

Name _____

Homework- Kagan 407-414

This document and some maps and more pictures can be found on the (File name- **Thirty Years War Tasks**)
<http://ahsanderson.weebly.com/age-of-religious-wars.html>

“15. In order to bring peace into the holy Roman Empire of the German Nation between the Roman Imperial Majesty and the Electors, Princes and Estates, let neither his Imperial Majesty nor the Electors, Princes, etc., do any violence or harm to any estate of the empire on the account of the Augsburg Confession, but let them enjoy their religious belief, liturgy and ceremonies as well as their estates and other rights and privileges in peace; and complete religious peace shall be obtained only by Christian means of amity, or under threat of punishment of the imperial ban.

16. Likewise the Estates espousing the Augsburg Confession shall let all the Estates and Princes who cling to the old religion live in absolute peace and in the enjoyment of all their estates, rights and privileges.”

The Peace of Augsburg, 1555

“That those of Confession of Augsburg, and particularly the inhabitants of Oppenheim [Lutherans], shall be put in possession again of their Churches, and Ecclesiastical Estates, as they were in the Year 1624, as also that all others of the said Confession of Augsburg, who shall demand it, shall have the free Exercise of their Religion, as well as in publick Churches at the appointed Hours, as in private in their own Houses, or in others chose for this purpose by their Ministers, or by those of their Neighbours, preaching the Word of God.”

Article XXVIII, Treaty of Westphalia

1. Use the passages above and your knowledge of European history to answer parts A, B, and C.

Question 1 is based on the passage below.

1. Use the passage above and your knowledge of European history to answer parts A, B, and C.
 - Each of the tasks below should be answered in 2-4 sentences. Label each question.

A) **Explain** ONE similarity between the Peace of Augsburg and the Treaty of Westphalia.

B) **Explain** ONE difference between the Peace of Augsburg and the Treaty of Westphalia.

C) Briefly **explain** how the Treaty of Westphalia illustrated a shift in religious policy by political rulers.

A	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
B	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
C	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

During class create an outline and Thesis to the FRQ below. IN your notebook- in the Cornell column

Analyze the various ways in which the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648) represented a turning point in European history.

(SPRITE- Social, Political, Religious, Intellectual, Technological, Economic)



Marauding soldiers [Sebastian Vrancx](#) (1573–1647)



Soldiers plundering a farm during the thirty years' war [Sebastian Vrancx](#) (1573–1647)

Maurus Fiedsenegger, a Catholic monk, describes the pillage of a Bavarian monastery and its village in 1633 by Protestant soldiers.

“The village, where the soldiers found only empty houses and no people, became a terrible sight. The whole village seemed to be aflame. They took chairs and benches out of the houses, removed roofs, filling the streets with dangerous camp fires and the whole village echoed to their shouts and screams that could only be brought on by their hunger and frustration. Not a single villager who looked on from afar had any hope of seeing his house again when the next day dawned. On the next day the starving soldiers searched the woods and found enough that had been hidden to still their hunger and misery.

A village cobbler describes the attack and plunder of Nordlingen, a Protestant city, by a Protestant army (1634):

“ . . . since we did not regard him as any enemy, and since we had not been warned by our authorities to regard his army as such, we had hidden nothing. But Duke Bernhard’s troops broke into our land and plundered us completely of horses, cattle, bread, flour, salt, lard, cloth, linen, clothes and everything we possessed. They maltreated the people, shooting, stabbing, and beating a number of people to death. No settlement was strong enough to resist, although several tried it, but they fared even worse as a result of their resistance”

HRE before



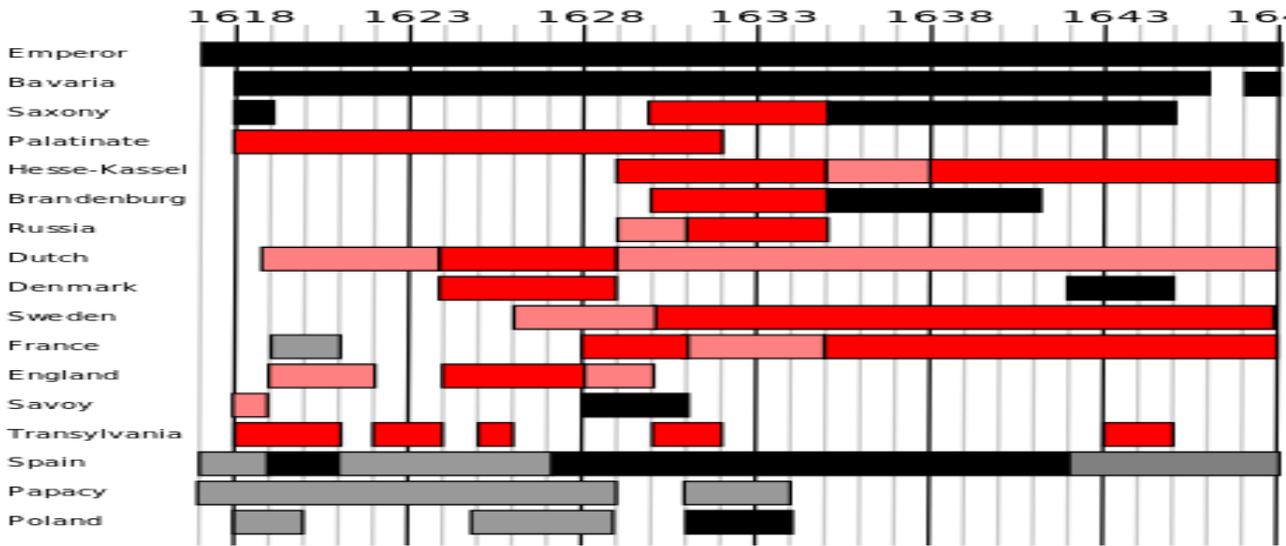
AFTER



Defenestration of Prague



Involvement in Thirty Years' War



Appareil ex. Cum Privilegio
 A la fin ses Voleurs infames et perdus
 Comme fruits malheureux a cet arbre pendus
 Monstrent bien que le crime horrible et noire engeance
 Est leur mesme instrument de honte et de vengeance
 Et que c'est le Destin des hommes vicieux
 De prouver tost ou tard la justice des Cieux

