

AKALMUN: JCC

Thirty Years War

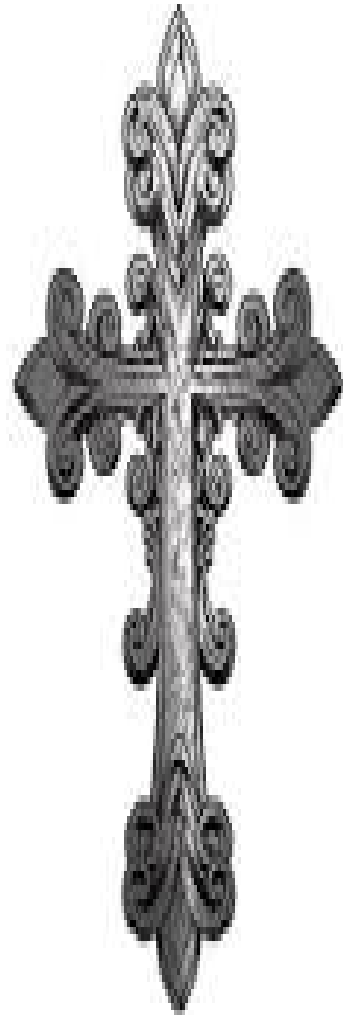


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The letter from SG

Esteemed participants,

I, as the Secretary-General, it is my pleasure to welcome you all for the first annual session of Ahmet Keleşoğlu Anatolian High School Model United Nations conference. After all these efforts, the time has finally come! Our club has been participating various conferences to be experienced and ready. Here we are now, working on this project that will give you one of the best experiences you will have this year.

To me, the meaning of MUN, is the ability to debate and have fun at the same time. As the academic team, we guarantee you, our committees will be very beneficial for you and for your experience. Thus, we will be entertaining 7 committees total this year. Three of them are convenient for first-timers and will make them leave the conference elatedly to continue their MUN journey from a better start. And the other four will challenge intermediate delegates to fight throughout every scenario.

Our aim is to increase the confidence of youth and make them think faster in order to find solutions in every possible events. We have faith in younger generations in the matter of making the world a better place. And throughout every MUN conferences they have attended, this becomes a step forward to deal with the problems as an individual themselves. In our generation, we are expected to do the best in everything. Our conference is one of the ways that will make this easier. Don't miss this opportunity!

İrem Alpçetin

The Secretary-General of AKALMUN'19

Welcome letter from the Under Secretary-General

Greetings,

It is such an honor and privilege for me to welcome you all to JCC, Joint Crisis Cabinet: Thirty Years War. I am Esma Yalçın, a junior at Hüseyin Avni Sözen Anatolian High School, and will be serving as the Under-Secretary-General responsible for JCC: Thirty Years War where delegates will be required to rewrite the history as representing the leaders of the protracted wars.

Certainly, the cabinets will consider the political, religious, and military imbalances within the realms and dynasties during the early 17th century, therefore, you as the sovereign and major generals are going to institute political treaties and reestablish the peace throughout Europe. Hopefully, we as the academic team will share our excitement on the topic for every each of the participant to gain different perspectives regarding the dynastic benefits and domination.

Before concluding my letter I want to thank İrem Alpçetin, the Secretary-General, for giving me a chance for participating in such a well-prepared and promising conference as AkalMUN. Furthermore, I would like to express my gratitude to the academic and organization team members for their endless effort and everlasting passion for AkalMUN'19.

Last but not least, many key determinants play significant parts in the Thirty Years War thus the members of the cabinets will be recommended to cooperate with alliances, sometimes, even their enemies. In the 17th century, I do am looking forward to seeing you all on the battlefield within your distractive military strategy and glorious blood of your heraldry.

Should you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me via: esm.yalc@gmail.com

Esma Yalçın

Introduction

The Thirty Years War was the consequence of several years of religious tension and territorial conflict that came in sight after a perceived attack on an entire group of religious implementers. In appearance, the purpose of the Thirty Years War was to procreate a religious hegemony by declaring the prepotency of one religious group over the other, and the political bias and desire for expansion had not been negligible. Preliminarily, the battles were local and religiously-based; however, as the war dragged along in the route of three decades, the later phases were deeply terrestrial and political in nature, reflecting an aspiration by parties for territorial control, rather than simply taking a stand with Catholicism over Protestantism, or reverse. It has been largely determined, one of the most destructive wars in European history, the effects of the war were disruptive as impacting infrastructure, political systems, and led to a great loss of life.

Throughout Europe, nations were pestered by illness, famine, and crop-destruction as a result of deferring state resources towards the war effort. While infrastructure declined, as Gustavus Adolphus, general for the Swedish military, invented the mobile artillery unit and earned the moniker as “the Father of Modern Warfare”. The assortment of individuals on this panel are those who attended the Peace of Westphalia, the conference that proclaimed the end of the war and strove for international peace and well-united cooperation, with some liberties that taken regarding the need of representing who were active leaders during the war several times. This cabinet consists of Cardinals, military leaders and generals, sovereign rulers, and religious spokesmen to represent the interests of realms within international relations and the variety of voices that contributed to the goal of Pax Europa. Over the course of the conference, the major conflicts to bear in mind the rights to the freedom of the substructure that belong to the failing states, the European balance of power, and constantly evolving technologies of the period. In addition to the opposition, the variety of battles and decrees had taken place.

Key words

1. Infantry: A branch of an army composed of such soldiers.

2. Conflict: An active disagreement, violent situation or a period of fighting between people with opposing opinions or principles.
3. Rivalry: A situation in which people, businesses, etc. compete with each other for the same thing.
4. Unification: The act or process of uniting groups or countries.
5. Mercenary: A soldier who will fight for any country or group that offers payment.
6. Uniformity: The quality or fact of not varying and of being the same in all parts and at all times.
7. Prosperity: The state of being successful and having a lot of money.
8. Marauding: Going from one place to another killing or using violence, stealing, and destroying.
9. Aristocracy: the people in the highest class of society, having money, land, and power and who often have special titles, such as “duke” or “countess”.
10. Ascendancy: The position of having advantage, power or influence over somebody/something.
11. Protracted: Lasting longer than usual and expected.
12. Bishoprics: The period of time during which a person serves as a bishop or the district for which a bishop is responsible.
13. Plague: Any infectious disease that spreads quickly to kill a lot of people.
14. Artillery: Very large guns that are moved on wheels or metal tracks, or the section of an army trained to use these guns.
15. Emperor: The male sovereign or supreme ruler of a realm.

The spread of Christianity in Europe

After the collapse of the Western Roman Empire, the spread of Christianity in Europe had started, aided by missionaries and institutions that promoted Christian beliefs as attaching importance to monasteries or religious places where the citizens could dedicate their lives to pray and meditate.

In the early Christian church, devotee public chose to dedicate their lives to study and prayer in churches, subsequently, they gathered together in monasteries to speculate the cultural and social problems among the folk.

When the curtains fall on the Roman Empire, Christianity had not spread far beyond the Mediterranean area, in other words, most people still clung to the old gods in the region. The task of converting or changing from one religion to another, such as Christianity, was the accountability of monks to travel in Europe as missionaries.

Briefly, missionaries brought a message of both fear and hope, heaven and hell were also key concepts of the doctrine of the Church. The ideology of the Church was humankind had been weak and sinful. Sin was a violation of God's law, and the Devil, an evil spirit opposed to God, was said to be waiting to tempt humans into sinful behavior. To reach heaven, Christians had faith in Christ, follow his teachings, abandon their simple ways, and observe the sacraments, or sacred rights of the Church, such as baptism and communion as sectarian.

In medieval Europe, the Church was the sole source of truth and authority, and controlled almost all areas of thought and teaching thus the consideration of the church was accepted as a gospel, and the realm was required to submit before making ordinances on politics.

The Protestant Reformation

The world of the late medieval Roman Catholic Church, the elevation of the 16th-century reformers was complex and indecipherable. Over the centuries, the church had become deeply involved in the politics of western Europe. The consequence of intrigues and political manipulations, combined with the Church's increasing power and wealth, contributed to the bankrupting of the church as a spiritual force. Abuses, ought to be seen quasi exceptions, as the sale of indulgences or spiritual privileges by the clergy and other charges of corruption undermined the church's spiritual authority.

Martin Luther claimed what individuated him from previous reformers was, while they became entangled in corruption in the church triumphant, he considered on the theological root and source of the issue, the perversity of the church's doctrine of penance as redemption and grace.

Responses of the Roman Catholic Church

In the first place of the attempts for reform grew out of criticism of the worldly attitudes and policies of the Renaissance popes and many of the clergy. New religious orders and other groups were founded to affect a religious renewal as e.g., the Theatines, the Capuchins, the Ursulines, and especially the Jesuits. Later in the century, St. John of the Cross and St. Teresa of Ávila assisted the reform of the Carmelite order and influenced the development of the mystical tradition. St. Francis of Sales had a similar potency on the devotional life of the laity.

The Papal reaction was significant to the Protestants or the demands of the Pope for the reforms within the Roman Catholic Church before the mid-century. Pope Paul III (reigned 1534–49) was entrusted with the task as the first pope of the Counter-Reformation. The council of Trent which met intermittently until 1563 responded to the issues unequivocally. The doctrinal guidance was a retroaction against the Lutheran emphasis on the role of faith and God's grace and Protestant conviction on the number and nature of the sacraments. Disciplinary reforms lunged the corruption of the clergy as an attempt to regulate the training of candidates for the priesthood; the precautions were taken against luxurious living on the part of the clergy as appointing relatives for the church office and the absence of bishops from their dioceses. Prescriptions were given about pastoral care and the administration of the sacraments.

Counter-Reformation, also called Catholic Reformation or Catholic Revival, was the Roman Catholic achievements that directed in the 16th and early 17th centuries both against the Protestant Reformation and toward internal renewal. The Counter-Reformation took place during the same period as the Protestant

Reformation, actually the precise beginning before Martin Luther's act of distributing the Ninety-five Theses to the door of Castle Church in 1517.

The influence of aspects

a) Leaders in the battlefield

Cardinal Richelieu (1585-1642)

Cardinal Richelieu, the adviser to Louis XIII, left France in a strong status of the certain conflict following the Thirty Years War in which political gain was valued more than religious vehemence. By reinforcing the Swedish forces against the Pope's wishes and supports the Protestant cause, inherently, Richelieu concerned the post-war balance of power in countenance of France.

Duke Maximilian of Bavaria (1573-1651)

As the elector of Bavaria, Maximilian I acted as the leader of the Catholic League and protected the claim of the Holy Roman Empire. A firm proponent for the House of Hapsburg and German Catholics, Maximilian I advocated for Bavarian profit and fervently opposed the Swedish and the French as their conflict led to a significant destruction of the territory.

Frederick V (1596-1632)

Raised a Calvinist, Frederick V acted as the leader of the Protestant Union at the beginning of the war. Hence, he is named the "Winter King" for his short reign, Frederick V declared the force of the Protestant union before the Battle of White Mountain. Frederick V. enunciated an outlaw by Ferdinand II and made his triumphant return to plunder Maximilian I's property following the Catholic League's loss at Breitenfeld.

Albrecht von Wallenstein (1583-1634)

Wallenstein was valued during the Danish phase of the war when Ferdinand II encouraged him to raise military forces to defeat incoming Danish forces. After

political disputes with Ferdinand II and his defeat by Gustavus Adolphus, Wallenstein was ousted, vowing revenge on both Ferdinand II and the Imperial army. However, Imperial forces retrieve him after their insulting defeat at Breitenfeld signified that they were in urgent need of the type of military support that Albrecht von Wallenstein could provide.

Gaspar de Guzman (1587- 1645)

Guzman, not among the battlefield characters, was commended of representing Spain during the negotiations of the Peace of Westphalia. Guzman's early training for the priesthood caused the strongest Catholic affiliation and a near reluctance to assent on religious freedoms. Therefore, he is questioned by the Spanish Inquisition, in the months to come.

Frederick Henry of Orange (1584-1647)

Frederick Henry was a well-disciplined diplomat for Netherlands, and supported Dutch independence from Spain at the Peace of Westphalia that was achieved in the final negotiations. The administration received financial aid from France to continue Dutch involvement during the war against the Holy Roman Empire, and was the sponsor in the Danish and Swedish phases of the war, leading Protestant battlefield victories.

Christian IV (1577-1648)

Christian IV served as the King of both Denmark and Norway as he ruled over his sphere of credit in Scandinavia. Christian IV was a firm proponent of the economic development of the Danes and a conciliator for other allies to enhance trade relationships. Christian IV, engaged in Gustavus Adolphus to make separate peace intercourse with the Holy Roman Empire, controlled major operations against the Catholic League but was crushed at Lutter-am-Barenberge.

Maximilian von Trauttmansdorff

Trauttmansdorff was the chief diplomat and ambassador of the Holy Roman Empire in the Peace of Westphalia, rephrasing the desires of Ferdinand II-III. He

was incredibly influential in arguing the interests of the empire and had a long career in defending Habsburg's legitimacy. His arrival at the Peace of Westphalia marked the beginning of the official peace talks.

Henri II d'Orleans (1595-1663)

Henri II presented the French demands at the Peace of Westphalia and brought forth anti-Habsburg rhetoric and policy. His most valuable success was the separation of the Swiss Confederacy, the early states that contributed to modern Switzerland, from the Holy Roman Empire by aligning France with the Swiss forces to devitalize the empire. The French negotiations, under the philosophy of Richelieu, ensured to France coming out of the war completely successful as opposed to other nations who had been destroyed by virtue of the specific battles.

Leopold Wilhelm (1614-1662)

Son of Ferdinand II, Leopold Wilhelm conflicted sorely with the Swedish forces in the name of the Holy Roman Empire and the Catholic Church. Wilhelm succeeded in protecting the civilization of the Hapsburgs and the Catholic ideology in any peace talks.

Axel Oxenstierna (1583-1654)

Chancellor of Sweden, Oxenstierna represented the ideals of Gustavus Adolphus at the Peace of Westphalia and was the military leader during the Swedish phase of the war. Oxenstierna objected several key aspects of Adolphus' battle strategy: he detested the French alliance, cast around to end the conflict with Denmark, whom he also disapproved, and resented Swedish intervention in Germany.

Alvise Contarini (1597-1651)

Contarini, seen as a third party negotiator and chief of peace talks, was charged as a neutral party in the Peace of Westphalia as the ambassador of the papacy. Politically, he influenced Louis XIII's decision to finance the Swedish intervention in the war and worked with Richelieu, at close ranges.

Johann Tserclaes, Count of Tilly (1559-1632)

Tserclaes (Tilly), was the lord commander of the Catholic League and won many of the significant battles against Swedish and Danish arms forces. His exert crushed the Protestants at the Battle of White Mountain. He was proverbially brutal and led the surround of Magdeburg that resulted in over 22,000 civilian deaths. His durity the politics elicits several German princes to switch sides.

James Hamilton (1606-1649)

Hamilton represented the Scottish demands in the wars. Though they interacted very little in the actual warfare, the Scots were Protestant, and were allies in the Protestant effort. Hamilton sent forces to aid the Swedish in Germany yet unsuccessfully, and enlisted behind the Swedish cause against the dominant power of the Holy Roman Empire. During the process of the strengthen Protestant cause, Hamilton was distracted by the English Civil War and could not actively participate in the well-known peace proceedings.

b) Major dynasties towards the wars



The Electorate of Saxony

The Electorate of Saxony, one of the few Protestant Electors, seeks to maintain the state of the Peace of Augsburg. Saxony's leader, John George I, highly rejected the actions of Ferdinand II and supports the attempts of the Protestant Union, although the dynasty had not joined the unity, yet. George I. stated that the Peace of Augsburg had to be severely wronged for the Electorate of Saxony to be involved with any internal war.



The Electorate of Bohemia

The Elector of Bohemia, led by Ferdinand II, heavily supported the Catholic League, as all three of the archbishop Electors are apart from the League. Ferdinand II. concerned the current Emperor, Matthias, may pass soon, and demands to maintain great ties with the three Catholic Electors. Additionally, he persecuted Lutherans within the kingdom to recuperate his

relations with the Pope and other Catholic nations and attaches credence to the Protestant Union had been substantial to the Reich and must be stopped if the war ever proclaimed.



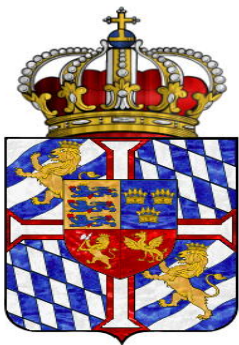
The Electorate of Brandenburg

The Electorate of Brandenburg pursues a similar pattern as Saxony, disagreeing with Ferdinand II's methods of persecution and maintaining that the Peace of Augsburg. The Elector of Brandenburg, John Sigismund, agrees with the motives of the Protestant Union.



The Electoral Palatinate

The Electoral Palatinate follows the similar mold of thought as both Brandenburg and Saxony. However, the Electoral Palatinate was the most virtual among the three Lutheran Electors, having recognition and sway among many Lutherans, particularly in Bohemia. The leader of the Electoral Palatinate, Frederick V, was an ambitious leader looking forward to gaining more land and power for the Electoral Palatinate and his Lutheran brethren. He believed that the events occurring in Bohemia were abhorrent and despicable.



Denmark-Norway

Denmark-Norway, directly to the south, they border the Holy Roman Empire, were a dualistic connective state that unified Denmark and Norway. Under the realm of Christian IV, Lutheranism evolved under the king. King Christian IV was concerned by the Lutheran revolts within the Reich.



The Kingdom of Sweden -

The Kingdom of Sweden was one of the greatest Baltic realms in the region. Gustavus Adolphus has made it clear after inheriting three wars that he strongly aims to bring nothing but glory to the new kingdom and his fellow Protestants, being persecuted once again in the Holy Roman Empire.

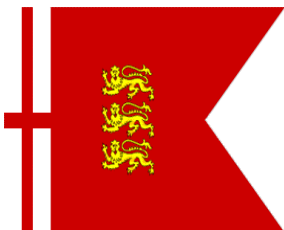
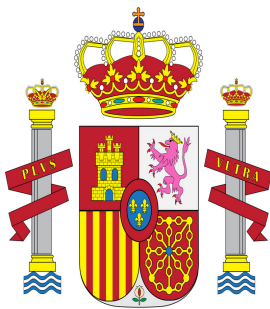


The Kingdom of France

The Kingdom of France demonstrated to be an exception to the Protestant-Catholic rivalry. France has stated that the French management had been willing to assist Lutherans in order to extenuate the Holy Roman Empire's influence in Western Europe. The rivalry that exists between France and the Reich over religion. The King of France, Louis XIII, was expected to assist any Protestant uprisings in the Holy Roman Empire.

The Spanish Empire

The Spanish Empire was the furthest from the Holy Roman Empire, but their alliance exceeds their political boundaries. The Spanish supports working alongside the Reich was sufficient as a counterbalance to France and to keep Italy in check and take under control over the region. Certainly, Spain was the most powerful entities in Europe given its expansive empire that reached all sides of the world. The Spaniards are Catholic people and believe that Catholics should maintain the strengthened Christian denomination throughout Europe. The Catholics can rely on Spain and its ruler, King Philip III, as potential allies in case of a significant struggle or conflict.



The Kingdom of England

The Kingdom of England, led by King James, remained in touch with several of the Protestant realms within the Holy Roman Empire. Because of their distance, significant financial or military assistance predicated.

Age of absolutism

October 31, 1517: After many oppressions from the Catholic Church to the people particularly in Europe, the modernists who had contemplated the libertarian world started the reformist interferences. Hence, Martin Luther published many demonstrations that

shown the complaints with the Catholic Church. Almost ninety-five papers which have been detailing the situation of the process had published by the inventions of Martin Luther. The initiation of Protestant Reformation also released in fellow developments.

September 1555: Beyond the conflicts within the Holy Roman Empire and European states; The Peace of Augsburg was signed for ending the violations that were born from the religion-based conflicts. This allowed the princes of the Holy Roman Empire to choose the religious affiliation of their territories.

1596: One of the biggest development in the century had occurred after the negotiation with the Kingdom of Bohemia. Conversions to Catholicism from the Protestants had seen this year. Ferdinand II was given command of the Kingdom of Bohemia. He was notably cruel towards Protestants and enacts forced conversions of Protestants to Catholicism.

1609: By the signature of the Letter of Majesty; freedom at the religion area was strengthened for Protestants in Bohemia in spite of the Catholic affiliation of the kingdom in the Holy Roman Empire.

May 23, 1618: The Thirty Years War officially started by the Defenestration of Prague. The word Defenestration comes from “fenetre” which means “window” in French. Bohemian members’ thrown out the window from the force of the Catholic Representatives of the Holy Roman Empire. This development was initiated as a Protestant counteroffensive throughout the Habsburg lands. It had a literal significance for the Bohemian Phase because of the distrust of Ferdinand’s policies led to Protestant uprisings in Hungary as well as Bohemia. By the following evolvment of the Bohemians’ thrown out the upper-story window by the king’s chief advisers; Ferdinand’s election as king of Bohemia was no foregone conclusion.

August 26, 1619: The actions regarding the elections existed in 1619. The elective monarchy was abolished, and Bohemia became the part of the hereditary Habsburg lands. Frederick estates were carved up and rights as elector transferred to the Catholic Duke of Bavaria. The fact had been followed by the offers from Bohemia to Frederick V regarding

the throne. Frederick V was the Elector of Palatine, in an effort to garner the support of the Protestant Union.

August 26, 1619: The emperor who seized control of the government declared Ferdinand deposed and throne vacant, but they have no candidate to accept their throne. When Emperor Matthias had been considered who was the significant emperor of Bohemia the stalemate was broken in the certain area of the Holy Roman Empire hereabout sides. Ferdinand II who is the most essential actor for Bohemian Revolts was officially coronated King of Bohemia in spite of religious turmoil and dissent upon his nomination. Particularly the head of their house was elected king of Bohemia and king of Hungary, both states with large Protestant populations. Therefore, the unofficial policy of toleration not only helped the Austrian Habsburgs defend their state, but it also allowed them to expand it.

November 4, 1619: On this date, the fundamental replacement was released by the substitute of Ferdinand II and Frederick V in accordance with Frederick V's sincere but weak Calvinist, whose credentials were much stronger than these abilities, particularly by the hereditary characteristics. Consequently, Ferdinand II was dethroned by Protestant Bohemians, and replaced with Frederick V, an ardent Protestant. Eventually, Ferdinand succeeded in the imperial title as Ferdinand II who had sustained dominance between 1619 and 1637 and Frederick V, one of the Protestant electors accepted the Bohemian Crown in the frame of the Bohemian Revolts.

July 3, 1620: The throne replacement situations were not welcomed to the leaders of the Austrian Habsburg Family. By necessity, the eastern Habsburgs were not less tolerant than their Spanish kinfolk. Protestants fought the Ottomans with as much zeal as did Catholics, and the Ottomans were the empire's more potent enemy. Nevertheless, the Ottoman Empire forces fought alongside the Bohemians as a trade-off for annual dues paid to the head of the Empire, the Sultan in 1619. The unconfirmed policy of toleration helped the Austrian Habsburgs defend their state to expand it. The Treaty of Ulm was signed, declaring the neutral stance of the Protestant Union in the conflict between the Catholic League and Frederick V.

November 8, 1620: Once Frederick accepted the Bohemian crown by the reason of Bohemian Revolt; Frederick faced wars on three fronts. At the Battle of White Mountain in 1620, Ferdinand's Catholic forces annihilated Frederick's Army that had been the beginning of the Danish and Bohemian Phase of the Thirty Years War that sustained between the years of 1618 and 1648. Besides, Frederick and Elizabeth fled the north, first to Denmark and then Holland, Bohemia was left to face the wrath of Ferdinand, the victorious king, and Emperor. Consequently, Bohemian forces were destroyed at the Battle of White Mountain, a decisive victory for Catholic forces in the Holy Roman Empire that concludes the phase named Bohemian Phase. Johann Tserclaes, Count of Tilly, had led destructive attacks which were the unofficial end of the Bohemian phase. Mercenaries who had fought for Ferdinand II were allowed to sack Prague for a week. Elective monarchy was abolished consecutively during the Thirty Years War process, and the Bohemia became part of the Hereditary Habsburg lands.

May 6, 1622: During the Danish Phase, the Danish crown had also been the competitive power during this war process. The Count of Tilly crosses into the Lower Saxon circle, by the reason of Ferdinand's aggressive precaution, Catholicism threatened the Protestant princes of Germany who prudently began to seek allies outside the empire and the dynasties, and as an examination of the other side about the phase; a lucrative sphere of interest to the Danish crown had been decisive.

November 1625: A grand Protestant alliance, secretly supported by the French; "The Dutch, English, and Danes" brought together England, Holland, several German States and Denmark. These Protestants which were referred as a Grand coalition signed an alliance to form the Hague League which implored Christian IV to maintain a 38,000-man army with the English and Dutch footing the bill for this venture. Although his personal cause met with little sympathy among the citizens; his political logic was impeccable, especially after Spain declared war upon the Dutch in 1621, then it continued with the alliance and the assurance.

August 27, 1626: In 1626, a large Danish army which can be also referred to the Danish forces under the command of King Christian IV engagement of imperial forces on German

Soil were crushed by the Count of Tilly at the Battle of Lutter-am-Bamberg by the Catholic mercenary forces sustainability. This resulted in the Danes being exposed and vulnerable to further attack, then the Danish troops withdrew from the empire and sued for peace in the following years.

November 29, 1626: General Mansfeldt who had significant importance for the ongoing war for the side of the Protestants against the Catholics at the frame of the Thirty Years War, dies, leaving Protestant forces without a head and contributing to the downfall of the Danes.

September 14, 1627: The last unity of the Danish forces were defeated at Grossenbrode which had ended the Danish phase of the war with the Catholic League holding a clear advantage in addition to the Catholic victory at the White Mountain War in 1620; the Catholic triumph over the Dane threatened its survival.

March 6, 1629: The Edict of Restitution was proclaimed by Ferdinand II, demanding that all territories seized by Protestants had been returned to the Roman Catholic Church, nonetheless, Wallenstein rejected.

1630: In 1630, King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden decided to the German conflict in order to protect Swedish interests in the region. Hence, Sweden joins the war under Gustavus Adolphus, ushering in the Swedish phase which was based on the defense of the Protestant states of Northern Germany and additionally willingness of France much paid cost of a war against Ferdinand and shifting the conflict from local and religiously-based to a multinational and continental conflict dealing with territory and political gain. Gustavus Adolphus had more success as obtaining the support of the French management then he did get the support of the Protestant German princes, and that has been clearly showing the *raison d'état* which is the national profit policy of the French forces as it was seen from the many events during the war history of the French Empire.

August 13, 1630: Wallenstein was publicly removed as a commander of the Imperial army.

November 1630: Adolphus vows to protect the German city of Magdeburg; however, he could not hold back Imperial forces. The downfall led to the Sacking of Magdeburg, a massive loss of life and a devastating defeat for the Swedish army.

January 13, 1631: The Treaty of Barwalde was signed, declaring an alliance between France and Sweden in the process of Gustavus Adolphus struggled to construct his alliance imperial forces continued their triumphant progress which was followed by their besieged, captured, and put to the torch the town of Magdeburg. In the war noted for cruelty between combatants and atrocities against civilians, the destruction of Magdeburg set new standards. France provided massive subsidies to the Protestant armies in spite of their Roman Catholic majority, in the interest of “politique”. The treaty stated that France would provide funds to the Swedes to hold off Holy Roman Empire forces in return for the protection of their Catholic citizens and forbid any attacks on Catholic faction.

May 20, 1631: The crucial evolvments against civil society occurred during the process of the Swedish Phase. The Sack of Magdeburg ended with massive fires across the city and nearly 20,000 civilian deaths at the hands of the Imperial Habsburg army. Perhaps three-fourths of the 40,000 inhabitants of the town were slaughtered “in the midst of a horrible dimension of heart-rending shrieks and cries they were tortured and put to death in a cruel manner that no words would suffice to describe nor no tears to bewail it”, the report that was published during the phase as an exemplification as an old type of a press release during the events.

May 30, 1631: Treaty of Fontainebleau was signed between France and Bavaria, the head of the Catholic League fronted by Maximilian I., the French and the Bavarians agreed to make a secret defensive alliance.

September 17, 1631: Battle of Breitenfeld occured, marking the first major victory for Protestant forces in the Thirty Years War and initiating Gustavus Adolphus, for international acclaim with Adolphus crushing Tilly’s armies.

April 1632: The Swedes marched west to the Rhine to conquer the richest of the Catholic cities and to retake the lower Palatinate. In early 1632, Protestant forces plundered Bavaria that Wallenstein returned to act as the commander of the Imperial forces after the crushing defeat at Breitenfeld. His troops had occupied the Upper Palatinate, and he had received Frederick's rights as an imperial elector in return for support of the Catholic alliance. Additionally, Maximilian set a double game of negotiating with the French for neutrality and with the emperor for the spoils of victory.

September 18, 1632: The Swedes were defeated by an Imperial siege in Nuremberg, during the course of the Imperial War of the Swedish Phase that began by the interferences of Gustavus Adolphus, forcing them out of the immediate area by Wallenstein's troops.

September 21, 1632: Wallenstein's forces exited their siege of Nuremberg in pursuit of Swedish forces.

November 15, 1632: The Battle of Lutzen, ended in a draw with no clear winner; however, the battle had been devastating for the Swedes due to the death of Gustavus Adolphus. Town and countryside were laid waste, until the winter of 1632 the armies of Gustavus and Wallstein had not met. At the Battle of Lützen the Swedes won the field but lost their beloved kingdom. In less than two years he had decisively transformed the course of the war and the course of Europe's future. Protestant forces occupied most of the central and northern Germany, Ferdinand's ability to redraw the religious map of the empire was at an end.

September 6, 1634: With the aid of the Spanish and the weakened Swedish army, the Imperial forces defeated the Swedes at the Battle of Nordlingen.

September 15-30, 1634: The Spanish and Imperial forces took the following cities: Göppingen, Heilbronn, Rothenburg, Stuttgart, Aschaffenburg and Schweinfurt.

1635: The last phase of the war began with official French Intervention. This one last phase was called the French Phase that concludes the Thirty Years War completely. The

resumption of the war in the Netherlands, combined with the continued successes of Habsburg forces in the central places.

March 26, 1635: Spanish forces kidnapped the Elector of Trier, a French prince.

May 26, 1635: France declared war on Spain. Neither country was prepared for large-scale military action, and neither could afford it. The French Empire approached with offensive policies at very first phases, consequently, invasion of the zones where had been owning Spanish citizens and the Netherlands, happened. In 1636, a Spanish army struck back, pushing to within 25 miles of Paris before it was repelled.

May 30, 1635: The Peace of Prague was declared between the Catholic Imperial forces of the Holy Roman Empire through Ferdinand II and the Protestant Elector of Saxony in the Holy Roman Empire, John George I. The pact suspended the Edict of Restitution, with land concessions awarded to Saxony. Despite the ceasefire, the conflict continued because of the intervention of Swedish and French states versus Austrian and Spanish powers.

October 16, 1635: Until 1635, France stood on the sidelines during the devastation of Germany and sheer exhaustion seemed once again to portend an end to hostilities and a compromise peace, and reunited with Imperial forces, after all, Saxony had declared war on Sweden.

December 1, 1640: Spain was weakened as Portugal and Catalonia revolt against the Spanish crown, leaving them distracted and less capable of continuing the conflict.

June 30, 1641: The Treaty of Hamburg confirmed the alliance of France and Sweden.

November 2, 1642: The Second Battle of Breitenfeld led to another Swedish victory over Imperial forces, putting Protestants at an advantage.

May 14, 1643: Louis XIII passed away, then this update shook the French Power Dynamic and decreased the dominance of French Power at the inclusion of the Thirty Years War.

Europe convinced Louis XIII and his chief minister for the existence of the French involvement that belonged to European affairs. Throughout the early stages of the war, France had secretly assisted anti-Habsburg forces.

July 26, 1644: The Treaty of Hamburg was ratified, leading to Westphalian peace talks.

March 6, 1645: Swedish forces destroyed the Imperial army at the Battle of Jankau in a devastative victory for Protestant forces.

April 14, 1646: The long quest for peace process had been sustaining so that Saxony and Sweden could have made peace under the Peace of Eilenberg. The Thirty Years War was barely half over when Gustavus Adolphus fell at Lützen. The final stages of the war involved the restitution of the century-old struggle between France and Spain.

March 15, 1647: The Second Treaty of Ulm declared peace between Bavaria and its allies with France and Sweden. A series of agreements, collectively known as the Peace of Westphalia, established the outlines of the political geography of Europe for the next century. Its focus was on the Holy Roman Empire, and it reflected Protestants' successes in the final two decades of war. Sweden acquired further territories and reputability. The vital towns were kept in the Lower Palatinate through which Spanish military forces had moved, therefore France's Fear of encirclements was at the decisive end of the exact process.

January 30, 1648: The Spanish and Dutch made peace under the Treaty of Munster.

May 17, 1648: The French troops defeated the Imperial army which was set by the alliance during the Protestant actions during the previous phases, at the Battle of Zusmarshausen, and had been one of the final conflicts of the war.

October 24, 1648: The conception of international law which emerged within the new "international society of states" referred by international lawyers during the history as the Westphalian model after the Peace of Westphalia of 1648 which brought to an end of

eighty-year-war process between Spain and the Dutch and the German phase of the Thirty Years War. The Peace of Westphalia was proclaimed, with each contender gaining the exact demands in the peace talks. This set the stage for global cooperation and religious freedoms, created the basis for modern-day Germany, and allowed Calvinists claim the same right as Lutherans and Catholics. As it was in the beginning, so it is in the end: “cuius regio, eius religio”. In other words, most particularly, the Model of Westphalia was the creation that had consisted of sovereign states, recognizing no superior authority by the process of law-making, the settlement of disputes and law enforcement substantially were in the hands of independent states because of the competitive struggle for power and efficacy in Europe.

The Holy Roman Empire



a) Polity of the Holy Roman Empire

The Holy Roman Empire's government was a decentralized agglomeration of territories and states that were confined allegiance with each other to protect both the Empire and the other alliances from foreign invasion. However, even a binding allegiance would not stop the Imperial States attempting to take over territories from rival States. If the Elector was elected as King of the Romans, the ability of the King had been limited. While the various princes, lords, bishops, and cities of the empire were vassals who owed the emperor their allegiance, they also commanded the extent of privileges that gave them independence within their territories. Occasionally, the independence attempts allowed these servants to utilize relatively little pressure from the Empire that could have circumvented their power, contrary.

The government was constituted into two significant institutions, the King of the Romans and the Imperial Diet. The King of the Romans (Latin: Rex Romanorum; German: römischer König) was the elected leader of the Holy Roman Empire, and he was charged with leading the Holy Roman Empire. However, he cannot be called "Holy Roman Emperor" (Kaiser) unless being coronated by the Pope. The tradition has been implemented as eight centuries, the first Holy Roman Emperor, Charlemagne, was coronated. Thenceforward, the King of the Romans had occasionally not ascent the throne due to defective relations between the legate as the Pope and the King of the Romans. However, many Imperial estates viewed the King of the Romans as the Emperor without taking into account papal coronation. The Imperial Diet was the conciliation committee of the Holy Roman Empire.

b) Financial system of the Holy Roman empire

The economic structure of the Holy Roman Empire was pertinent to a dual feudal-merchant system that simultaneously relied on a tribute system. The tax system was regulated within the tribute agreement between the king and his subjects that expressed the content of the financial budget of the local areas. According to the obligatory agreement the Emperor was tasked with conducting impartially over his citizens in return for imposts which are declared by distributor agreements. Owing to the decentralized nature of the

Holy Roman Empire, the tax system generally hindered. A more reliable form of tribute system had been indirect taxing, or placing taxes or tolls on items and materials consumed within regency.

The North and Baltic Seas of the Empire offered directing ocean access for sea exports, and the competition over the Baltic Sea had significantly increased. Denmark-Norway, the Swedish Empire and Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth all had several conflicts with the Holy Roman Empire for seaports dominance. French, England and Dutch could not have struck a balance for the North Sea. Additionally, the Reich constantly traded with the Italian city-states to the south, safely assuring passage of trade goods through the strong merchant infrastructure of the Italian Peninsula.

c) Owning Territory:

The Holy Roman Empire was largely divided into three types of settlements as ecclesiastical that may be defined as religious, the Imperial city and feudal societies. Ecclesiastical settlements usually are prince-bishoprics or monasteries that controlled regional land. Prince-bishoprics, the configuration of an ecclesiastical principality, organized their administration into the only clergy holding positions of the priests, with a bishop holding the title of prince, and ruling as the leader of the principality.

The prince-bishop symbolizes the prince-bishopric in the Imperial Diet. Both clergy and profane public live within prince-bishoprics, and Catholic prince-bishoprics ran their financial system on the path of indulgences and good intentions towards the Church. Plenty of these prince-bishoprics did not pay tributes to the emperor or diet, based on their church status. Besides, Protestant prince-bishoprics, such as the Bishopric of Lübeck who have both laymen and Protestant clergy within the administration, would earn their proceeds through taxes.

Imperial city governments replicated their territory to other medieval city-states. Too small inland to feasibly protect their lands on their own, they functioned as economic centers.

Feudal societies within the Empire form the largest landed proprietor and population centers in the Holy Roman Empire. Feudal societies such as counties, lordships, duchies, principalities, and kingdoms all controlled over large swathes of agricultural field and a significant amount of possible tax income.

The largest principalities and kingdoms held the greatest power regarding secular institutions in the Holy Roman Empire and following their territorial area, the feudal societies practice feudalism. Feudalism was the dominant social system in medieval Europe, in which the aristocracy held lands from the Crown in return for military service, and the servants were in turn tenants of the nobles, while the peasants were obliged to live on their Lord's land and pay them tributary, labor services, and a share of the productions in exchange for military protection.

Military Organization

With the increasing amount of gunpowder weaponry, several steps were taken to start organizing infantry into new formations that would expedite against the changing nature of warfare. Marching columns assisted by creating an orderly movement of troops from bases to the exact location. The progressive usage of firearms also brought forward line infantry doctrine, where the arquebusiers or musketeers would arrange the army in two to three lines and rotate firing.

Square formations were currently being designed, besides, military strategists alleged that infantries or musketeers, providing that being attacked by cavalymen or pikemen, would possess little opportunity to fall back to protective lines. Military officers were currently attempting to construct ways to reinforce the defense of pedestrians and musketeers at that time. In conclusion, skirmishers have also been finding ways to adapt to the gunpowder age.

Before gunpowder weapons, many skirmishers would have been advanced scouts of archers or crossbowmen that would discomfort enemy troop movements, on account of the

nature of the small size of many counties, duchies, cities and even kingdoms, the recruitment of a large standing army composed of the commonalty of their land to plead against invasive groups. Owing to the need of the serfs to work at farms and maintain livestock to ensure the stability of the land.

The knights could be called to facilitate the states, but their existence did not occupy an important place in the army. Due to the certain situation, knights historically formed the foundation of an army with any voluntary villagers or serfs, being trained quickly.

Hiring mercenaries and their durations were related to the demesne wealth in a particular way. The well-known Swiss Pikemen, Landsknecht, and Scottish galloglaich had been such examples of mercenary companies for hire, but many mercenary company options could be hired. Cities had been the part of a unique advantage and disadvantage due to the function of the towns. A city can field an valid militia force from the thousands of citizens that live in any given city and provide a great defense system. Nevertheless, city militia were generally found unnecessary to encounter beyond defending the city's territory. Because of complicated administrative issues that comes with conquering new land that could unravel the city's several systems.

The cities' immense centralized wealth allowed people to field massive mercenary forces available for both attacking foes and defending the city's territory against any possible threats. Eventually, mercenary forces had a bad reputation of looting and depredation of villages, towns, and cities that they come across during their campaigns. The mercenary-generals' persuaded many people to join for the promise of economic privileges and wealth, and many mercenary forces expect their general's promises to become true while skirmishing.

Extermination of German Infrastructure

Heaps of the battles that fought in the Thirty Years' War took place in modern Germany in the middle of the Holy Roman Empire. Consequently, the thirty-year bloodshed and warfare desolated the region, within suffered the extreme destruction of economic systems, public activities, and public health.

For German society overall, the war was a disquieting experience. The socio-economic cost of the war is difficult to quantify, modern scholarship having greatly modified original claims of vast human losses and near-total economic ruin in the region. Nonetheless, in the most embattled realms, such as Württemberg, more than 50 percent of the people died or disappeared, elsewhere, the loss was less severe. By then most belligerents of the dynasties were exhausted. Several German princes had quit the war.

Since 1644, representatives of the contracting countries had been talking about terms, although military operations continued in the belief of improving the bargaining positions, especially in German territories. In 1648, finally, treaties were signed in Münster and Osnabrück -both in Westphalia- by consuls of the emperor, the German states, Sweden, and France as well as between Spain and the Netherlands.

The most debilitating factors of the war that ruined more lives than the actual battles were a disturbance, as pestilence and typhus sprawl quickly in the Holy Roman Empire and decimated unguarded civilian populations. A battle of this scale had never been fought in Europe before, and the nations were unprepared to handle such a long continental conflict. Scarcity, disease and collateral injury all contributed to make the Thirty Years' Wars, most destructive battles in European history.

The Edict of Restitution

The negotiations as compromise verdict of both alliances concluded with the Treaty of Lübeck in 1629, which defined that Christian IV could keep control over Denmark, also including the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, provided that the kingship would abandon his support for the Protestant German states. Therefore, in the upcoming two years, the Catholic powers conquered more territory. Herein the Catholic League convinced Ferdinand II to recapture the Lutheran holdings that were, according to the Peace of Augsburg, justifiably the property of the Catholic Church.

The influence of the Edict of Restitution (1629) enlisted archbishoprics and pontificates, sixteen bishoprics, and hundreds of convents. In the following days, Gabriel Bethlen as the Calvinist prince of Transylvania died. Merely, the port of Stralsund continued to resist against Wallenstein and the emperor, having been bolstered by Scottish “volunteers” and arrived from the Swedish army to support their province to serve under the Danish authority.

The status of Pre-Westphalia

The Dutch Republic, which benefited as a growing economy in military conflicts, was presumably one of the few exceptions. Most countries waged war between 1618 and 1648 with financial resources that were sorely insufficient. Sweden succeeded in advancing the armies for long-term period out of contributions collected from occupied territories, hence, other states tried with limited success to bank on taxation. France managed to double its earnings from internal revenues in the 1630s and early 1640s. However, the enormous financial pressure provoked a series of riots in France that hindered further increases in taxation and finally led to bankruptcy and civil war in 1648–1652. Most participants in the war entrusted the raising and maintaining of troops to the extent for military entrepreneurs who had their funds of income and credit, thereby complementing the poor resources of the state. These entrepreneurs assumed to recoup their investments and to make a revenue by extorting payments, not to reference downright plunder and seizure, from occupied districts. The predicament included in the civilian population was considerable. The French government was compelled to depend on military entrepreneurs by cause of the danger of domestic implications in such systems and more successful in asking aristocrats to pay for the units under their governance. In compensation, whereas full legal property of their regiments, Spain initially had a justly sophisticated state-controlled system of regulations and financing warfare, thence, gradually more responsibilities such as the recruitment of soldiers were entitled to local dignitaries and urban associations and thereby decentralized. The phenomenon may be seen as a wide-ranging process of managerial feudalization.

The current chaotic way in which armies were recruited and financed was sorta responsible for the extensive deficiency of discipline among soldiers often remarked upon by contemporaries. Although some of the accounts of wartime barbarities such as most or all tales of cannibalism, the excesses soldiers regularly committed when dealing with the local population as much as in enemy provinces were enough to severely disorganized civilian life, and had to be dismissed. Combined with the rapid spread of infectious diseases among soldiers and civilians alike and the partial breakdown of trade, commerce, and agriculture, these effects of warfare had serious demographic outcomes. This was a milestone for the Holy Roman Empire but to a lesser extent also for some areas of northern Italy and of France. In the empire, population figures were decreased by at least 25 percent and probably by up to 35 to 40 percent (about 6 million) during the flow of the war. Various regions in northeastern Germany such as Pomerania and parts of Brandenburg, but also Württemberg in the southwest, had barely more than a third of their pre-war population in 1648. It took Germany nearly a hundred years to recover demographically from the war. Howbeit, older accounts that have seen the war, and also the Peace of Westphalia, as responsible for a comprehensive downturn of the Holy Roman Empire and the German states no longer command widespread assent. Not only did the empire survive as a political and legal system providing reasonably efficient protection and security to its members, but the rise of the Habsburg Monarchy after 1648. For the instance, the flourishing baroque culture of many German courts in the later seventeenth century that shown in some areas at least the war had brought about innovations that stimulated rather than stunted new development once peace had been regained.



Conclusion

Any group of states parties could not have won the Thirty Years' War; however, that does not mean no one benefited at the end. The Peace of Westphalia was split into two treaties, the Treaty of Münster and the Treaty of Osnabrück, which each contained specifics for regional gain, religious sanctions, and political armistice. The most important outcome of the Peace of Westphalia was the extent which the Holy Roman Empire was weakened by the proceedings.

No longer protected by a Catholic dominion, the Holy Roman Empire was obliged to abide by “*cuius regio, eius religio*” without the cushion of the Catholic League protecting misbehaving princes and lords. Similarly, the Holy Roman Empire was all destroyed by the warfare, and left in shambles from a civil standpoint as the entire empire suffered the lingering effects of such a drawn-out conflict. Both the Netherlands and Switzerland achieved their independence, adding new nations to the European balance of power. Additionally, Prussia rose following the Peace of Westphalia, as they adopted major territory through Brandenburg. The rise of Prussia consequently led to the ascent of the united German state.

As a result of the Peace of Westphalia, France procured not only the Alsace-Lorraine territory, it escaped serious damage from warfare, but also had a developing economy, putting them in a position to become the premier European power. Religiously, Calvinism was approved as a valid Protestant option next to Lutheranism. The Peace of Westphalia marked the last major European religious war, and put an end to Reformation-induced violence, legitimizing in a new term of religious toleration and cooperation.

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