

THE AMAZING 17TH CENTURY

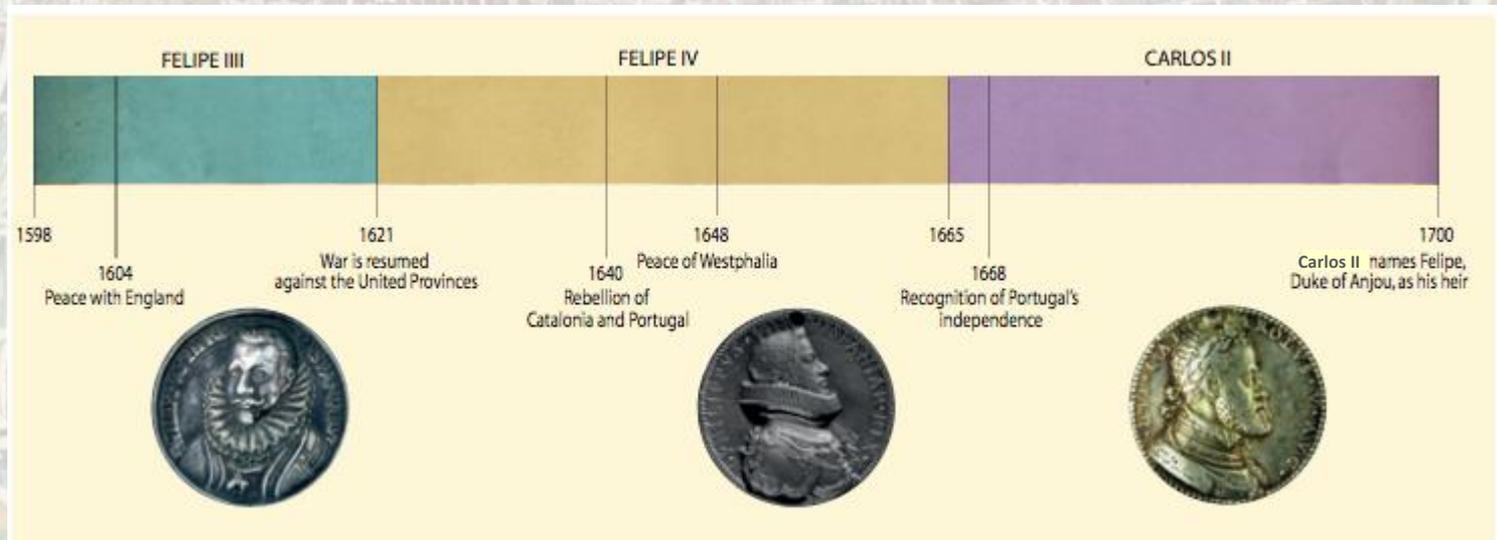
PART II: SPAIN & THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

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THE LAST HABSBURGS

During the 17th century, the last three **Austrian Habsburgs kings** ruled Spain (Felipe III, Felipe IV and Carlos II). During this century, the **Spanish monarchy fell into decline**.



THE SPANISH SITUATION IN THE 17TH CENTURY

On the Peninsula, the economic situation worsened. On an international level, Spain began to lose its political importance until it became a second rate power.

The Austrian Habsburgs freed themselves of their governmental obligations by delegating power to their trusted advisors, who acted as prime ministers and were known as **validos**.



THE GOVERNMENT OF THE VALIDOS

THE VALIDOS

Please Notice This



The validos used their power to become rich and give positions of power and privileges to their supporters and family. This corruption increased rivalry among the different groups of nobles leading to conspiracies.

The Spanish validos were:

With Felipe III: Duke of Lerma and Duke of Uceda.

With Felipe IV: Count-Duke of Olivares and Luis de Haro.

With Carlos II: there were various validos, the most famous were Fr. Nithard and Fernando Valenzuela, during Mariana de Austria Regency (1665-1675) and Duke of Medinaceli and Count of Oropesa with Carlos II.

FELIPE III (1598–1621)

During Felipe III's reign, his valido, the **Duke of Lerma** governed. Spain was bankrupt, so to reduce expenses the armed conflicts with France, England and the rebel provinces of the North of the Netherlands were ended. A peace treaty was signed with England and a truce was declared with the Protestants in the Low Countries.

In **1609**, the **the Moriscos** were expelled. They were accused of being fake christians and of practising their own religion in secret. Felipe III wished to demonstrate his commitment to Catholicism and compensate for ceding to the Protestants in the Low Countries. This expulsion had an extremely negative effect on the Spanish economy, particularly in agriculture.



FELIPE IV (1621–1665)



Felipe IV delegated power to his valido, **Count-Duke of Olivares**, who attempted to regain power over Europe. To achieve this, Spain took part in new wars, such as the **Thirty Years' War**.

Olivares attempted to introduce centralising reforms to increase tax collection.

One of these reforms was the **Union of Arms**, which proposed that all the kingdoms ruled by the Spanish monarchy provide soldiers and funds to cover the cost of the European wars. In the Crown of Aragón's kingdoms, the courts opposed this idea and the proposal failed.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR

The Thirty Years' War took place between 1618 and 1648. It began when Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand II of Bohemia attempted to curtail the religious activities of his subjects, sparking rebellion among Protestants.

However, it gradually developed into a more general conflict among the great powers in Europe for European political domination.

The fundamental cause was the internal decay of the Holy Roman Empire from 1555, when Charles V signed with the German princes the Augsburg Peace that allowed them to choose Lutheranism or Catholicism as the official religion in their territories.



THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR': ROUNDS

Since the 30 Years' War included so many countries warring against the Holy Roman Empire, it is usually divided into four phases. Since this war was an epic fight for power, we'll call these phases **rounds**. They'll be **Round 1: The Bohemian Phase**, **Round 2: The Danish Phase**, **Round 3: The Swedish Phase**, and **Round 4: The French Phase**.



THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR

- Country or area with a Protestant majority
- Habsburg Spain
- Habsburg Austria
- ① 1620-1623: Defeat of the Czechs and the Electoral Palatinate
- ② 1625-1629: Intervention and defeat of Christian IV of Denmark
- ③ 1630-1632: Intervention of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden
- ④ 1635: Intervention of France against Spain and the Emperor
1642: Occupation of Roussillon
1643: French victory at the Battle of Rocroi
- ⑤ 1645-1648: Turenne's and Sweden's campaign in Germany

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR': ROUND 1

- **Protestant uprising in Bohemia.** A group of Protestant nobles from Bohemia expelled the Catholics and appointed a Protestant king. The Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (Ferdinand II of the House of Habsburg), who was also King of Bohemia, fought against them.
- **Two sides were formed.** The Emperor had the support of the German Catholics, the King of Spain and Portugal. The Protestants formed an alliance with Germany, but they were defeated.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR': ROUND 2



ROUND 2, The intervention of Denmark:
To prevent a Catholic victory, the Lutheran King of Denmark intervened, supported by England. At the same time, the United Provinces (the northern Low Countries) resumed their fight against Spain. The Protestants were defeated and signed the Surrender of Breda in 1626.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR': ROUND 3

THE SWEDISH PARTICIPATION.:

After this defeat, the German Catholics seized the opportunity to take the Protestants' possessions. The King of Sweden came to their aid, creating a greater balance of military power.

As a result, a peace treaty was signed, under which religious persecution would be stopped, Protestant property would be returned and Sweden would gain more power in the area.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR: ROUND 4

France joined the conflict:

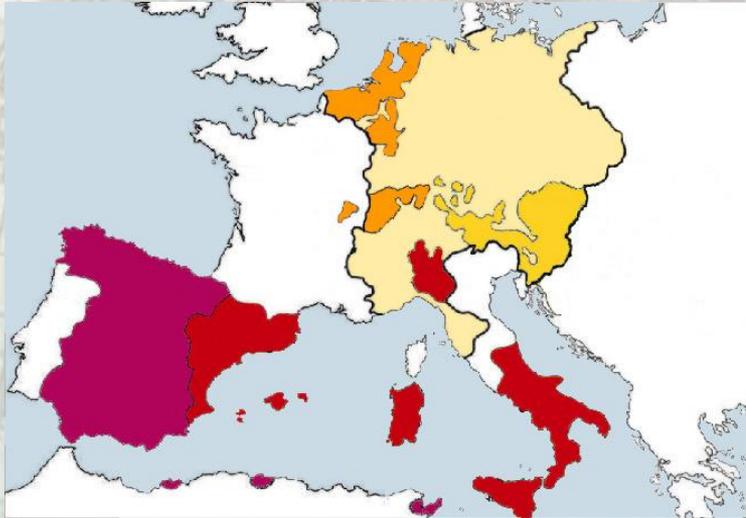
After the Surrender of Breda, Spain and the Holy Roman Empire became much more powerful. This preoccupied France. Although it was a Catholic state, it formed an alliance with the Protestants against the Catholic side. In 1643, the French army defeated the Spanish troops at the Battle of Rocroi.



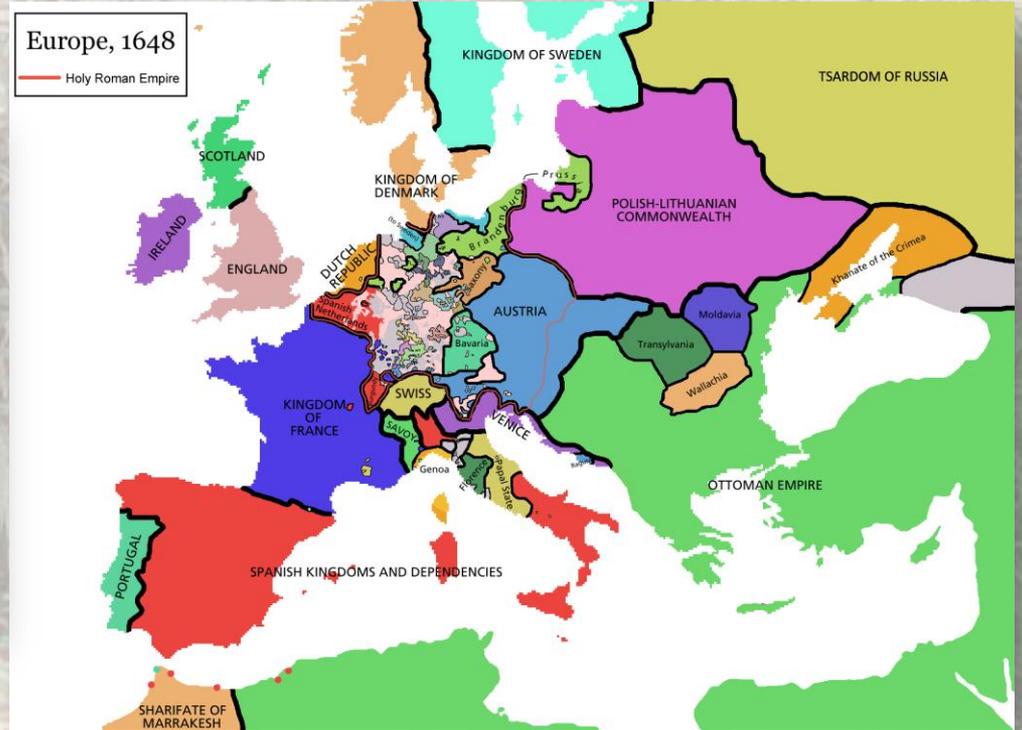
THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR': THE PEACE

- In 1648 the Peace of Westphalia ended the conflict. The main consequences of this peace treaty were the following:
- The **Spanish monarchy** lost their dominance over Europe. The independence of the northern Low Countries was recognised. This new country became a great trading and naval power, controlling the trade routes to Asia.
- The sovereignty of the **German states** was recognised. Religious tolerance and limits on the power held by the Emperor were established.
- **Sweden** became the dominant state on the Baltic coast.
- **France** obtained territories in the Holy Roman Empire and became the leading power in Europe.

EUROPE AFTER THE WAR



Charles V European territories



DOMESTIC REBELLIONS

Spain **went bankrupt** several times provoking numerous **domestic rebellions**. The most serious ones were in Catalonia and Portugal, where the nobility clamored for a **Portuguese king**.

Conspiracies also occurred in Andalucía and Aragón, as well as revolts in Naples and Sicily.

Following the **Peace of Westphalia**, Spain focused on controlling its domestic revolts, while **simultaneously resuming its war against France**.

In 1652, the royal army took control of Barcelona and ended the revolt in Cataluña.



THE TREATY OF THE PYRENEES

Spain was defeated by the French army (with the support of England), and forced to sign a peace treaty, the **Treaty of the Pyrenees**, in 1659.

The **consequences** of the Treaty of the Pyrenees were the following:

- France renounced Catalonia but gained the Catalonian territories of Roussillon and Cerdanya, as well as territories in Flanders.
- A marriage was arranged between Louis XIV, King of France, and Maria Theresa, Archduchess of Austria, Felipe's IV daughter.

Meanwhile, the war against Portugal continued with the support of England and France.

In 1668, Spain recognised Portugal's independence.

CARLOS II (1665–1700)



Carlos II was a minor when he came to the throne, and was also suffering from an illness. Different validos took power during his reign.

France continued its hostilities against a weak Spain, gaining more territories.

Carlos II named Felipe, Duke of Anjou, as his successor to the Spanish throne. He was from the Bourbon dynasty and was the grandson of King Louis XIV of France.

CARLOS II (1665-1700)

**DID YOU
KNOW...**

Carlos' physical and mental deficiencies earned him the nickname "El Hechizado" (The Hexed). First off, there was his debilitating overbite. Prominent chins ran in the Habsburg family (check out the portraits of Charles V or of Carlos' father Felipe IV), but with Carlos II the condition was so bad that he had problems chewing. It's also said that it was difficult to understand Carlos when he spoke and that he frequently drooled.

WAR OF SUCCESSION (1701-1713)

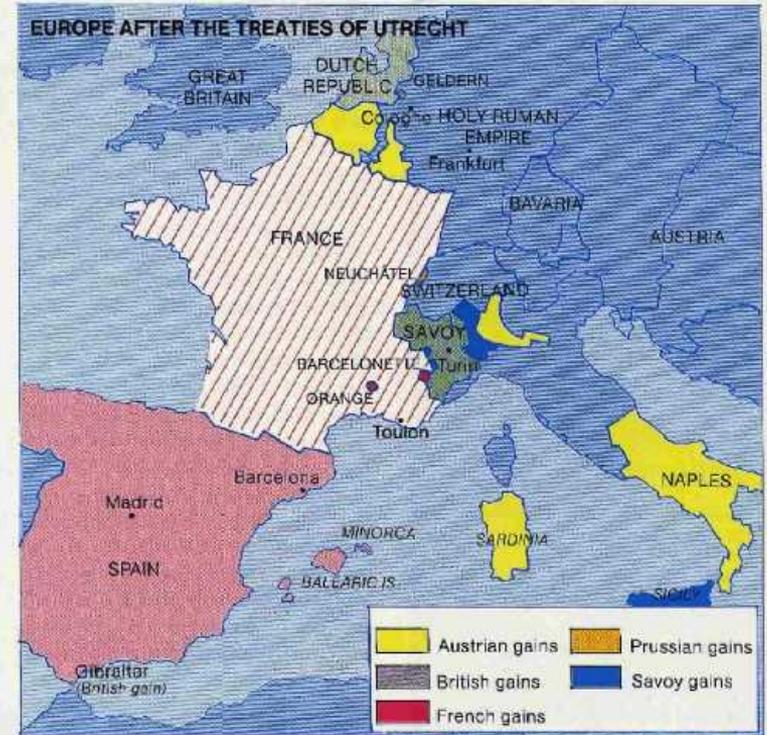
An anti-Bourbon alliance was formed and **Carlos, Archduke of Austria**, was proposed as a candidate for the throne. This caused the **War of Succession** (1701-1713).

In 1711, the Archduke Carlos inherited the throne of Austria, which caused fear of a possible union between Spain and Austria among his allies. Consequently, the **Treaty of Utrecht** was signed in 1713 between France and the coalition, with the exception of Austria.

In 1714, Felipe V took control of Barcelona and ended the war (**the Treaty of Rastatt**).

THE WAR OF SUCCESSION CONSEQUENCES

- **France** imposed **Felipe V** as King of Spain. Both kingdoms were governed by the Bourbon dynasty. However, Felipe had to renounce his right to the French throne.
- **Austria** gained the Spanish Low Countries, Naples, Sardinia and Milan.
- **Savoy** acquired Sicily.
- **Great Britain** gained Gibraltar, Minorca and the French colonies in North America. It also obtained trade concessions with the Spanish colonies (a monopoly on slaves).



SPAIN AFTER UTRECHT



- **Spain** lost its European territories but maintained the ones it held in the Americas.

The kingdom of Spain became a **centralised state**, based on the French model.

Felipe V passed the **'Nueva Planta' decrees** (1707-1716), which abolished the fueros and the institutions of the Crown of Aragón (Aragón, Valencia, Cataluña and Mallorca). These were replaced by Castilian laws.

LET'S MAKE A QUICK REVIEW

1609
MORISCOS
ARE EXPELLED
FROM SPAIN

1621
PHILIP IV
KING OF
SPAIN

1643
BATTLE OF
ROCROI

1652 THE
CATALONIAN
REVOLT ENDS

1665
CHARLES II
KING OF
SPAIN

1700
CHARLES II
DIES.
BOURBON
DINASTY



1618 THE
THIRTY
YEARS
WAR
STARTS

1626 THE
SURRENDER OF
BRED A

1648 PEACE OF
WESTPHALIA

1659
PEACE OF
THE
PYRINEES

1668 PORTUGAL
DECLARES ITS
INDEPENDENCE

1714 END
OF THE
WAR OF
SUCCESSION

