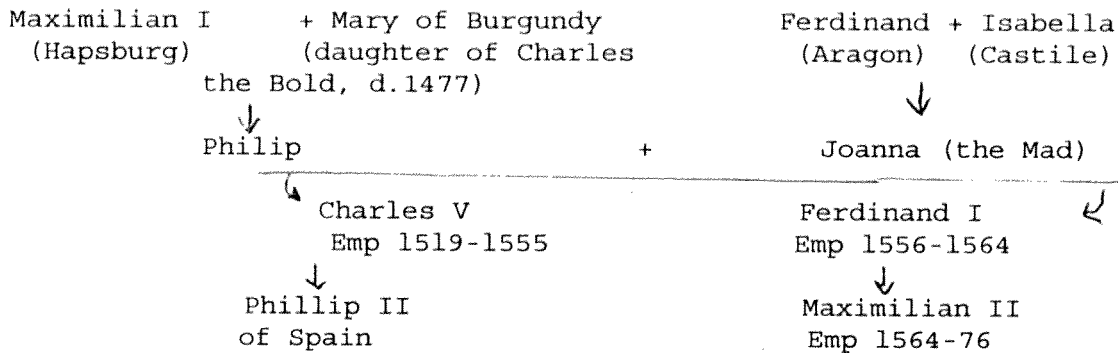


## HAPSBURGS & THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE IN 16TH C.

### Genealogy of Charles V & Idea of Universal Monarchy



### Territorial Inheritance of Charles V

from Burgundian grandmother:

Netherlands, Franche Comte, Alsace

from mother Joanna of Spain (daughter of Ferdinand & Isabella):

Spain, New World, claims in Italy to Naples, Sicily, Milan

from Hapsburg grandfather:

Austria, later Hungary as well, plus traditional Hapsburg  
claim to election as Holy Roman Empire

## HAPSBURG-VALOIS WARS

Background of French (Valois) Invasions of Italy (1494,1499)

1515 Francis I: victory at Marignano, occupation of Milan

1519 Imperial election: candidates are Charles I of Spain (Hapsburg),  
Francis I of France, Elector Frederick the Wise of Saxony

First H-V War 1522-1526

Second H-V War 1526-1529

1522-4 struggle for Milan between France & Empire

1525 BATTLE OF PAVIA: Imperial victory, Francis prisoner

1526 TREATY OF MADRID:

Francis renounces claims to Burgundy, Netherlands, Italy

Francis marries Charles sister

1526 LEAGUE OF COGNAC: broad alliance against Charles V by

France, Papacy, Italians (Milan, Florence, Venice)

1527 SACK OF ROME: by German and Spanish Imperial troops

Pope Clement VII (Medici) prisoner in Castel Sant'Angelo

1529 PEACE OF CAMBRAI:

Francis renounces claims to Flanders & Italy

Charles renounces claim to Burgundy

1529 PEACE OF BARCELONA

Pope confirms Imperial (Hapsburg) claim to Naples

1530 Charles crowned Holy Roman Emperor by Pope Clement VII in Bologna

1529-1531 Civil War in Switzerland

- 1526 **Peace of Madrid** following defeat of Francis I at Pavia  
Charles turns attention back to Germany
- 1526 **Diet of Speyer**: postpones Lutheran issue to Church Council  
Charles distracted by Turkish threat against Eastern Europe
- Recess of Diet of Speyer**: principle of territorial control of religion established temporarily (until Council)
- \*\* *Cuius regio eius religio* (whose the reign, his the religion)
- 1526 **Battle of Mohacs; 1527 Sack of Rome**  
Charles' position strengthened by these victories
- 1529 Diet of Speyer reconvened: Charles demands revocation of Recess of 1526 & suppression of Lutheranism
- \*\* **"Protest" of Lutheran states = derivation of term Protestant**
- 1530 **Coronation of Charles by Pope Clement VII** at Bologna  
Charles' position further reinforced
- 1530 **Diet of Augsburg**: final effort to reach doctrinal settlement  
Augsburg Confession presented by Melanchthon:  
conciliatory version of Lutheran position
- 1531 **Schmalkaldic League**:  
alliance of Protestant princes and cities against Catholics  
grows in strength throughout the 1530's leader - Philip of Hesse
- 1533 **Marriage alliance between Pope Clement VII and Francis I**:  
Pope's niece, Catherine de Medici + Henry II, French heir
- 1536 Charles faces coalition of Francis I, German princes & Turks
- 1540 **Bigamy of Phillip of Hesse**:  
threat of deprivation of throne by Charles V results in:
- 1541 Non-aggression treaty between Phillip of Hesse & Charles V  
joined by Phillip's son in law, Maurice of Ducal Saxony
- Charles's big break: 1545 Council of Trent**  
1546 **Death of Luther**  
1547 **Death of Francis I**
- 1546-7 Outbreak of Religious / Political War in Germany  
ban of the Empire against leaders of Protestant forces,  
Phillip of Hesse & John Frederick of Electoral Saxony
- 1547 **Battle of Muhlberg: defeat of Schmalkaldic League by Charles**  
victory of Catholic forces practically assured, until  
withdrawal of Papal forces and defection of Maurice of Saxony
- 1548 Augsburg Interim: Charles effort to compromise on doctrine,  
unacceptable to either Catholics or Protestants
- 1550 Maurice of Saxony switches from Charles to Protestant side  
alliance with Henry II, now King of France  
attacks Charles by surprise, captures his army
- 1552 Peace of Passau: Charles V surrenders on Lutheran issue
- 1555 **Diet of Augsburg**: final settlement of the German Reformation
- 1) *Cuius regio eius religio* (whose the reign, his the religion)  
basic principle of political/religious settlement in Germany
  - 2) church lands seized before 1552 are to remain Lutheran, but:
  - 3) ecclesiastical reservation: if any ecclesiastical prince (i.e. Archbishop, Bishop or Abbot) converts to Lutheranism, after 1552, his title, land & privileges are forfeited
- Problems with the Peace of Augsburg:
- 1) "Secret Declaration of Ferdinand": requires toleration of Lutherans by Catholics, but not vice versa
  - 2) no provisions for status of Calvinist states (Palatinate)
  - 3) ecclesiastical reservation resisted by Lutherans
- 1556 Charles abdicates, retires to monastery, divides Empire between brother Ferdinand (Austria HRE) & son Phillip (Spain & New World)