

80. The Thirty-Year War

We hear a lot of noise and angry shouting.
Someone flings a window open. A voice, shaking
with anger, cries out:
"Throw them out of the window!"
Others shout their approval. A short, frantic
struggle and then someone's head is pushed
through the open window, arms and legs follow,
and a man plunges from the third story.
A second one immediately follows.



Two imperial governors hurled out of the window
<https://teachwar.files.wordpress.com/2013/04/defenestration.jpg>

Grim faces watch the bodies fall.
The faces of the victims show mortal fear!
They will soon die on the cobblestones below!
But no, we hear a loud splash!
The men get a dunking in the moat surrounding
the castle.
Spluttering, they resurface.
The water saves their lives.
Other writers record that they fell on a dunghill.
Whichever it was, they quickly ran off into the
night.
Who are these men?
Why are they thrown out of the window?
That is a sad story.

THE BEGINNING OF THE THIRTY-YEAR WAR

The above incident happened in Prague, the
capital of Bohemia, where John Huss preached,
and the Hussite wars raged for many years. Things
were going badly in Bohemia again. A dangerous
revolt broke out in Prague in 1618. It is the same
old story of Rome raging, this time in Bohemia, to

completely destroy God's work of Reformation.
Tens of thousands of Protestants in Bohemia
simply wanted freedom of religion. No, they were
not criminals or revolutionaries. They were
honest, hard-working people who did not harm
anyone. They just wanted to be able to read the
Bible and go to church without getting hassled.
In 1609 Emperor Rudolph II ruled Germany and
Bohemia. He sent a letter to all Bohemians
promising freedom of religion and permission to
build their own church buildings. This letter is
known in history as the "*Majestats-Brief*" (His
Majesty's message.)

Rudolph II was not a friend of the Protestants at
all because he was a Jesuit. He wrote this letter
for different reasons. The Bohemians were happy
with this letter; it was all they wanted.
Unfortunately, their religious freedom didn't last
long. Soon after this letter, Emperor Rudolph II
died. His successor, Emperor Matthias, ignored
the '*Majestats-Brief*', and persecution started
again.

He sent his soldiers to demolish a new church,
which the Bohemian Protestants had just built.
Other church buildings, which they used every
week, were closed at his command. This
happened throughout Bohemia, and the
'*Majestats-Brief*' was
violated with every
attack. Complaints to
the Emperor did not
help; he wouldn't
even listen to them.
Understandably, the
Bohemians got upset.
The Emperor
provoked them to
their limits for no
good reason.
How great is Rome's
guilt!



Emperor Rudolph II
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rudolf_II,_Holy_Roman_Emperor

It came to a climax in 1618.
Two imperial governors in Prague were hurled out
of a third-story window. That incident was the
beginning of an explosion of rebellion. At first, the
Bohemians were highly successful. They advanced



Emperor Matthias
(1557-1619)

<https://commons.wikimedia>

swiftly and even threatened Vienna, the capital of Austria. With this rebellion, one of the bloodiest religious wars began. That war would last thirty years, destroying Bohemia and a large section of Germany.

GENERAL TILLY

Two years later, in 1620, a battle rages on the White Mountain close to the Bohemian capital Prague. The shouting of the soldiers and the groaning of the wounded fill the air. It is Sunday, but this Sunday is not quiet but is rudely disturbed by the turmoil of the battle. The Bohemian army and the imperial soldiers are fighting a life-and-death struggle. War has erupted with great intensity. Emperor Matthias had died after only a brief reign, and his successor, Emperor Ferdinand II, ascended the throne. This Emperor was a zealous Roman Catholic who was stirred up by fanatic and crafty Jesuits. The Bohemians said, "We will not acknowledge Emperor Ferdinand as our ruler," and they chose another king. In 1619 they voted for Frederick V instead. At that time, Frederick V ruled over the Palatinate, the German electorate on the Rhine. He was married to a daughter of Prince William of Orange (William the

Silent), which made him a brother-in-law of Prince Maurice (son of William the Silent), then governor of the Netherlands.

Frederick V was not a good army general. On the other hand, the imperial army of Ferdinand II had an excellent commander in General Tilly.



Frederick V 1596-1632

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick>

Those two armies clash in 1620 on the White Mountain near Prague. The battle is brief. Tilly defeats Frederick V in one hour, and the Bohemians flee in disorder. King Frederick narrowly escapes death. He flees to the Netherlands and gets permission from his brother-in-law Maurice to live there. Because his rule only lasted one year, his enemies mockingly called him 'The Winter King'.

The people of Bohemia suffer horribly. Tilly compels the Bohemian nobles to become Roman Catholic; if they refuse, their possessions will be confiscated and given to German nobles. Tilly's cruel and savage soldiers oppress the people harshly.

They smother the Bohemian revolt in blood, acting with appalling cruelty.

They even nail the tongues of some victims to the scaffold!

The suffering that those poor people had to endure is indescribable. But the righteous Judge of heaven and earth has seen it all.

The soldiers terrorised the Bohemian people. Thousands fled to safer districts, leaving everything behind. Altogether at least 30,000 families left the country. The Dutch showed much compassion for many of the poor and homeless refugees. They allowed them to settle there and showed them charity. The Protestant Church in Bohemia was almost destroyed.

When Tilly, the commander of the imperial forces, completed his abominable task in Bohemia, he and his marauding soldiers marched to invade the Palatinate electorate. They defended themselves fiercely, but Tilly gained the victory, and the Palatinate was also looted and destroyed.

Triumphantly the Roman Catholic armies marched north. The German Emperor Ferdinand II was not satisfied with the destruction of Protestantism in Bohemia and the Palatinate. No, *all* of Germany had to become Roman Catholic again! The Reformation had to be stamped out, root and all!



Emp Ferdinand II 1578-1637
<https://en.wikipedia.org>

Especially the Jesuits pushed for that. They were the wicked advisors of Ferdinand II. But what about the other Protestant electors in Germany? Did they accept all that? Why didn't they rally together to combat the imperial armies? Why didn't

they help the Bohemians and the Palatinate electorate? They were brothers in the faith, weren't they?

Well, those Protestant electors quarrelled and disagreed with each other. They could have saved Protestantism in Bohemia and Germany if they had rallied and joined forces against Emperor Ferdinand II and Tilly.

But they did not do that!

Disgraceful!

Their attitude resulted in incredible tragedy. Self-interest and jealousy controlled their actions. This attitude made them co-responsible for the horrors committed.

They could have prevented much bloodshed. We shall hear more about that.

Christian IV, king of Denmark, attempted to do what the German electors neglected to their



Johann Tserclaes, Count of Tilly 1559 - 1632
<https://en.wikipedia.org>

shame and harm. This Lutheran monarch was very concerned when he heard about the success of the Roman Catholic armies in Germany. He decided to go and help his fellow Lutherans in Germany. He invaded Germany with his troops, but Tilly defeated him,

and he had to flee. He quickly made peace, and Tilly returned all the land he had conquered. But, in return, Christian IV had to promise that he would not meddle in Germany's affairs again.



Christian IV, king of Denmark 1588-1648
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki>

Protestantism in Germany was on the brink of ruin.

Will God's work in Germany perish in an ocean of misery and blood?

Will the prince of darkness be victorious after all? Who, who will rescue God's church in Germany?

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS

Shhh, listen!

"A mighty fortress is our God!"

That sounds beautiful!

Who is singing?

Come and see!

A fleet anchors off the northern coast of Germany in the Baltic Sea.

Many soldiers disembark.

An entire army carries cannons, weapons and other army equipment ashore.

Finally, an army of 13,000 troops stands on German soil.

In full armour, the king kneels on the beach and thanks God for their safe arrival. Then the army marches deeper into the country, heading for battle and perhaps for death.

Who is that king?

Who are those soldiers?

Where have they come from?

What is the purpose of their campaign?

That king is *Gustavus Adolphus*, the God-fearing monarch of Sweden. Do not forget this name because this hero understands what the Bible means when it says: 'Bear one another's burdens'. (Gal 6:2)

Sweden! Just like Denmark, Sweden had freed themselves from the Roman Catholic yoke. Brave



Gustavus Adolphus landing in Pomerania, near Wolgast, 630
<https://en.wikipedia.org>

men had travelled north and preached the gospel in Sweden. They met with violent opposition from the Roman Catholic clergy, and initially, the population remained faithful to the Roman Catholic Church.

When Gustavus Adolphus became king in 1523, he called a Diet which decided that both Protestants and Roman Catholics were free to practice their religion. Many Roman Catholics became Protestant, soon giving the protestants the majority in Sweden.

In the dark days, when Tilly invaded Germany, Gustavus Adolphus was king of Sweden. He was a

brave and God-fearing monarch.

This king now stands on German soil. He left his home country with 13,000 brave soldiers who loved and honoured their king. He is coming to aid his fellow Protestants in



Gustavus Adolphus 1611-1632
<https://en.wikipedia.org>

Germany by joining them in the battle against Tilly's Roman Catholic army.

He deeply sympathised with the protestants in Germany when he learned about the atrocities committed by the Roman Catholic soldiers in Bohemia and the Palatinate. For some time already, he had seriously considered helping them. But to cross over to Germany with an entire army was not easy. That would cost more time and money than Sweden could afford. But the solution suddenly comes from a direction no one expected. The Roman Catholic

country France offers Gustavus Adolphus all the money he needs to help the Germans fight their Emperor, Ferdinand II.

How is that possible?

Is Roman Catholic France going to help the German protestants *against* Rome? You would think France would be on the side of Ferdinand II against German Protestantism! But that is not the case! So, why does France decide to support Gustavus Adolphus?

Simply because France is worried that the German Emperor will become *too* powerful! France and Germany hated each other, so France decided to support Sweden to damage Ferdinand II's power and influence.

Gustavus Adolphus accepts the money! Now he can help his protestant brothers in Germany! The gift had only one condition attached: the Swedish monarch had to promise France not to persecute the Roman Catholic people in Germany. The Swedish king could easily make that promise because that was not his intention. He leaves Sweden with a well-equipped army, and in 1630 he lands on German soil.

Each regiment has its army chaplain. There is good discipline among the Swedish soldiers.

They do not murder or plunder. Gustavus Adolphus would not tolerate that.

The protestant electors should be very thankful for this help from Sweden in their fight against Ferdinand II!

Are they?

No!

The electors of Pomerania, Brandenburg and Saxony are not at all pleased with the arrival of Gustavus Adolphus. Instead of wholeheartedly supporting him, they don't do a thing! Worse: they secretly oppose him! The Swedish army has landed close to Stettin, the Pomeranian capital. But that city refuses to open its gates to the Swedish military! What a disappointment that must have been for the noble Gustavus Adolphus. Is *that* how they show their gratitude?

Yet the Swedish king is not discouraged. He knows what he wants! When the government officials from Stettin come to his camp to tell him to move on, he responds by pointing to his cannons and saying: "These are the keys to the city." In other words, 'If you do not open the gates, I'll shoot them open with my cannons.' That powerful answer makes an impression! The city officials open the gates, and Gustavus' army enters Stettin peacefully. That's how Gustavus compels the elector of Pomerania to support him. He pulls the elector of Brandenburg into line in the same way. These electors are supposed to be his allies! How tragic! The German Emperor, Ferdinand II, hears that Gustavus Adolphus landed an army in Germany, but he laughs it off. Mockingly, his courtiers say: "Let that Snow King come, then we'll watch him melt!" But they laugh too soon. Meanwhile, the imperial army, under the command of Tilly and the cavalry general Pappenheim, marches through Germany, plundering and murdering. They destroy two protestant electorates in the north of Germany.

MAGDEBURG

Then Tilly and his army march south again and lay siege to the city of Magdeburg. The inhabitants of this protestant city desperately defend themselves, showing many acts of bravery. They hope and expect Gustavus Adolphus to rescue them and drive Tilly away. The Swedish monarch tries to come to the assistance of the besieged city swiftly, but to do so, he must march through

the electorate of Saxony, but the elector of Saxony refuses to let him through! Enough to discourage anyone! How is it possible that fellow believers treat each other this way?!

Gustavus Adolphus can't get to the besieged city of Magdeburg. Tilly is afraid that Gustavus Adolphus may soon arrive with his army, and therefore, he orders his men to attack Magdeburg and conquers the city. On May 20, 1631, the imperial troops charge into Magdeburg. Tilly's army caused terrible havoc in this prosperous city. They murder over 30,000 people and leave it a smoking heap of rubble. Two protestant electors were to blame! Is this not very, very tragic? They are equally guilty of the thousands of murders in Magdeburg.

Protestant merchants from the Protestant city of Hamburg camped near Magdeburg and sold food, weapons, powder, and bullets to Tilly's imperial troops to earn a few dollars. No wonder Protestantism almost perished in Germany! But God protected His Church in Germany using the Swedish king Gustavus Adolphus. The Roman Catholic troops plundered, massacred, and burned Magdeburg for five days. Do you know what the pope in Rome wrote when he heard of that massacre? No? We will tell you; it is shocking:

"The smoking heaps of rubble of that sinful city will be eternal memorials of God's mercy!"

Such blasphemy makes you speechless! After the fall of Magdeburg, Tilly invades Saxony and conquers the capital city of Leipzig. Now the elector of Saxony begs Gustavus Adolphus to please help him! How things can change!

First, the elector stopped him from marching through his electorate to help the distressed city of Magdeburg, but now the elector is in trouble himself! His electorate is now at the mercy of Tilly's plundering troops! Now Gustavus Adolphus must come to help *him*!

He does not deserve that assistance, but thankfully, Sweden's God-fearing king does not take revenge. Immediately he and his brave soldiers march into the electorate of Saxony and camp near the little city of Wittenberg, where Luther worked for so many years.

The two hostile armies are within a 70 km radius of each other. The Saxon army joins the Swedish army. Soon the Roman Catholic and Protestant troops will face each other in the battle. Tilly wants to settle accounts with that 'Snow King', and the Swedish forces wish to avenge the massacre of Magdeburg.

Who will win?

Who will lose?

So much depends on the outcome of this battle.

THE BATTLE BEGINS

September 17, 1631.

Both armies are entrenched near the town of Breitenfeld, close to Leipzig, and are preparing for the conflict.

It is still early in the morning.

The imperial soldiers wake up and get ready for the coming battle. They are not scared. Why should they worry? Is not the brave, invincible Tilly their commander? No army has been able to defeat him! Tilly was victorious in all the 36 battles he fought and countless smaller fights.

Tilly, the brave but cruel seventy-year-old commander of the Roman Catholic army, was born in Belgium in the city of Liege. As a youth, he spent a few years in a Jesuit monastery. The Duke of Parma had taught him the skills of warfare. He had developed into an excellent general. Sadly, he always fought *against* the protestants with unprecedented cruelty. Germany had experienced that. His soldiers are counting on another victory at the end of the day. Ranting and raving, they advance, heading for victory.

At least, that is what they think!

The Swedish army wakes up as well. Quietly and calmly, everyone gets ready. Many are looking solemn. They know that today death will reap a rich harvest. Perhaps they will be part of it. Will they ever see their beloved country again? Will they ever return home?

And when they are ready for the bloody conflict, a choir of 13000 soldiers sing Luther's beautiful hymn, "A mighty fortress is our God!" Gustavus Adolphus stands in front of his army. He uncovers his head and asks God for His help and assistance in the tough battle ahead. Humbly Gustavus implores the Lord for victory so that His Name shall be honoured and praised.

He knows the battle will be brutal.

He knows that he has the invincible Tilly against him.

Yet he does not fear the conflict because he places his trust in God.

Then the battle commences.

The thundering of the cannons

drowns out everything.

The struggle is horrific.

Thousands of young warriors fall.

The Saxon army, which had joined the Swedish army, becomes confused and flees. The Saxons suffer heavy losses. But the Swedish army does *not* flee! Immovable, the Swedes stand firm. The conflict rages till late in the afternoon. Then the *imperial* army flees! Tilly, who sees the unbelievable happen, pleads, prays, and curses in impotent rage at the fleeing soldiers.



Imperial troops storm Magdeburg 1631
<http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org>

No matter what he says, they do not listen. He cannot make them keep fighting. Against his will, he is dragged along in a complete rout. The Roman Catholic army suffers heavy losses. Nine thousand soldiers, who that morning boasted of another victory, are dead. Their corpses cover the battlefield. The Swedes take another nine thousand men as prisoners of war. The rest of the imperial army is scattered and in disorder.

That day the so-called invincible Tilly suffers a crushing defeat.

God answered the prayer of the Swedish monarch and gave deliverance. The Swedes cheer loudly.

Their army 'only' lost 700 men.

Compared with the imperial troops, this was only a few. The losses of the Saxon army were so much more.

Gustavus Adolphus reverently uncovers his head and publicly thanks God for the glorious victory. Swiftly the Swedish monarch continues his march. Soon all of Saxony is liberated from the murdering hordes of Roman Catholics. Tilly gathers the remnants of his defeated army. He still tries to defend Bavaria's Roman Catholic electorate against the Swedes' victorious advancing army. In one of those battles, the grey-haired Tilly receives a fatal wound, and a few days later, he dies. God has spoken: "So far and no further!" Tilly's career was over.

FURTHER BATTLES

Gustavus Adolphus marches through Bavaria. City after city falls into his hands. The Roman Catholic



War scene in 30-year war. Painted by Crofts, Ernest (1847–1911)

capital, Munich, trembles when Gustavus Adolphus appears before their gates. Will the Swedish king take revenge because of the horrible massacre of Magdeburg? Will the corpses of tens of thousands of Roman Catholic men, women and children now cover the streets?

No, not at all!

This victor does not take any revenge. The Roman Catholic murderers can learn something from that. However, the Swedish soldiers discover one hundred and forty brand new cannons the Roman Catholics had buried. They *did* take those! That was real war booty. A substantial sum of money, cunningly hidden in the barrel of the cannons, is also taken as booty. But nobody is harmed or molested in any way.

Now the courtiers of Emperor Ferdinand II no longer mock the 'Snow King'! He seems to be able to handle the 'warm south' without melting! Terror fills the heart of the Emperor. Tilly, his best general, is dead! What can he do now? Who will stop the victorious Swedish monarch?

The tables are turned!

There *is* still one man who can lead his troops, but he would rather not use him. The name of that man is Wallenstein. He has used this general before, but Wallenstein has his own methods of paying his soldiers. The Emperor need not pay them; Wallenstein takes care of that.

How?

He allows his soldiers to rob and plunder, as much as they like, wherever they go. That is their wages. Pity the people where Wallenstein marches! He changes villages and cities into smoking heaps of

rubble. His men take everything of value, ill-treat and murder the people and burn their houses. Another reason why the Emperor would rather *not* use Wallenstein was that he was proud and ambitious for power. But now, in desperation, the Emperor makes Wallenstein the general of his army.

In the meantime, Gustavus Adolphus had conquered almost all of Bavaria. Wherever the Swedish hero marched, the thankful people cheered and applauded him. They

saw him as their deliverer. Some even fell on their knees before him and kissed the hem of his garment. This veneration went too far. The humble monarch shook his head and earnestly said:

"I fear that God will punish this idolatrous veneration."

THE BATTLE AT LUTZEN

More than a year after the glorious victory of Gustavus Adolphus on Tilly at Breitenfeld, the two hostile armies face each other again at Lutzen, a place within walking distance from Leipzig in Saxony. Wallenstein invaded Saxony with his army, wanting to stop Gustavus Adolphus' triumphant march. When the Swedish king hears that, he goes after his enemy. Early in the morning, a heavy fog hangs over the fields, so they cannot do anything, but the battle begins as soon as it lifts. Again, Gustavus Adolphus begs the Lord for His blessing on the severe struggle which is about to start. He addresses his brave soldiers for the last time. Then the cannons roar and great



*Gustavus Adolphus, praying before the battle of Lutzen
1632 <https://www.pinterest.com.au>*

clouds of gunpowder smoke cover the battlefield. Eagerly and bravely, the Swedes advance, and the army of Wallenstein retreats. At that decisive moment, the cavalry general Pappenheim joins the battle with fifteen hundred horsemen. Unexpectedly he attacks the Swedes, and now *they* must retreat. Gustavus Adolphus sees what's happening and quickly makes his way to the threatened point to encourage his soldiers to stand and fight. On the way there, he is wounded in his arm and shot in the back. Several cavalymen of Pappenheim recognise him, and they shoot him dead, letting his horse run riderless across the battlefield. What a terrible blow for Protestantism!

Soon, the sad news spreads throughout the army that their beloved king has been killed. The Swedes decide to avenge the death of their beloved king. Embittered, they attack with renewed energy, and yes, the imperial armies are forced back and flee! The victory is theirs, but at what a great price! The cavalry general, Pappenheim, also receives fatal wounds and dies soon after. That does not change the fact that the loss of Gustavus Adolphus is enormous. We could ask: "Why did this have to happen?"

But the Lord does not give an account of His deeds, and He is zealous for His honour.

The next day the Swedes find the corpse of their beloved king among a pile of other corpses, mutilated and robbed. They carry his body to Sweden and bury him in Stockholm, where the great hero lies till the last day. Then he will rise to praise God forever. This young king was only thirty-eight years old when, on November 6, 1632, Pappenheim's men killed him on the bloody battlefield of Lutzen. The protestants of Germany and throughout all of Europe were sad and mourned the death of this faithful Swedish king. However, the Roman Catholics rejoiced! The last words of General Pappenheim, who also died from his wounds, were:

"I die with joy now that I know he is also dead."

However, Rome rejoiced too soon because the labour and sacrifice of Gustavus Adolphus had not been in vain! God used him to save Protestantism in Germany from certain ruin.

THE WAR CONTINUES

After the death of Gustavus, the war raged for another sixteen years. We cannot tell you all about it, so we will be brief. The battle continued with alternating success for many years. In 1634, two years after the death of Gustavus Adolphus, Wallenstein was murdered, possibly at the secret command of Emperor Ferdinand II.

In 1635 France joined the war, this time not only financially but also by sending troops. Now French soldiers also fought on the German battlefields. Germany suffered terribly during those last years of the Thirty Year War.

Foreign forces from almost all European countries overran Germany. Division and discord among the Protestant electors made it worse and increased the misery of the poor German people.

The elector of Saxony committed treason and fought on the Roman Catholic side *against* the Swedish forces! Was this the thanks the Swedes got for saving them from the hand of the ruthless Tilly?!

The embittered Swedish soldiers invaded Saxony and destroyed entire regions. And so we could go on. The Swedes would win one day, and then they would have to retreat the next day. They fought

many bloody battles. And so the years dragged on.

Eventually, everyone was tired of fighting. And then, in 1648, they signed the well-known *Peace Agreement of Westphalia*. This pact not only put an end to the Thirty Years' War in Germany but at the same time to the Eighty Years' War in the Netherlands. Great was the joy in Germany and almost all countries in Europe. People were celebrating and partying everywhere. It would have been better if they had not done so because the sacrifices had been too horrific for that. The consequences for Germany were terrible! The soldiers had destroyed entire cities and villages and transformed prosperous areas into a wilderness. Whole provinces were now ravaged by famine. Even after the signing of the Peace Agreement, pestilence still dragged thousands to their grave. The people had become disoriented by the indescribable misery they had endured. *Half* of Germany's population had perished in this horrible war! They estimate the number of dead to be about eight million! Some areas lost more than half of their people!

Before the Thirty Year War, Augsburg had 90,000 inhabitants. After the war, there were only 6,000 people left!



Death of Gustavus Adolphus <https://fineartamerica.com>

In the Palatinate, only a fifth of the population was still alive. We could mention more, but this gives you an idea of the tragic losses. The large, prosperous German empire was impoverished, trampled and beaten down. It would take years for it to recover.

The Protestant electors were the cause of much of that misery! Through their internal quarrels, jealousy, and betrayal of the good cause, they often brought Protestantism to the brink of ruin. If only they had united in their struggle against Rome! But despite all that, God fulfilled *His* counsel. *His* reign continues! The many sacrifices have not been in vain.



Peace Agreement of Westphalia 15 May 1648
 A.D <http://reformedanglicans.blogspot.com>

The Peace Agreement of Westphalia gave the protestants complete freedom of religion. Both Lutherans and Calvinists received this freedom. The aim of the Jesuits to destroy the light of the Reformation by brutal means via the Counter-Reformation *failed*! It had to fail because the eternal King of the church rules, and He is triumphant, even when His people pass through an ocean of blood and tears. We see the battle between the seed of the woman and the seed of the serpent. But with thanks to God, we may confess: "His Kingdom is forever!"

QUESTIONS

1. Why did the Bohemians revolt?
2. Identify Rudolph II and the Majestats-Brief.
3. How did Matthias change matters in Bohemia?
4. Why did a battle rage outside of Prague in 1620? How did the battle end?
5. List the consequences of this war for the Bohemians.
6. What further plans did Ferdinand II and his general Tilly have for Germany? Which group encouraged these men to destroy Protestantism in Germany?
7. Why were the Protestant electors reluctant to join up to fight the imperial troops?
8. What did Christian IV, king of Denmark, try to do?
9. Identify Gustavus Adolphus.
10. How did he interpret the text: 'Bear one another's burdens'?

11. How had the Reformation gained the upper hand in Sweden?
12. What obstacle stood in the way of Gustavus Adolphus? How was this obstacle removed?
13. Why was France willing to assist Sweden?
14. Describe the army of Gustavus.
15. Why did several of the Protestant electors mistrust and oppose the plans of Gustavus Adolphus?
16. Why did the following have to take some responsibility for the massacre in Magdeburg:
 - a. Elector of Saxony;
 - b. Protestant merchants of Hamburg.
17. Why did the elector of Saxony ask for Swedish help?
18. Give some background about Commander Tilly.
19. How did the Swedish prepare for battle?
21. What was the result of the battle?
22. Why did Adolphus spare the city of Munich?
23. Identify Wallenstein. Why did the Emperor hesitate to use him?
24. Why was the veneration of Adolphus so dangerous?
25. How did Gustavus die?
26. What did the Peace Agreement of Westphalia accomplish in 1648?

FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. Do you think God punished the idolatry of those who venerated Adolphus? Explain your answer.
2. Find one text to show that God does not tolerate the veneration of man.
3. Evaluate the actions of the Bohemians that resulted in open rebellion. Can you defend their actions? Explain your answer.

REVIEW RESEARCH TOPICS

1. Study Anabaptist views. Write a debate on one of the points of difference between the Anabaptist and the Reformed.
2. Draw a map of Germany, Bohemia, and any other area covered in this book. Divide the area into the various electorates. Shade the protestant areas.