

# The Thirty Years' War

*Second Edition*

*Edited by*  
**Geoffrey Parker**

## THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR

The first edition of *The Thirty Years' War* offered an unrivalled survey of a central period in European history. Drawing on a huge body of source material from different languages and countries throughout Europe, it provided a clear and comprehensive narrative and analytical account of the subject. It has established itself as the classic text with reviewers, students and the general reader.

This second edition has been thoroughly revised to include the very latest research. The updated bibliographical information alone provides an invaluable resource, synthesizing the major work in the field in all languages, down to 1996.

Written with great clarity and liveliness, the book brings alive the period in all its aspects. It covers the horrors of the war and the contorted politics of the period. It deals with all the major figures, including Wallerstein and Richelieu, Gustavus Adolphus and Tilly, the Winter King and the Habsburg emperors. For range and depth of coverage there is no other work like it. It has become the definitive book on the subject.

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# THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR

Second edition

Edited by *Geoffrey Parker*

with contributions by

*Simon Adams, Gerhard Benecke, Richard J. Bonney,  
John H. Elliot, R.J.W. Evans, Christopher R. Friedrichs,  
Bodo Nischan, E. Ladewig Petersen and  
Michael Roberts*



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#### **Publisher's Note**

The publisher has gone to great lengths to ensure the quality of this reprint but points out that some imperfections in the original may be apparent

'Well, since you aren't thinking about anything you can tell me the date of the signing of the Peace of Westphalia.'

Antoine neither moved nor answered. His father remonstrated in a shrill voice . . . 'You hear that, everyone? He doesn't know the date of the Peace of Westphalia. He ought to be ashamed of himself.' . . .

The carriage was filled with a shocked silence. For her brother's benefit Lucienne mentally recited a prayer recommended by the Desmoiselles Hermeline as an aid to recalling the Great Dates of History. Frédéric drew the figures in the air with his finger, and Mme Haudouin tried to catch her son's eye in order to comfort him with an affectionate smile. But Antoine, staring down at his boots, refused to see anything . . .

Finally, Antoine's breast heaved with a sob . . . He gulped, and muttered in a stifled voice: '1648'.

Marcel Aymé, *The Green Mare* (New York, 1963), 100-1:  
set in the year 1885

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Material for the captions was kindly provided by the following: Professor R. J. Bonney (Plate 16); Dr Paul Dukes (Plate 10); Professor C. R. Friedrichs (Plates 1, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 15); and Professor E. Ladewig Petersen (Plates 2 and 24).

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(Note: Maps 1 and 3 were prepared with the aid of some material supplied by Professor C. R. Friedrichs and Professor R. J. Bonney respectively.)

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## Preface

It is often claimed that Samuel Pufendorf, the eminent seventeenth-century jurist and historian, was the first to coin the term 'The Thirty Years' War' to describe the series of conflicts which ravaged Europe between 1618 and 1648. That phrase certainly appears in his book, *The Present State of Germany*, first published in 1667; but by then it was hardly new. In May 1648, even before the fighting stopped, one of the delegates at the Westphalian Peace Congress spoke of 'the Thirty Years' War' that had ravaged his country; and in 1649 the English weekly newspaper *The Moderate Intelligencer* began to publish a series of articles entitled 'An epitome of the late Thirty Years' War in Germany'. Issue 203, dated 8 February 1649, summarized the 'Bohemian war', 1618–23; issue 204 followed with the Dutch phase of the war; issue 205 covered the Danish phase; and so on. Within three months of the signature of the peace of Westphalia, which brought the war to an end in October 1648, English readers were thus provided with a framework for interpreting the war which was recognizably modern. At the same time, a similar service was provided for German readers in a pamphlet in that language entitled 'A short chronicle of the Thirty Years' War', which not only gave the dates and places of the major military actions but also offered a rough calculation of the losses of life and property caused by the conflict.<sup>1</sup>

But, in the seventeenth century, historians were rarely as free from bias as their modern-day descendants claim to be. All of the publications discussed above were composed by Protestants who had an interest in emphasizing that the various wars fought in Europe during the decades following 1618 were linked together in a single struggle in defence of religious and constitutional liberty. They sought to justify retrospectively the rebellion of Bohemia in 1618–21 against Emperor Ferdinand II by reference to his subsequent behaviour. At the time, the Bohemians' cause seemed far from just to many observers – which is why so many Protestant princes refused to support it. Only afterwards, as Imperial strength increased and constitutional proprieties were forgotten, did they repent of their neutrality and oppose the Habsburgs themselves. Thus

## PREFACE

rewriting the history of the war helped to salve their consciences. When Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, claimed in 1628 that 'All the wars that are on foot in Europe have been fused together and have become a single war', he was in part expressing a wish that it should be so, since it helped to justify the transfer of his armies from Poland and Livonia to Germany.<sup>2</sup>

Catholic Europe, however, saw matters otherwise. One of the Habsburgs' official historians, Eberhard Wassenberg, published an interim account of the war in 1639 which handled each campaign as yet another unjustified attack on the emperor: its title ran 'Commentary upon the wars between Ferdinand II and III and their enemies'. Wassenberg's account of 'the Danish War' of 1625–9 was accompanied by descriptions of 'the other Austrian War' (i.e. the 1626 Peasants' Revolt), 'the third Transylvanian War', 'the Dutch War', 'the Mantuan War' and so on. This was, perhaps, an extreme view; but even Catholics who lacked Wassenberg's neat, compartmentalized vision still perceived a grave difference between the campaigns up to 1629, in which the emperor was opposed principally by his own subjects with some foreign aid, and the struggle after 1630, in which he fought mainly against foreign powers whose German supporters were, at most times, few in number and limited in resources. Bishop Gepeckh of Freising (1618–51), in the heart of Bavaria, always distinguished in his correspondence between 'the Bohemian troubles' of the 1620s (little different in nature from the series of alarms and petty wars which had disturbed the peace of the Empire since the Augsburg Settlement of 1555), and 'this war' (which began with the Swedish invasion in 1630 and forced him to flee from his capital eight times before the peace was signed in 1648). For the bishop, the war lasted not thirty years but eighteen.<sup>3</sup>

These, of course, are the opinions of but half a dozen individuals. Now that all public archives for the period are open to historians, tens of thousands of opinions are available. In the Czech and Slovak Republics alone, twenty-seven repositories today possess important collections left by participants in the war; twenty folio volumes concerning just the Edict of Restitution, issued in 1629, are available in the Saxon archives alone; and so on. Admittedly, heroic efforts have been made to print some of the more important sources. No less than forty-five volumes are envisaged to publish in full the correspondence and negotiations generated by the peace of Westphalia; thirteen volumes will be needed to publish the edited correspondence of Maximilian I of Bavaria and his allies between 1618 and 1635; scores of volumes would be needed to calendar the relevant State Papers Foreign in the Public Record Office, London. And this still represents only a fragment of the available unpublished material. Everywhere, the war increased paperwork. In Protestant Bremen, the secretariat of the ruling archbishop-administrator had to be doubled in

## PREFACE

1632 in order to cope with the exigencies of the armies in the area; and when, in the 1650s, the archives of the Catholic diocese of Würzburg were reclassified, two series were required – one ‘pre-war’, which stretched back into the mists of time; the other ‘since the war began’, which was of almost equal bulk.<sup>4</sup>

We live, as Lord Acton once predicted, in the ‘documentary age . . . which will tend to make history independent of historians, to develop learning at the expense of writing’. Certainly, the miles of documents produced by a continent at war present a daunting challenge to stamina.<sup>5</sup> Yet even superhuman dedication to archival research will not be enough, for the documentary records of the Thirty Years’ War are written in too many different languages. The Habsburg Monarchy included a German, Czech and Hungarian chancery; the court of Spain maintained secretaries for correspondence in French, Dutch, German, Latin, Italian, Aragonese, Portuguese and Castilian; and there are documents in each tongue which refer to the war. It is true that, on the Protestant side, the *lingua franca* tended to be an inexorably verbose High German liberally peppered with Latinisms; but correspondence and state papers couched in Latin, Danish, Swedish, English and Dutch are also to be found in abundance. At the distant court of Bethlen Gabor, prince of Transylvania, documents concerning the war were composed in German, Hungarian, Romanian, Latin and (when the Ottoman Porte was concerned) Court Persian.

There have been a number of homeric attempts, despite the obvious problems, to provide an acceptable synthesis of this material. In the West, two of the most celebrated were produced on the eve of the Second World War: C. V. Wedgwood (in 1938) saw the struggle as essentially a German conflict influenced from time to time by the northern and western powers, while G. Pagès (in 1939) seemed obsessed by the importance of France as the arbiter of Europe’s destinies throughout the war, to the exclusion of almost all other considerations. In the East, similarly circumscribed views have been advanced by the Czech historian J. V. Polišenský (1971), who argued that events in his native Bohemia were at all times central; while the Russian B. F. Porshnev (1976) claimed that the climax of the war in 1630–41, when the Swedish armies dominated the Empire, could only be explained in terms of Russia’s policy towards Poland.<sup>6</sup> German historians have tended to be even more parochial: writers from Bavaria and Brandenburg, in particular, have tended to study the war in almost exclusively regional terms. There is nothing to rival the three-volume German synthesis of Moriz Ritter, *A History of Germany During the Age of Counter-Reformation and the Thirty Years’ War 1555–1648*, first published in 1889 and never translated. Since then, although there have been hundreds of studies of the conflict – almost all of them entitled (like this one) *The Thirty Years’ War* – the persevering student of the subject looks almost in vain for a modern survey that pays

## PREFACE

attention not only to Germany, Scandinavia, England and France, but to Spain, Italy, Transylvania, Poland and the Netherlands as well.

The sole exception was published by an East German historian. Herbert Langer's *The Thirty Years' War* (Poole, 1981) offers a cultural history of Germany during the war based on little-known data drawn from all over continental Europe, with text and illustrations pleasingly integrated. But it is not a history of the war. Langer's book makes it possible for this volume to pass over most of the cultural impact of the war; but his study should be seen as a complement, not an alternative, to the present work, which seeks to provide a structured analysis of the conflict itself.

Not all periods are covered here in the same detail, because some periods – particularly the 1620s – are more complex than others.<sup>7</sup> Moreover the text covers more than just Germany and more than just the thirty years: the war of Mantua and the Swedish campaigns in Poland are included because they were crucially important for developments in the Empire; and the narrative goes back to the 'Donauwörth incident' of 1607, which accelerated the polarization of Germany into hostile confessional camps, and stretches onwards to the final agreement in 1650, at Nuremberg, concerning the demobilization of the armies that still occupied Germany. Donauwörth to Nuremberg: on the ground barely 150 kilometres separate them, yet in history more than forty years of war and rumours of war lie between. Sometimes the conflict seemed to become so intense, and to involve so many states, that it has justly been termed 'the European Civil War'.<sup>8</sup> To do justice to such turmoil within the framework of a single volume, without over-simplification or distortion, is not easy.

## Acknowledgements

This book is the work of a team of ten historians. In 1977, not long after I was invited by Andrew Wheatcroft of Routledge & Kegan Paul to write a new account of the Thirty Years' War, it became clear that the volume of relevant published work, let alone the quantity and variety of the surviving documents, was greater than any individual scholar could ever cope with alone. Various experts were therefore invited to cover those aspects of the war where the tangle of unsynthesized, unfamiliar material was thickest – the Scandinavian lands, Brandenburg and Saxony, the aftermath of the war, and so on – and their contributions form an integral part of the text, narrating, analysing and explaining in their proper place the events and developments that together made up the conflict. But herein lay a serious practical difficulty. Since all the contributors wrote their sections at the same time, a substantial amount of revising and rewriting was required to ensure that their chapters fitted in with, yet did not overlap, the others. My first, and greatest, debt of gratitude must therefore be to my fellow authors, who graciously accepted more editorial interference than any scholar should be asked to suffer and provided invaluable assistance in ways too numerous to mention.

Another important debt, which it is a pleasure to record, arises from the munificence of the British Academy and the Newberry Library. In 1981 they provided me with a three-month fellowship to work in Chicago and it was there, in America's 'Second City', backed by the resources of several magnificent libraries and surrounded by many distinguished scholars, that I drafted almost all of my sections of this book. Next, Andrew Wheatcroft has offered sympathetic support and helpful advice at all times, for which I am most grateful. Suggestions, references to obscure (and not-so-obscure) works, and assistance also came from Professor Robert Bireley, SJ, Professor Bruce Lenman, Professor Konrad Repgen, Dr Hamish Scott, Dr Lesley M. Smith, Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper, the late Dame Frances Yates (who was to have been a contributor) and, above all, Dr Simon Adams. Finally, the editor and all the authors are grateful to Nancy Wood, who expertly typed and retyped our text on a word-processor.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### *Note on the second edition*

In preparing this revised edition for the press, I and most of the contributors have corrected a number of errors that crept into the text and notes. We are most grateful to Professor Dieter Albrecht, Dr Derek Croxton, Professor Konrad Repgen, and Dr Kurt Treptow for drawing them to our attention. We have also thoroughly revised, with the aid of Derek Croxton and John Theibault, the *Bibliographical essay* in order to reflect the latest scholarship on the subject.

Sadly, Gerhard Benecke could not revise his material, for he died in August 1985. His loss is still felt by scholars everywhere, not only in St Andrews, where he was a student and research student, and at Canterbury and Vancouver, where he taught, but by early modern historians in general. And he is especially missed by his fellow contributors.

# Conventions

*Currency* As far as possible all sums of money are given in Imperial thalers (*Reichsthaler*). Conversions from other currencies have been made according to the following scheme:

4.8 thalers	}	equal £1 sterling
4.5 <i>escudos</i>		
12 <i>livres tournois</i>		
10 Dutch florins		
6 Rhine florins		

*Dates* All 'new style' unless otherwise stated.

*Place and personal names* Where a recognized English version exists, we have used it (thus Vienna, The Hague and Rome; Wallenstein, Bethlen Gabor and Gustavus Adolphus); otherwise we have used the form generally preferred by the particular place or person (thus Regensburg rather than Ratisbon, Bratislava rather than Pressburg or Posnonia, and Maurice of Nassau rather than Maurits).

A short résumé for each major figure is included in his or her entry in the index.

# Chronology

- † = death
- ✕ = victory for Habsburgs or allies
- ✕ = defeat for Habsburgs or allies

All dates are New Style

Important events are CAPITALIZED

CHRONOLOGY

<i>Date</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>The Habsburg Lands</i>	<i>Spain and the Netherlands</i>
1606		<i>June.</i> Peace of Vienna ends Hungarian revolt <i>Nov.</i> Peace of Zsitva Torok ends 'Long' Turkish war	
1607			<i>Mar.</i> Cease-fire in Dutch wars (to 1609) <i>Nov.</i> Spanish bankruptcy
	17 Dec. 'DONAUWÖRTH INCIDENT'		
1608	<i>Jan.</i> Imperial Diet at Regensburg (to 3 May)	<i>Feb.</i> Treaty of Bratislava	
	11 May. PROTESTANT UNION FORMED		
		<i>June.</i> Matthias becomes reigning archduke and king of Hungary	
1609	<i>Mar.</i> First Cleves-Jülich crisis (to Oct. 1610)	<i>Mar.</i> Matthias's concessions to Protestants	
	10 July. CATHOLIC LEAGUE FORMED	9 July. Letter of Majesty: 'defensors' appointed	<i>Apr.</i> TWELVE YEARS' TRUCE (to 1621)
1610			
	Oct. † Frederick IV of the Palatinate; Frederick V succeeds		
1611		<i>Mar.</i> Passau troops attack Prague	<i>Mar.</i> Franco-Spanish marriage treaty
		<i>May.</i> Matthias crowned king of Bohemia	
	<i>July.</i> John George I Elector of Saxony (to 1656)		
1612	20 Jan. † Rudolf II; Matthias elected Emperor (to 1619)		

## CHRONOLOGY

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*France, Britain  
and Italy*

*Scandinavia, Poland  
and Russia*

*Transylvania and  
the Turks*

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*June. Peace of Vienna*

*Nov. Peace of Zsitva  
Torok*

*14 May. † Henry IV  
of France; minority of  
Louis XIII (to 1617)*

*Mar. Franco-Spanish  
marriage treaty*

*Sept. Poland invades  
Russia (to 1618)*

*Apr. Denmark invades  
Sweden (war to 1613)*

*Oct. Gustavus Adolphus  
king of Sweden (to 1632)*

CHRONOLOGY

<i>Date</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>The Habsburg Lands</i>	<i>Spain and the Netherlands</i>
1612			
1613	<p><i>Feb.</i> Marriage of Frederick V and Elizabeth Stuart</p> <p><i>Apr.</i> Elector of Brandenburg becomes a Calvinist</p> <p><i>May.</i> Dutch-Union treaty</p> <p><i>July.</i> Wolfgang William of Neuburg becomes a Catholic</p> <p><i>Aug.</i> Imperial Diet at Regensburg (to Oct.)</p>		
1614	<p><i>May.</i> Second Cleves-Jülich crisis (to Sept.)</p> <p><i>Aug.</i> Aachen recatholicized; Fettmilch revolt at Frankfurt</p>	<p><i>Aug.</i> General Diet at Linz</p>	
	<p><i>Nov.</i> Treaty of Xanten</p>		<p><i>Nov.</i> Treaty of Xanten</p>
1615	<p>Lutheran rioting in Brandenburg</p>		<p>Dutch fleet attacks Pacific coast of Spanish America</p>
		<p><i>Dec.</i> Uzkok war (to Feb. 1618)</p>	
1616			
1617	<p>Lutheran Jubilee year; 'Military Academy' opened at Siegen</p>	<p><i>20 Mar.</i> OÑATE TREATY</p>	<p><i>20 Mar.</i> OÑATE TREATY</p>

## CHRONOLOGY

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*France, Britain  
and Italy*

*Scandinavia, Poland  
and Russia*

*Transylvania  
and the Turks*

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*Apr.* Anglo-Union  
Treaty of Wesel  
*Dec.* † Francis, duke  
of Mantua

*Jan.* Peace of Knäred  
(Denmark and Sweden)

*Mar.* Michael Romanov  
elected Tsar (to 1645)

Bethlen Gabor prince  
of Transylvania (to  
1629)

*Apr.* First war over  
Mantuan succession (to  
June 1615)

*Jan.* French civil war  
(to May)

*Oct.* French States-  
General

*June.* Treaty of Asti ends  
first Mantuan war

*Aug.* French civil war  
(to May 1616)

*Dec.* Uzkok war (to  
1618)

*Sept.* Second war over  
Mantuan succession (to 1617)

*Feb.* French civil war (to  
*Apr.*)

*Mar.* Peace of Stolbova  
(Sweden and Russia)

CHRONOLOGY

<i>Date</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>The Habsburg Lands</i>	<i>Spain and the Netherlands</i>
1617	Apr. Evangelical Union renewed (to 1621); Catholic League dissolved	July–Dec. Ferdinand of Styria recognized as king-designate of Bohemia and Hungary	Aug. Oldenbarnevelt raises waardgelder troops
1618	Brandenburg annexes Prussia	Feb. Peace of Wiener-Neustadt (Archduke and Venice)  23 May. DEFENESTRATION OF PRAGUE June. Savoy subsidies to Bohemia (to Apr. 1619)  Sept. Mansfield captures Pilsen	Mar. Don Balthasar de Zúñiga becomes Spanish chief minister (to 1622)  Aug. Fall of Oldenbarnevelt
1619	Jan. Catholic League re-formed		
	20 Mar. † Matthias	20 Mar. † Matthias; Ferdinand of Styria succeeds May. First siege of Vienna	May. Archdukes send aid to Ferdinand; execution of Oldenbarnevelt
	28 Aug. Ferdinand elected Holy Roman Emperor 8 Oct. Treaty of Munich (Spain–Bavaria–emperor)	10 June. ✕ Záblatí. Moravia joins confederation 22–6 Aug. DEPOSITION OF FERDINAND; ELECTION OF FREDERICK	

## CHRONOLOGY

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*France, Britain  
and Italy*

*Scandinavia, Poland  
and Russia*

*Transylvania  
and the Turks*

---

*24 Apr. Personal rule of  
Louis XIII begins (to 1643)*

*June. Sweden invades  
Livonia*

*9 Oct. Peace of Pavia  
ends second Mantuan  
war*

*Feb. Peace of Wiener-  
Neustadt*

*Swedish truce with  
Poland (to 1621)*

*Feb. French civil war (to  
Apr.)*

*Jan. Peace of Deulino  
(Poland and Russia)*

*Oct. Poland attacks  
Turks*

*Aug. Bethlen conquers  
Hungary (to Oct.)*

CHRONOLOGY

<i>Date</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>The Habsburg Lands</i>	<i>Spain and the Netherlands</i>
1619		<i>Nov.</i> Second siege of Vienna	
1620			
	<i>20 Mar.</i> MÜHLHAUSEN GUARANTEE		
	<i>3 July.</i> TREATY OF ULM	<i>July.</i> Bavarians occupy Upper Austria (to 1628)	
	<i>Aug.</i> Spínola invades Palatinate		<i>Aug.</i> Spínola invades Palatinate
		<i>Oct.</i> Confiscations Court created (to 1623)	
		<i>3 Nov.</i> ✕ WHITE MOUNTAIN	
1621	<i>21 Jan.</i> Frederick outlawed	<i>Jan.</i> Mint Consortium formed: 'Kipper- und Wipper' period (to 1623)	
	<i>Feb.</i> Segeberg conference		
			<i>31 Mar.</i> † Philip III; Philip IV king of Spain (to 1665)
	<i>Apr.</i> Cease-fire in Palatinate (to July)		<i>Apr.</i> WAR IN NETHERLANDS (to 1648); Frederick V arrives in Dutch Republic
	<i>27 Apr.</i> Frederick allies with Dutch Republic		
	<i>14 May.</i> Union dissolved		<i>15 July.</i> † Archduke Albert
	<i>Oct.</i> Bavarians occupy Upper Palatinate; Kipper- und Wipperzeit (to 1623)		
1622		<i>Jan.</i> First peace of Nikolsburg	
			<i>Feb.</i> Spínola captures Jülich

## CHRONOLOGY

<i>France, Britain and Italy</i>	<i>Scandinavia, Poland and Russia</i>	<i>Transylvania and the Turks</i>
		<i>Nov.</i> Poland invades Transylvania <i>20 Jan.</i> Bethlen concludes nine-month truce with Habsburgs
<i>Apr.</i> Rebellion of Marie de Medici (to Aug.) <i>July.</i> Valtelline massacre <i>Aug.</i> End of French civil wars; Louis XIII invades Béarn; Habsburgs occupy Valtelline		<i>Aug.</i> Bethlen invades Hungary again
	<i>20 Sept.</i> ✕ Cecora (Poles versus Turks)	<i>20 Sept.</i> ✕ Cecora (Poles versus Turks)
<i>Feb.</i> French Huguenot war (to Oct. 1622)	<i>Feb.</i> Segeberg conference	
<i>Sept.</i> Habsburgs occupy Grey Leagues' lands	<i>Sept.</i> Sweden captures Riga <i>Oct.</i> Polish-Turkish truce	<i>Oct.</i> Polish-Turkish truce
<i>Jan.</i> Pope founds Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith		<i>Jan.</i> First peace of Nikolsburg (emperor and Transylvania)



## CHRONOLOGY

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*France, Britain  
and Italy*

*Scandinavia, Poland  
and Russia*

*Transylvania  
and the Turks*

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*Feb.* League of Lyons  
formed; Spain agrees to  
evacuate Valtelline

**Bethen invades  
Hungary; Turkish  
war against Persia (to  
1639)**

*Apr.* Buckingham and  
Prince Charles go to  
Madrid for Spanish Match  
*Aug.* Urban VIII elected pope  
(to 1644)

*Apr.* Richelieu enters  
Council of Louis XIII

*May.* Second peace of  
Nikolsburg; Persians  
take Baghdad

*June.* Treaty of  
Compiègne (France and  
Dutch Republic)

*Aug.* RICHELIEU CHIEF  
MINISTER OF FRANCE  
(to 1642); French occupy  
Valtelline

CHRONOLOGY

<i>Date</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>The Habsburg Lands</i>	<i>Spain and the Netherlands</i>
1625	<p><i>Apr.</i> Christian IV elected Kreisoberst of Lower Saxony</p> <p><i>July.</i> Wallenstein raises new Imperial army; Spanish river blockade in Westphalia (to 1629)</p> <p><i>9 Dec.</i> HAGUE ALLIANCE</p>	<p><i>Oct.</i> Reformations-kommission in Upper Austria</p>	<p><i>Mar.</i> Spain at war with England (to 1630)</p> <p><i>Apr.</i> † Maurice of Nassau; Frederick Henry becomes Captain-General of Dutch Republic (to 1647)</p> <p><i>June.</i> Spanish capture Breda (to 1637); Spanish river blockade in Westphalia (to 1629)</p> <p><i>Nov.</i> Anglo-Dutch attack on Cadiz</p> <p><i>9 Dec.</i> HAGUE ALLIANCE</p>
1626	<p><i>Apr.</i> ✕ Dessau Bridge</p> <p><i>26 Aug.</i> ✕ LUTTER. Imperialists advance northwards</p>	<p><i>May.</i> Upper Austrian revolt (to Sept.)</p>	<p><i>5 Mar.</i> Treaty of Monzón (ratified in May)</p> <p><i>July.</i> Union of Arms scheme published</p>
1627	<p><i>Feb.</i> Mecklenburg given to Wallenstein as pledge; Imperialists conquer Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Holstein</p> <p><i>Mar.</i> Hesse partition favours Darmstadt; Maurice of Hesse-Kassel abdicates</p> <p><i>May.</i> Treaty of Königsberg (emperor-Brandenburg)</p>		<p><i>Feb.</i> Spanish decree of bankruptcy</p>

CHRONOLOGY

<i>France, Britain and Italy</i>	<i>Scandinavia, Poland and Russia</i>	<i>Transylvania and the Turks</i>
<i>Jan.</i> New Huguenot revolt in France (to 1629)		
<i>Mar.</i> War with Spain (to 1630); Savoy invades Genoa		
<i>Apr.</i> † James VI and I; Charles I king of England (to 1649)	<i>Apr.</i> Christian IV elected Kreisoberst of Lower Saxony	
	<i>June.</i> Swedes invade Prussia	
<i>Nov.</i> Anglo-Dutch attack on Cadiz		
<i>9 Dec.</i> HAGUE ALLIANCE	<i>9 Dec.</i> HAGUE ALLIANCE	
	<i>Jan.</i> ✕ Wallhof (Swedes defeat Poles	Bethlen invades Moravia; Turks fail to retake Baghdad
<i>5 Mar.</i> Treaty of Monzón (ratified in May)		
	<i>May.</i> Gustavus campaigns in Prussia (to 1629)	
	<i>26 Aug.</i> ✕ LUTTER	
		<i>Dec.</i> Peace of Bratislava
<i>Mar.</i> Franco-Spanish alliance against Britain		
<i>June.</i> War between France and Britain (to 1629)		

CHRONOLOGY

<i>Date</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>The Habsburg Lands</i>	<i>Spain and the Netherlands</i>
1627	<p><i>Oct.</i> Mühlhausen Electoral meeting (to <i>Nov.</i>)</p> <p><i>10 Nov.</i> Capitulation of Fransburg (Pomerania)</p>	<p><i>Sept.</i> New constitution for Bohemia and Moravia</p>	
1628	<p><i>Jan.</i> Wallenstein becomes duke of Mecklenburg; Imperialists overrun Jutland</p> <p><i>May.</i> Bavaria annexes Upper Palatinate</p> <p><i>May.</i> UNSUCCESSFUL SIEGE OF STRALSUND (to July)</p>	<p><i>May.</i> Upper Austria returned to Habsburg rule</p>	
	<p><i>Sept.</i> ✕ Wolgast (Wallenstein defeats Danes)</p>		<p><i>Sept.</i> Dutch capture Spanish silver fleet</p>
1629	<p><i>6/28 Mar.</i> EDICT OF RESTITUTION</p>		<p><i>Apr.</i> Dutch besiege 's Hertogenbosch (to <i>Sept.</i>)</p>
	<p><i>7 July.</i> PEACE OF LÜBECK; Imperialists send aid to Poland</p>		<p><i>Aug.</i> Spaniards take Amersfoort; Dutch take Wesel</p> <p><i>14 Sept.</i> Dutch take 's Hertogenbosch</p>
1630			<p><i>Feb.</i> Dutch occupy Pernambuco (Brazil) to 1654</p>

CHRONOLOGY

*France, Britain  
and Italy*

*Scandinavia, Poland  
and Russia*

*Transylvania  
and the Turks*

*Dec.* Third Mantuan  
war (to June 1631)

*June.* Sweden relieves  
Stralsund  
*Sept.* ✕ Wolgast  
(Wallenstein defeats  
Danes)

*28 Oct.* SURRENDER OF  
LA ROCHELLE  
*Mar.* French under  
Louis XIII invade Italy

*14 Mar.* Ulfsbäck  
meeting (Christian and  
Gustavus)

*Apr.* Peace of Susa  
between France and Britain  
*May.* Imperialist army  
invades Italy  
*28 June.* 'Grace of Alais'  
ends Huguenot revolt

*17 June.* ✕ Honigfelde  
(Stuhm)  
*7 July.* Peace of Lübeck

*26 Sept.* Polish-Swedish  
truce of Altmark (to 1635)

*Nov.* † Bethlen Gabor;  
George Rákóczi  
succeeds (to 1648)

French occupy Savoy;  
plague ravages Italy (to  
1631)

CHRONOLOGY

<i>Date</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>The Habsburg Lands</i>	<i>Spain and the Netherlands</i>
1630	<p><i>Apr.</i> Annaburg meeting (Saxony and Brandenburg)</p> <p><i>6 July.</i> Gustavus invades Germany</p> <p><i>July.</i> REGENSBURG ELECTORAL MEETING (to Nov.)</p> <p><i>Aug.</i> Magdeburg defies emperor (to May 1631)</p> <p><i>13 Aug.</i> Wallenstein dismissed</p> <p><i>Sept.</i> Zabeltitz conference (Saxony and Brandenburg)</p> <p><i>13 Oct.</i> PEACE OF REGENSBURG</p>		<p><i>17 June.</i> Franco-Dutch subsidy treaty</p>
1631	<p><i>Feb.</i> Leipzig Assembly (to Apr.)</p> <p><i>12 Apr.</i> Leipzig Manifesto</p> <p><i>20 May.</i> Sack of Magdeburg</p> <p><i>22 June.</i> Brandenburg-Swedish alliance</p> <p><i>4 Aug.</i> Frankfurt convention (to Oct.)</p> <p><i>Sept.</i> Saxony, Bremen and Hesse-Kassel ally with Sweden</p> <p><i>17 Sept.</i> ✕ BREITENFELD</p> <p><i>Nov.</i> Swedes take Mainz (to 1636)</p> <p><i>Dec.</i> Wallenstein recalled</p>	<p><i>15 Nov.</i> Saxons take Prague (to 1632)</p>	<p><i>15 Nov.</i> Peace of Madrid (Britain and Spain)</p> <p><i>Sept.</i> Revolt in Basque lands (to 1634)</p>
1632	<p><i>Apr.</i> ✕ RAIN; Swedes occupy Bavaria</p> <p><i>13 Apr.</i> Göllersdorf agreement: Wallenstein restored to chief command</p>		

CHRONOLOGY

*France, Britain  
and Italy*

*Scandinavia, Poland  
and Russia*

*Transylvania  
and the Turks*

17 *June*. Franco-Dutch  
subsidy treaty  
*July*. Imperialists  
take Mantua

*July*. Gustavus invades  
Germany

13 *Oct*. PEACE OF  
REGENSBURG

11 *Nov*. Day of Dupes  
(Paris)

15 *Nov*. Peace of  
Madrid (Britain and Spain)

23 *Jan*. Treaty of  
Bärwalde

23 *Jan*. Treaty of Bärwalde

8 *May*. Treaty of  
Fontainebleau (France and  
Bavaria)

19 *June*. Peace of  
Cherasco

13 *Apr*. Swedes take  
Frankfurt-on-Oder

*June*. Swedish-  
Brandenburg alliance

*Sept*. Swedish-Saxon  
alliance

17 *Sept*. ✕ BREITENFELD

*Apr*. † Sigismund III;  
Władisław IV succeeds  
(to 1648)

CHRONOLOGY

<i>Date</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>The Habsburg Lands</i>	<i>Spain and the Netherlands</i>
1632	<p><i>July.</i> Siege of the Alte Veste (to 18 Sept.)</p> <p><i>1 Nov.</i> Wallenstein captures Leipzig</p> <p><i>16 Nov.</i> ✕ LÜTZEN</p>		<p><i>June.</i> Dutch capture Venlo, Roermond; South Netherlands revolt averted</p> <p><i>23 Aug.</i> Dutch take Maastricht</p>
1633	<p><i>23 Apr.</i> Heilbronn League (to 1635)</p> <p><i>July.</i> ✕ Hessisch-Oldendorf; Swedish army mutinies</p>	<p><i>June–July.</i> Truce in Silesia</p> <p><i>Aug.–Oct.</i> Truce in Silesia</p> <p><i>Oct.</i> ✕ Steinau; Wallenstein reconquers Silesia</p>	
1634	<p><i>25 Feb.</i> † Wallenstein</p> <p><i>22 Apr.</i> Brandenburg demands Swedish evacuation of Pomerania</p>	<p><i>July.</i> Saxons invade Bohemia (to Sept.)</p>	<p><i>Oct.</i> Cardinal-Infante governs South Netherlands (to 1641)</p>
	<p><i>6 Sept.</i> ✕ NÖRDLINGEN</p> <p><i>1 Nov.</i> French alliance with Heilbronn League</p> <p><i>24 Nov.</i> Preliminaries of Pirna</p>		

CHRONOLOGY

*France, Britain  
and Italy*

*Scandinavia, Poland  
and Russia*

*Transylvania  
and the Turks*

16 Nov. ✕ LÜTZEN;  
† Gustavus; Christina  
succeeds (to 1654)  
Dec. War of Smolensk  
(to June 1634)

19 Apr. Franco-Swedish  
treaty renewed

19 Apr. Franco-Swedish  
treaty renewed  
23 Apr. Heilbronn  
League; Swedish army  
mutinies

Turks attack Poland

June. France invades  
Lorraine

Apr. France increases  
Dutch subsidy

June. Peace between  
Russia and Poland

Turks attack Persia

Nov. France occupies  
Swedish strongholds in  
Alsace; Heilbronn League  
allies with France

CHRONOLOGY

<i>Date</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>The Habsburg Lands</i>	<i>Spain and the Netherlands</i>
1635			8 Feb. Franco-Dutch treaty renewed 26 Mar. Spain occupies Trier
	Mar. Spain occupies Trier; Elector arrested (to 1645)		
	30 May. PEACE OF PRAGUE: emperor and Saxony Aug. Swedish army mutinies 6 Sept. Brandenburg accepts peace of Prague	Peasant revolt in Styria	19 May. FRANCE DECLARES WAR ON SPAIN
1636	Jan. Sweden surrenders Mainz Mar. Emperor declares war on France		
			July. Army of Flanders invades France 15 Aug. Army of Flanders at Corbie
	4 Sept. Regensburg Electoral meeting (to Jan. 1637) Oct. Congress of Cologne convened 4 Oct. ✕ WITTSTOCK 22 Dec. Ferdinand III elected king of Romans		
1637	Jan. Swedish army withdraws to Torgau 15 Feb. † FERDINAND II; FERDINAND III succeeds Mar. † Bogislav XIV of Pomerania June. Swedish army withdraws to Pomerania (until Oct. 1638)	15 Feb. † FERDINAND II; FERDINAND III succeeds	John Maurice governs Dutch Brazil (to 1644)