## Thirty Years’ War (1618-1648)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Key Leaders</th>
<th>Origins &amp; Conflict in Bohemia</th>
<th>Danish Intervention</th>
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<th>Treaty of Westphalia &amp; The War's Effects</th>
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| ● HRE Ferdinand II  
● Frederick V  
● Maximilian, Prince of Bavaria, organizer of Catholic League | ● King Christian IV of Denmark  
● HRE Ferdinand II  
● Albrecht von Wallenstein | ● King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden  
● Albrecht von Wallenstein | ● Cardinal Richelieu | ● Ferdinand III, new HRE  
Leaders involved w/ end of the war & peace treaty |
| Dates | 1618-1622 | 1622-1626 | 1630-1632 | 1632-1648 | 1648 |
### Origins & Conflict in Bohemia
- Religious divisions in __________________________
- Conflict between the Bourbons & __________________________ (rivals)
- Emperor __________________________ began limiting Protestant worship & wanted to restore ____________ throughout the empire
- Most ____________ were Lutheran or Calvinist—threw 2 imperial officials outside a Prague palace window in May 1618
- Rebels seized control of Bohemia & were led by __________________________ of Palatine, a ____________ prince & head of the Protestant Union, who was made king of Bohemia for a year until being defeated
- Catholicism & imperial authority with ____________ & Bavarian help from Maximilian & the Catholic League restored Ferdinand as king of Bohemia
- What started as a revolt by ____________ nobles against an unpopular Catholic emperor escalated into an international war

### Danish Intervention
- Frederick V turns to __________________________ for help (fellow Protestants) after Ferdinand II had conquered the Palatine principality
- Frederick fled into exile in the Netherlands
- English & Dutch encouraged Protestant resistance
- King ____________ wanted to extend Denmark’s influence & invaded Germany in 1625
- Emperor Ferdinand II hired Albrecht von ____________, a Bohemian noble to lead his forces
- Emperor Ferdinand II expelled Calvinist & Lutheran ministers in ____________ & forced Catholicism through the Edict of Restitution (1629)
- Wallenstein defeated the ____________ & they withdrew from the war in 1626

### Swedish Intervention
- July 1630 – Gustavus Adolphus lands his army in________________________
- The English & Dutch asked Sweden to assist the ____________
- Sweden brought a new mobility to warfare with infantry & cavalry employing fire & charge tactics – each unit of the army had both defensive & offensive capabilities
- Gustavus wanted to expand Sweden & got ________ financial aid
- Gustavus defeated Polish & Habsburg troops
- Gustavus led the largest ____________ ever under a single command in ____________ (175,000 men) but dies at the battle of Lützen, defeated by ____________
- Wallenstein plotted with Sweden & France, was found guilty of ________ & assassinated on the emperor’s orders in 1634
- 1635 – Peace of ____________ – German Protestants reached a compromise with Ferdinand II but the ____________ refused to join
- French supported the Swedes against their rivals, the Habsburgs
- ________ feared Habsburg expansion & wanted to make ________ a great world power, by protecting its interests abroad
- ____________ becomes a secondary issue
- The French end ________ military greatness
- Germans watched as French, Swedish & Spanish soldiers fight for 13 years

### Swedish-French Period
- 1637 – Ferdinand III, new Holy Roman Emperor, promises to tolerate ____________
- Treaty of Westphalia ended the war only in the ____________ states (not between Spain & France)
- Sweden & France gained territory: Sweden got Pomerania, Bremen & Verden while France got most of ________
- ________ don’t lose any land
- ____________ lost its independence
- Recognized the independence of the Swiss Confederacy & The Netherlands
- ________ gained legal recognition
- State ________ would still be determined by the
- Huge population decline: 1/3 of ________ died
- France emerged with a stronger ________, becoming Europe’s greatest power
- German ________ would continue for another 200 years
- Last of the religious wars

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