HAPSBURGS & THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE IN 16TH C.

Genealogy of Charles V & Idea of Universal Monarchy

Maximilian I + Mary of Burgundy Ferdinand + Isabella
(Hapsburg) (daughter of Charles (Aragon) (Castile)
the Bold, d.1477) ↓
↓
Philip + Joanna (the Mad)

↑
Charles V Ferdinand I
Emp 1519-1555 Emp 1556-1564
↓
Phillip II Maximilian II
of Spain
Emp 1564-76

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 CAMBRAY:
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 Philip'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 Saxon
1547 Battle of Mühlberg: 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)