• The Lutherans and Calvinists in the Palatinate ignored this stipulation.
  ▪ There was internal feuding within Protestantism as there were liberal and conservative Lutherans and Calvinists and infighting between Calvinists and Lutherans.

- Calvinism and the Palatinate
  ▪ Unrecognized by the Peace of Augsburg, Calvinism found a stronghold in the Holy Roman when Frederick III, a devout convert to Calvinism, became the ruler of the Palatinate and made it the official religion.
  ▪ Palatinate Calvinists established defensive alliances with powerful anti-Spanish (or Habsburg) nations like England, France, and the Netherlands.
  ▪ Calvinists launched strong missionary efforts throughout the Holy Roman Empire and became a threat not only to Catholics but also to the Lutherans.

- Maximilian of Bavaria and the Catholic League
  ▪ Bavaria became the center of the Counter Reformation led by the Jesuits who were successful in winning major cities such as Strasbourgh and Osnabruck back to Catholicism.
  ▪ Maximilian I, duke of Bavaria, organized a Catholic League to counter the Protestant system of alliances.
  ▪ The Catholic League fielded a great army under the command of Count Johann von Tilly and the stage was set for the Thirty Years’ War.

• Four Periods of War
  - The Bohemian Period
    ▪ When the Habsburg Ferdinand of Styria came to the throne of Bohemia in 1618, he was determined to restore this Protestant region to Catholicism and immediately revoked the religious freedoms of Bohemian Protestants.
    ▪ The Protestant nobility in Prague responded by throwing Ferdinand’s regents out the window of a royal palace, an event that became known as the “Assassination of Prague.”
      ▪ none of the officials died in the fall
    ▪ Ferdinand was named Holy Roman Emperor, Ferdinand II, unanimously by the seven electors; in response, the Bohemians declared the Calvinistic lands of the Palatinate, Frederick V, their king.
    ▪ Ferdinand’s army under Tilly routed Frederick V’s troops at the Battle of White Mountain in 1620.
    ▪ Ferdinand II was able to use his new mobility to war by having both his infantry and cavalry employ fire-and-charge tactics
  - The Danish Period
    ▪ The Lutheran King Christian IV—with the encouragement of England, France, and the Netherlands—marched his army into Germany and was quickly humiliated by Maximilian and forced to retreat.
    ▪ Ferdinand was assisted in his re-Catholicization by Albrecht of Wallenstein who led an army of 100,000 men into Denmark which completely crushed the Protestant resistance.
    ▪ Edict of Restitution in 1629
      ▪ reaffirmed the illegality of Calvinism
      ▪ ordered the return of all church lands the Lutherans had acquired since 1552
  - The Swedish Period
    ▪ Gustavus Adolphus II of Sweden, a pious king of a unified Lutheran nation, became the new leader of Protestant forces,
      ▪ He was supported by the French minister Cardinal Richelieu and the Dutch, who both had interested in seeing the weakening of the Habsburgs.
      ▪ The Swedish king led a Protestant alliance to a decisive victory at Breitenfeld in 1630 which changed the momentum of the war.
      ▪ Key to the Swedish success was the masterful planning of Gustavus Adolphus who brought new mobility to warfare by having both his infantry and cavalry employ fire-and-charge tactics
      ▪ Gustavus Adolphus was killed by Wallenstein’s forces at the Battle of Lutzen.
      ▪ Emperor Ferdinand II, who had been aligned with Wallenstein, ordered his assassination in 1634 because he feared his growing independence.
    ▪ Peace of Prague in 1635
      ▪ This was a compromise between Emperor Ferdinand II and the German Protestant states.