

# Dylan Black

## Lecture 21: From Peace to War

### Period of tenuous peace

- intellectual interchange
- culture & art
- commercial prosperity
- rise of absolutism
  - rejection of chaos
- Directly related cultural flowering
- Political theory to back up politics in practice
  - comes from Machiavelli

### Political positions

- Jean Bodin - indivisible sovereignty
- James IV I - divine right theory
- Both not entirely modern
  - both published on demonology + witchcraft

### Pax Hispanica (1598-1621)

- Marriage diplomacy
  - James IV I
    - Marries daughter to a protestant (Palatine)
    - Marry son to a Catholic (French/Spanish)
    - negotiate lasting peace in Europe case-by-case
    - centerpiece to James' foreign policy

### A tenuous peace...

- took a generation, but not everyone became best friends
- Henri IV - wants to flex his muscles
  - France - Spanish rivalry
  - Venice + the Papacy
  - Venice + the Uskoks

- Cleary - Jülich succession crisis (1609-13)
- assassinated, May 14, 1610

Marie de Medici - wife of Henry IV

- became regent for her children until Louis XIII

cong. w/ age

- negotiatively double French-Spanish marriage

- Son goes to Anna of Austria

- Provs Elizabeth  $\longleftrightarrow$  Philip IV

- "Princess swaps on the Bridge" (1615)

- James I is MAD

- Marriage of daughter to Palatine prince

- Anglo-Spanish match

- Prince Henry is 18 y/o in 1612 - DIES

- Charles restarts the country process

To Sum Up - Pax Hispanica (1598-1618)

- real chance for lasting peace

- key individuals were peaceably inclined

- artistic, intellectual, + commercial flowering on a grand scale + scientific growth

- Even when war seemed inevitable, powers tried to prevent it on a limited

30 Years War

Convergence of Conflicts

- HRE - internal confessional conflict + political struggle

- Dutch + Spanish struggle

- Franco-Spanish rivalry

- risk of the Baltic states

- Denmark, Sweden

## Nature of conflict

- Religious
  - Calvinists vs. Lutherans vs. Catholics ...
- Political / Dynastic
- Constitutional
  - esp in HRE, Bohemia
- Economic
  - esp as war goes on - trade is becoming more and more important, esp Atlantic ferry ones
- Imperial
- The war itself
  - justification based on war itself
  - revenge

## Central European Origins

- relative loyalty towards Protestant esp in Habsburg was (1520-30)
- resurgence of Catholicism post-Council of Trent (1570-on)
  - gradually reassert Catholicism
- Protestants form the Protestant Union (1608)
  - military alliance
- Catholics form the Catholic League (1609)
  - armed camp
- Elective monarchy - HRE and Bohemia
  - oldest Habsburg son gets Bohemia most of the time, basically a formality
  - 1519 - took a lot of \$ from Fugges to make Charles V HRE
- Calvinism - unrecognised at Augsburg in 1555

## New Generation of Warlike Leaders

- Ferdinand II (HRE)
- Frederick V (Bohemia + Palatinate)
- Maurice + war party ascendant (Dutch)
- Philip IV + valido Olivares (Spain)
- Return of lost Spanish control (Flanders)
- Louis XIII free of mom (France)
- Charles I (Great Britain)
- Later - Gustavus Adolphus (Sweden)
- Later - Richelieu (France)

## 4 Main Phases

- Bohemian - Palatinate (1618 - 1625)
- Danish Phase (1625 - 1629)
- Swedish Phase (1630 - 35)
- French-Swedish (1635 - 49)

## Various side conflicts

- Jülich - Cleve
- Valtellina - Grisons
- Mantuan succession
- Anglo-Spanish & Anglo-French war

## Bohemian - Palatinate Phase

- all about religion, ego, breaking open simmering tensions
- Ferdinand II HRE (1619 - 37)
  - elected king of Bohemia - 1617
  - cracks down on Bohemian Protestantism
  - Protestants throw 2 Catholic nobles out a window
  - Defenestration of Prague begins war
  - Depose Ferdinand II, give crown to Frederick V

Frederick V elected King of Bohemia - August 1619

Triumph of the Winter Queen - partying @ MFA  
- moves into Prague only last 1 winter

Maximilian of Bavaria

1620 - Battle of White Mountain

- Decisive Catholic victory
- Frederick chased out of Bohemia + Palatinate