Warm Up Questions

• How did Louis XIV of France and Philip II of Spain demonstrate that they were absolute monarchs?
  – Give at least 3 examples (see your notes)

• What do you think are the attributes of a good leader? (what skills does a good leader need?)
The Craft of Kingship
(craft – an occupation or trade requiring skill)

• What are the skills of a good absolute monarch according to Louis XIV?
The Thirty Years’ War

1618 - 1648

Objectives:
1. Identify the phases and actors of the 30 Years’ War.
2. Explain how the 30 Years’ War changed power and warfare in Europe.
3. Summarize the terms and impacts of the Treaty of Westphalia.
Causes of the War

1. Holy Roman Empire many small, separate states that the Emperor had little power over

2. The failure of the Peace of Augsburg
   a) religious tension still exist even though religious freedom had been granted to Protestants
   b) New Holy Roman Emperor **Ferdinand II** (an Austrian **Hapsburg**) tried to bring Catholic Reformation to Holy Roman Empire

3. Defenestration of Prague
   a) Protestants threw two Catholic governors from a window (revolt against Catholic Hapsburg king follows)
Defenestration of Prague

- **What it was:** Catholic hard-liners, The Regents, were thrown out the third floor window along with the Regents' secretary. They fell 30 metres and landed on a large pile of manure.

**Viewpoints:**
- **Roman Catholic** Imperial officials claimed that the three men survived due to the mercy of angels assisting the righteousness of the Catholic cause.
- **Protestant** pamphleteers asserted that their survival had more to do with the horse excrement in which they landed than the benevolent acts of the angels.
Phases of the War

1. Phase 1 - the religious phase (1610 – 20s)
   (war based on Catholic vs. Protestant factions)

**Holy Roman Empire and Allies (Spain and Poland) vs. Bohemia and other Protestant States in revolt
   a) Lutheran and Calvinist princes revolted to keep their religious freedom
   b) Impact of 80 yrs. War – Dutch independence over religious freedom expands during 30 yrs war.
2. Phase 2 – Transition between religious and political (1630s)

a) Countries begin to join sides based on politics rather than religious choices

1. **Sweden, Denmark, and Netherlands** joined the Protestant princes

2. **France** (under Cardinal Richelieu) and **England** aided (\$ and arms) these Protestant nations

b) Holy Roman Empire responded by ratcheting up destruction of Protestant cities (ex: Magdeberg)
3. Phase 3 – political (1630s – 40s)

a) France directly joined the war on the Protestant side (even though it was a Catholic nation)

b) The French-Protestant alliance was enough to bring down the Hapsburg alliance of Spain and Holy Roman Empire
4. Effects of the War - The Treaty of Westphalia

a) It attempted to bring a **balance of power** to Europe by limiting Hapsburgs (Spain, HRE) power

b) Granted Germans free religion and brought about more religious tolerance

c) Signaled that war and competition would be less and less about religion

d) Made a weak area in central Europe (HRE) – a **power vacuum**

(*Peace Treaty gave France lands in Spain and German territories. HRE fragment into 360 pieces*)

Who is the real winner of the war?
Destruction of the War

- Population reduction up to 1/3 in some areas
- Villages and towns raided and destroyed
- Famine and disease will create many refugees
  - Armies moving through areas routinely destroyed crops
Jacques Callot, “The Hangman’s Tree” (1633)
part of series - *The Miseries and Misfortunes of War*
Sack of Magdeberg (1631)
Jacques Callot
Sack of Magdeburg, 1631. Of the 30,000 citizens, only 5,000 survived.
Dutch War of Independence
80 Years War (1568 – 1648)

1. Background
   a. Netherlands was controlled by the Spanish Hapsburgs but had been a fairly free (self gov’t, freedom of religion)
   b. Charles V & Philip II remove these freedoms
      i. No Right to govern themselves (Philip II’s sister Margaret governs)
      ii. Increase taxes
      iii. Sent inquisition and an Army under the Duke of Alva to force Netherlands into Line

2. Dutch Revolt
2. Dutch Revolt
   a. The Dutch elected **William of Orange** to lead the independence movement
   b. Sign a declaration of independence
   c. War is fought, off and on, for 80 years
      i. France and England give $ to Dutch, war becomes less about religion → want to weaken the Hapsburgs

3. Part of the 30 Years War...
   a. The Treaty of Westphalia grants the Netherlands Independence