – but pulled in all of Europe
- Part of struggle between Bourbon France and Habsburgs of Spain and HRE
- Peace of Augsburg 1555 ended fighting between Catholics and protestants -> didn't solve the problem
- German prot states form the Protestant Union/German cath states form the Catholic League

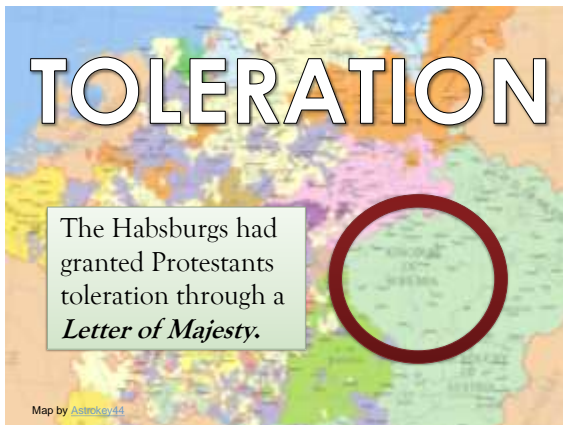
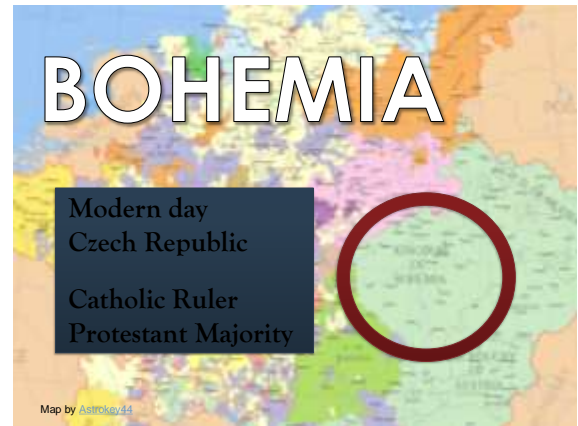


Characteristics of the Thirty Years War

- ❖ The Holy Roman Empire was the battleground.
- ❖ At the beginning → it was the Catholics vs. the Protestants.
- ❖ At the end → it was Habsburg power that was threatened.
- ❖ Resolved by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648.

4 PHASES

1. **B**ohemian
 2. **D**anish
 3. **S**wedish
 4. **F**rench
- Local & Religious
- Continental & Political



The Bohemian Phase: 1618-1622

- ❖ Ferdinand II inherited Bohemia.
 - The Bohemians hated him.
 - Ferdinand refused to tolerate Protestants.
 - *Defenestration of Prague* → May, 1618

- Bohemia named a new king, Frederick II.



The Bohemian Phase: 1618-1622

- ❖ Ferdinand II becomes Holy Roman Emperor.
 - Frederick II borrowed an army from Bavaria.
 - Frederick lost his lands in the fighting.
- ❖ The rebellion in Bohemia inspired others.



DEFENESTRATION of Prague



DEFENESTRATION

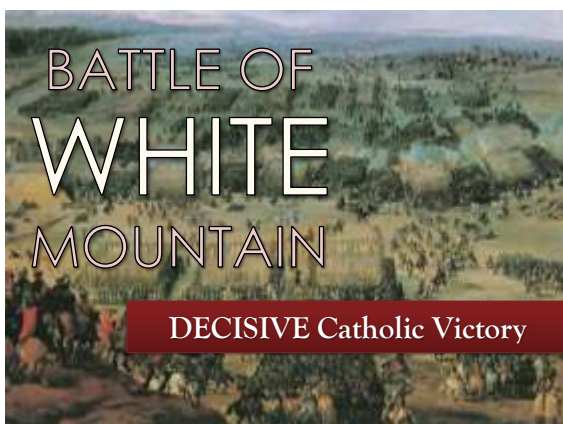
A FANCY WORD FOR
THROWING
SOMEONE OUT OF A
WINDOW



Photo Credit: [DigitalExtrapy](#)



THEY BETTER
RECOGNIZE



BATTLE OF WHITE MOUNTAIN

DECISIVE Catholic Victory

THE BOHEMIAN PHASE 1618-1625

- Archduke Ferdinand Habsburg becomes King of Bohemia -> tries to recatholicize and expand royal power
- Bohemian protestants revolt -> the Defenestration of the Prague
- King Ferdinand is overthrown
- Frederick V, the head of the Protestant Union, is appointed King of Bohemia
- Ferdinand is elected Holy Roman Emperor
- Battle of White Mountain -> Frederick and the prots are defeated
- Bohemia is incorporated into the Habsburg Empire, lands taken from prots, cath is declared the sole religion

Bohemian Phase



HOLY ROMAN BALLPARK CATHOLICS PROTESTANTS

1

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Lutheran King of
Denmark invades
the Holy Roman
Empire to help
Protestants.

The Danish Phase: 1625-1629

- ❖ Ferdinand II tried to end all resistance.
 - Tried to crush Protestant northern Holy Roman Empire.
 - Ferdinand II used **Albrecht von Wallenstein** for the army.
 - Wallenstein defeated Protestants in north.
- ❖ **Edict of Restitution (1629):**
 - Restored to Catholics all lands lost since 1552.
 - Deprived all Protestants, except Lutherans, of their religious and political rights.
- ❖ German princes feared Ferdinand → he fired Wallenstein in effort to calm them.

THE DANISH PHASE 1625-1629

- Lutheran King Christian IV of Denmark leads army into N. Germany
- Albrecht von Wallenstein marches the imperial army north and defeats the Danes
- Denmark loses its power over the Baltics
- The Edict of Restitution
- Power of the Habsburg Emperor frightens German princes → forced to dismiss Wallenstein

Albrecht
von
Wallenstein



And gets
straight
up
OWNED.

Wallenstein

HRE

Hold it down!

Wallenstein

**POPE
SQUAD**

Wallenstein

BYE DANES!



HOLY ROMAN
BALLPARK
CATHOLICS PROTESTANTS

2

0



The Swedish Phase: 1630-1635

- ❖ France & Sweden now get involved.
 - Both want to stop Habsburg power.
 - Sweden led the charge.
 - France provided support.
- ❖ **Gustavus Adolphus** invaded the HR Empire.
 - Ferdinand II brought back Wallenstein.
 - Swedish advance was stopped.
- ❖ German princes still feared Ferdinand II.
- ❖ Wallenstein assassinated to appease them.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS - SWEDISH KING AND PROTESTANT DEFENDER



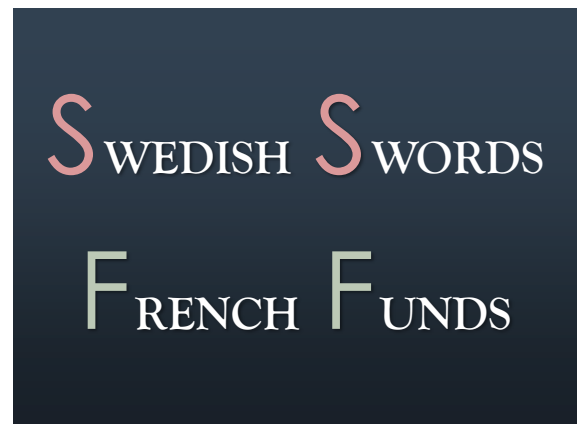
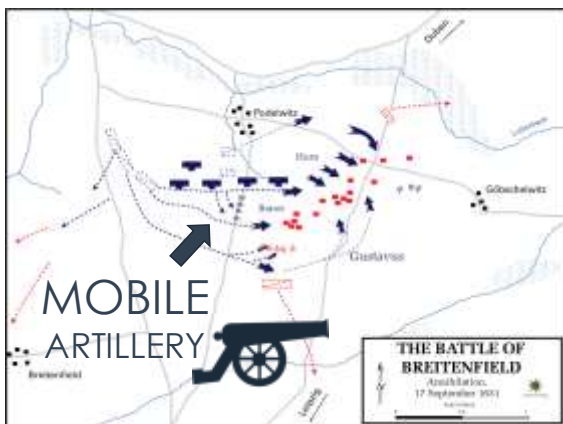
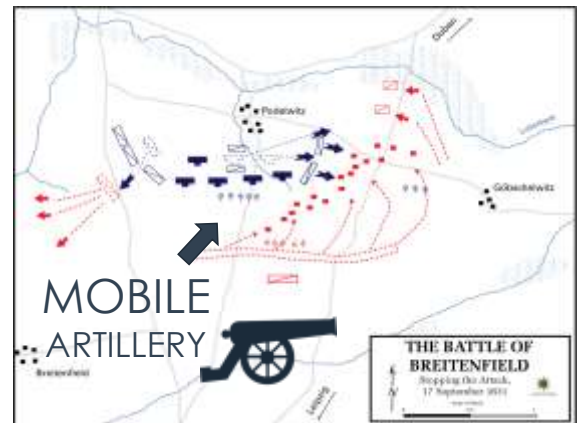
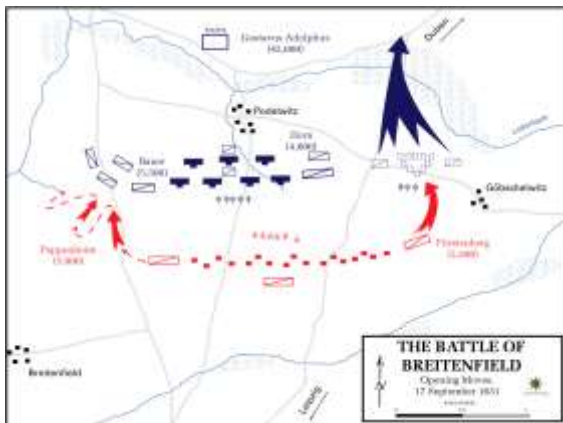
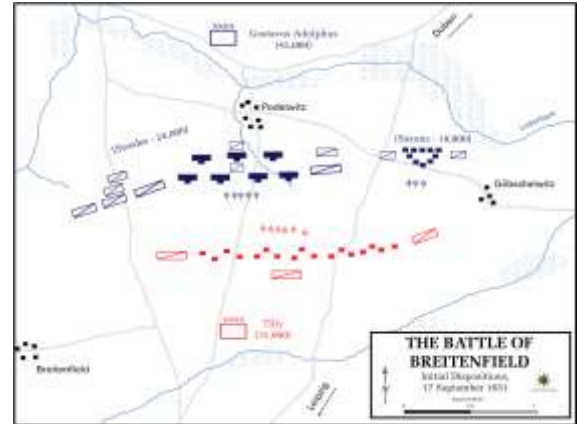
GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS

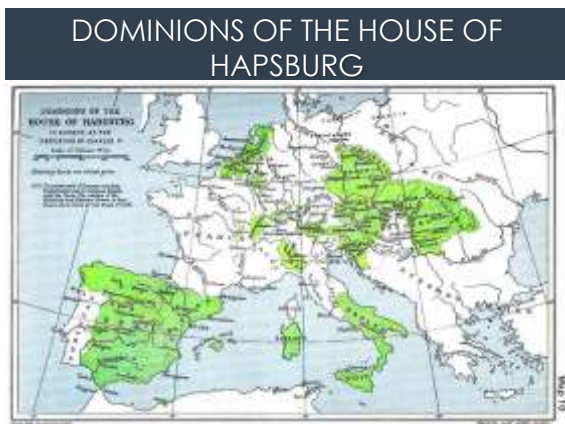
King of Sweden
Lutheran



THE SWEDISH PHASE 1630-1635

- King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden – military genius/defender of Protestantism
- GA marches into N. Germany defeats imperial forces and drives into central Germany
- Emperor Ferdinand recalls Wallenstein
- The Battle of Lutzen → Swedish forces win but GA killed in battle
- Battle of Nordlingen → Swedes are defeated and driven out of southern Germany







HOLY ROMAN BALLPARK CATHOLICS PROTESTANTS

2

1

Swedish Phase



Gustavus
Adolphus



The French Phase: 1635-1648

- ❖ France & Sweden switched roles.
- ❖ All countries in Europe now participated.
- ❖ **This phase was most destructive!**
 - German towns decimated.
 - Agriculture collapsed → famine resulted.
 - 8 million dead → 1/3 of the population [from 21 million in 1618 to 13.5 million in 1648]
 - Caused massive inflation.
 - Trade was crippled throughout Europe.

THE FRENCH or INTERNATIONAL PHASE 1635-1648

- ❑ Catholic France joins the Protestant Swedes-> fight the Catholic Habsburgs of Germany and Spain
- ❑ French defeat the Spanish at Rocroi, then defeats imperial armies in Bavaria
- ❑ Exhausted by war -> Peace of Westphalia signed in 1648 ending the war



S WEDISH S TACKS
F RENCH F ISTS

4 PHASES

1. B ohemian
 2. D anish
 3. S wedish
 4. F rench
- Local & Religious
- Continental & Political



Loss of German Lives in 30 Years' War



1648



The Peace of Westphalia (1648)

❖ Political Provisions:

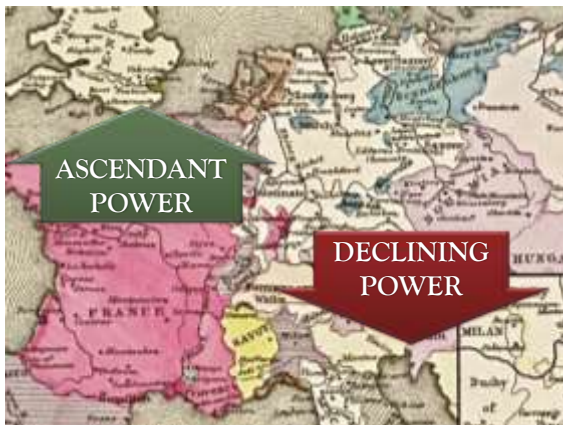
- Each Ger. prince became free from any kind of control by the HR Emperor.
- The United Provinces [Dutch Neths.] became officially independent → so. part remained a Sp. possession.
- Fr. rcvd. most of the Ger-speaking province of Alsace.
- Sweden → got lands in No. Ger. on the Baltic & Black Sea coasts.
- Switzerland became totally independent of the HR Emperor → Swiss Confederation.
- Sweden won a voice in the Diet of the HR Emp.
- Brandenburg got important terrs. on No. Sea & in central Germany.

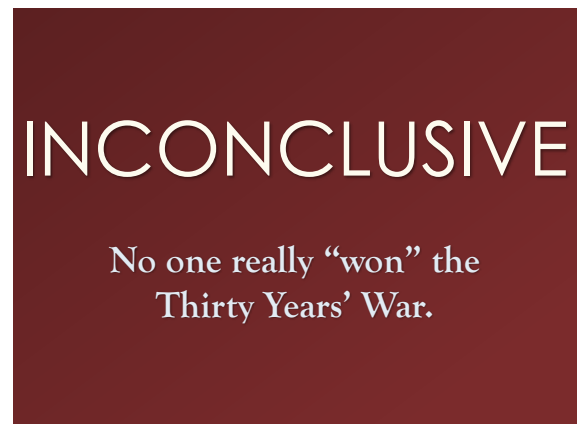
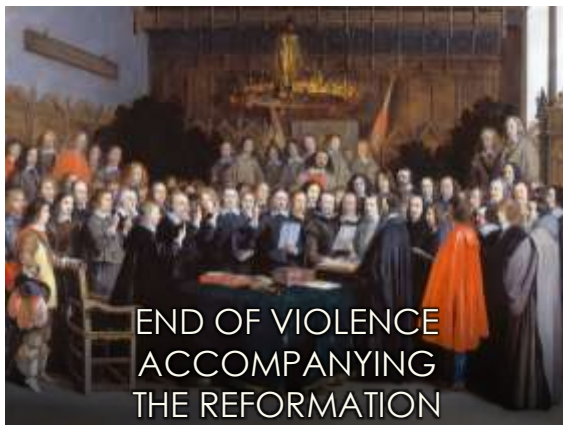
The Peace of Westphalia (1648)

❖ Religious Provisions:

- Calvinists would have the same privileges as the Lutherans had in the Peace of Augsburg.
- The ruler of each state could determine its official religion, BUT [except in the hereditary lands of the Habsburgs], he must permit freedom of private worship.







Nobody Was Happy!

- ❖ Many Protestants felt betrayed.
- ❖ The pope denounced it.
- ❖ Only merit → it ended the fighting in a war that became intolerable!
- ❖ For the next few centuries, this war was blamed for everything that went wrong in Central Europe.

What were the long-range effects of the Thirty Years' War?

OUTCOMES OF THE WAR

- ❑ Germany remains divided → HRE ceases to exist in reality
- ❑ Germany is socially and politically devastated – pop drops from 21 to 16 million
- ❑ Spain becomes second rate power
- ❑ France emerges as the dominant power in Europe

A MILITARY REVOLUTION?

1. Use of firearms
2. Flexibility of tactics
3. The salvo and infantry charge → offense
4. Lighter artillery → mobility
5. Better discipline and trained armies
6. Standing armies → bigger/more expensive
7. More taxes for military → growth of state power

REBELLIONS

- ❑ Rebellions and civil wars by both nobles and commoners → resisting monarchs efforts to increase king's power