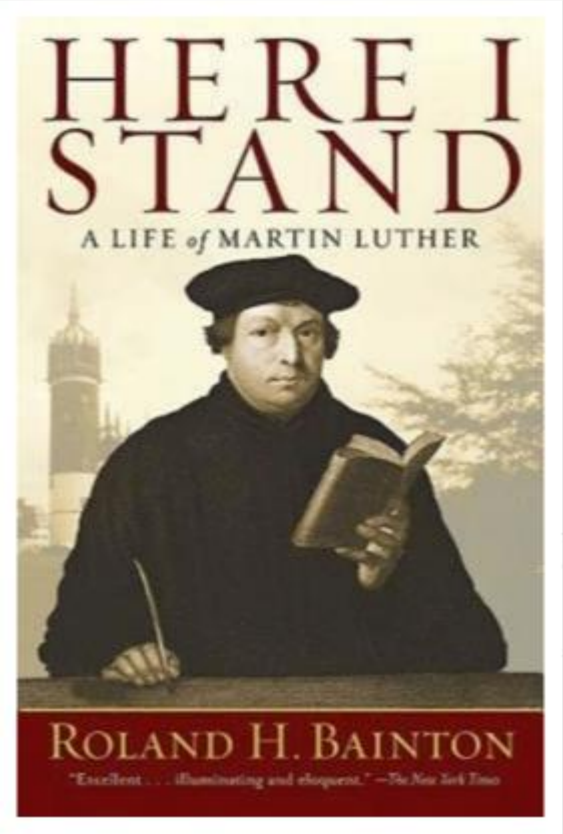
Germany’s Last Knight

The Life and Times of Franz von Sickingen

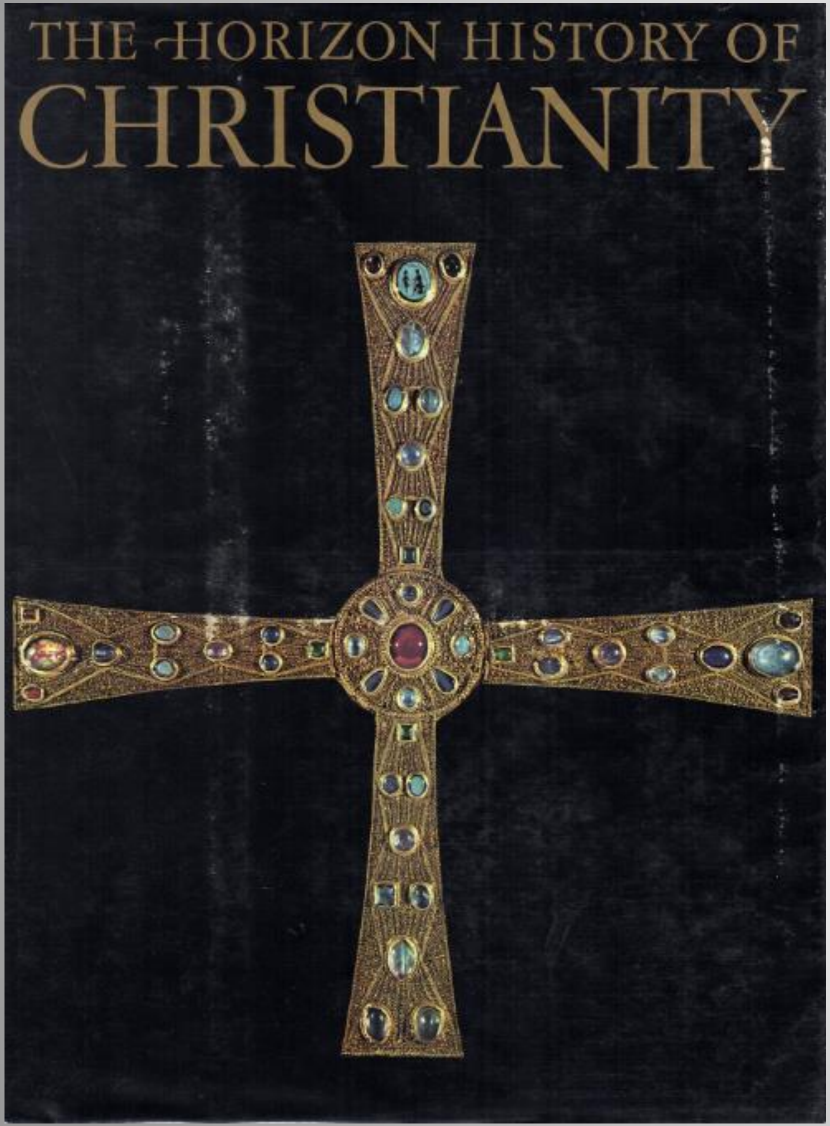
4

Recommended Reading—

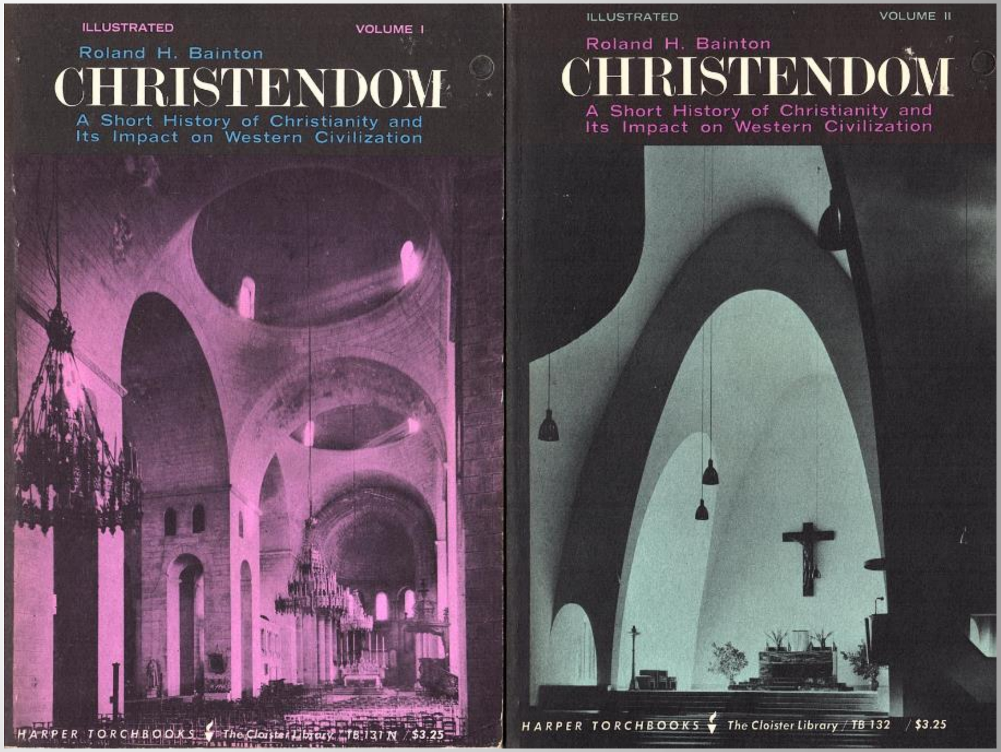
Bainton’s 1954 biography is available in many reprinted editions.


HERE I STAND
A LIFE of MARTIN LUTHER
ROLAND H. BAINTON
"Excellent . . . illuminating and eloquent." —The New York Times

Yale theology Professor Roland Bainton's excellent lavishly illustrated 1964 book….

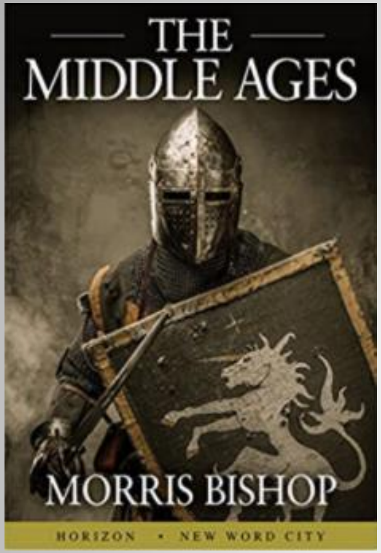

THE HORIZON HISTORY OF
CHRISTIANITY

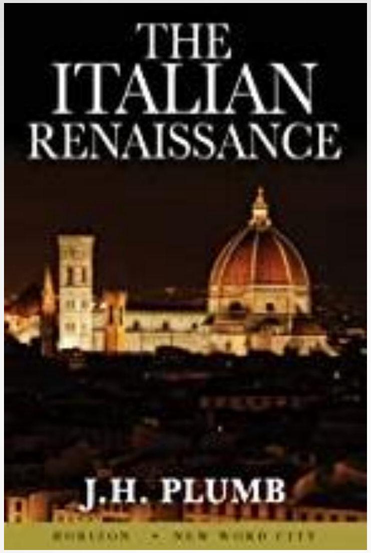
had its text reprinted as a two-volume trade paperback under a different name….

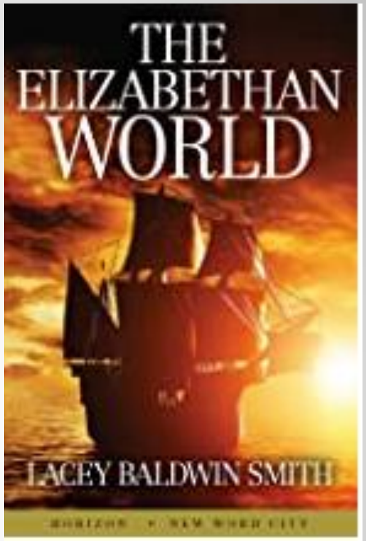

ILLUSTRATED
VOLUME I
Roland H. Bainton
CHRISTENDOM
A Short History of Christianity and Its Impact on Western Civilization
HARPER TORCHBOOKS The Cloister Library TB 131 N / $3.25
ILLUSTRATED
VOLUME II
Roland H. Bainton
CHRISTENDOM
A Short History of Christianity and Its Impact on Western Civilization
HARPER TORCHBOOKS The Cloister Library / TB 132 / $3.25

and is now available as a Kindle ebook for $2.99.

Recommended Reading—

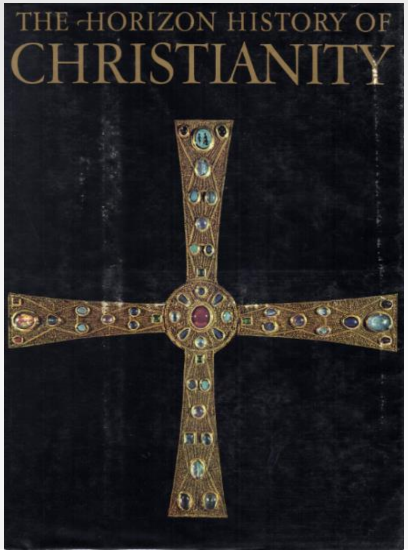

THE
MIDDLE AGES
MORRIS BISHOP
HORIZON • NEW WORD CITY

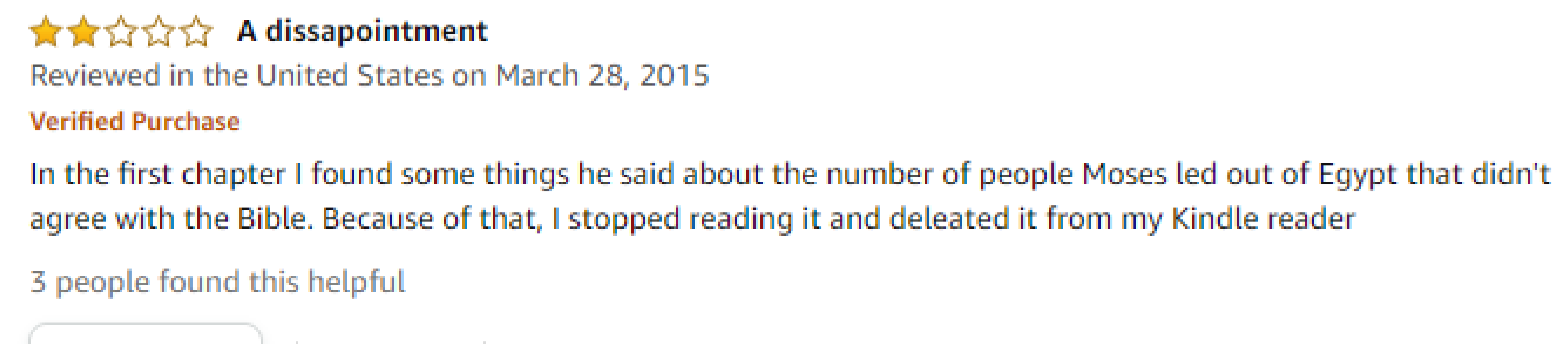

THE
ITALIAN
RENAISSANCE
J.H. PLUMB
HORIZON • NEW WORD CITY


THE
ELIZABETHAN
WORLD
LACEY BALDWIN SMITH
HORIZON • NEW WORD CITY

Other very good Horizon books have their texts available as ebooks as well.

If you agree with this reader's viewpoint, don't get the book….





★★☆☆☆ **A dissapointment**

Reviewed in the United States on March 28, 2015

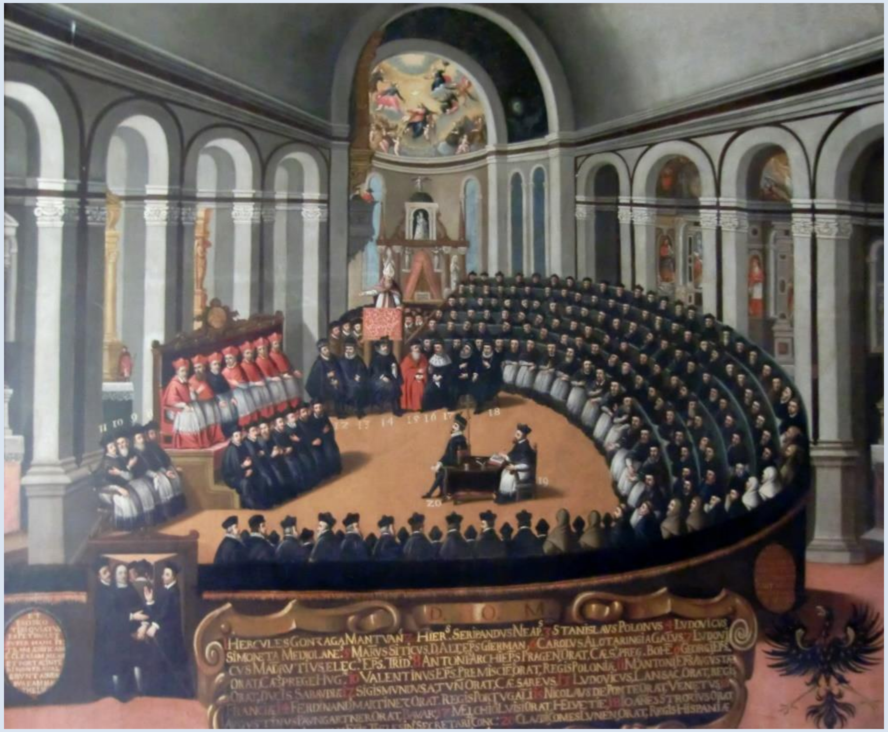
Verified Purchase

In the first chapter I found some things he said about the number of people Moses led out of Egypt that didn't agree with the Bible. Because of that, I stopped reading it and deleated it from my Kindle reader

3 people found this helpful

Christian beliefs and attitudes, c. 1520—

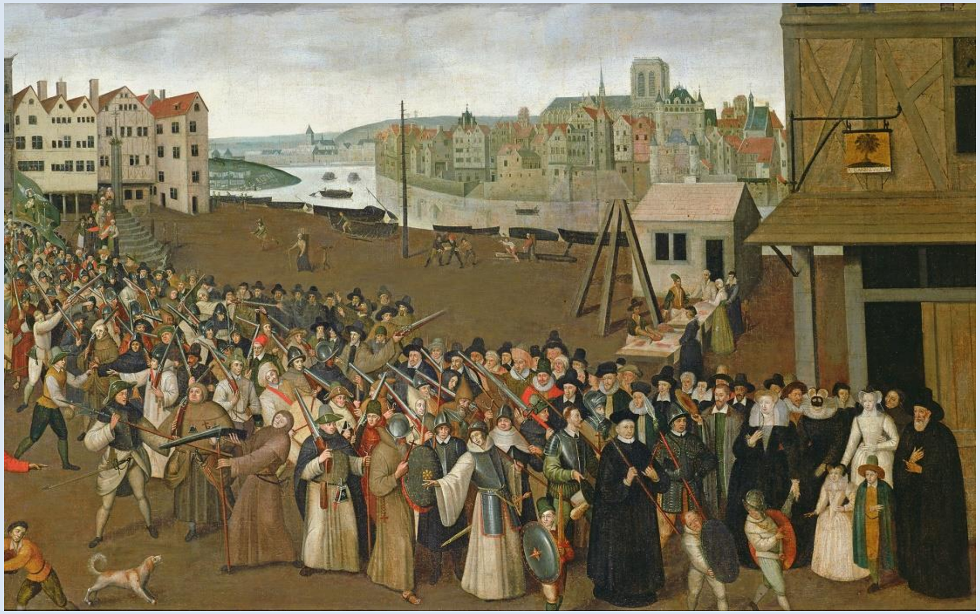
—There was still hope that Western Christendom could be unified, perhaps by a General Council that could reconcile Luther's ideas with Catholicism.



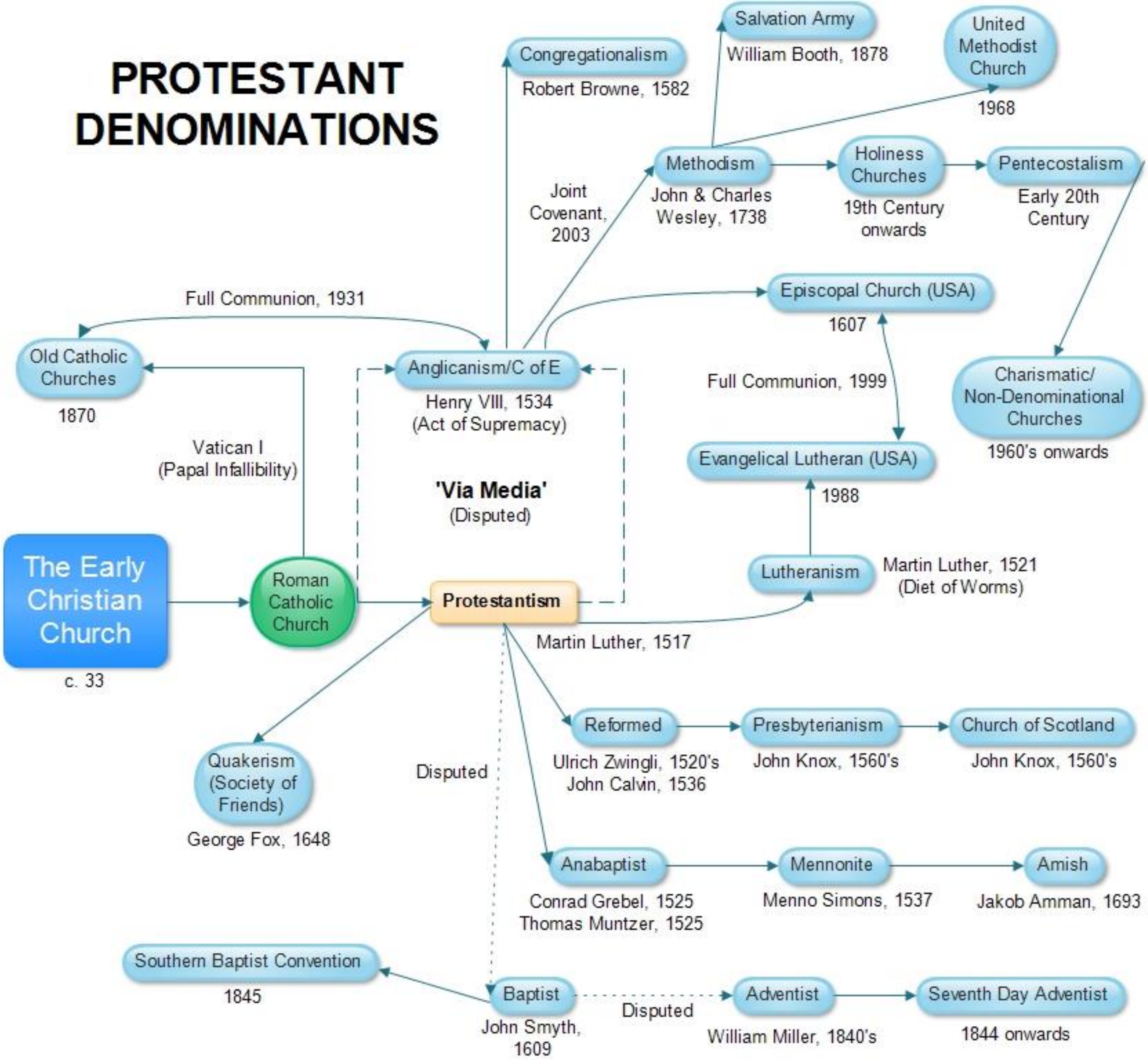
Christian beliefs and attitudes, c. 1520—

—Almost everyone believed that there was only One True Faith, and that it should be mandatory for believers.

—Toleration of different beliefs was unacceptable. That would mean tolerating falsehoods and lies about God!



PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS



The Early Christian Church
c. 33

Roman Catholic Church

Old Catholic Churches
1870

Vatican I
(Papal Infallibility)

Full Communion, 1931

Anglicanism/C of E
Henry VIII, 1534
(Act of Supremacy)

'Via Media'
(Disputed)

Protestantism
Martin Luther, 1517

Congregationalism
Robert Browne, 1582

Joint Covenant, 2003

Methodism
John & Charles Wesley, 1738

Salvation Army
William Booth, 1878

United Methodist Church
1968

Holiness Churches
19th Century onwards

Pentecostalism
Early 20th Century

Charismatic/ Non-Denominational Churches
1960's onwards

Episcopal Church (USA)
1607

Full Communion, 1999

Evangelical Lutheran (USA)
1988

Lutheranism
Martin Luther, 1521
(Diet of Worms)

Reformed
Ulrich Zwingli, 1520's
John Calvin, 1536

Presbyterianism
John Knox, 1560's

Church of Scotland
John Knox, 1560's

Quakerism (Society of Friends)
George Fox, 1648

Disputed

Anabaptist
Conrad Grebel, 1525
Thomas Muntzer, 1525

Mennonite
Menno Simons, 1537

Amish
Jakob Amman, 1693

Southern Baptist Convention
1845

Baptist
John Smyth, 1609

Disputed

Adventist
William Miller, 1840's

Seventh Day Adventist
1844 onwards

Sieges and Siege Warfare—

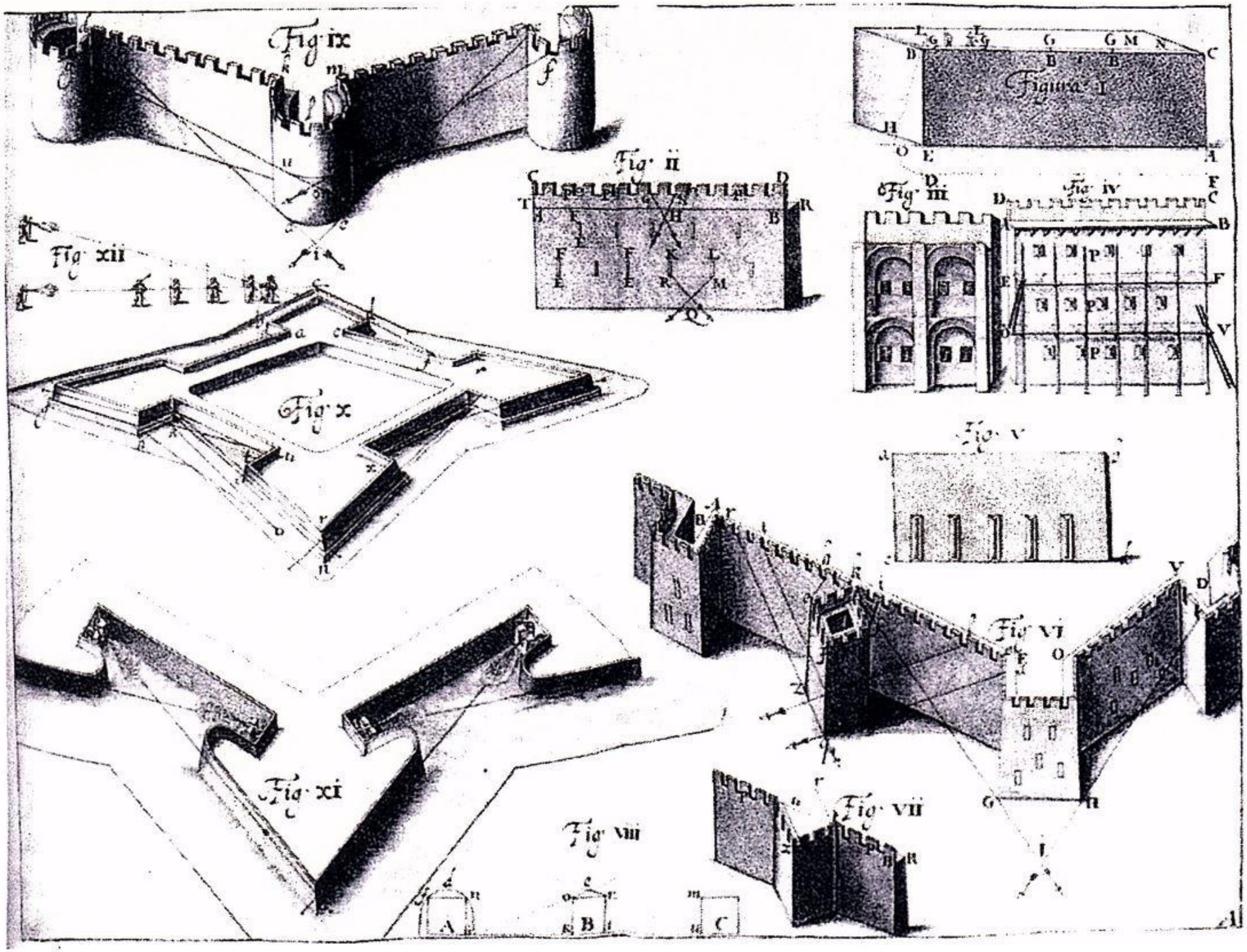
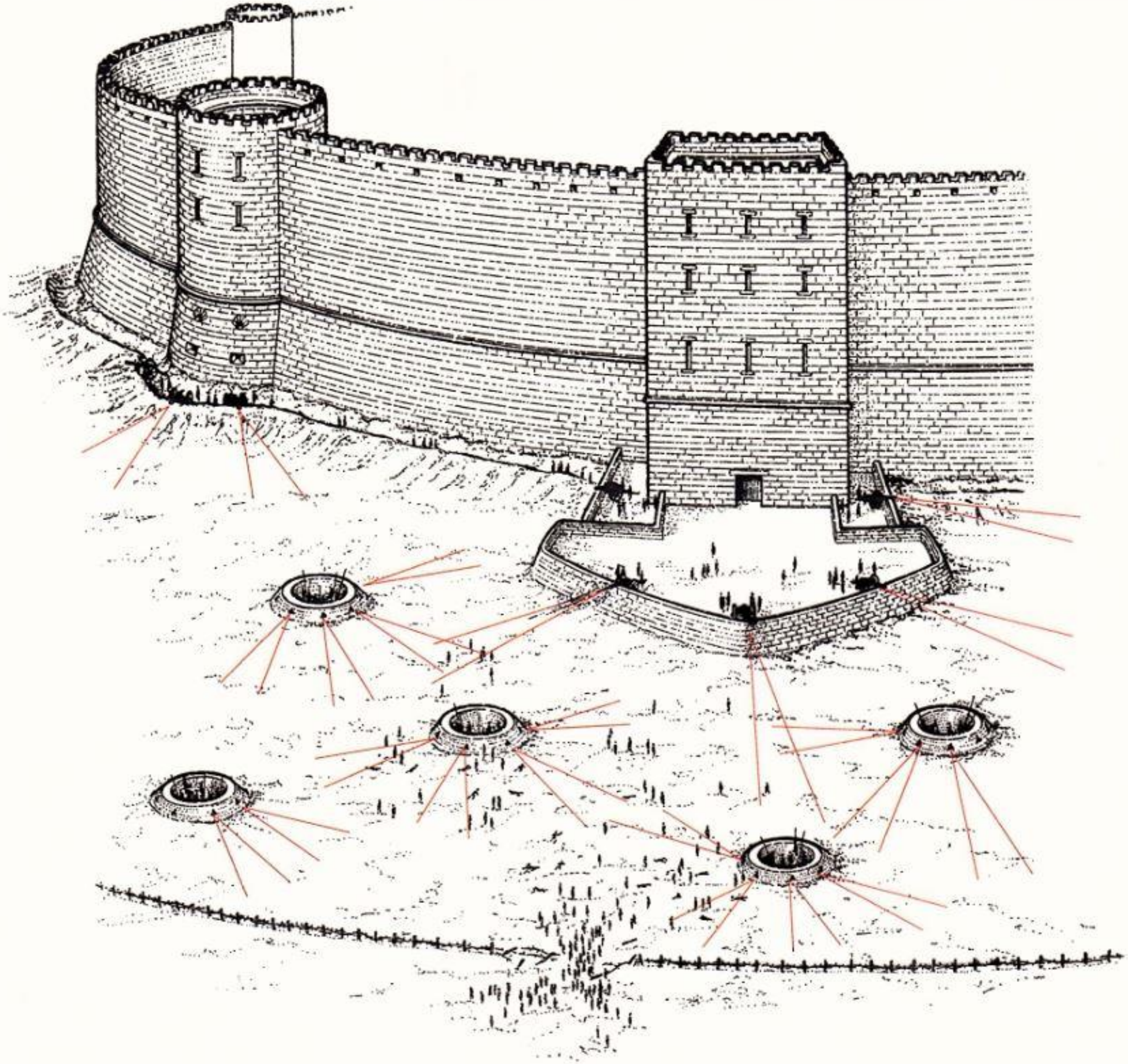


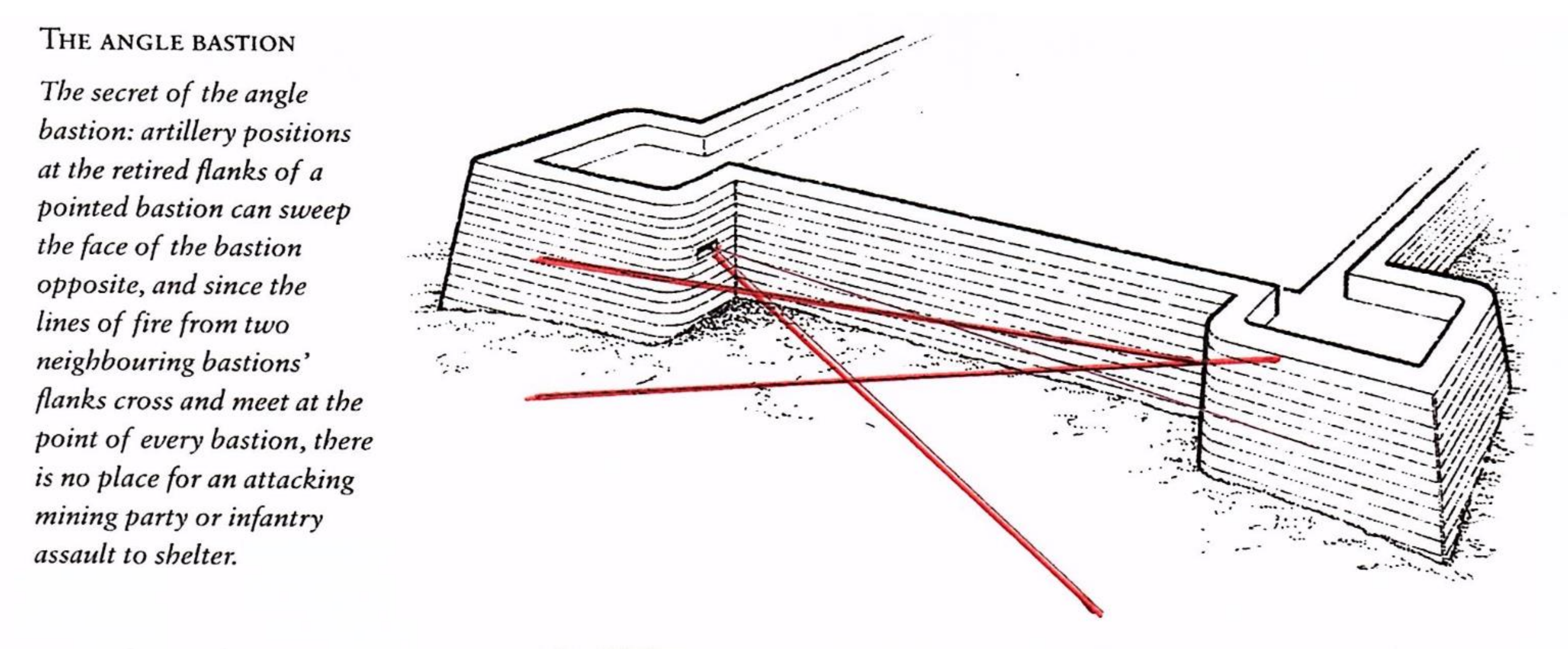
Fig ix
Figura I
Fig ii
Fig iii
Fig iv
Fig v
Fig vi
Fig vii
Fig viii
Fig x
Fig xi
Fig xii

This illustration from Matthaes Dögen's **L'Architecture militaire** *(1647) shows the evolution in Europe from the vertical defenses of the Middle Ages to the low-lying bastion first developed in Italy in the early sixteenth century — the* **trace italienne.**

MUTUALLY SUPPORTING DEFENSIVE FIRE

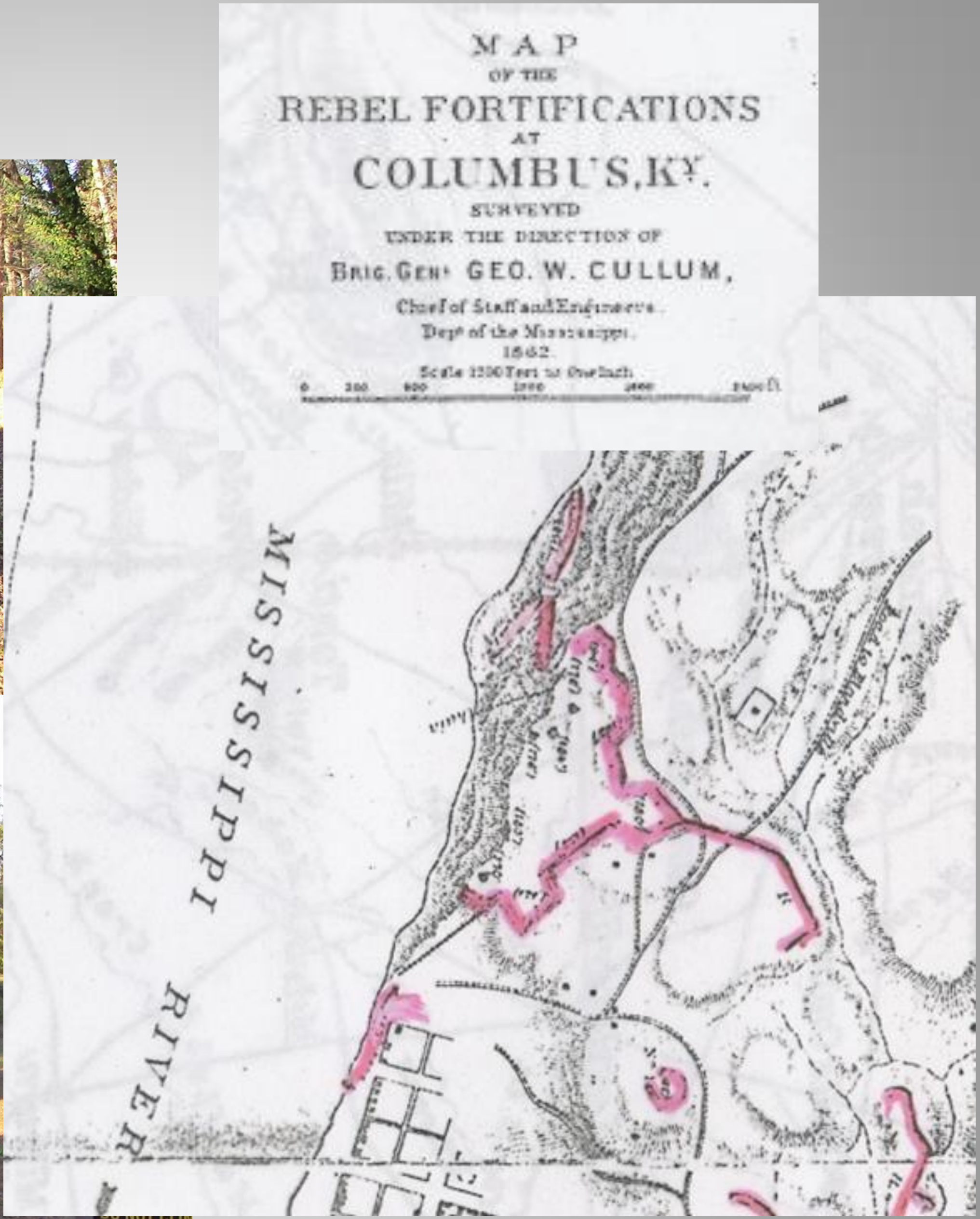
One way of flanking a round artillery tower or other fortification was to provide an exterior defence in depth with a perimeter zone of earthwork sconces. This line drawing shows how lines of fire from mutually supporting sconces could destroy an attacking infantry force, while the defending arquebusiers and musketeers in each sconce would remain safe behind the protective walls of their own small earthwork.





THE ANGLE BASTION

The secret of the angle bastion: artillery positions at the retired flanks of a pointed bastion can sweep the face of the bastion opposite, and since the lines of fire from two neighbouring bastions' flanks cross and meet at the point of every bastion, there is no place for an attacking mining party or infantry assault to shelter.

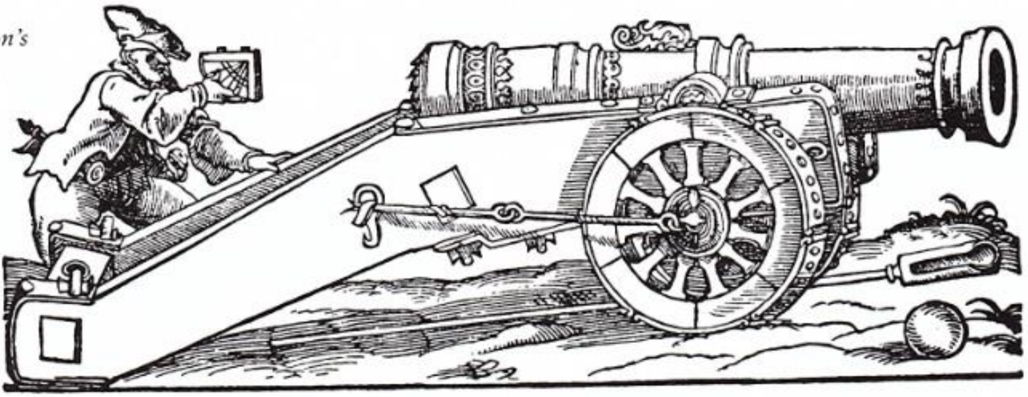

MAP
OF THE
REBEL FORTIFICATIONS
AT
COLUMBUS, KY.
SURVEYED
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
BRIG. GEN. GEO. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff and Engineers,
Dept of the Mississippi.
1862.
Scale 1200 Feet to One Inch
MISSISSIPPI RIVER

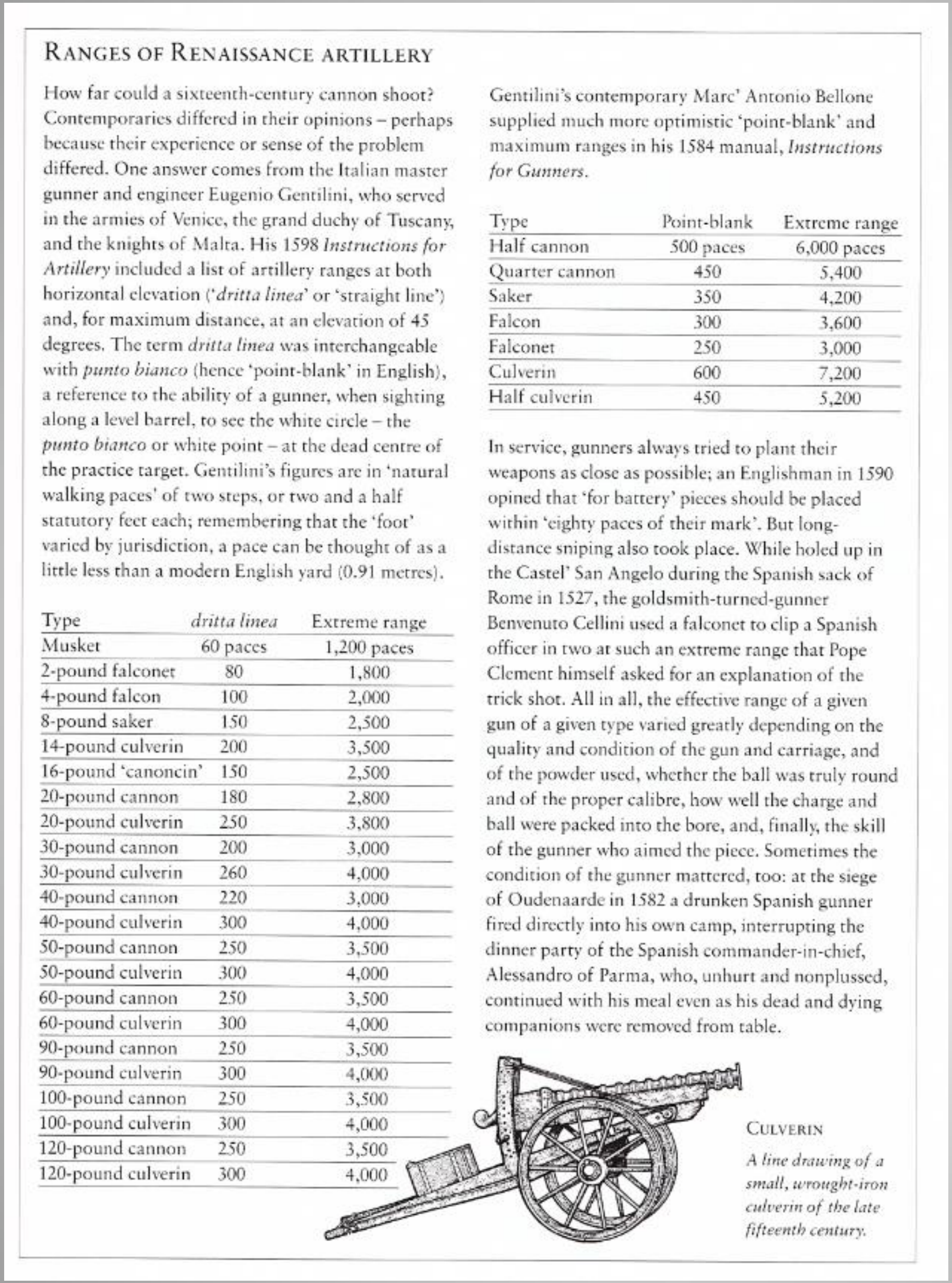
TYPES OF RENAISSANCE ARTILLERY

Basilisks, serpents, minions, robinets, falcons, bastards, sirens, bases, slings: the multiple, evocative names of Renaissance artillery defy order, or even understanding – contemporaries railed against the needless proliferation of calibres, which could only complicate logistics and stymie wartime efficiency. Even after cannon came to be generally standardized by named category and weight of shot, the categories were not fully consistent between different services (say, Spanish and English) and measures differed between jurisdiction (as between Venetian and Milanese 'pounds' and 'feet'). But in the second half of the sixteenth century something like order came to Europe's arsenals, at least in theory. The following table approximates this consensus; it is based on figures in contemporary manuals (note that the distinction between a cannon and a culverin lay in the ratio of length to bore; culverins could be almost as heavy as cannon in weight of shot):

Type	Weight of ball	Weight of piece	Ratio of length to bore
Double cannon	100 pounds	20,000 pounds	20:1
Cannon	50	9,000	18:1
Half cannon	25	7,000	24:1
Quarter cannon	16	3,500	28:1
Culverin	25	2,000	36:1
Half culverin	15	1,700	40:1
Saker	6	2,500	32:1
Falcon	3	1,500	36:1
Falconet	1	500	40:1

A gunner sights along his quadrant to judge the elevation of his cannon's barrel. Note the long-handled powder scoop lying on the ground; each gun had its own scoop, sized to measure out the full charge of gunpowder appropriate for that piece.





RANGES OF RENAISSANCE ARTILLERY

How far could a sixteenth-century cannon shoot? Contemporaries differed in their opinions – perhaps because their experience or sense of the problem differed. One answer comes from the Italian master gunner and engineer Eugenio Gentilini, who served in the armies of Venice, the grand duchy of Tuscany, and the knights of Malta. His 1598 *Instructions for Artillery* included a list of artillery ranges at both horizontal elevation ('*dritta linea*' or 'straight line') and, for maximum distance, at an elevation of 45 degrees. The term *dritta linea* was interchangeable with *punto bianco* (hence 'point-blank' in English), a reference to the ability of a gunner, when sighting along a level barrel, to see the white circle – the *punto bianco* or white point – at the dead centre of the practice target. Gentilini's figures are in 'natural walking paces' of two steps, or two and a half statutory feet each; remembering that the 'foot' varied by jurisdiction, a pace can be thought of as a little less than a modern English yard (0.91 metres).

Type	*dritta linea*	Extreme range
Musket	60 paces	1,200 paces
2-pound falconet	80	1,800
4-pound falcon	100	2,000
8-pound saker	150	2,500
14-pound culverin	200	3,500
16-pound 'canoncin'	150	2,500
20-pound cannon	180	2,800
20-pound culverin	250	3,800
30-pound cannon	200	3,000
30-pound culverin	260	4,000
40-pound cannon	220	3,000
40-pound culverin	300	4,000
50-pound cannon	250	3,500
50-pound culverin	300	4,000
60-pound cannon	250	3,500
60-pound culverin	300	4,000
90-pound cannon	250	3,500
90-pound culverin	300	4,000
100-pound cannon	250	3,500
100-pound culverin	300	4,000
120-pound cannon	250	3,500
120-pound culverin	300	4,000

Gentilini's contemporary Marc' Antonio Bellone supplied much more optimistic 'point-blank' and maximum ranges in his 1584 manual, *Instructions for Gunners*.

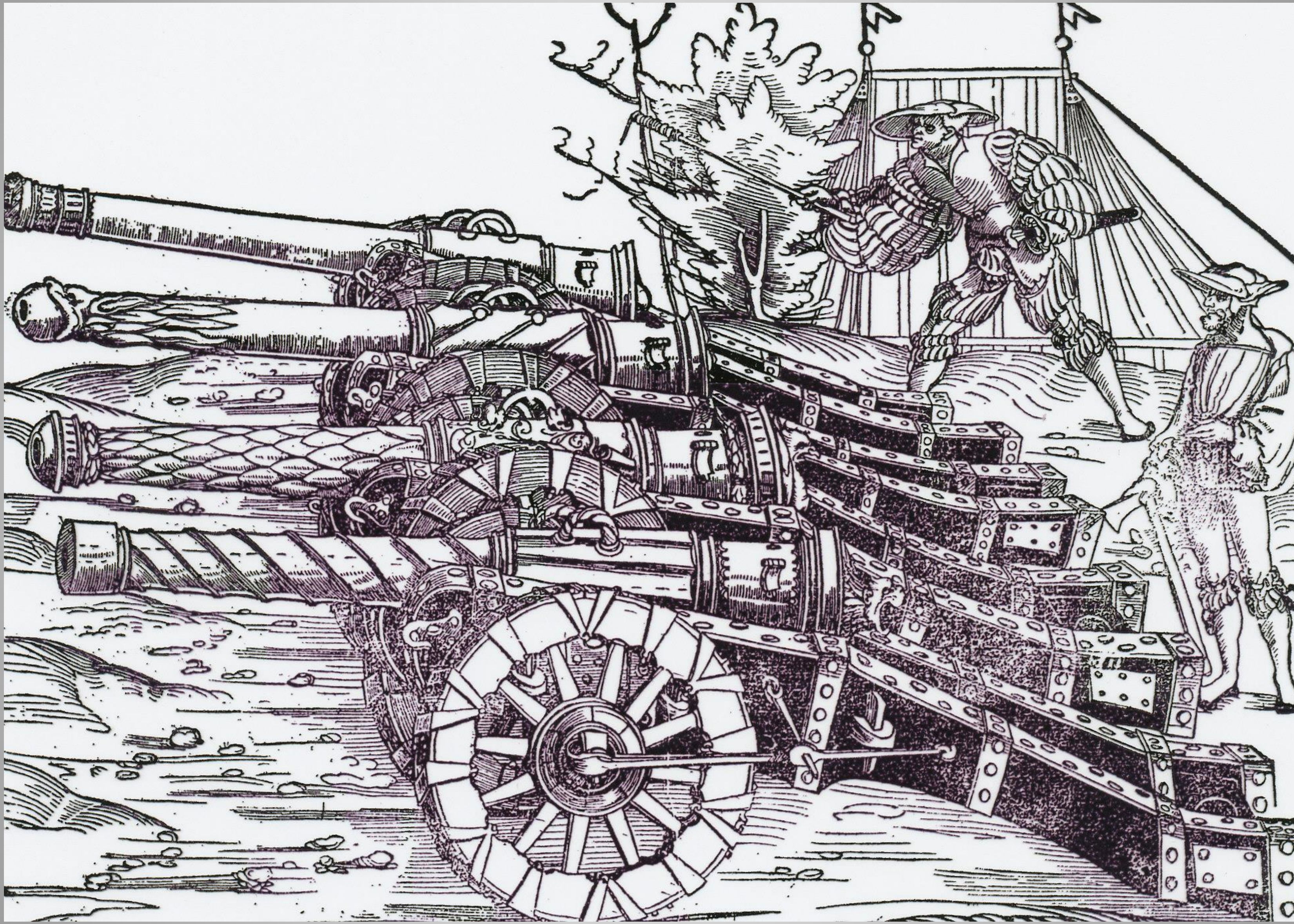
Type	Point-blank	Extreme range
Half cannon	500 paces	6,000 paces
Quarter cannon	450	5,400
Saker	350	4,200
Falcon	300	3,600
Falconet	250	3,000
Culverin	600	7,200
Half culverin	450	5,200

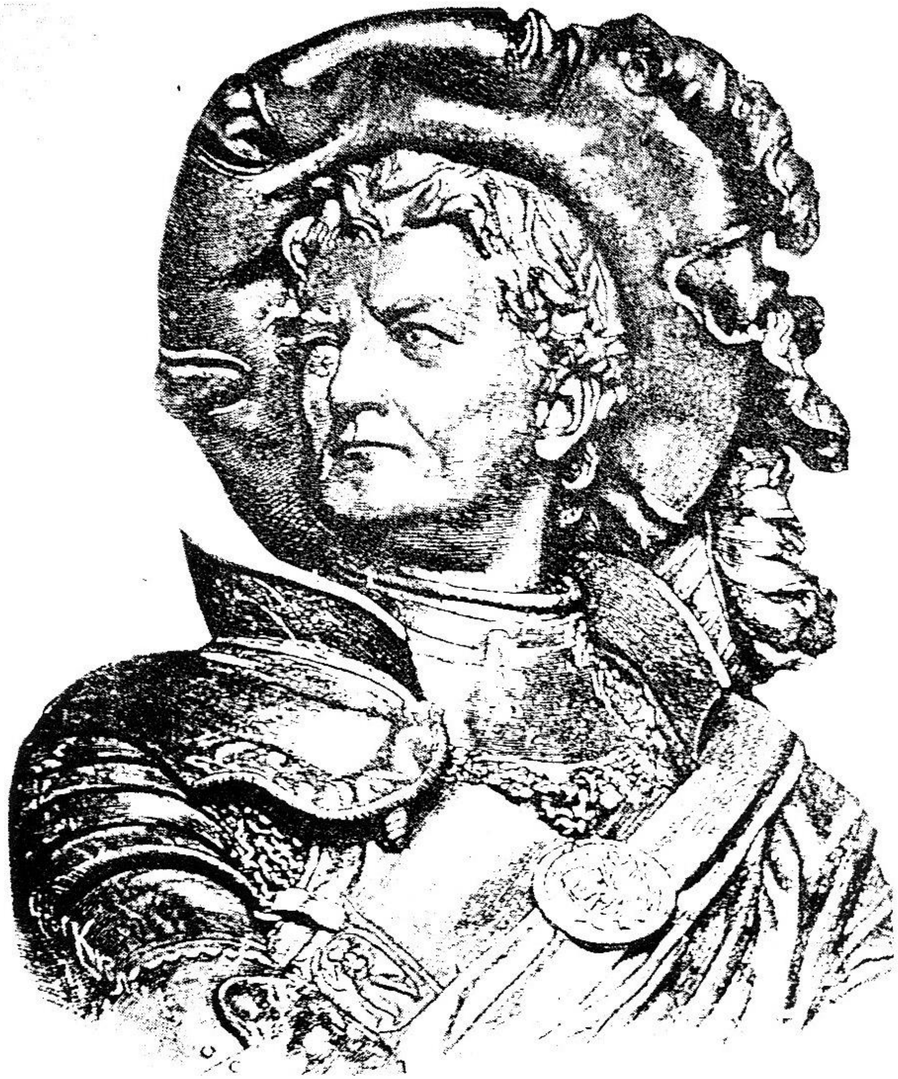
In service, gunners always tried to plant their weapons as close as possible; an Englishman in 1590 opined that 'for battery' pieces should be placed within 'eighty paces of their mark'. But long-distance sniping also took place. While holed up in the Castel' San Angelo during the Spanish sack of Rome in 1527, the goldsmith-turned-gunner Benvenuto Cellini used a falconet to clip a Spanish officer in two at such an extreme range that Pope Clement himself asked for an explanation of the trick shot. All in all, the effective range of a given gun of a given type varied greatly depending on the quality and condition of the gun and carriage, and of the powder used, whether the ball was truly round and of the proper calibre, how well the charge and ball were packed into the bore, and, finally, the skill of the gunner who aimed the piece. Sometimes the condition of the gunner mattered, too: at the siege of Oudenaarde in 1582 a drunken Spanish gunner fired directly into his own camp, interrupting the dinner party of the Spanish commander-in-chief, Alessandro of Parma, who, unhurt and nonplussed, continued with his meal even as his dead and dying companions were removed from table.

CULVERIN

A line drawing of a small, wrought-iron culverin of the late fifteenth century.

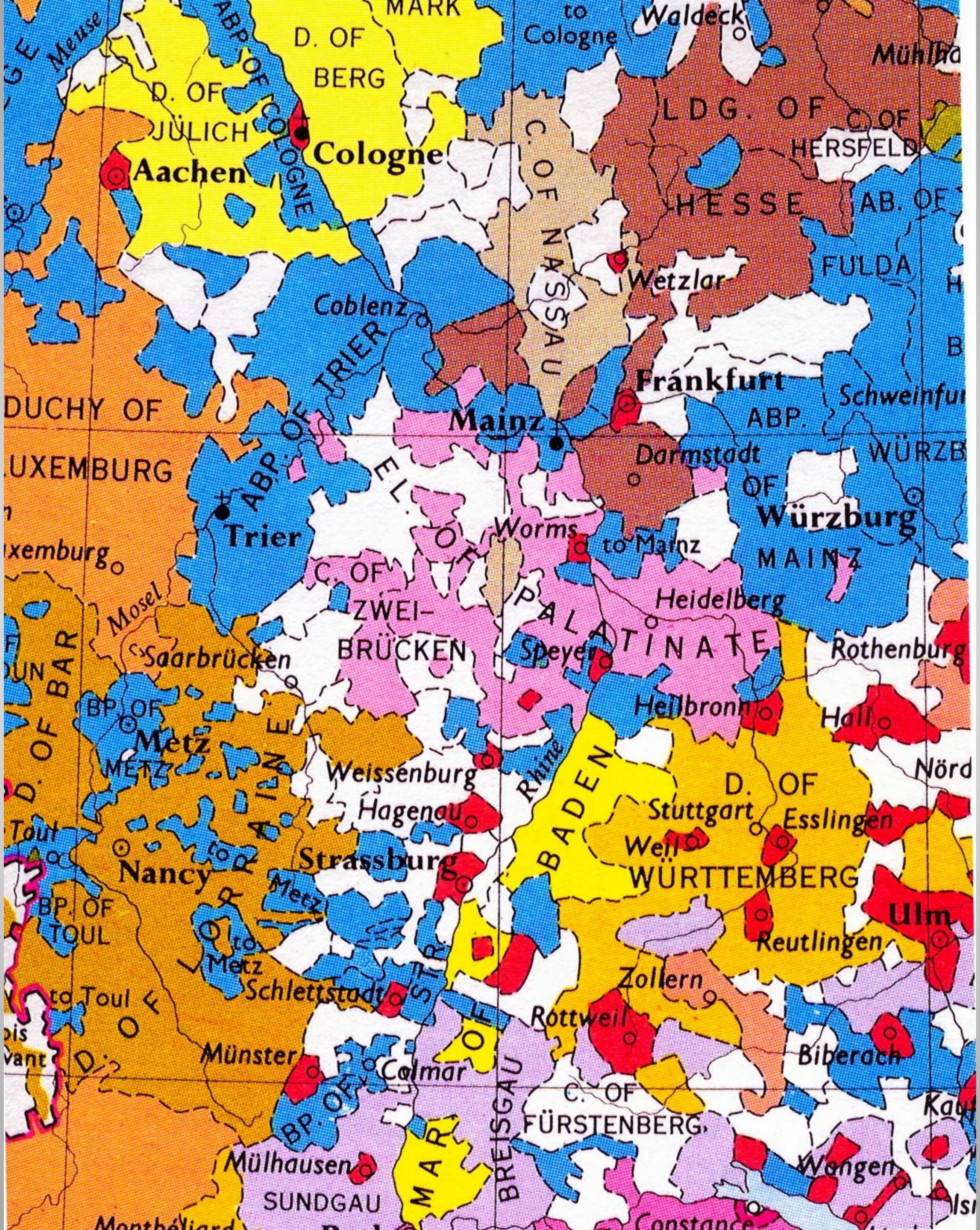
1 Mile to Paces = 2112





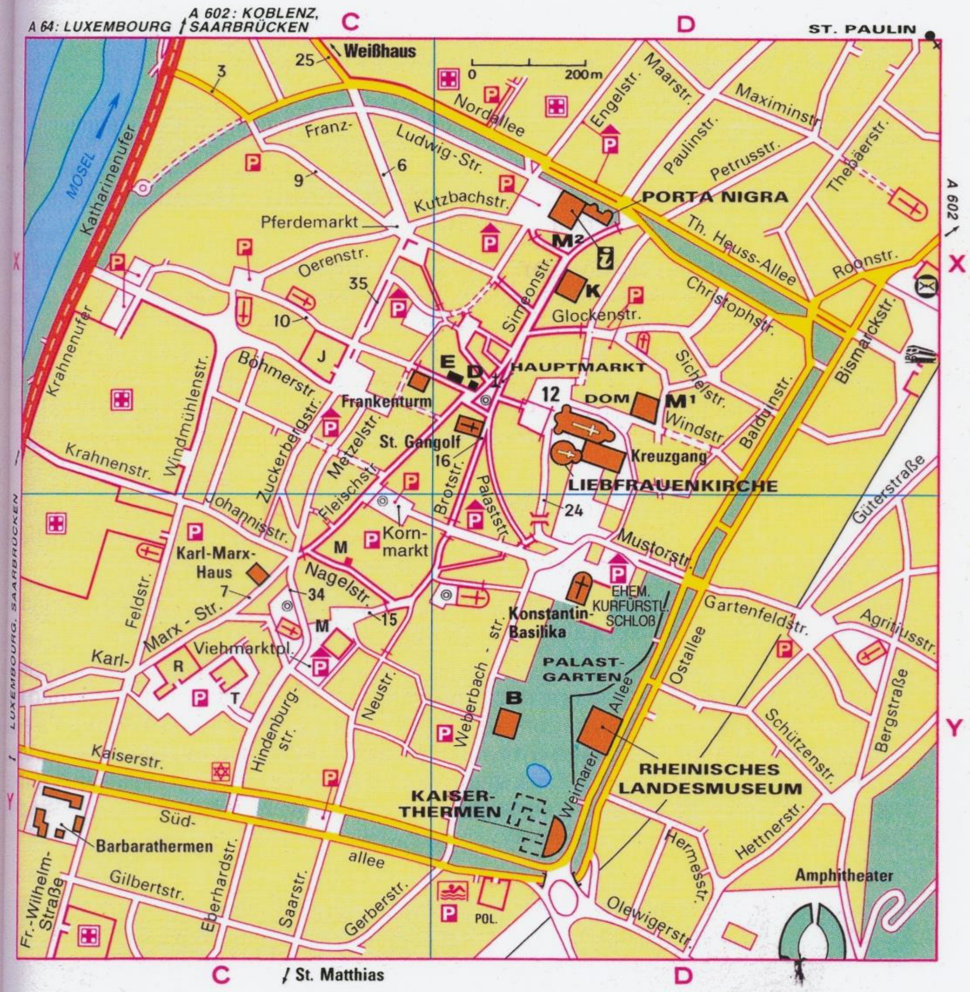
FRANZ von SICKINGEN

Geb. 1481 · gest. 7. Mai 1523
Nach dem von Herrn Professor Karl Kauer geschaffenen Denkmal Hutten
und Sickingen auf der Ebernburg

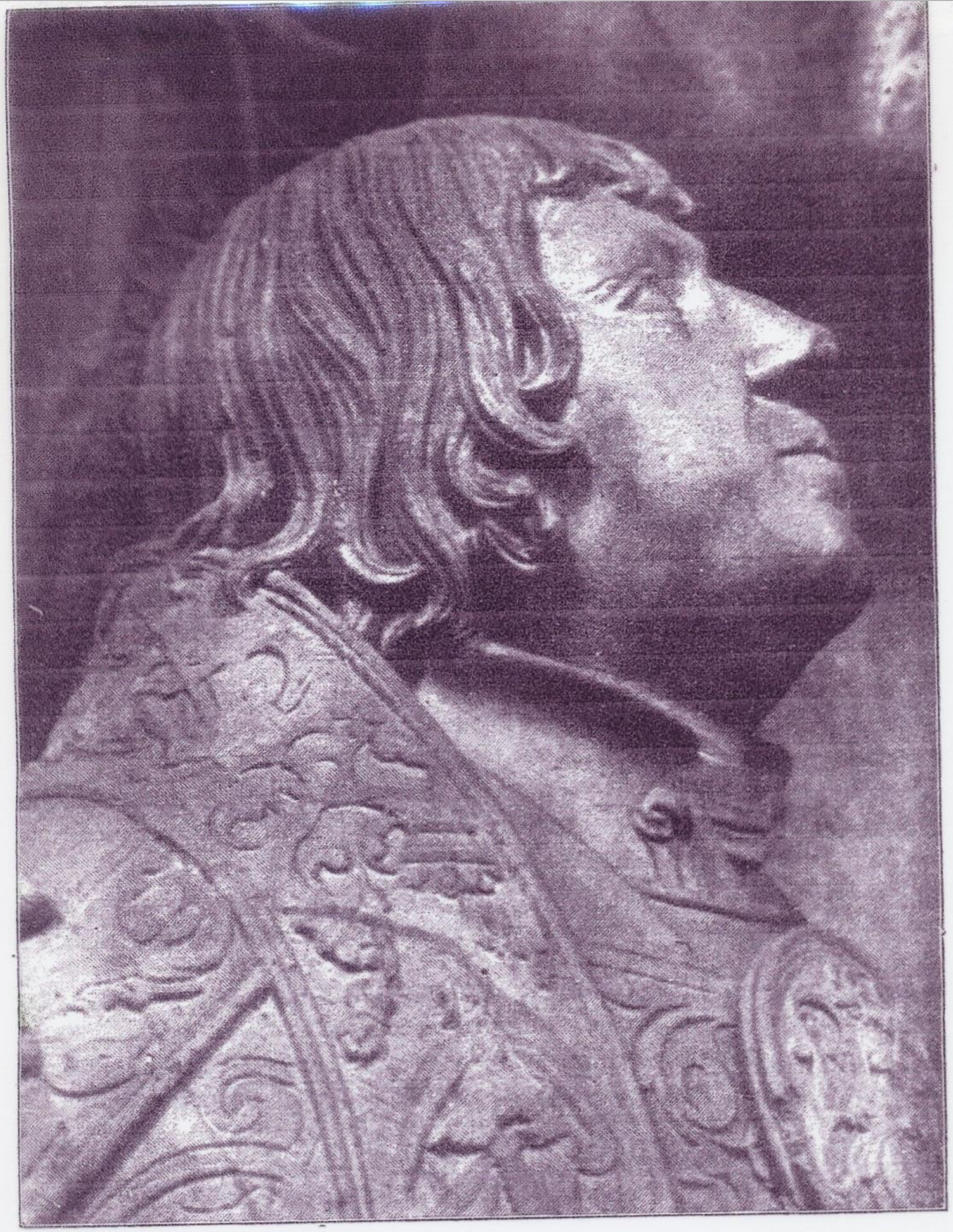

MARK
to Cologne
Waldeck
Mühlha
Meuse
ABP. OF COLOGNE
D. OF BERG
D. OF JÜLICH
Cologne
Aachen
LDG. OF HESSE
C. OF HERSFELD
C. OF NASSAU
AB. OF FULDA
Wetzlar
Coblenz
ABP. OF TRIER
Frankfurt
Schweinfur
DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG
Mainz
ABP. OF WÜRZB
Darmstadt
OF Würzburg
EL. OF PALATINATE
Trier
Worms
to Mainz
MAINZ
uxemburg
C. OF ZWEI-BRÜCKEN
Heidelberg
Mosel
Saarbrücken
Speyer
Rothenburg
D. OF BAR
BP. OF METZ
Metz
Heilbronn
Hall
Nörd
Weissenburg
Rhine
BADEN
D. OF WÜRTTEMBERG
Stuttgart
Esslingen
Hagenau
Toul
Weil
Nancy
to Metz
Strassburg
D. OF LORRAINE
BP. OF TOUL
Ulm
to Metz
Reutlingen
Zollern
Schlettstadt
to Toul
Rottweil
BP. OF STR.
MAR. OF BREISGAU
Münster
Biberach
Colmar
C. OF FÜRSTENBERG
Kauf
Mülhausen
SUNDGAU
Wangen
Montbéliard
Constance
Isn
vant

TRIER

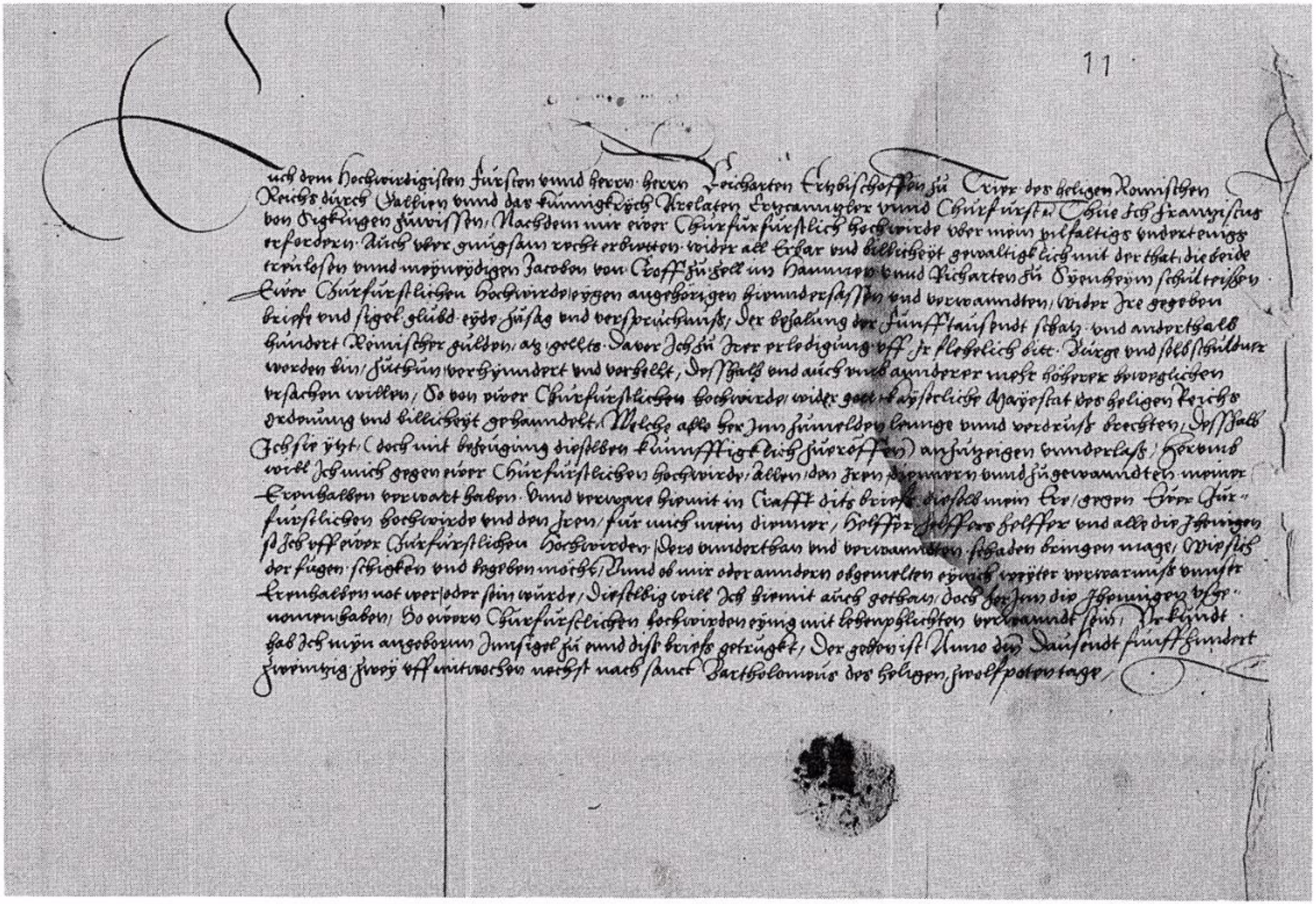
Ausoniusstraße	CX	3
Bruchhausenstraße	CX	6
Brückenstraße	CY	7
Brotstraße	CDY	
Deutschherrenstr.	CX	9
Dietrichstraße	CX	10
Domfreihof	DX	12
Fahrstraße	CY	15
Fleischstraße	CXY	
Grabenstraße	DX	16
Hauptmarkt	DX	
Kornmarkt	CY	
Liebfrauenstr.	DXY	24
Lindenstraße	CX	25
Nagelstraße	CY	
Neustraße	CY	
Simeonstraße	DX	
Stresemann-Straße	CY	34
Walramsneustr.	CX	35


A 64: LUXEMBOURG
A 602: KOBLENZ, SAARBRÜCKEN
C
D
ST. PAULIN
X
Y
A 602
0
200 m
Weißhaus
MOSEL
Katharinenufer
Krahnenufer
Krahnenstr.
Windmühlenstr.
Franz-Ludwig-Str.
Nordallee
Engelstr.
Maarstr.
Maximinstr.
Paulinstr.
Petrusstr.
Thebäerstr.
Kutzbachstr.
Pferdemarkt
Oerenstr.
PORTA NIGRA
M²
K
Th.-Heuss-Allee
Christophstr.
Roonstr.
Bismarckstr.
Simeonstr.
Glockenstr.
HAUPTMARKT
E
D
12
DOM
M¹
Sichelstr.
Windstr.
Balduinstr.
Böhmerstr.
J
Frankenturm
St. Gangolf
16
Zuckerbergstr.
Metzelstr.
Fleischstr.
Brotstr.
Palaststr.
Kreuzgang
LIEBFRAUENKIRCHE
24
Johannisstr.
Kornmarkt
M
Mustorstr.
Güterstraße
Karl-Marx-Haus
Nagelstr.
34
15
EHEM. KURFÜRSTL. SCHLOß
Konstantin-Basilika
Gartenfeldstr.
Agritiusstr.
Feldstr.
Karl-Marx-Str.
Viehmarktpl.
R
T
PALAST-GARTEN
Ostallee
Weberbach-str.
Neustr.
Hindenburgstr.
B
Weimarer Allee
Schützenstr.
Bergstraße
Kaiserstr.
RHEINISCHES LANDESMUSEUM
KAISERTHERMEN
Südallee
Barbarathermen
Hettnerstr.
Hermesstr.
Gilbertstr.
Eberhardstr.
Saarstr.
Gerberstr.
Fr.-Wilhelm-Straße
POL.
Olewigerstr.
Amphitheater
LUXEMBOURG, SAARBRÜCKEN
3
6
9
10
25
35
7
St. Matthias

Schatzkammer der Stadtbibliothek	B
Die Steipe	D
Rotes Haus	E
Dreikönigenhaus	K
Bischöfliches Museum	M^1
Städtisches Museum	M^2



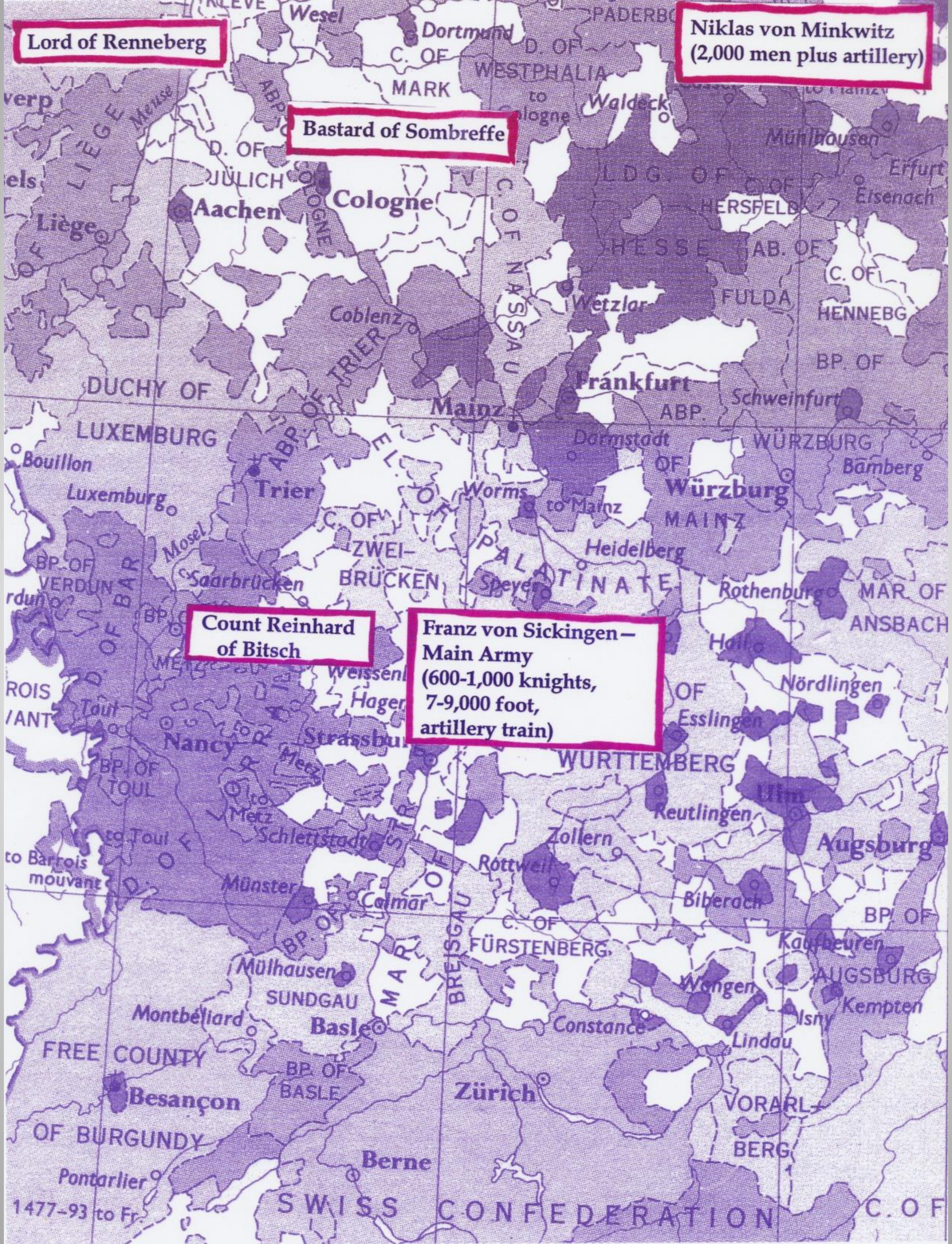
Porträtbüste des Erzbischofs Richard von Trier, am Greiffenklau-Denkmal im Dom von Trier.
(Kurfürst Richard Herr von Greiffenklau 1511—31.)
Noch bei Lebzeiten wahrscheinlich von einem oberdeutschen Meister 1525 errichtet.



11

Euch dem Hochwirdigisten fürsten vnnd herrn herrn Richarten Ertzbischoffen zu Trier des heiligen Romischen Reichs durch Gallien vnnd das kunigkreich Arelaten Ertzcantzler vnnd Churfursten, Thue Ich Franciscus von Sickingen zuwissen, Nachdem mir eiwer Churfurfurstlich hochwirde vber mein vilfaltigs vndertenigs erfordern, auch vber genugsam recht erbietten, wider all erbar vnd billicheit gewaltiglich mit der that, die beide treulosen vnnd meynaydigen Jacoben von Croff zu Zell im Hamme vnnd Richarten zu Sonneborn schultheissen eiwer Churfurstlichen hochwirde eygen angehorigen hindersessen vnd verwanndten, wider Jre gegeben brieff vnd sigel glubd eyde zusag vnd versprechnuss, der bezalung der funfftausendt schatz vnd anderthalb hundert Romischer gulden, als gellte dauor Ich zu Jrer erledigung vff jr flehelich bitt, Burge vnd selbschuldner worden bin, zuthun verhyndert vnd verhelt, Desshalb vnd auch vmb annderer mehr hoherer tringlichen vrsachen willen, So von eiwer Churfurstlichen hochwirde, wider gott, kayserliche Mayestat des heiligen Reichs ordnung vnd billicheit gehanndelt, Welche alle hie Jnn zuerzelen lannge vnnd verdruss brechten, Desshalb Ich sie yetzt (doch mit behaltung dieselben kunfftigklich zueroffen) anzuzeigen vnderlass, Hierumb will Ich mich gegen eiwer Churfurstlichen hochwirde, allen den Jren dienern vnnd zugewanndten meiner Erenhalben verwart haben, Vnnd verware hiemit in crafft dits brieffs dieselb mein Ere, gegen Eiwer Churfurstlichen hochwirde vnd den Jren, fur mich mein diener, helffer, helffers helffer vnd alle die Jhenigen so Ich vff eiwer Churfurstlichen hochwirden, deren vnnderthan vnd verwanndten schaden bringen mage, wie sich der fugen schicken vnd begeben mocht, Vnnd ob mir oder anndern obgemelten eynich weyter verwarnuss vnnser Erenhalben not wer oder sein wurde, dieselbig will Ich hiemit auch gethan, doch hie Jnn die Jhenigen vssgenomen haben, So eiwern Churfurstlichen hochwirden eynig mit lehenpflichten verwanndt sein, Vrkundt hab Ich mein angeborn Jnsigel zu enndt diss brieffs getruckt, Der geben ist Anno dm Dausendt funffhundert zweintzig zwey vff mittwochen nechst nach sannt Bartholomeus des heiligen zwolffpoten tage

Abb. 22: Fehdebrief Franz von Sickingens an den Kurfürsten von Trier, 1522.



Lord of Renneberg

Niklas von Minkwitz (2,000 men plus artillery)

Bastard of Sombreffe

Count Reinhard of Bitsch

Franz von Sickingen – Main Army (600-1,000 knights, 7-9,000 foot, artillery train)

KLEVE
Wesel
PADERBO
Dortmund
C. OF MARK
D. OF WESTPHALIA to Cologne
Waldeck
to Mainz
verp
Meuse
OF LIÈGE
ABP.
D. OF JÜLICH
els
Aachen
Cologne
Liège
OF COLOGNE
C. OF NASSAU
Mühlhausen
Erfurt
Eisenach
LDG. OF HESSE
C. OF HERSFELD
AB. OF FULDA
C. OF HENNEBG
Coblenz
Wetzlar
BP. OF
ABP. OF TRIER
Frankfurt
Schweinfurt
DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG
Mainz
ABP. OF MAINZ
Darmstadt
WÜRZBURG
Bamberg
Bouillon
Würzburg
Trier
Luxemburg
EL. OF PALATINATE
Worms
to Mainz
C. OF ZWEI-BRÜCKEN
Mosel
Heidelberg
BP. OF VERDUN
Saarbrücken
Speyer
Rothenburg
MAR. OF ANSBACH
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Toul
Hagen
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Esslingen
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D. OF LORRAINE
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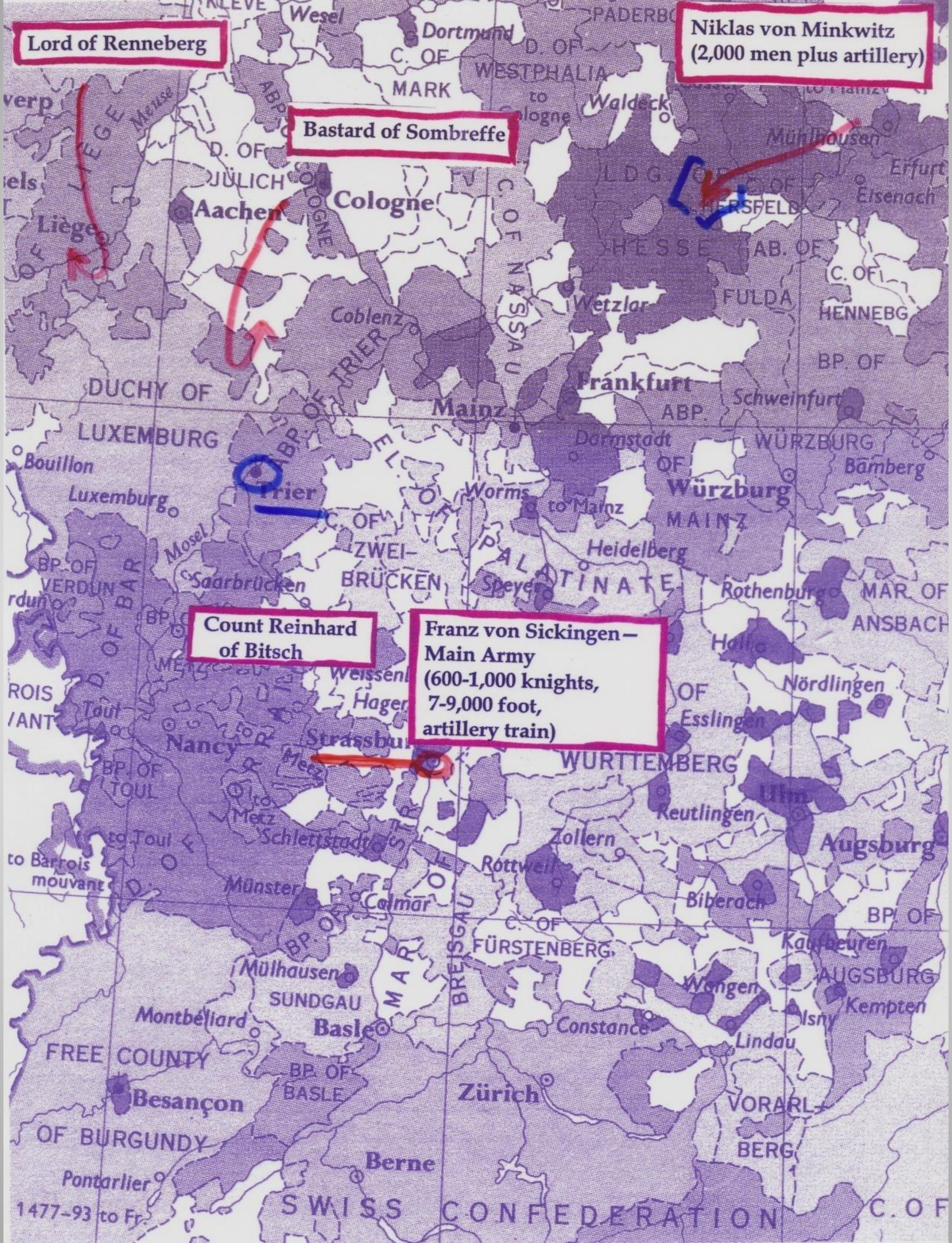
to Metz
Ulm
Reutlingen
to Toul
Schlettstadt
Zollern
Augsburg
to Barrois mouvant
Rottweil
Münster
BP. OF STRASSBURG
Colmar
Biberach
BP. OF
MAR. OF BREISGAU
C. OF FÜRSTENBERG
Kaufbeuren
Mülhausen
Wangen
AUGSBURG
SUNDGAU
Kempten
Montbéliard
Basle
Constance
Isny
Lindau
FREE COUNTY OF BURGUNDY
BP. OF BASLE
Besançon
Zürich
VORARLBERG
Berne
Pontarlier
1477–93 to Fr.
SWISS CONFEDERATION
C. OF


KLEVE
Wesel
Dortmund
PADERBORN
C. OF MARK
D. OF WESTPHALIA
to Cologne
Waldeck
Mühlhausen
Erfurt
Eisenach
D. OF JÜLICH
ABP. OF COLOGNE
Aachen
Cologne
C. OF NASSAU
LDG. OF HESSE
HERSFELD
AB. OF FULDA
C. OF HENNEBG
OF LIÈGE
Meuse
Liège
Coblenz
ABP. OF TRIER
Wetzlar
Frankfurt
BP. OF
Schweinfurt
ABP. OF MAINZ
Mainz
DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG
Bouillon
Luxemburg
Trier
EL. OF PALATINATE
Worms
to Mainz
Darmstadt
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Bamberg
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C. OF ZWEIBRÜCKEN
Saarbrücken
Speyer
Heidelberg
Rothenburg
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D. OF LORRAINE
to Metz
Schlettstadt
Reutlingen
Ulm
Augsburg
to Toul
to Barrois mouvant
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Rottweil
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Besançon
BP. OF BASLE
Zürich
VORARLBERG
Berne
Pontarlier
1477-93 to Fr.
SWISS CONFEDERATION
C. OF

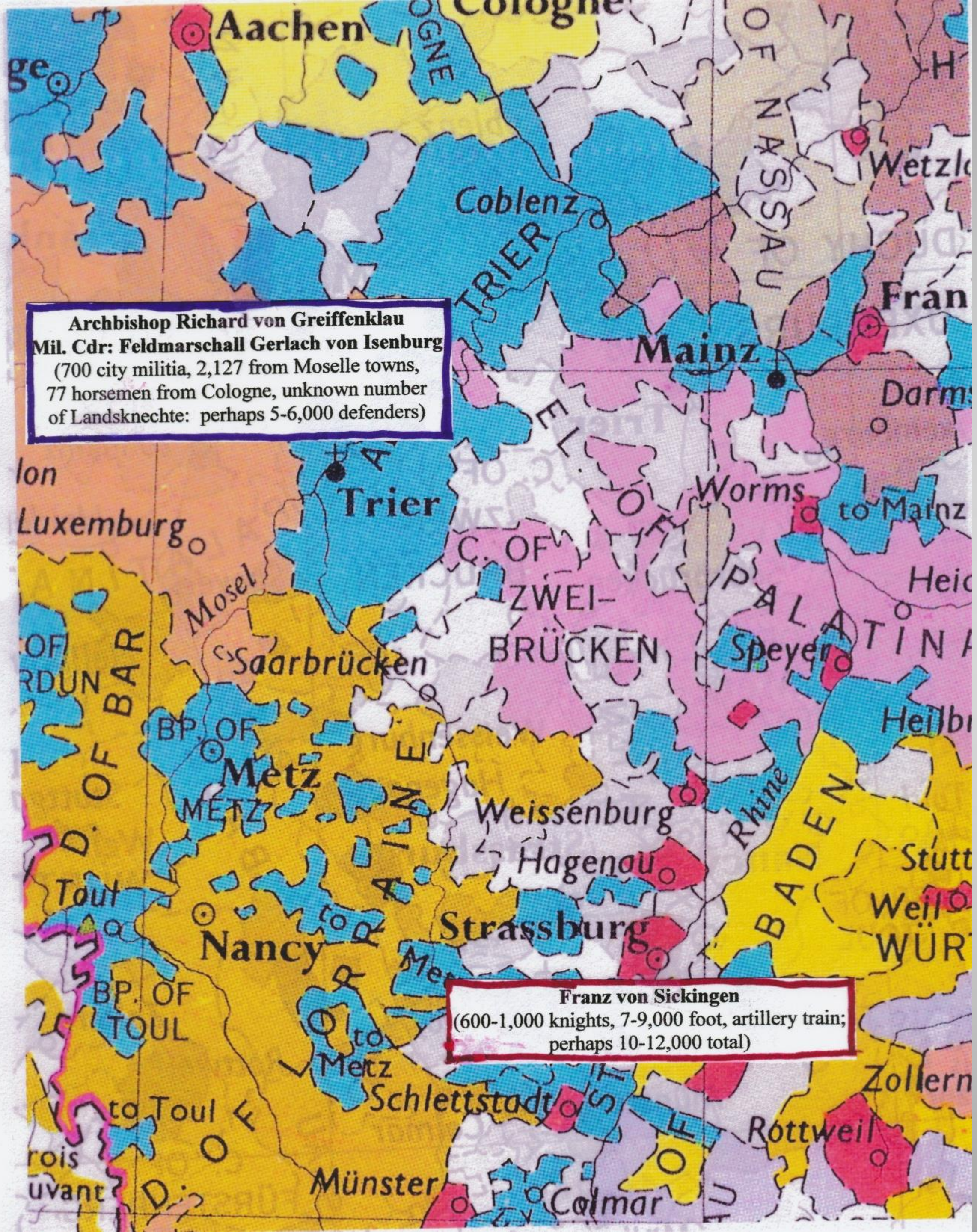
Lord of Renneberg

Bastard of Sombreffe

Niklas von Minkwitz
(2,000 men plus artillery)

Count Reinhard
of Bitsch

Franz von Sickingen—
Main Army
(600-1,000 knights,
7-9,000 foot,
artillery train)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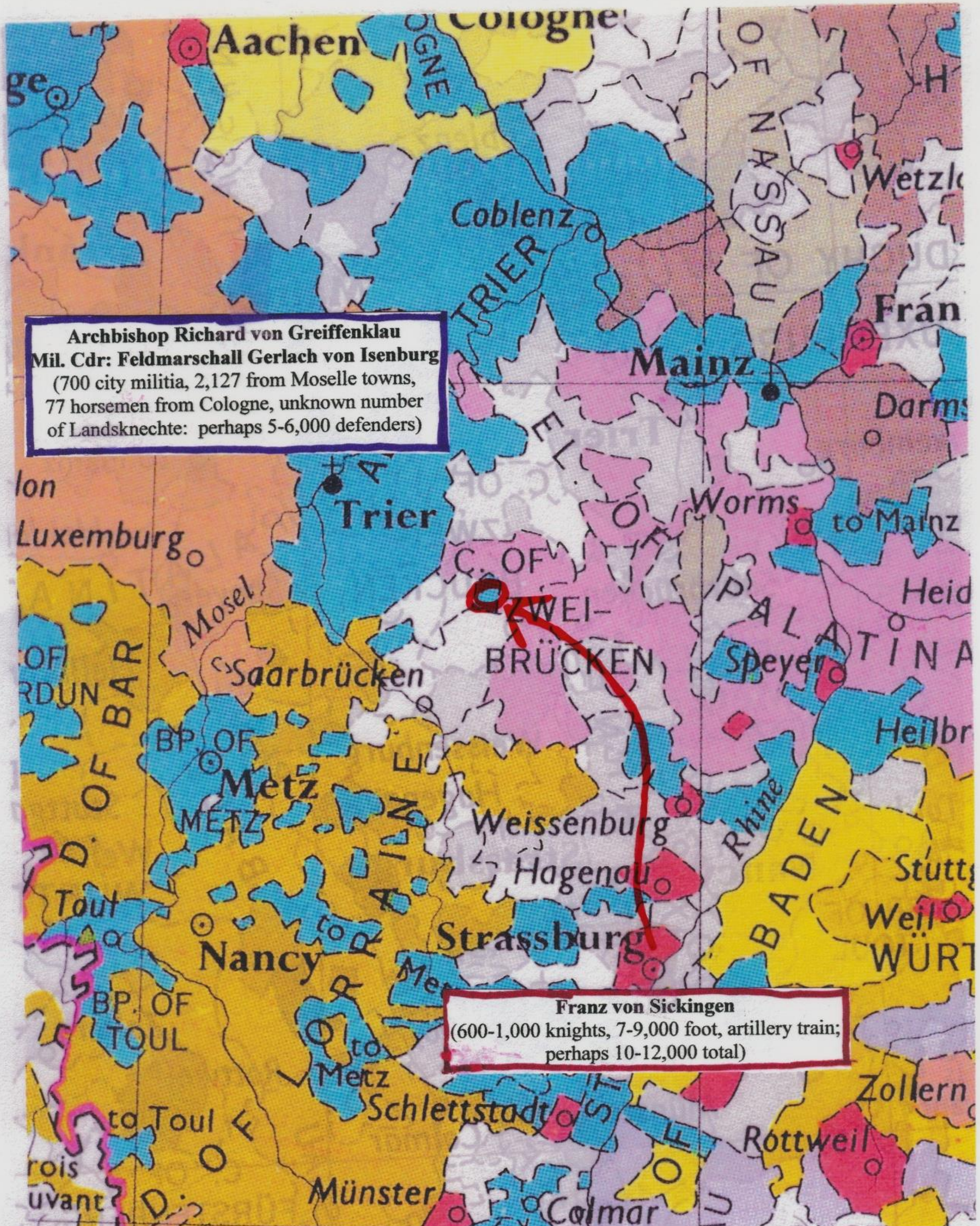
Münster
Colmar

Archbishop Richard von Greiffenklau
Mil. Cdr: Feldmarschall Gerlach von Isenburg
(700 city militia, 2,127 from Moselle towns,
77 horsemen from Cologne, unknown number
of Landsknechte: perhaps 5-6,000 defenders)

Franz von Sickingen
(600-1,000 knights, 7-9,000 foot, artillery train;
perhaps 10-12,000 total)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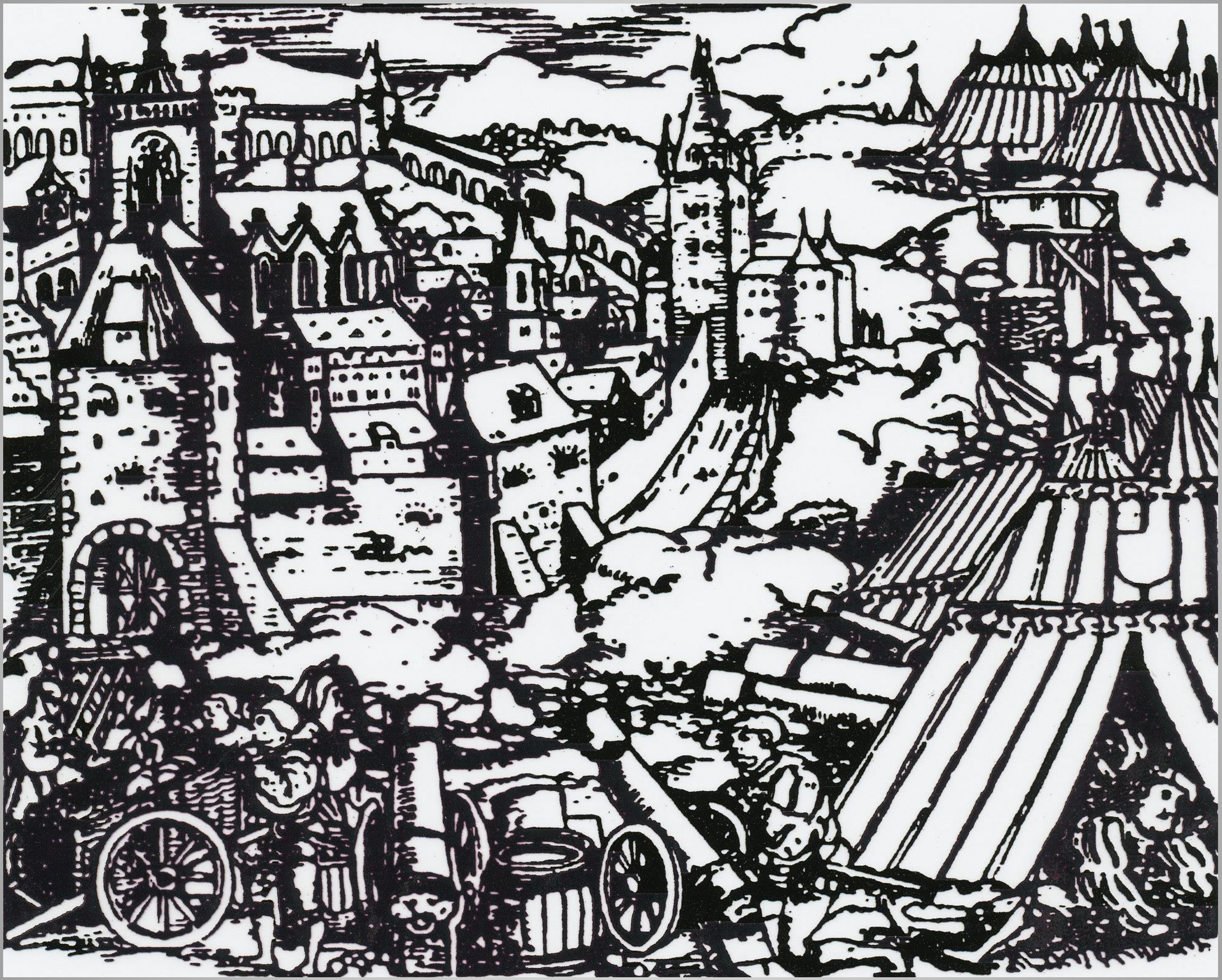

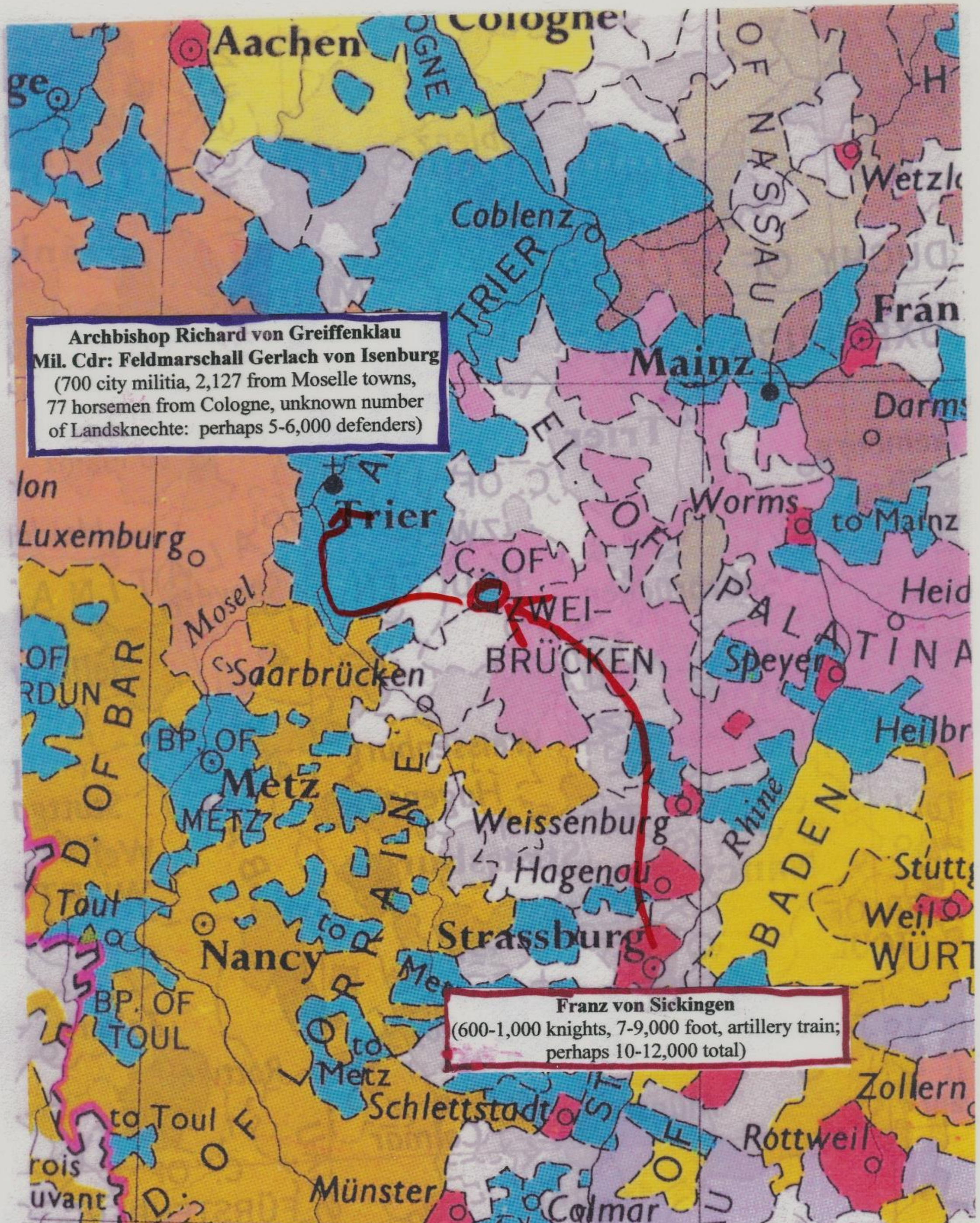

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to Metz
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TOUL
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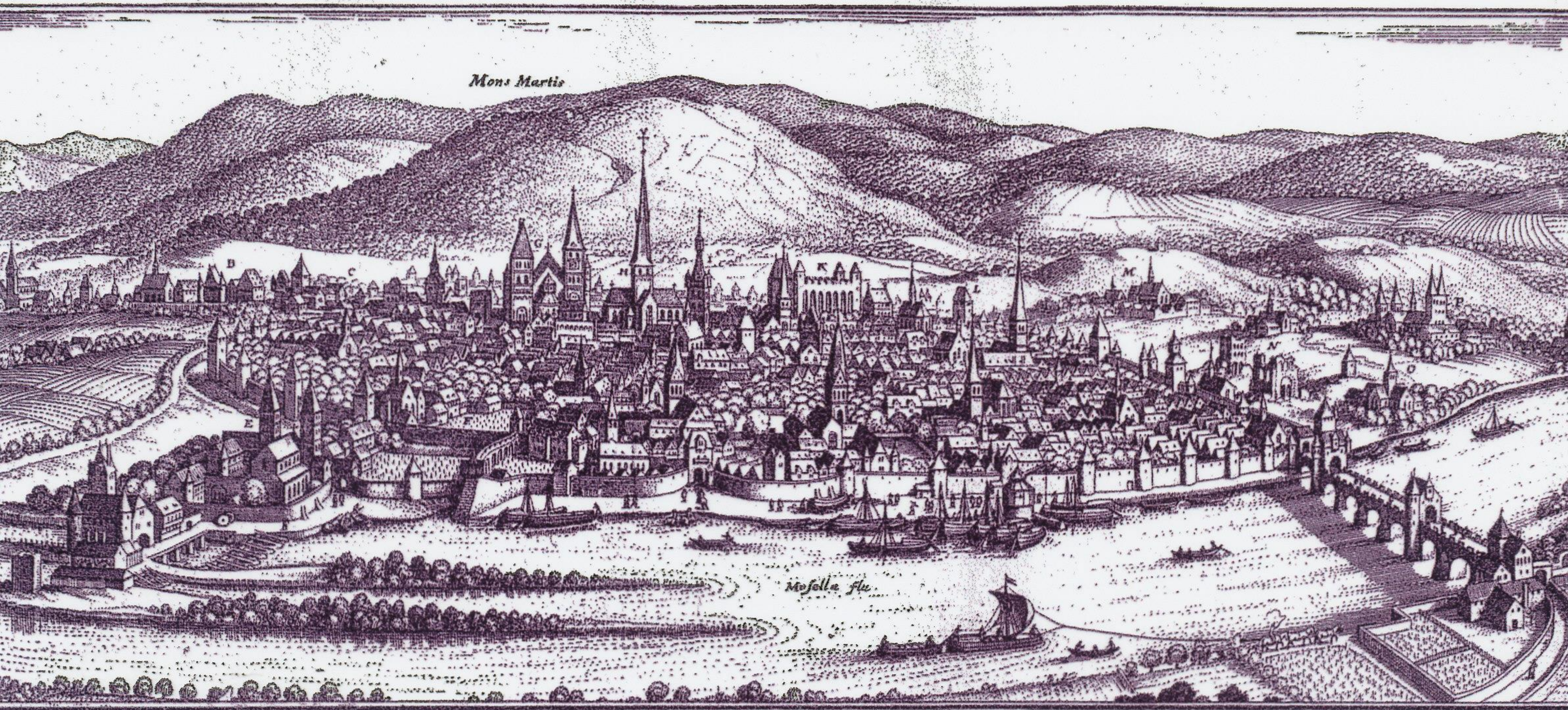
Mons Martis
A
B
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D
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F
G
H
I
K
L
M
N
O
P
Mosella flu.

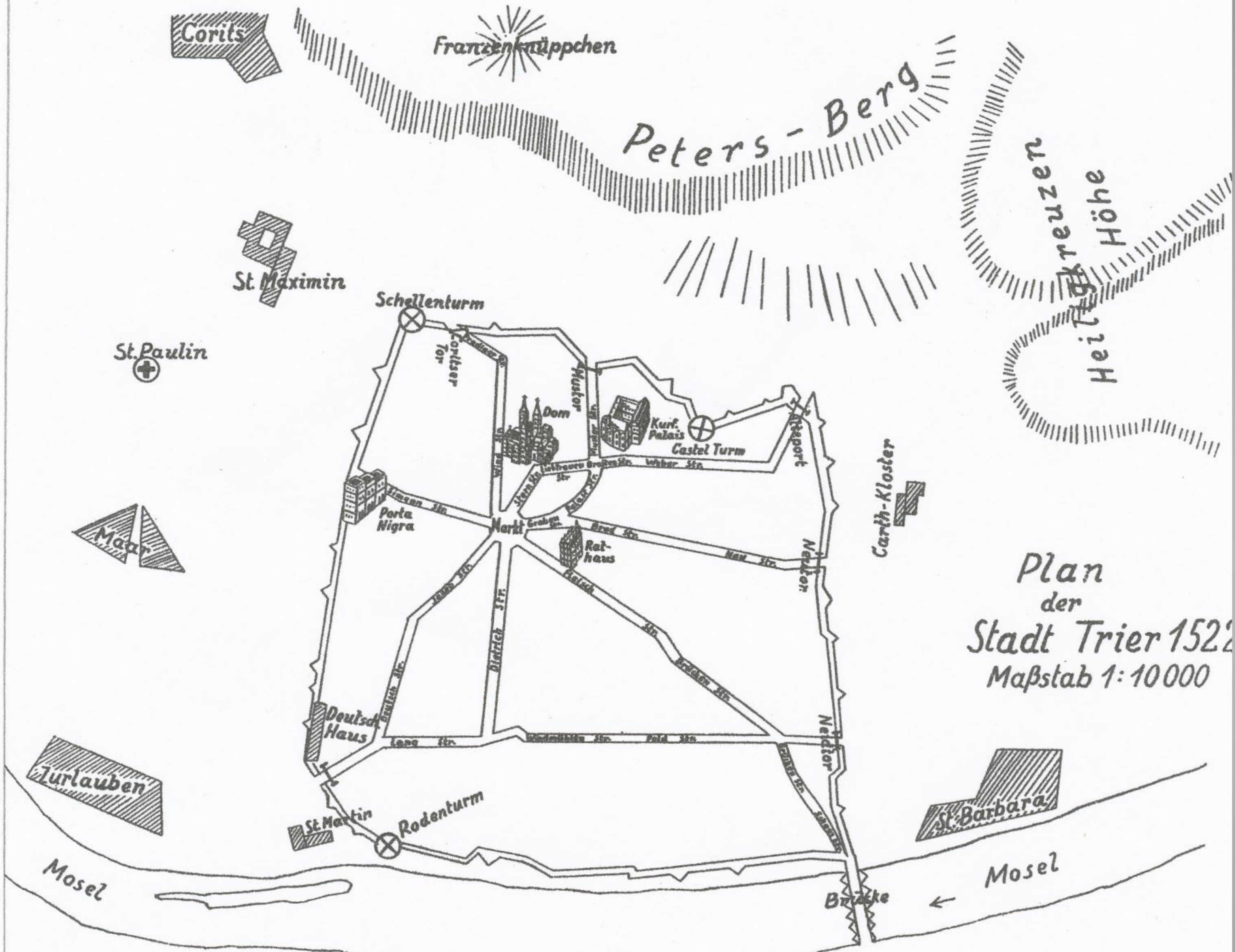
Trier.

Matthäus Merian, Topographia.

A. St. Paulinus. B. St. Maximin. C. St. Simeon. D. Porta Nigra. E. St. Martin. F. Deutschhaus. G. Domkirche. H. Unserer Frauen. I. St. Gangolph. K. Palatium. L. Alba Porta. M. Karthause. N. Alte Ruine. O. St. Barbara. P. St. Matthias.

Lieben burger Ich byn nit hie dar [illegible] [illegible] ewers
Leibs guts oder bluts begere ewere fyntschafft hett so
Auch wider mich vnbillichs gehandelt das ich sie
deshalb [illegible] [illegible] verursacht byn Darumb
vß [illegible] liebe vch [illegible] erbieten wan ir
mir die Statt zu disser stund vffgeben das ich
ewer leib leben vnd gut gantz frey halten vnd
lassen/ will. Aber tyr des Bischoffs vnd aller
hinwonende pfaffen vnd Monch hab vnd guter
~~[illegible]~~ myner wollen vnd hand vorbehalten

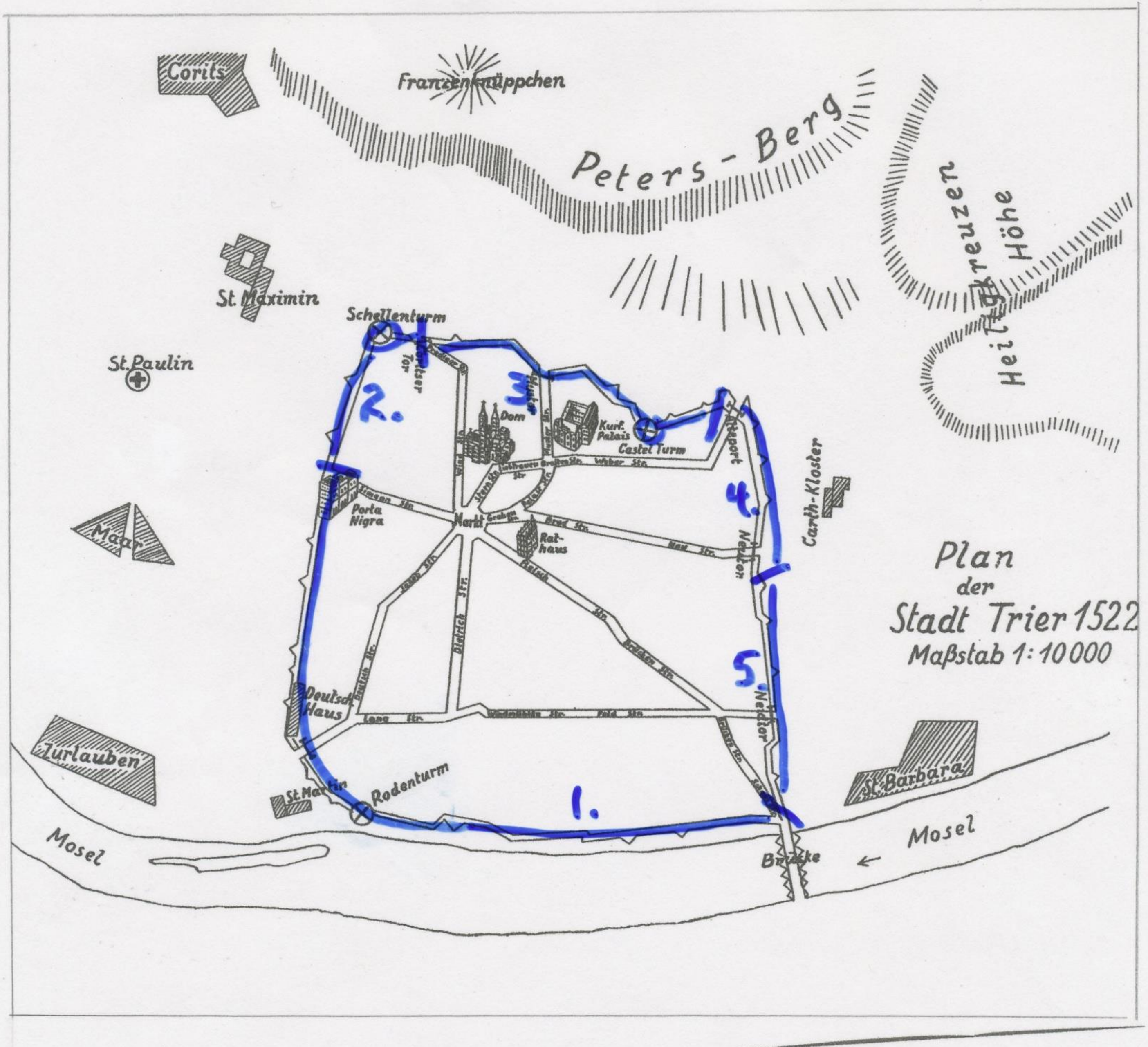
Frantzis vo Sickig



Plan der Stadt Trier 1522

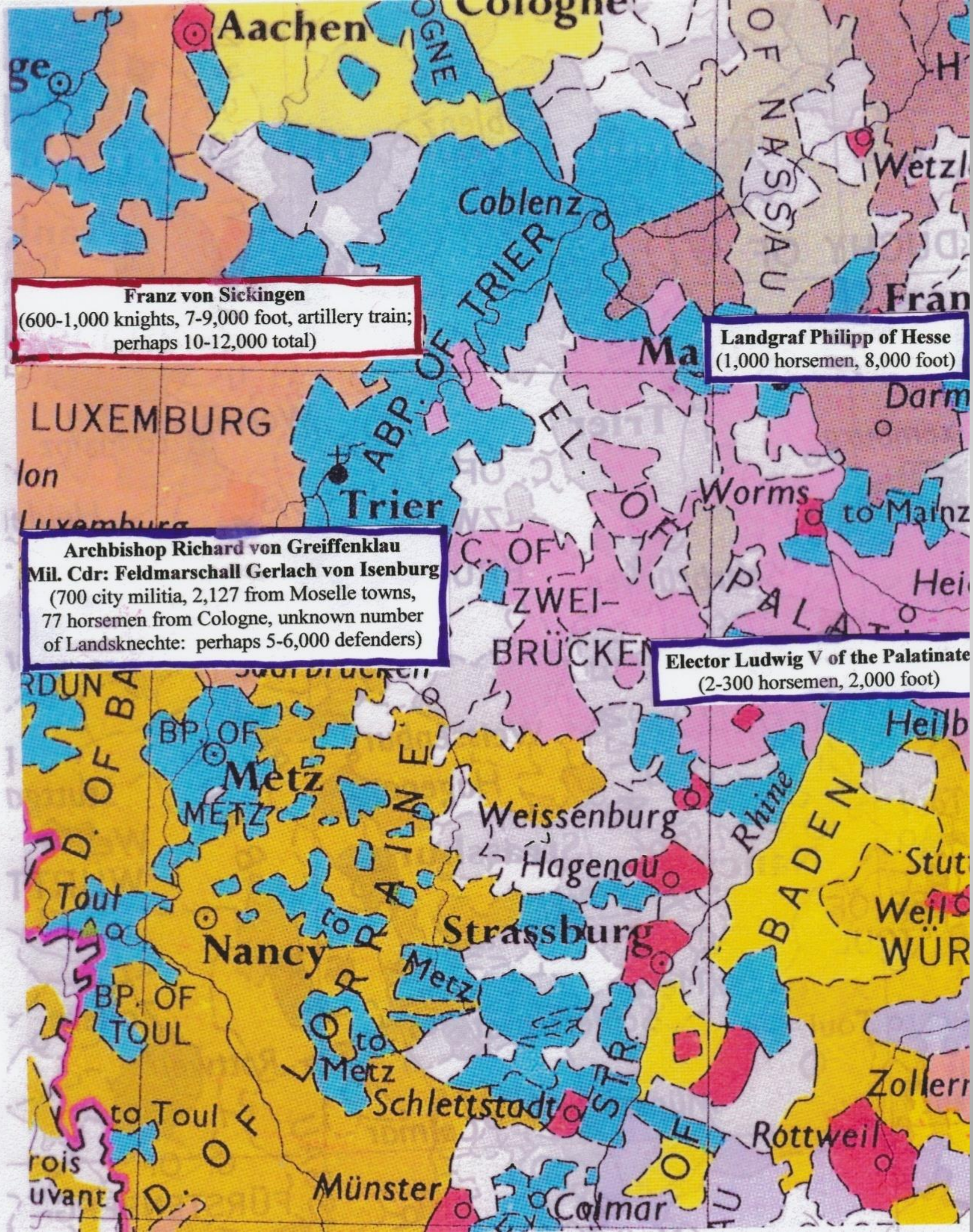
Maßstab 1:10000

Corits
Franzenknüppchen
Peters - Berg
Heiligkreuzen Höhe
St. Maximin
St. Paulin
Schellenturm
Coritser Tor
Dom
Kurf. Palais
Castel Turm
Mustor
Weber Str.
Simeon Str.
Porta Nigra
Markt
Graben Str.
Stern Str.
Palast Str.
Brod Str.
Rathaus
Neu Str.
Neutor
Carth.-Kloster
Maar
Fleisch Str.
Brücken Str.
Dietrich Str.
Jakob Str.
Deutsch Str.
Deutsch Haus
Lang Str.
Windmühlen Str.
Neidtor
Jurlauben
St. Martin
Rodenturm
St. Barbara
Mosel
Brücke
Mosel



Corits
Franzenknüppchen
Peters-Berg
Heiligkreuzen Höhe
St. Maximin
Schellenturm
St. Paulin
Simpeltor Tor
Dom
Kurf. Palais
Castel Turm
Simeon Str.
Porta Nigra
Markt
Rat-haus
Brod Str.
Neu Str.
Weber Str.
Carth-Kloster
Maar
Neutor
Dietrich Str.
Brücken Str.
Lang Str.
Deutsch Haus
Turlauben
St. Martin
Rodenturm
St. Barbara
Mosel
Brücke
Mosel
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Plan
der
Stadt Trier 1522
Maßstab 1: 10000


Aachen
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ABP. OF TRIER
Fran
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Darm
LUXEMBURG
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Luxemburg
Trier
EL. OF PALAT
Worms
to Mainz
Hei
C. OF ZWEI-BRÜCKEN
Saarbrücken
RDUN
Heilb
BP. OF METZ
Metz
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Hagenau
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BADEN
Stutt
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Toul
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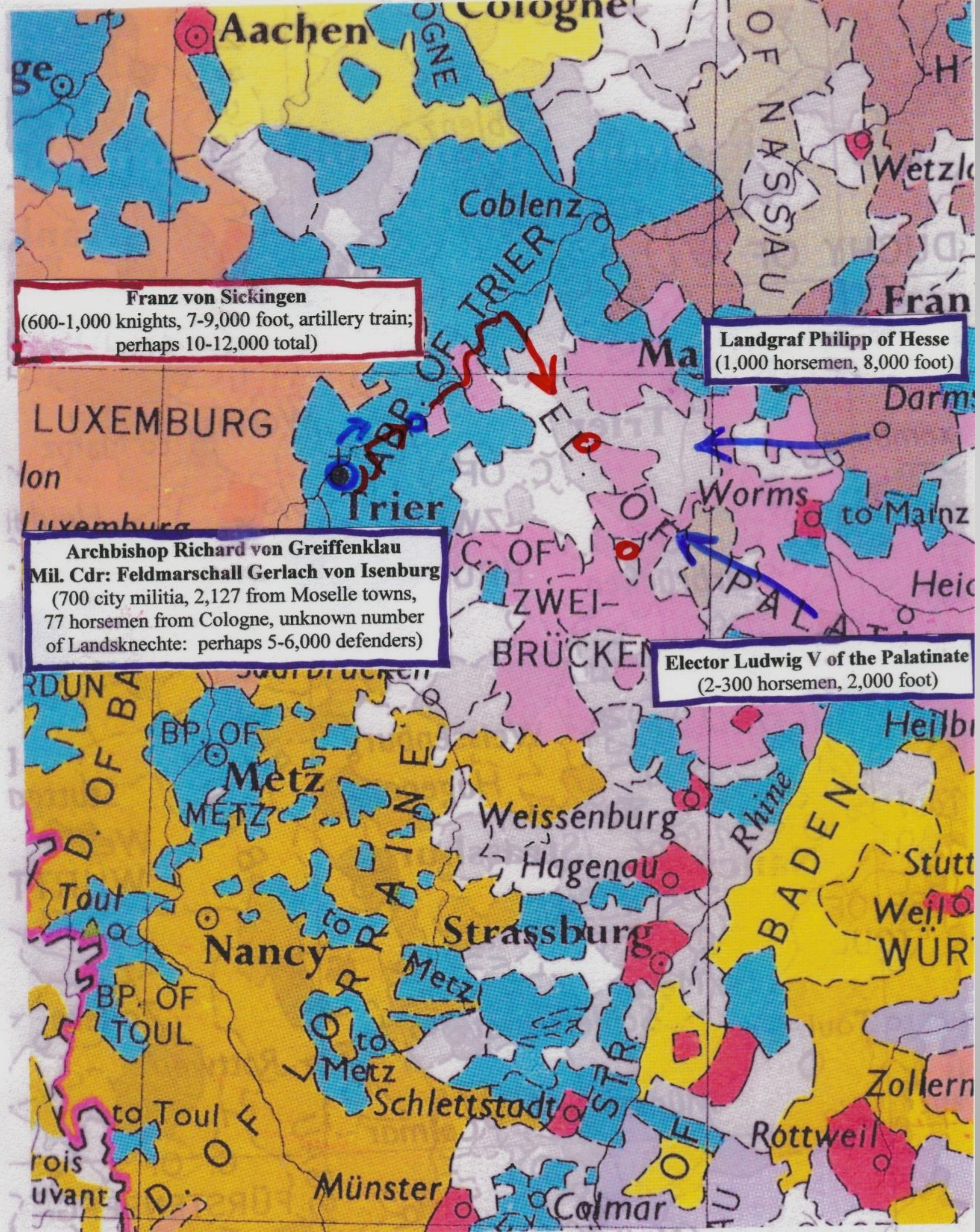
to Metz
Strassburg
BP. OF TOUL
Metz
Schlettstadt
Zollern
to Toul
Rottweil
D. OF LORRAINE
rois
uvant
Münster
Colmar

Franz von Sickingen
(600-1,000 knights, 7-9,000 foot, artillery train; perhaps 10-12,000 total)

Landgraf Philipp of Hesse
(1,000 horsemen, 8,000 foot)

Archbishop Richard von Greiffenklau
Mil. Cdr: Feldmarschall Gerlach von Isenburg
(700 city militia, 2,127 from Moselle towns, 77 horsemen from Cologne, unknown number of Landsknechte: perhaps 5-6,000 defenders)

Elector Ludwig V of the Palatinate
(2-300 horsemen, 2,000 foot)



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Cologne
Aachen
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OF NASSAU
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Coblenz
ABP. OF TRIER
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Darms
LUXEMBURG
lon
Luxemburg
Trier
EL. OF PALATINATE
Worms
to Mainz
C. OF ZWEI-BRÜCKEN
Heic
Saarbrücken
RDUN
D. OF BAR
Heilbr
BP. OF METZ
Metz
LORRAINE
Weissenburg
Rhine
BADEN
Hagenau
Stutt
Weil
WÜRT
Toul
Nancy
to Metz
Strassburg
BP. OF TOUL
to Metz
Zollern
to Toul
Schlettstadt
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Rottweil
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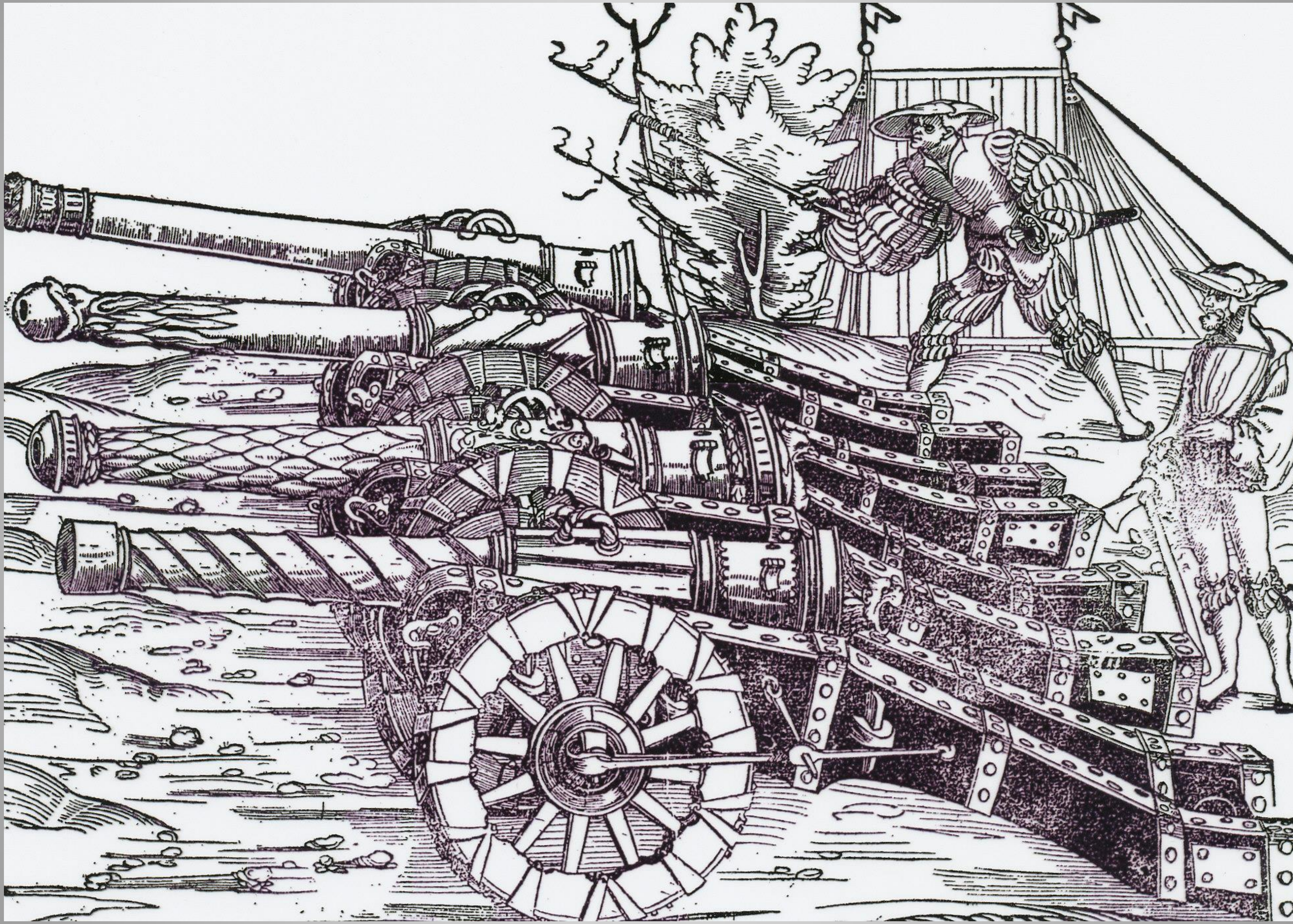
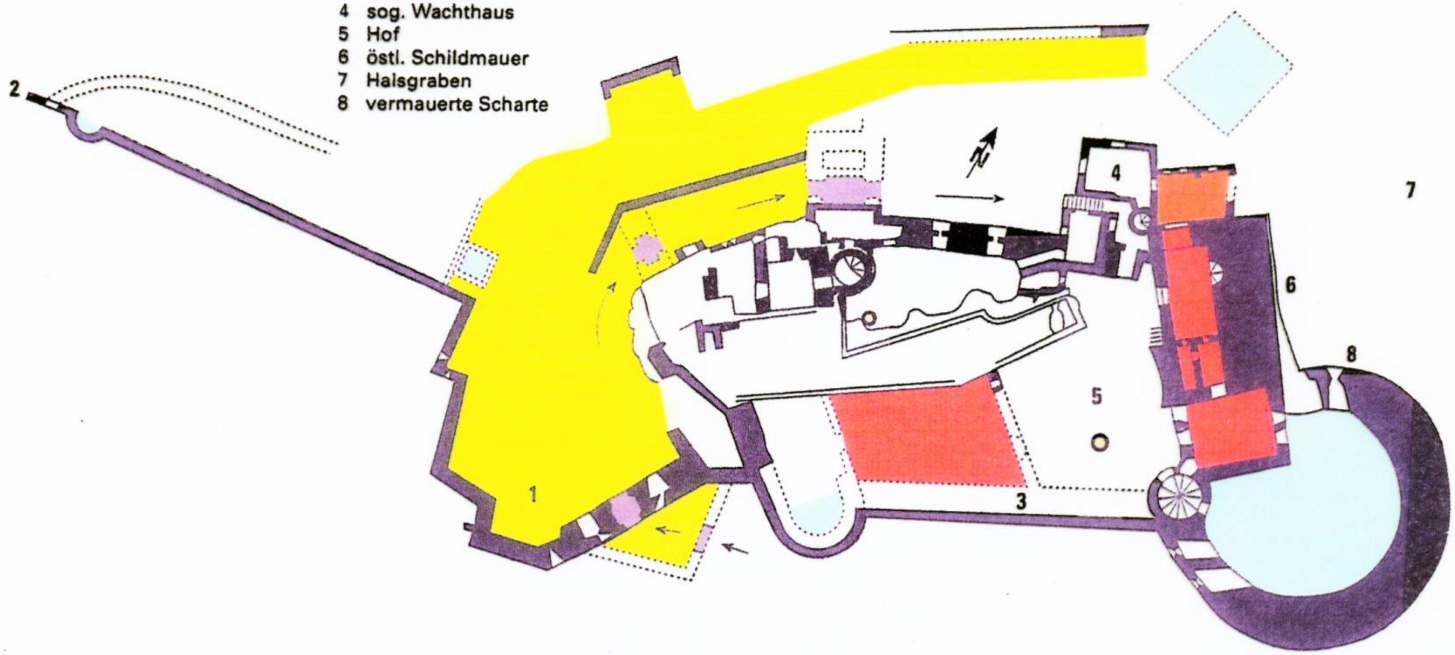
D. OF
Münster
Colmar



Nanstein

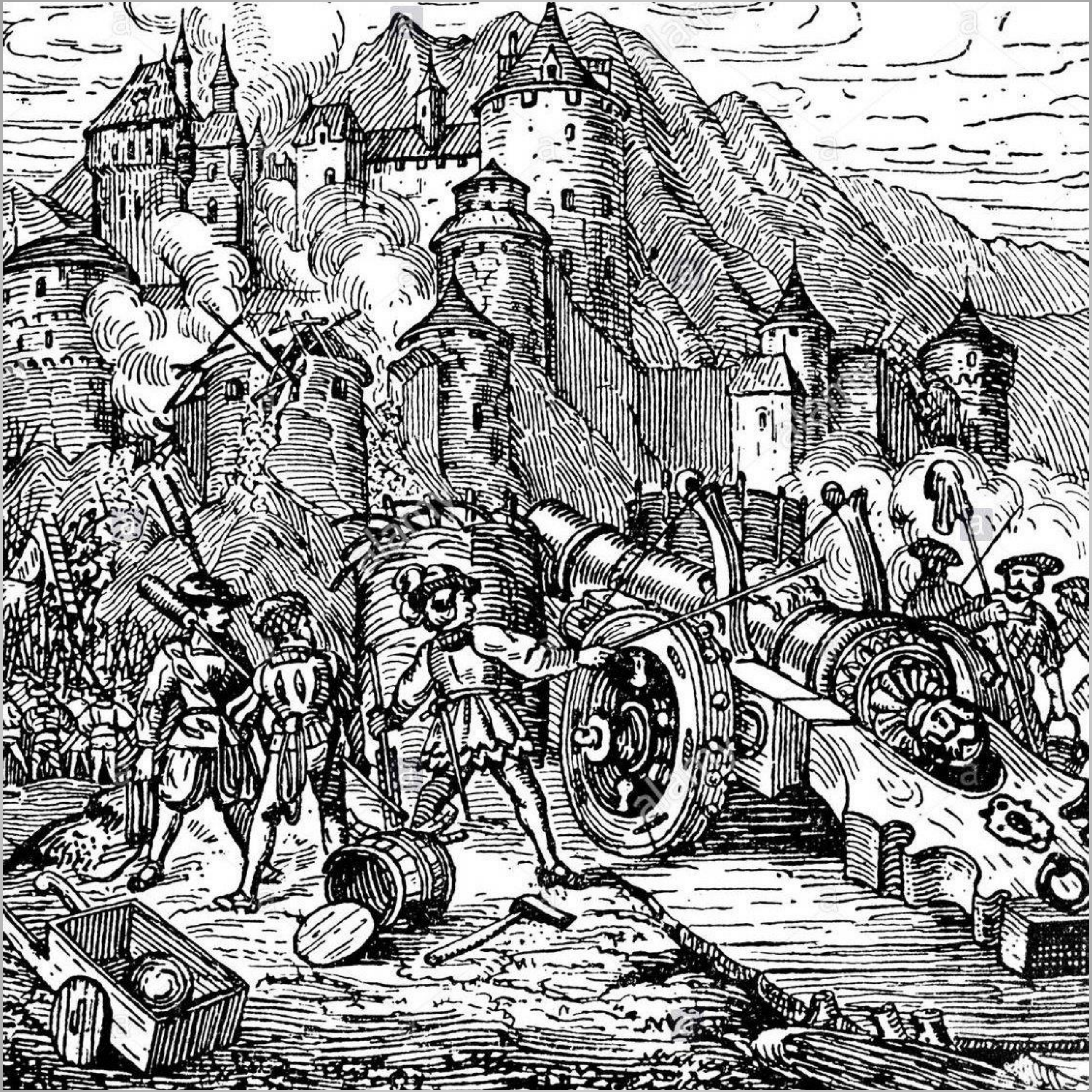
1 Sternwerk
2 Stadtmauer
3 südl. Schildmauer
4 sog. Wachthaus
5 Hof
6 östl. Schildmauer
7 Halsgraben
8 vermauerte Scharte



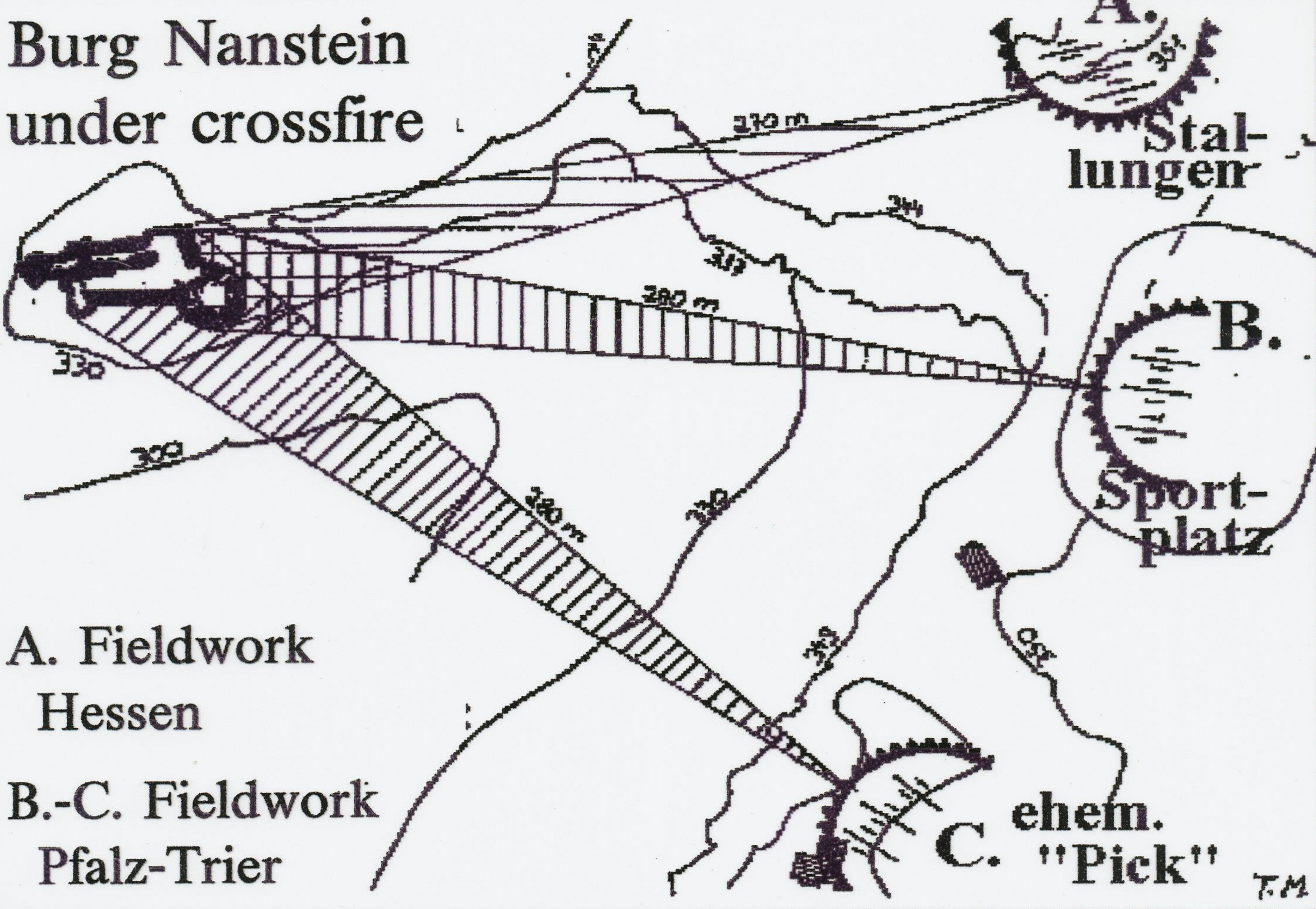
Maßstab 1 : 1 000

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

🟦 Bergfried
▢ Türme
🟪 Toranlagen
🟥 Wohnbauten
🟧 Wirtschaftsgebäude
🟧 Sakralbauten
🟩 Brunnenturm
🟨 Brunnen / Zisterne
🟨 Zwinger



Burg Nanstein under crossfire


A.
Stallungen
270 m
344
333
280 m
B.
Sportplatz
330
300
280 m
330
350
350
C.
ehem. "Pick"
T.M.

A. Fieldwork
Hessen

B.-C. Fieldwork
Pfalz-Trier

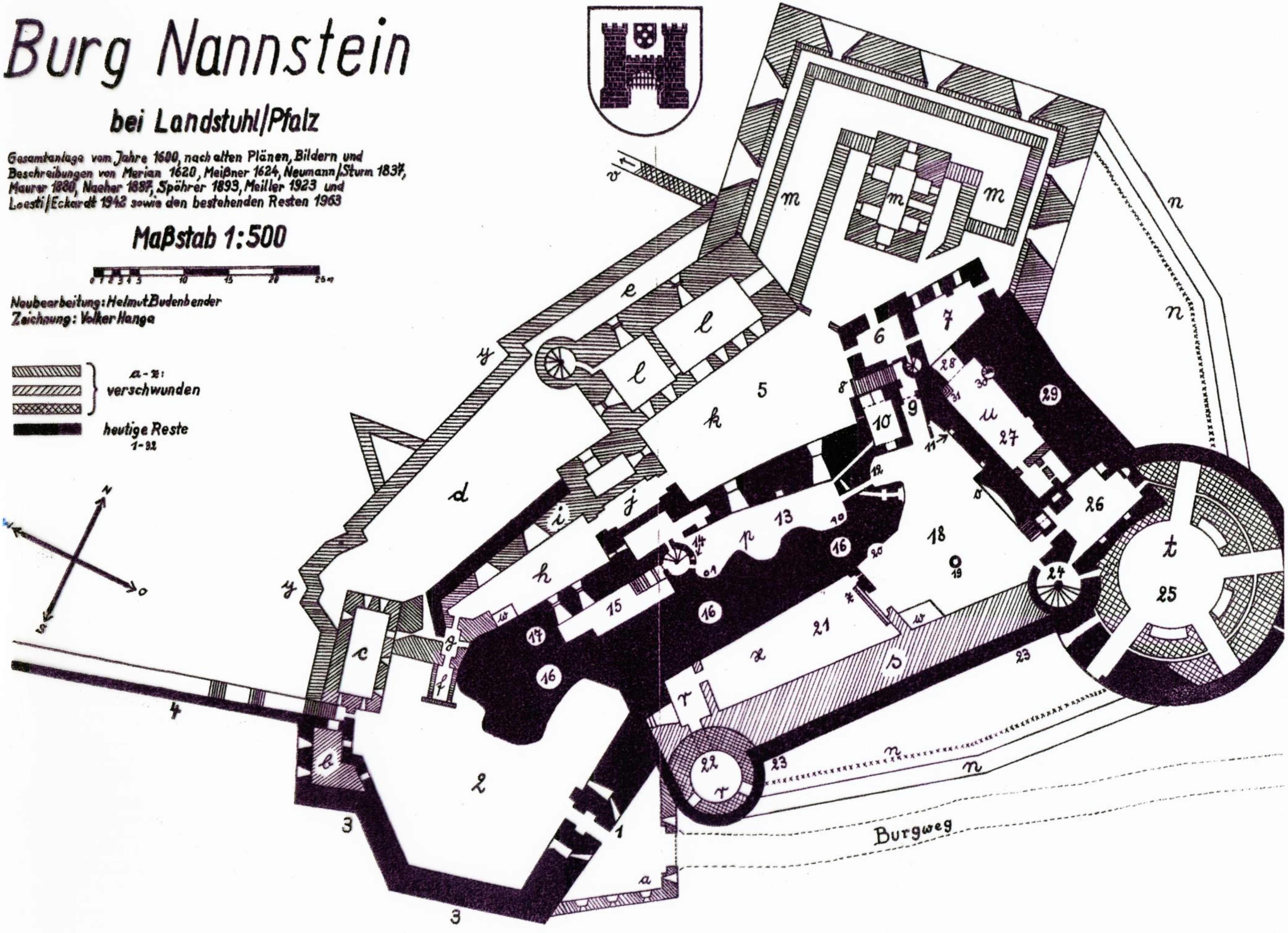
Burg Nannstein

bei Landstuhl/Pfalz

Gesamtanlage vom Jahre 1600, nach alten Plänen, Bildern und Beschreibungen von Merian 1620, Meißner 1624, Neumann/Sturm 1837, Maurer 1880, Naeher 1887, Spöhrer 1893, Meiller 1923 und Loesti/Eckardt 1942 sowie den bestehenden Resten 1963

Maßstab 1:500

Neubearbeitung: Helmut Budenbender
Zeichnung: Volker Hanga



0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20 25 m
a-z: verschwunden
heutige Reste 1-32
N
O
S
W
a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k
l
m
n
p
r
s
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v
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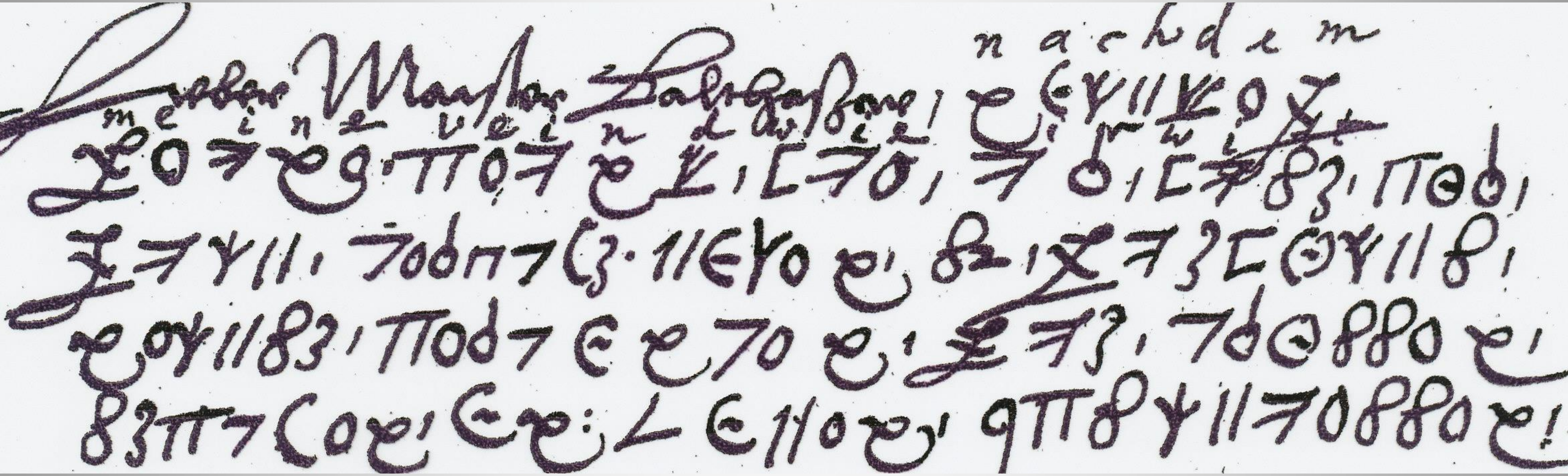
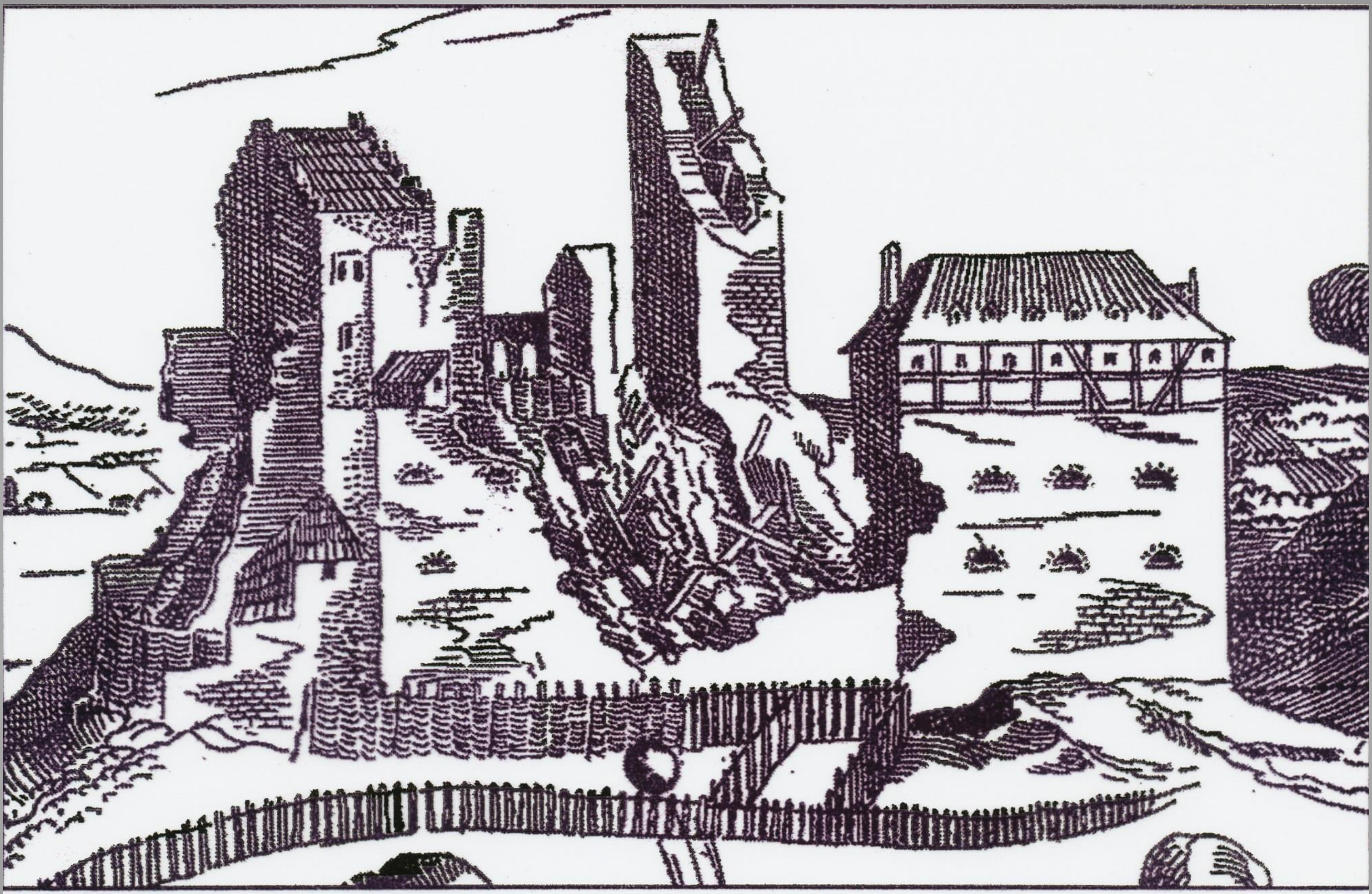
29
30
31
Burgweg

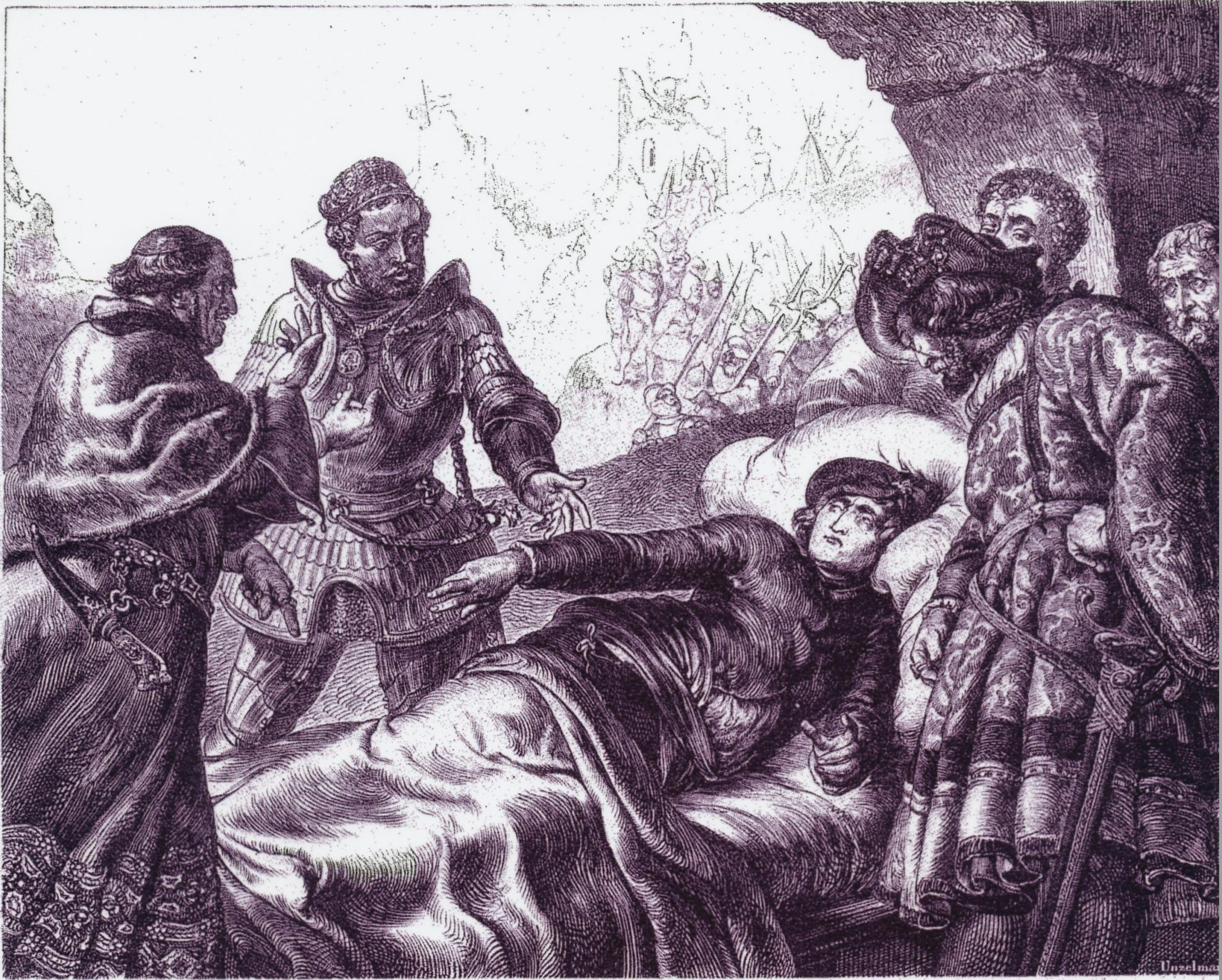


Lieber Mayster Balthasar nachdem

meine veind



Nanstein Castle (seen from the mountain) after the gunfiring in Bellum Sickinganum, Straßburg 1626, copperplate print, enlarged clipping in accordance with a rug from the Heidelberg Castle in 1528.

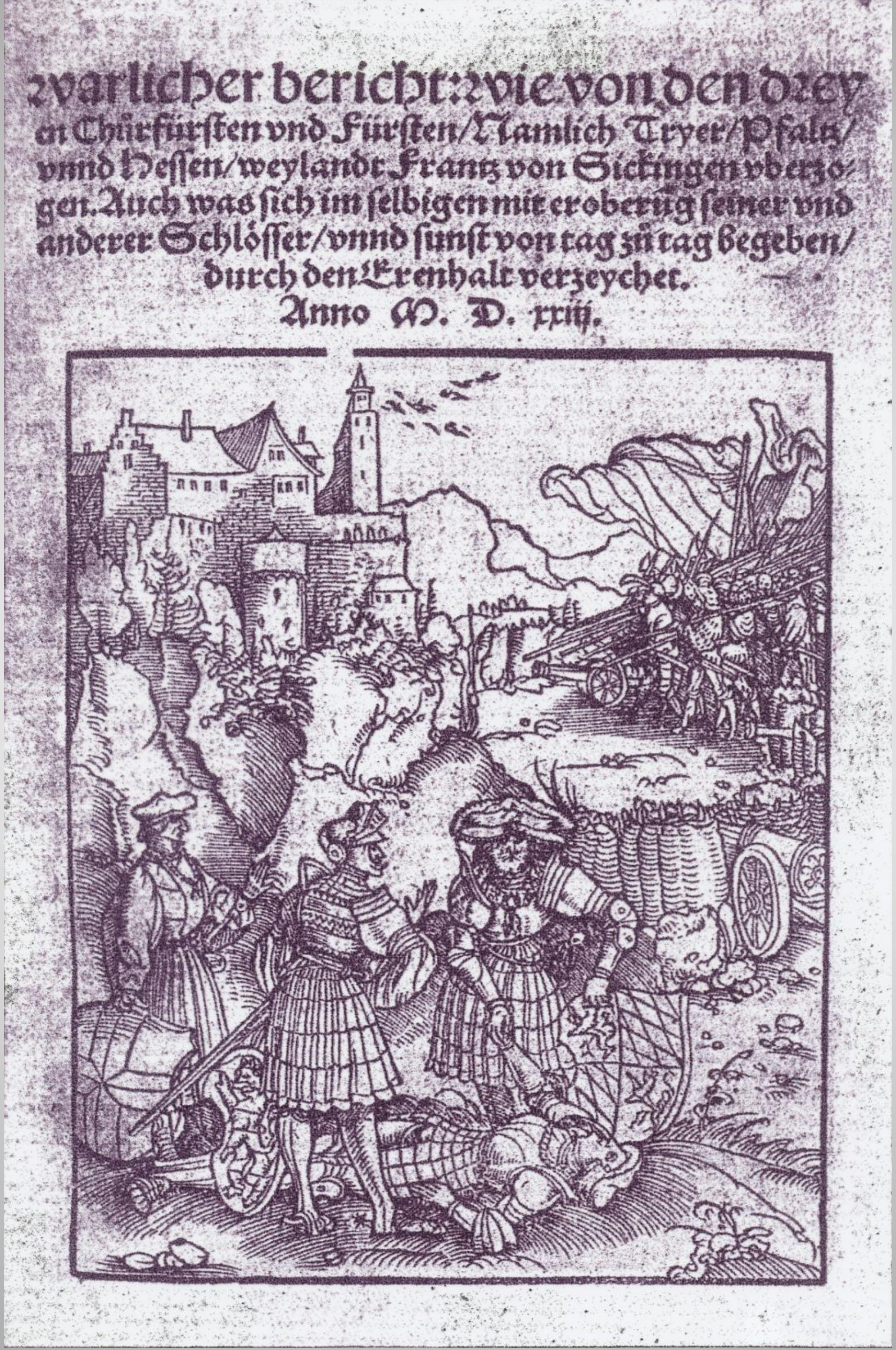


Nach der Originalzeichnung von *A. Menzel.*

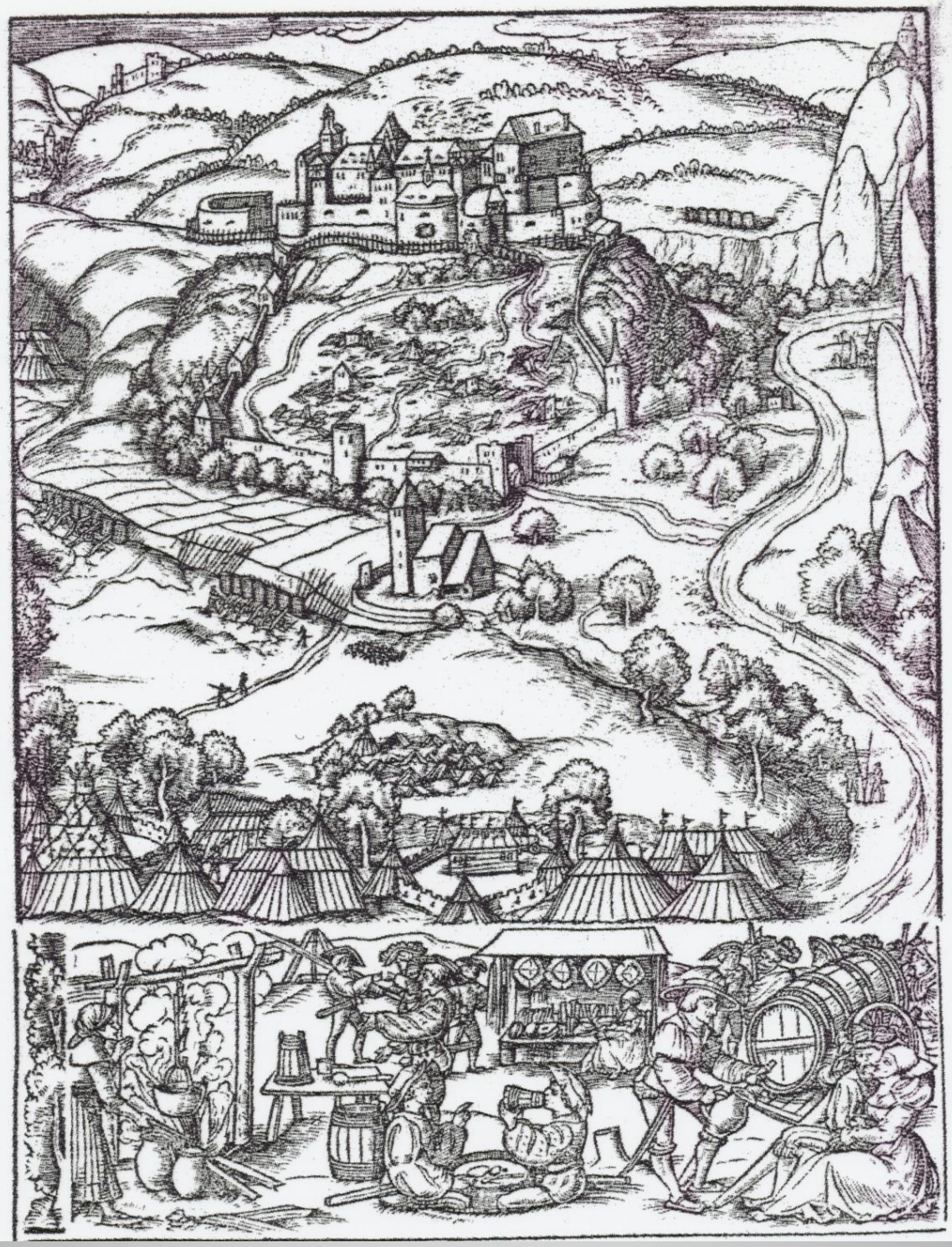
FÜR DIE MITGLIEDER DES VEREINS DER KUNSTFREUNDE IN PREUSSEN.

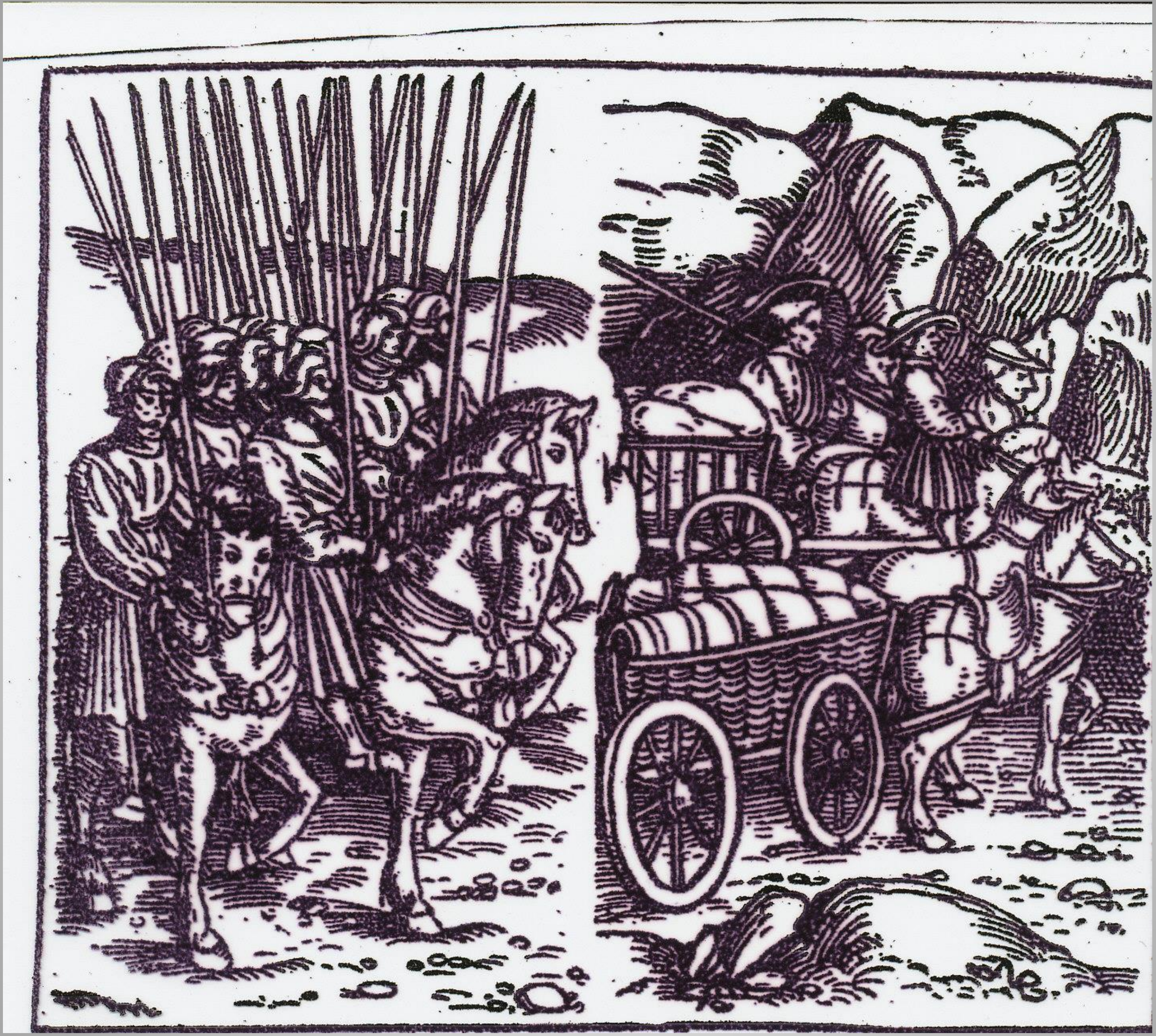
1838.

In Holz geschnitten von *F. Unzel*

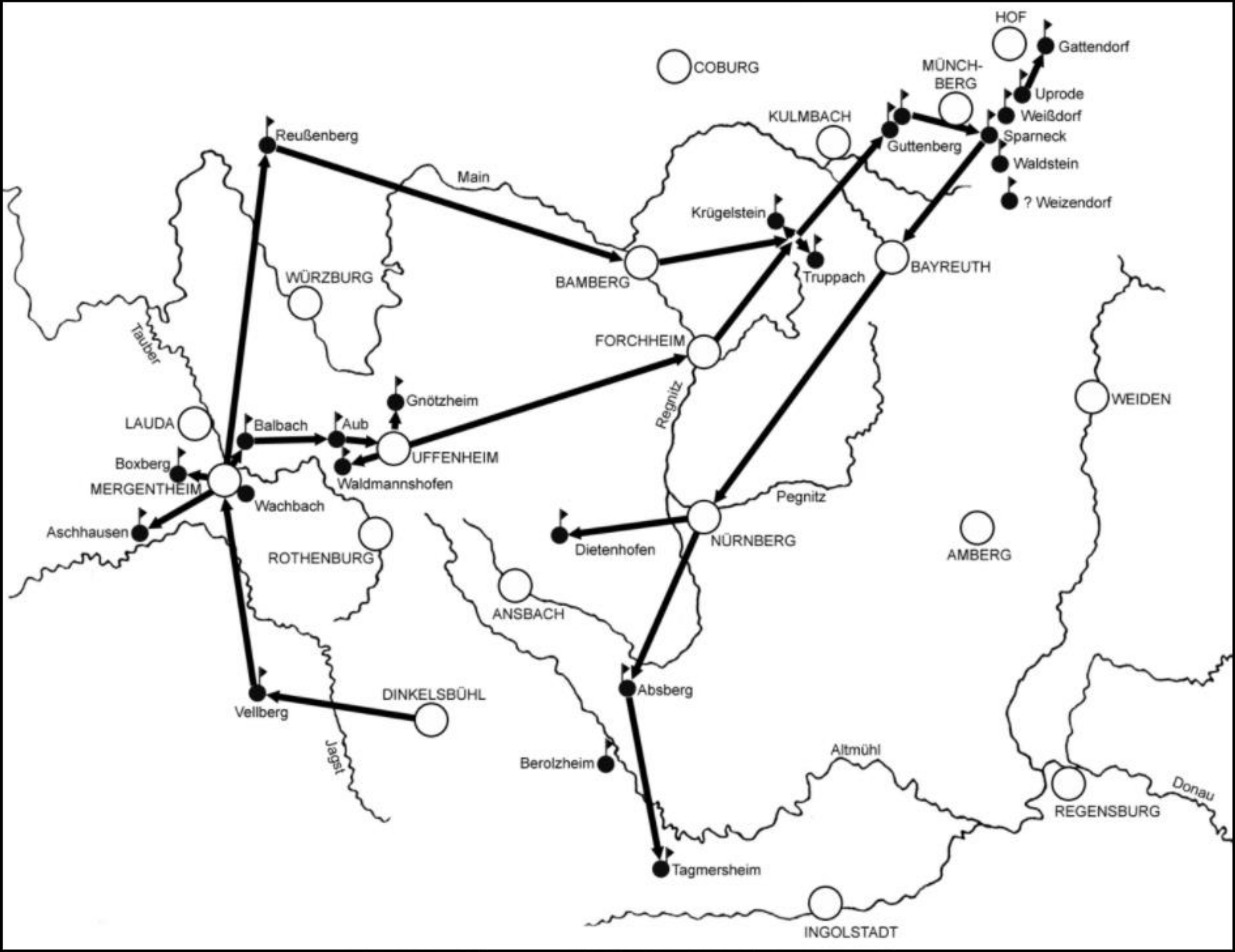


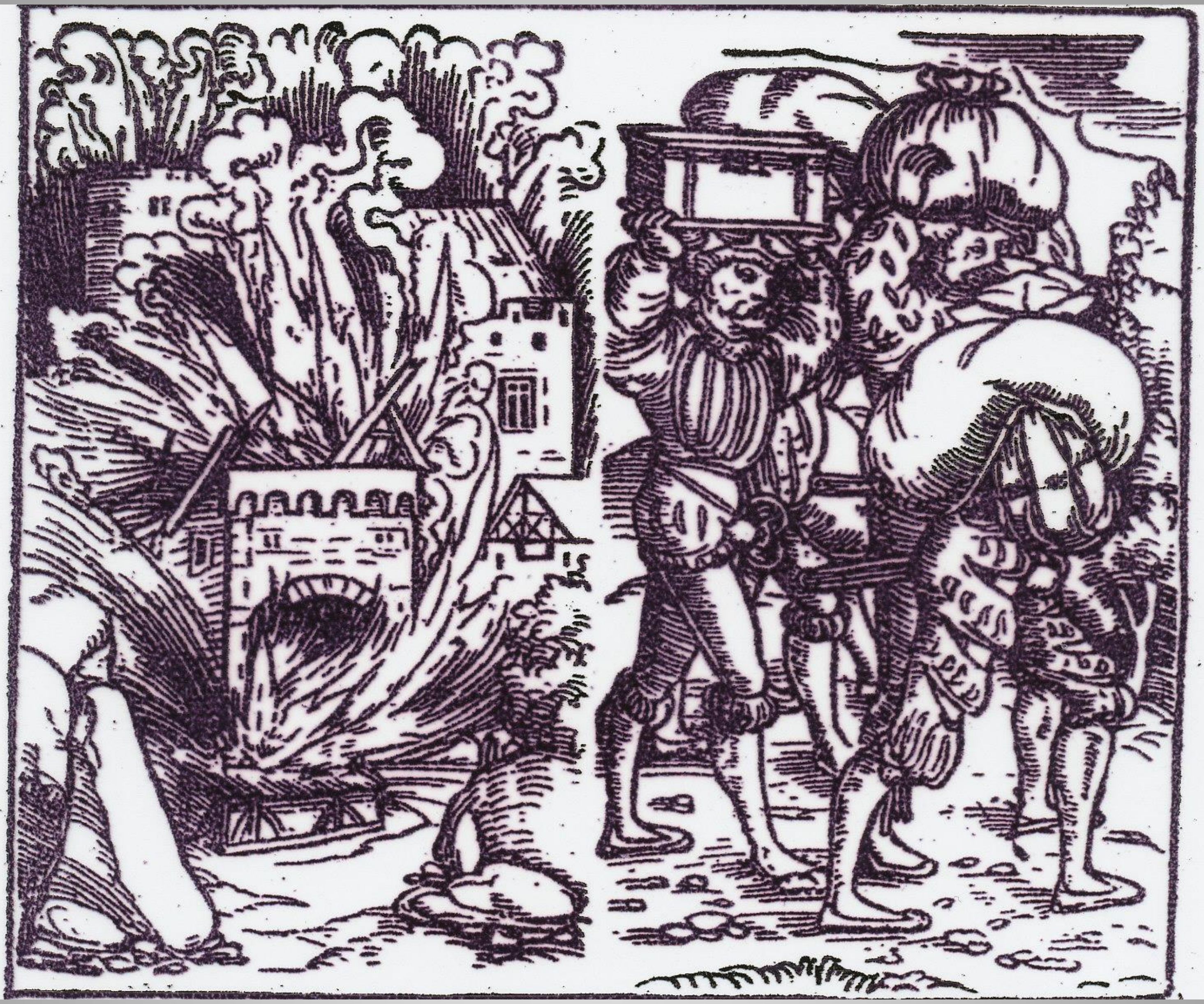
warlicher bericht: wie von den dreyen
Chůrfürſten vnd Fürſten/ Namlich Tryer/ Pfaltz/
vnnd Heſſen/ weylandt Frantz von Sickingen vberzogen.
Auch was ſich im ſelbigen mit eroberūg ſeiner vnd
anderer Schlöſſer/ vnnd ſunſt von tag zů tag begeben/
durch den Erenhalt verzeychet.
Anno M. D. xxiij.

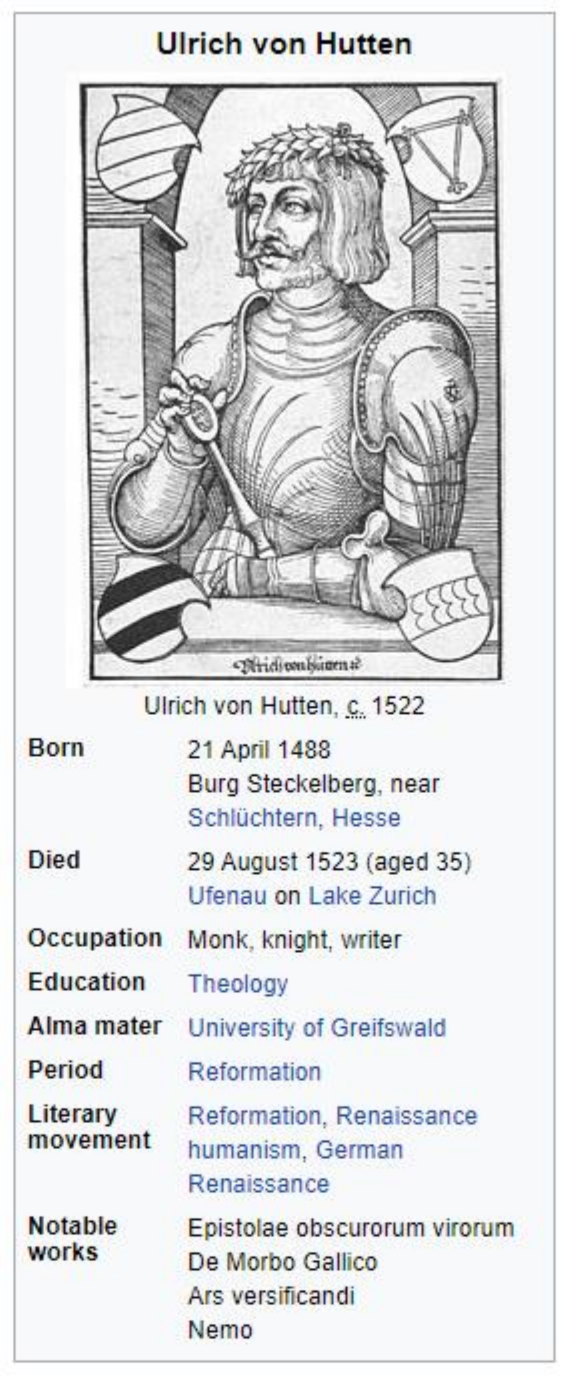




Route of the Swabian League army in the punitive expedition of 1523


HOF
Gattendorf
COBURG
MÜNCH-BERG
Uprode
Weißdorf
KULMBACH
Sparneck
Guttenberg
Waldstein
? Weizendorf
Reußenberg
Main
Krügelstein
Truppach
BAYREUTH
BAMBERG
WÜRZBURG
Tauber
FORCHHEIM
Regnitz
WEIDEN
Gnötzheim
LAUDA
Balbach
Aub
UFFENHEIM
Boxberg
Waldmannshofen
MERGENTHEIM
Wachbach
Pegnitz
Aschhausen
NÜRNBERG
Dietenhofen
AMBERG
ROTHENBURG
ANSBACH
DINKELSBÜHL
Absberg
Vellberg
Jagst
Altmühl
Berolzheim
Donau
REGENSBURG
Tagmersheim
INGOLSTADT





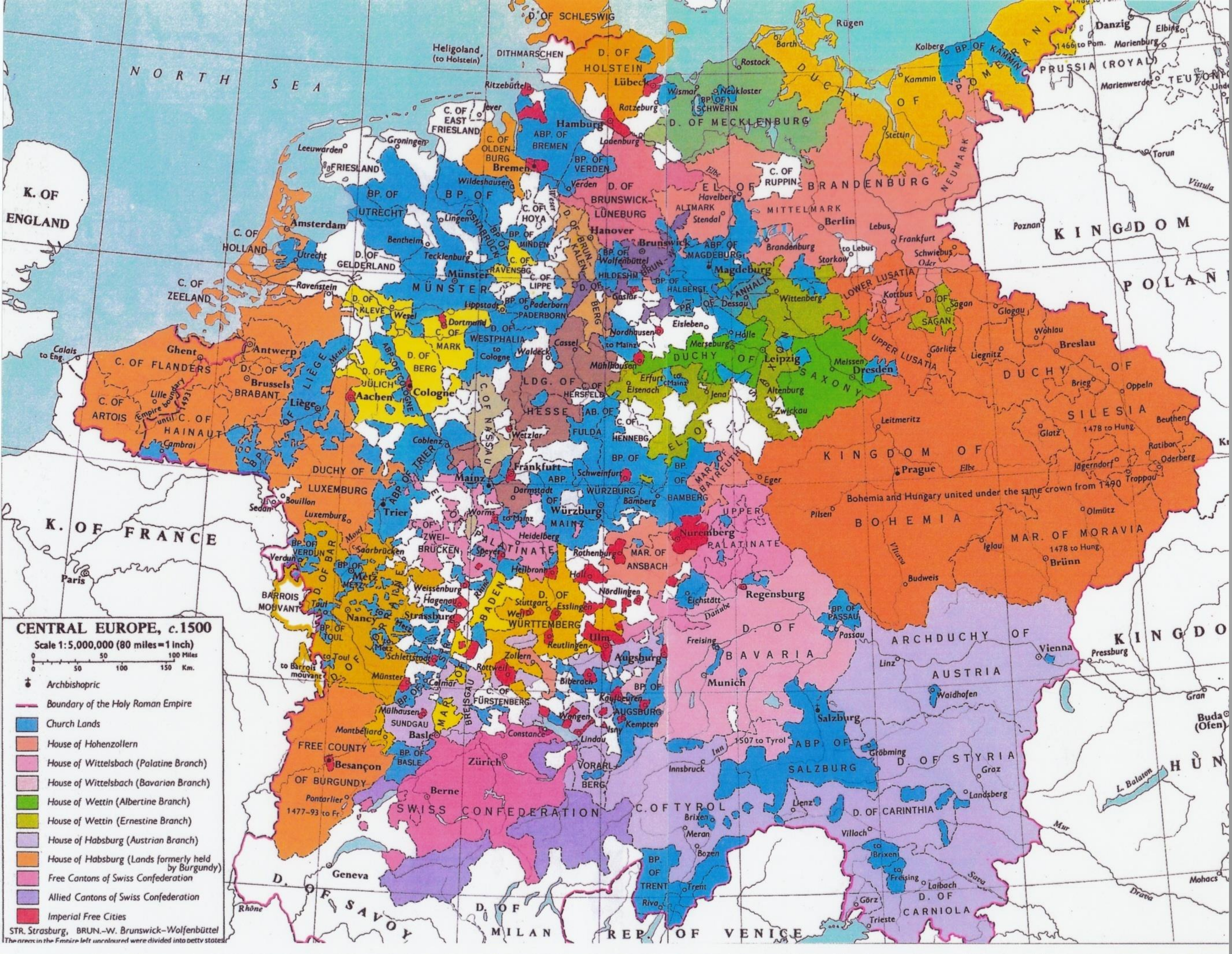
Ulrich von Hutten

Ulrich von Hutten, c. 1522

Born	21 April 1488 Burg Steckelberg, near Schlüchtern, Hesse
Died	29 August 1523 (aged 35) Ufenau on Lake Zurich
Occupation	Monk, knight, writer
Education	Theology
Alma mater	University of Greifswald
Period	Reformation
Literary movement	Reformation, Renaissance humanism, German Renaissance
Notable works	Epistolae obscurorum virorum De Morbo Gallico Ars versificandi Nemo

Following the defeat of the Knights' Revolt, Hutten tried to convince the famous humanist Erasmus of Rotterdam to side with the Reformation. Erasmus refused, remaining a Catholic, and he also refused to see Hutten when the latter came to Basel in 1523, mortally ill and impoverished, to see him. Their estrangement culminated in a literary quarrel between the two humanists.

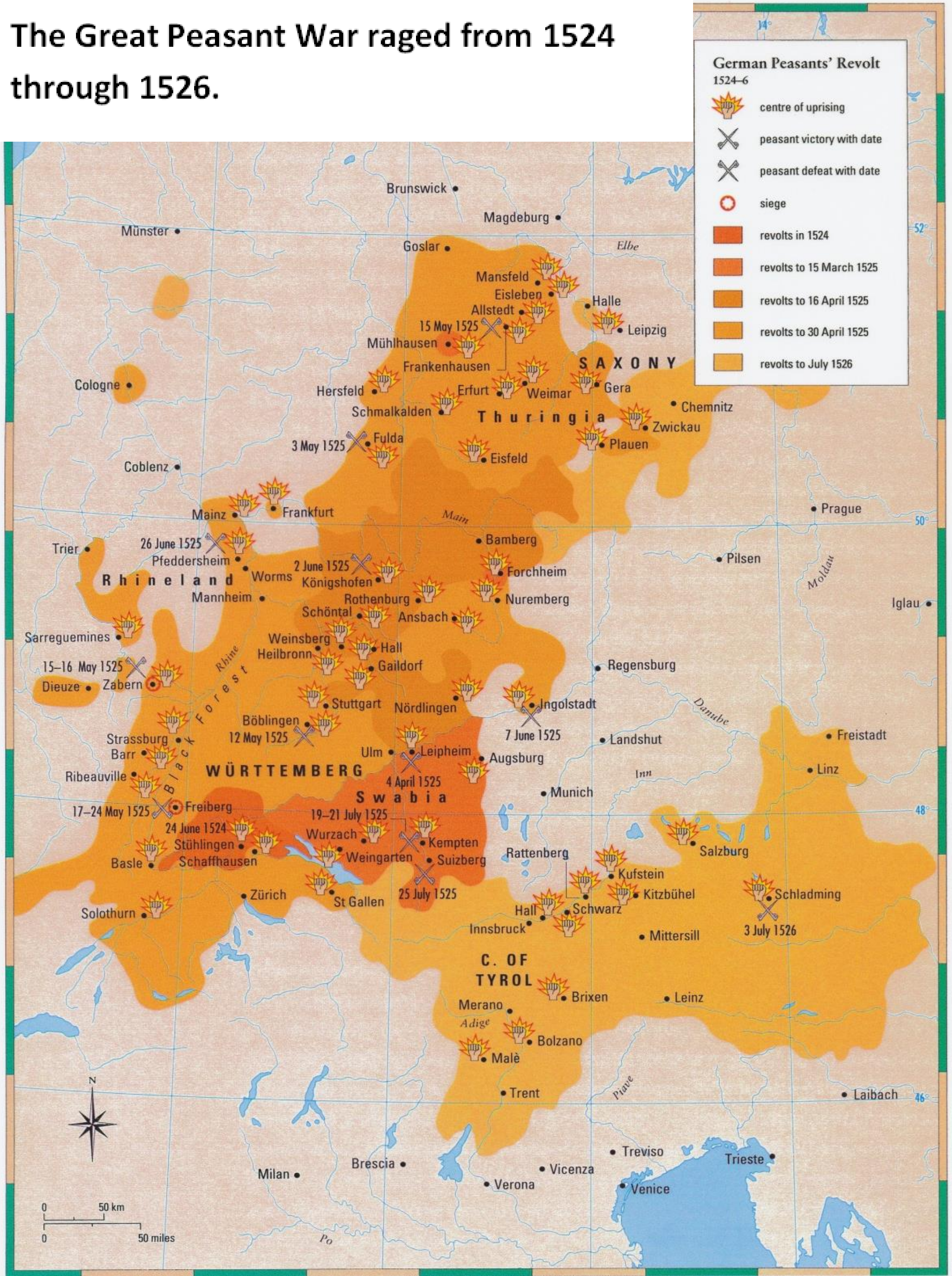
Hutten died in seclusion on the island of Ufenau on Lake Zurich.

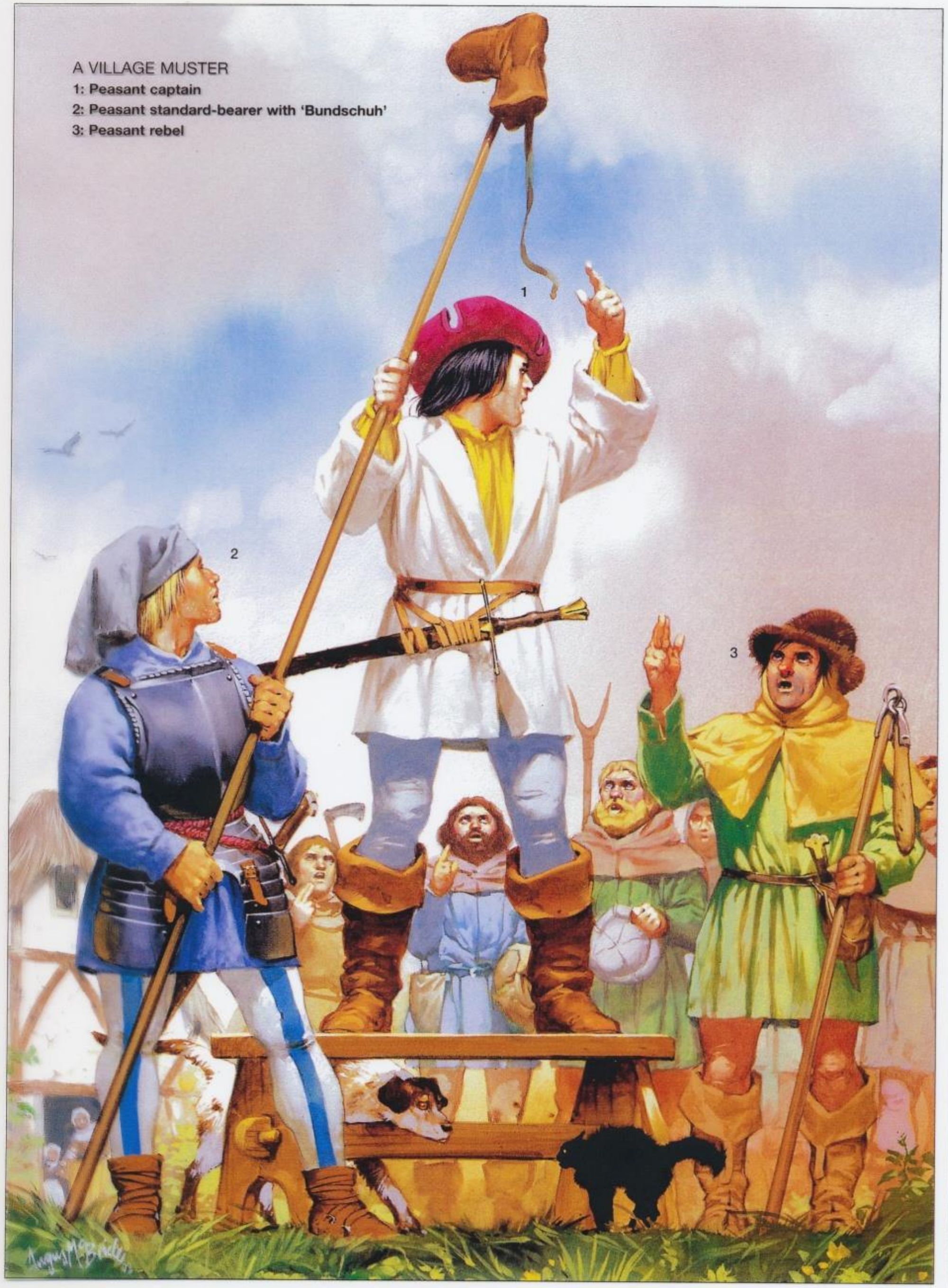


CENTRAL EUROPE, c.1500

Scale 1:5,000,000 (80 miles = 1 inch)
0 50 100 Miles
0 50 100 150 Km.
Archbishopric
Boundary of the Holy Roman Empire
Church Lands
House of Hohenzollern
House of Wittelsbach (Palatine Branch)
House of Wittelsbach (Bavarian Branch)
House of Wettin (Albertine Branch)
House of Wettin (Ernestine Branch)
House of Habsburg (Austrian Branch)
House of Habsburg (Lands formerly held by Burgundy)
Free Cantons of Swiss Confederation
Allied Cantons of Swiss Confederation
Imperial Free Cities
STR. Strasburg, BRUN.-W. Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel
The areas in the Empire left uncoloured were divided into petty states
NORTH SEA
D. OF SCHLESWIG
Heligoland (to Holstein)
DITHMARSCHEN
D. OF HOLSTEIN
Lübeck
Rügen
Barth
Danzig
Elbing
1466 to Pom.
Marienburg
Kolberg
BP. OF KAMMIN
DUCHY OF POMERANIA
PRUSSIA (ROYAL)
TEUTONIC
Marienwerder
Rostock
Wismar
Neukloster
BP. OF SCHWERIN
D. OF MECKLENBURG
Kammin
Stettin
NEUMARK
Torun
Vistula
Ritzebüttel
C. OF EAST FRIESLAND
Jever
Ratzeburg
Hamburg
ABP. OF BREMEN
Lauenburg
C. OF OLDENBURG
Bremen
BP. OF VERDEN
Verden
Groningen
Leeuwarden
FRIESLAND
K. OF ENGLAND
Wildeshausen
BP. OF UTRECHT
BP. OF OSNABRÜCK
C. OF HOYA
D. OF BRUNSWICK-LÜNEBURG
C. OF RUPPIN
Elbe
EL. OF BRANDENBURG
Havelberg
ALTMARK
Stendal
MITTELMARK
Berlin
Amsterdam
Lingen
Weser
Hanover
Bentheim
BP. OF MINDEN
D. OF BRUN.-KALEN.
Brunswick
ABP. OF MAGDEBURG
Lebus
Frankfurt
Poznan
KINGDOM
C. OF HOLLAND
Utrecht
D. OF GELDERLAND
Tecklenburg
C. OF RAVENSBG.
BP. OF Wolfenbüttel
BRUN.-W.
Magdeburg
Brandenburg
Storkow
to Lebus
Schwiebus
Oder
Münster
C. OF LIPPE
HILDESHM.
BP. OF HALBERST.
ANHALT
LOWER LUSATIA
POLAND
C. OF ZEELAND
Ravenstein
MÜNSTER
Goslar
PR.
Dessau
Wittenberg
Kottbus
D. OF SAGAN
Sagan
Glogau
D. OF KLEVE
Wesel
Lippstadt
BP. OF PADERBORN
Paderborn
BERG
Dortmund
C. OF MARK
D. OF WESTPHALIA to Cologne
Waldeck
Cassel
Nordhausen
to Mainz
Eisleben
Halle
Merseburg
Wohlau
UPPER LUSATIA
Görlitz
Breslau
Liegnitz
Calais to Eng.
Ghent
Antwerp
C. OF FLANDERS
D. OF BRABANT
Brussels
BP. OF LIÈGE
Meuse
D. OF BERG
ABP. OF COLOGNE
D. OF JÜLICH
Mühlhausen
DUCHY OF SAXONY
Leipzig
Meissen
Dresden
DUCHY OF SILESIA
Brieg
Oppeln
C. OF ARTOIS
Lille
Empire boundary until 1493
C. OF HAINAUT
Liège
Aachen
Cologne
C. OF NASSAU
LDG. OF HESSE
HERSFELD
Erfurt
to Mainz
Eisenach
Jena
Altenburg
Zwickau
EL. OF SAXONY
Leitmeritz
Glatz
1478 to Hung.
Beuthen
Cambrai
Coblenz
Wetzlar
ABP. OF FULDA
C. OF HENNEBG.
Ratibor
Oderberg
Jägerndorf
Troppau
ABP. OF TRIER
BP. OF WÜRZBURG
Schweinfurt
BP. OF BAMBERG
MAR. OF BAYREUTH
KINGDOM OF BOHEMIA
Prague
Elbe
DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG
Frankfurt
Mainz
Darmstadt
ABP. OF MAINZ
Eger
Bohemia and Hungary united under the same crown from 1490
Sedan
Bouillon
Trier
Luxemburg
Worms
to Mainz
Würzburg
Bamberg
UPPER PALATINATE
Pilsen
Olmütz
K. OF FRANCE
Mosel
Saarbrücken
D. OF ZWEIBRÜCKEN
PALATINATE
Heidelberg
Speyer
Rothenburg
Nuremberg
MAR. OF ANSBACH
Vltava
Iglau
MAR. OF MORAVIA
Brünn
BP. OF VERDUN
Verdun
D. OF BAR
BP. OF METZ
Metz
Paris
Weissenburg
Hagenau
Heilbronn
Hall
Nördlingen
Budweis
BARROIS MOUVANT
Toul
D. OF LORRAINE
Nancy
Strassburg
STR.
BADEN
Rhine
Stuttgart
Esslingen
D. OF WÜRTTEMBERG
Reutlingen
Eichstätt
Danube
Regensburg
BP. OF PASSAU
Passau
BP. OF TOUL
Ulm
Augsburg
Freising
D. OF BAVARIA
ARCHDUCHY OF AUSTRIA
Vienna
Pressburg
KINGDOM
to Toul
to Barrois mouvant
Schlettstadt
Zollern
Rottweil
Linz
Münster
Colmar
BP. OF STR.
C. OF FÜRSTENBERG
BREISGAU
Biberach
BP. OF AUGSBURG
Munich
Waidhofen
Gran
Mülhausen
SUNDGAU
MAR. OF BADEN
Wangen
Kaufbeuren
Kempten
Isny
Salzburg
Buda (Ofen)
Montbéliard
Basle
Constance
Lindau
BP. OF BASLE
Zürich
VORARLBERG
1507 to Tyrol
Inn
ABP. OF SALZBURG
Gröbming
D. OF STYRIA
Graz
HUNGARY
FREE COUNTY OF BURGUNDY
Besançon
Innsbruck
L. Balaton
Berne
C. OF TYROL
Lienz
Landsberg
Pontarlier
1477-93 to Fr.
SWISS CONFEDERATION
Brixen
D. OF CARINTHIA
Meran
Villach
Mur
Bozen
to Brixen
BP. OF TRENT
to Freising
Laibach
Sava
Mohacs
Drava
Geneva
Trent
D. OF CARNIOLA
D. OF SAVOY
Rhône
Riva
Görz
Trieste
D. OF MILAN
REP. OF VENICE

The Great Peasant War raged from 1524 through 1526.


German Peasants' Revolt
1524–6
centre of uprising
peasant victory with date
peasant defeat with date
siege
revolts in 1524
revolts to 15 March 1525
revolts to 16 April 1525
revolts to 30 April 1525
revolts to July 1526
Brunswick
Magdeburg
Münster
Goslar
Elbe
Mansfeld
Eisleben
Halle
Allstedt
15 May 1525
Leipzig
Mühlhausen
Frankenhausen
SAXONY
Cologne
Hersfeld
Erfurt
Weimar
Gera
Schmalkalden
Thuringia
Chemnitz
Zwickau
3 May 1525
Fulda
Plauen
Eisfeld
Coblenz
Prague
Mainz
Frankfurt
Main
Bamberg
Trier
26 June 1525
Pfeddersheim
2 June 1525
Forchheim
Pilsen
Rhineland
Worms
Königshofen
Moldau
Mannheim
Rothenburg
Nuremberg
Iglau
Schöntal
Ansbach
Sarreguemines
Weinsberg
Heilbronn
Hall
Rhine
Gaildorf
Regensburg
15–16 May 1525
Zabern
Dieuze
Stuttgart
Nördlingen
Ingolstadt
Danube
Black Forest
Böblingen
12 May 1525
7 June 1525
Freistadt
Strassburg
Barr
Ulm
Leipheim
Landshut
Augsburg
Inn
Linz
Ribeauville
WÜRTTEMBERG
4 April 1525
Swabia
Munich
17–24 May 1525
Freiberg
19–21 July 1525
24 June 1524
Wurzach
Kempten
Stühlingen
Salzburg
Schaffhausen
Weingarten
Suizberg
Rattenberg
Basle
Kufstein
Zürich
St Gallen
25 July 1525
Kitzbühel
Schladming
Hall
Schwarz
Solothurn
Innsbruck
Mittersill
3 July 1526
C. OF TYROL
Brixen
Leinz
Merano
Adige
Bolzano
Malè
Trent
Piave
Laibach
N
Treviso
Trieste
Brescia
Vicenza
Milan
Verona
Venice
0
50 km
0
50 miles
Po
14°
52°
50°
48°
46°


A VILLAGE MUSTER

1: Peasant captain

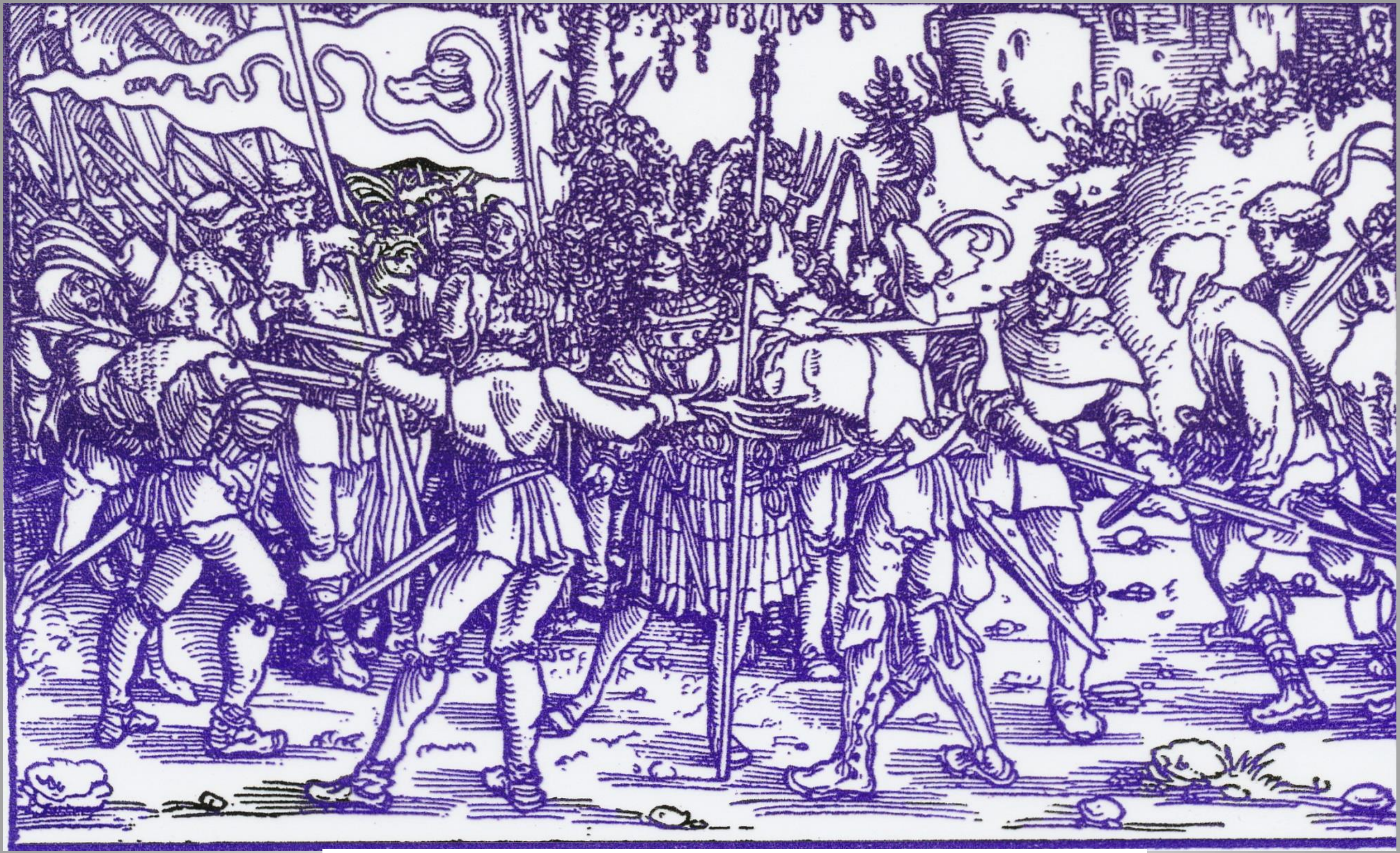
2: Peasant standard-bearer with 'Bundschuh'

3: Peasant rebel

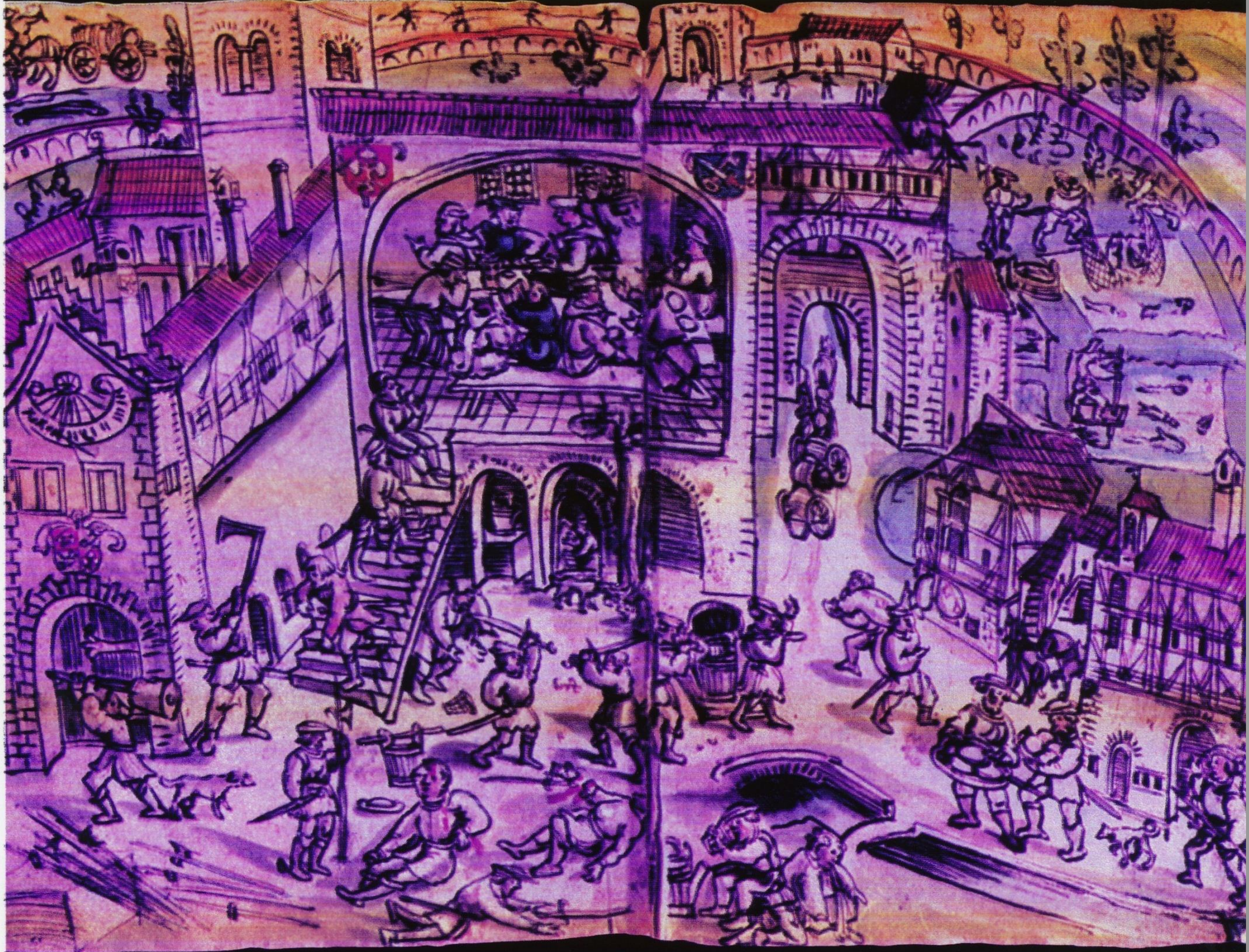
A

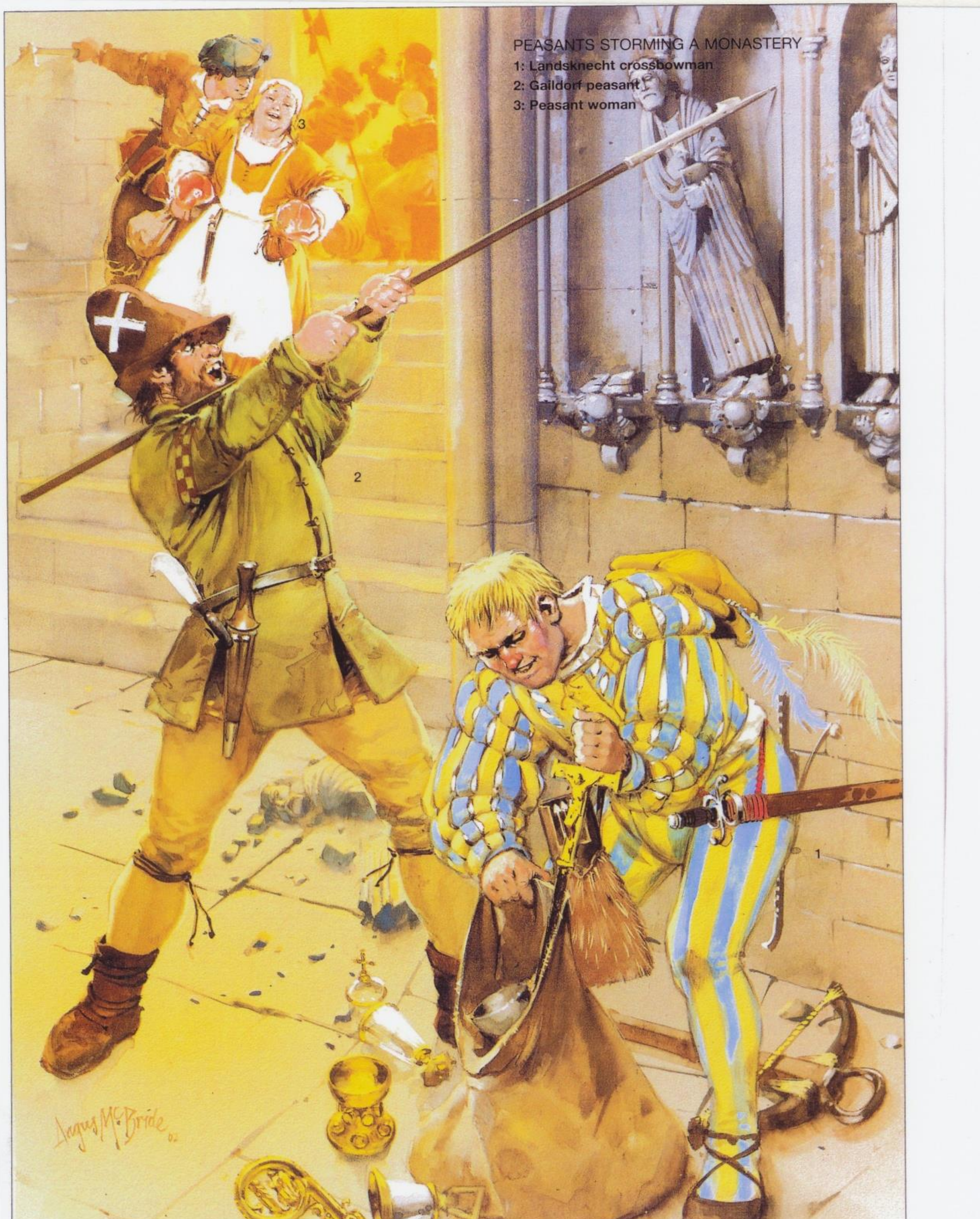
The peasants (and some townspeople) in southwest Germany were angered by attempts at enforcing new “Roman Law,” adding tax burdens to traditional unwritten law.

They were also inspired by the turbulent and unsettled religious developments of the time, and came to believe that a return to Biblical simplicity was possible in society.



Some of the free Imperial Knights were coerced or threatened into joining the uprising.

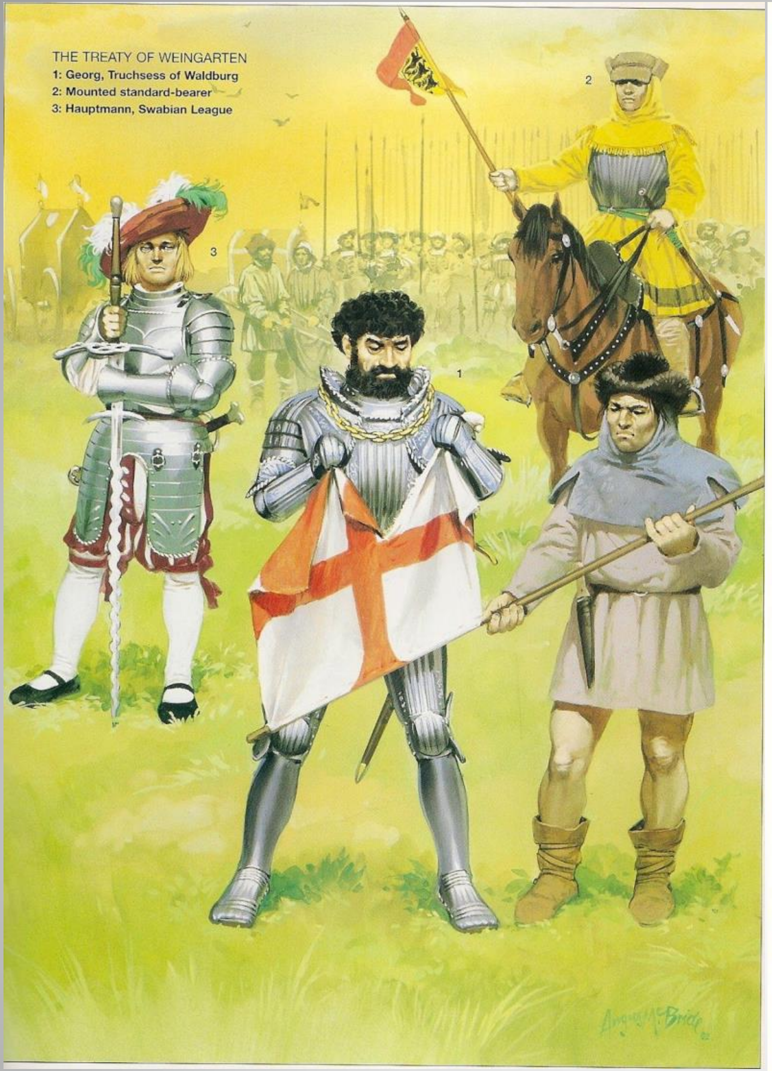

7

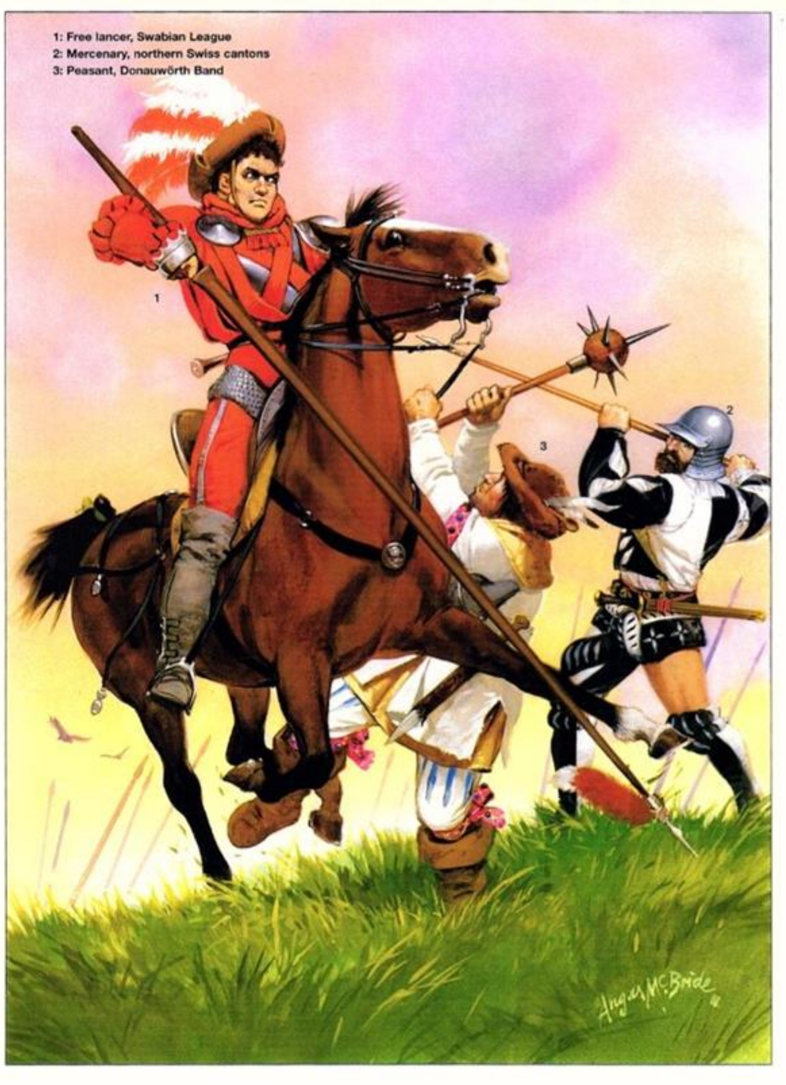


PEASANTS STORMING A MONASTERY
1: Landsknecht crossbowman
2: Gaildorf peasant
3: Peasant woman

3
2
1
Angus McBride 02

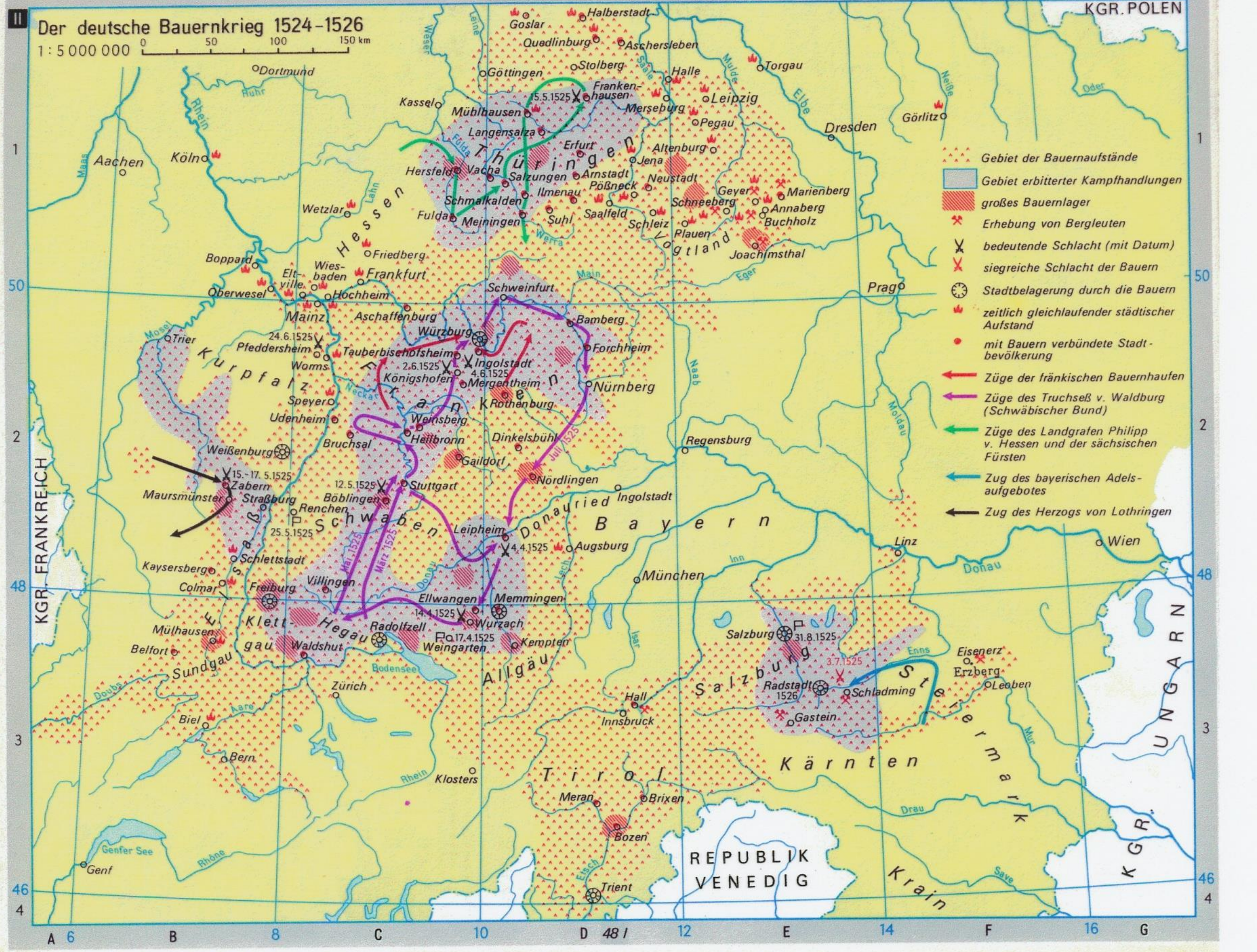
B


THE TREATY OF WEINGARTEN
1: Georg, Truchsess of Waldburg
2: Mounted standard-bearer
3: Hauptmann, Swabian League
2
3
1
Angus McBride


1: Free lancer, Swabian League
2: Mercenary, northern Swiss cantons
3: Peasant, Donauwörth Band
1
3
2
Angus McBride

The enthusiastic but untrained peasant armies were crushed by the organized military forces of the German princes.

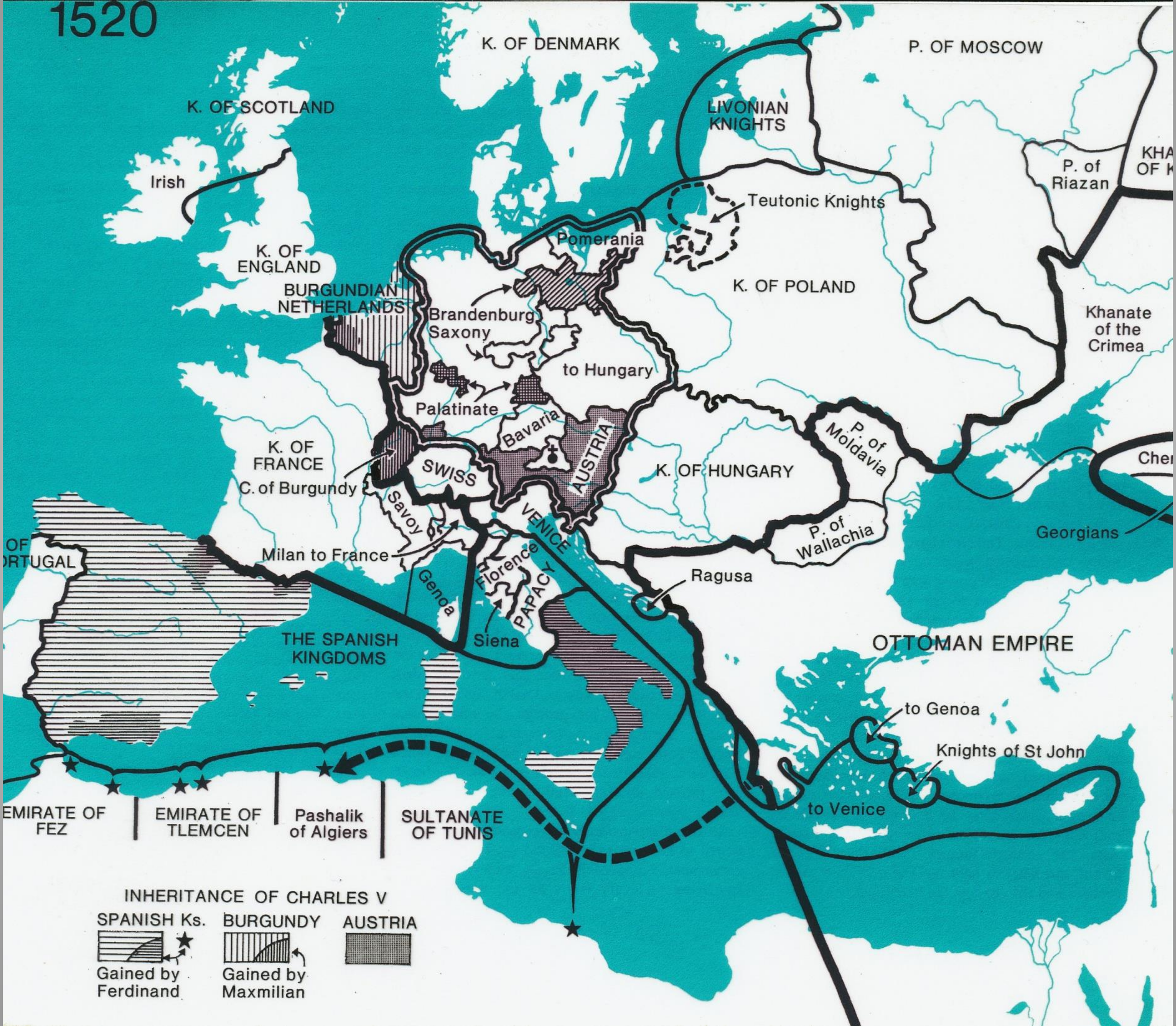
45 I-II, 46 I-III, 47 I, 48 II, 49 I-II, 50

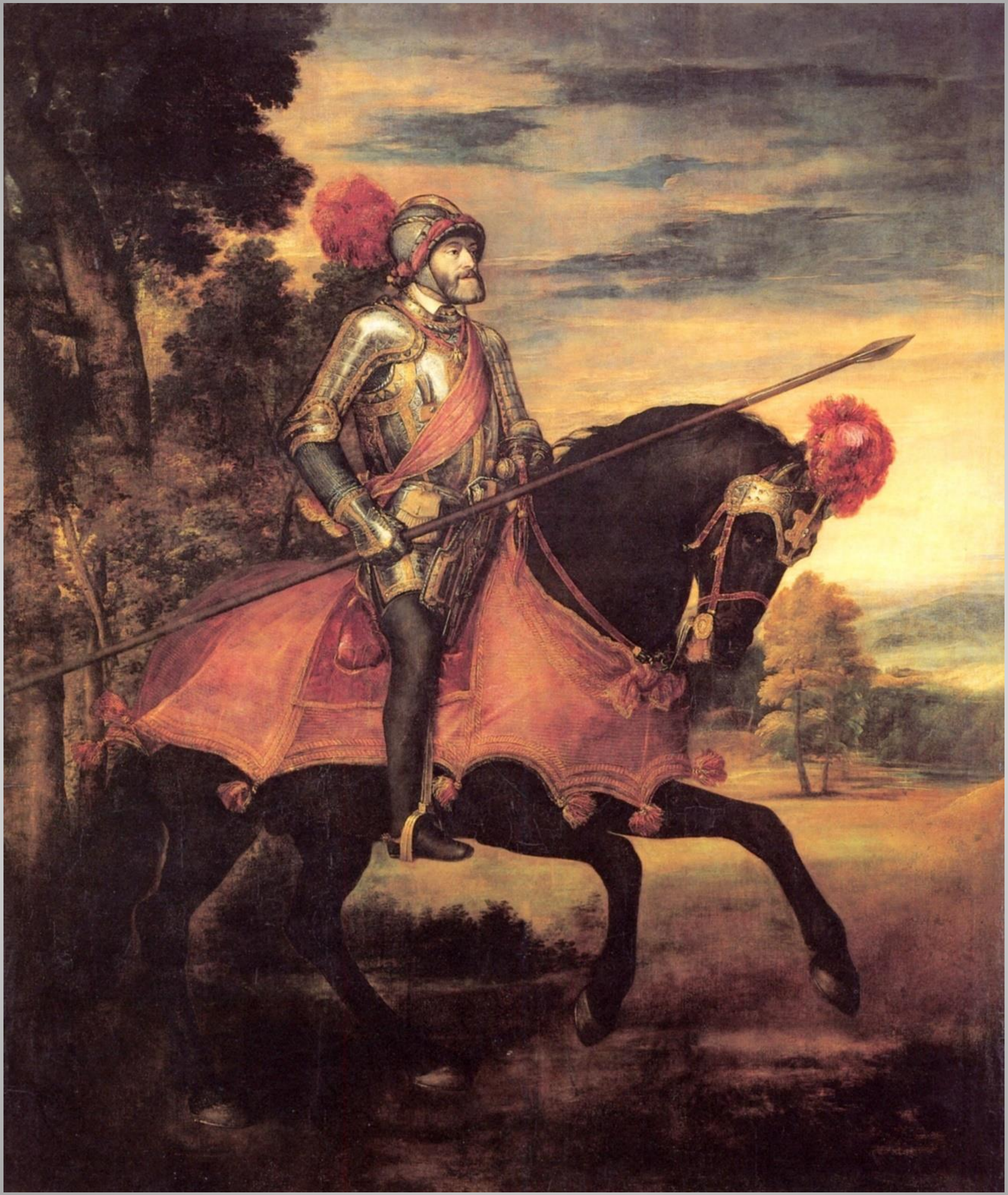


II **Der deutsche Bauernkrieg 1524–1526**

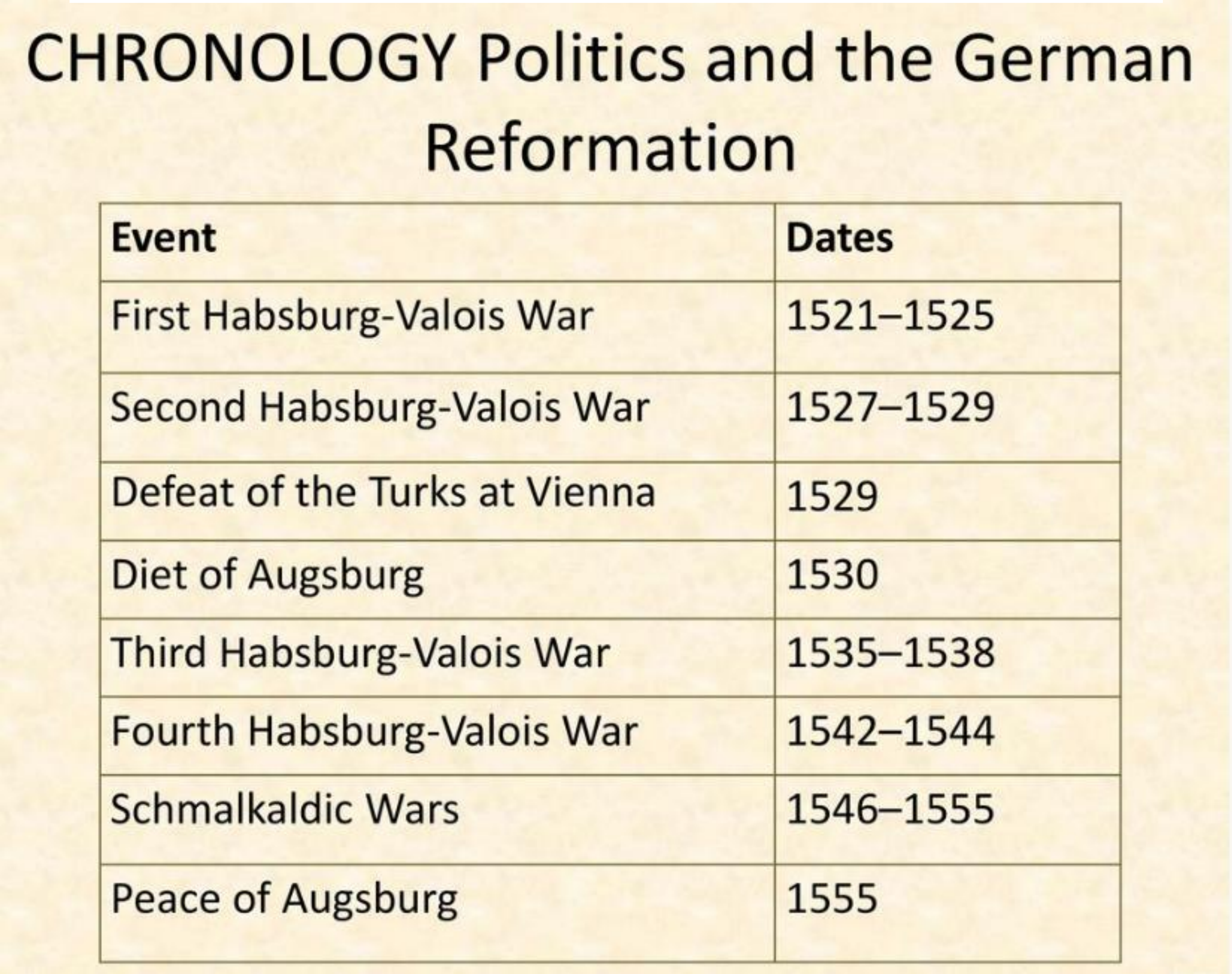
1 : 5 000 000

0
50
100
150 km
Gebiet der Bauernaufstände
Gebiet erbitterter Kampfhandlungen
großes Bauernlager
Erhebung von Bergleuten
bedeutende Schlacht (mit Datum)
siegreiche Schlacht der Bauern
Stadtbelagerung durch die Bauern
zeitlich gleichlaufender städtischer Aufstand
mit Bauern verbündete Stadtbevölkerung
Züge der fränkischen Bauernhaufen
Züge des Truchseß v. Waldburg (Schwäbischer Bund)
Züge des Landgrafen Philipp v. Hessen und der sächsischen Fürsten
Zug des bayerischen Adelsaufgebotes
Zug des Herzogs von Lothringen
KGR. POLEN
KGR. FRANKREICH
KGR. UNGARN
REPUBLIK VENEDIG
Thüringen
Hessen
Kurpfalz
Franken
Schwaben
Elsaß
Bayern
Allgäu
Tirol
Salzburg
Steiermark
Kärnten
Krain
Vogtland
Klettgau
Hegau
Sundgau
Donauried
Halberstadt
Goslar
Quedlinburg
Aschersleben
Göttingen
Stolberg
Halle
Torgau
Frankenhausen
15.5.1525
Kassel
Mühlhausen
Merseburg
Leipzig
Pegau
Dresden
Görlitz
Langensalza
Erfurt
Altenburg
Jena
Hersfeld
Vacha
Salzungen
Arnstadt
Neustadt
Pößneck
Ilmenau
Schmalkalden
Geyer
Marienberg
Schneeberg
Annaberg
Buchholz
Fulda
Meiningen
Suhl
Saalfeld
Schleiz
Plauen
Joachimsthal
Dortmund
Aachen
Köln
Wetzlar
Friedberg
Boppard
Eltville
Wiesbaden
Frankfurt
Oberwesel
Hochheim
Mainz
Aschaffenburg
Schweinfurt
Bamberg
Prag
Trier
24.6.1525
Pfeddersheim
Würzburg
Tauberbischofsheim
Forchheim
Ingolstadt
2.6.1525
4.6.1525
Königshofen
Worms
Mergentheim
Nürnberg
Speyer
Rothenburg
Udenheim
Weinsberg
Heilbronn
Bruchsal
Dinkelsbühl
Juli 1525
Regensburg
Weißenburg
Gaildorf
15.–17.5.1525
Zabern
Nördlingen
Ingolstadt
12.5.1525
Stuttgart
Maursmünster
Straßburg
Böblingen
Renchen
25.5.1525
Leipheim
4.4.1525
Augsburg
Linz
Wien
Schlettstadt
Kaysersberg
Villingen
März 1525
München
Colmar
Freiburg
Ellwangen
Memmingen
14.4.1525
Wurzach
Mülhausen
Radolfzell
17.4.1525
Weingarten
Kempten
Salzburg
31.8.1525
Belfort
Waldshut
3.7.1525
Eisenerz
Erzberg
Leoben
Radstadt
1526
Schladming
Zürich
Hall
Innsbruck
Gastein
Biel
Bern
Klosters
Meran
Brixen
Bozen
Genf
Trient
Weser
Leine
Saale
Mulde
Elbe
Neiße
Oder
Fulda
Werra
Rhein
Ruhr
Lahn
Maas
Mosel
Main
Eger
Neckar
Naab
Moldau
Donau
Lech
Isar
Inn
Enns
Mur
Drau
Save
Etsch
Bodensee
Aare
Doubs
Rhône
Genfer See
1
2
3
4
50
48
46
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
6
8
10
12
14
16
48 I


1520
K. OF DENMARK
P. OF MOSCOW
K. OF SCOTLAND
LIVONIAN KNIGHTS
Irish
P. of Riazan
KHA OF K
Teutonic Knights
K. OF ENGLAND
Pomerania
BURGUNDIAN NETHERLANDS
K. OF POLAND
Brandenburg
Saxony
Khanate of the Crimea
to Hungary
Palatinate
Bavaria
AUSTRIA
P. of Moldavia
K. OF FRANCE
SWISS
K. OF HUNGARY
Cher
C. of Burgundy
Savoy
VENICE
P. of Wallachia
Georgians
OF ORTUGAL
Milan to France
Florence
Genoa
PAPACY
Ragusa
Siena
THE SPANISH KINGDOMS
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
to Genoa
Knights of St John
to Venice
EMIRATE OF FEZ
EMIRATE OF TLEMCEN
Pashalik of Algiers
SULTANATE OF TUNIS
INHERITANCE OF CHARLES V
SPANISH Ks.
BURGUNDY
AUSTRIA
Gained by Ferdinand
Gained by Maxmilian

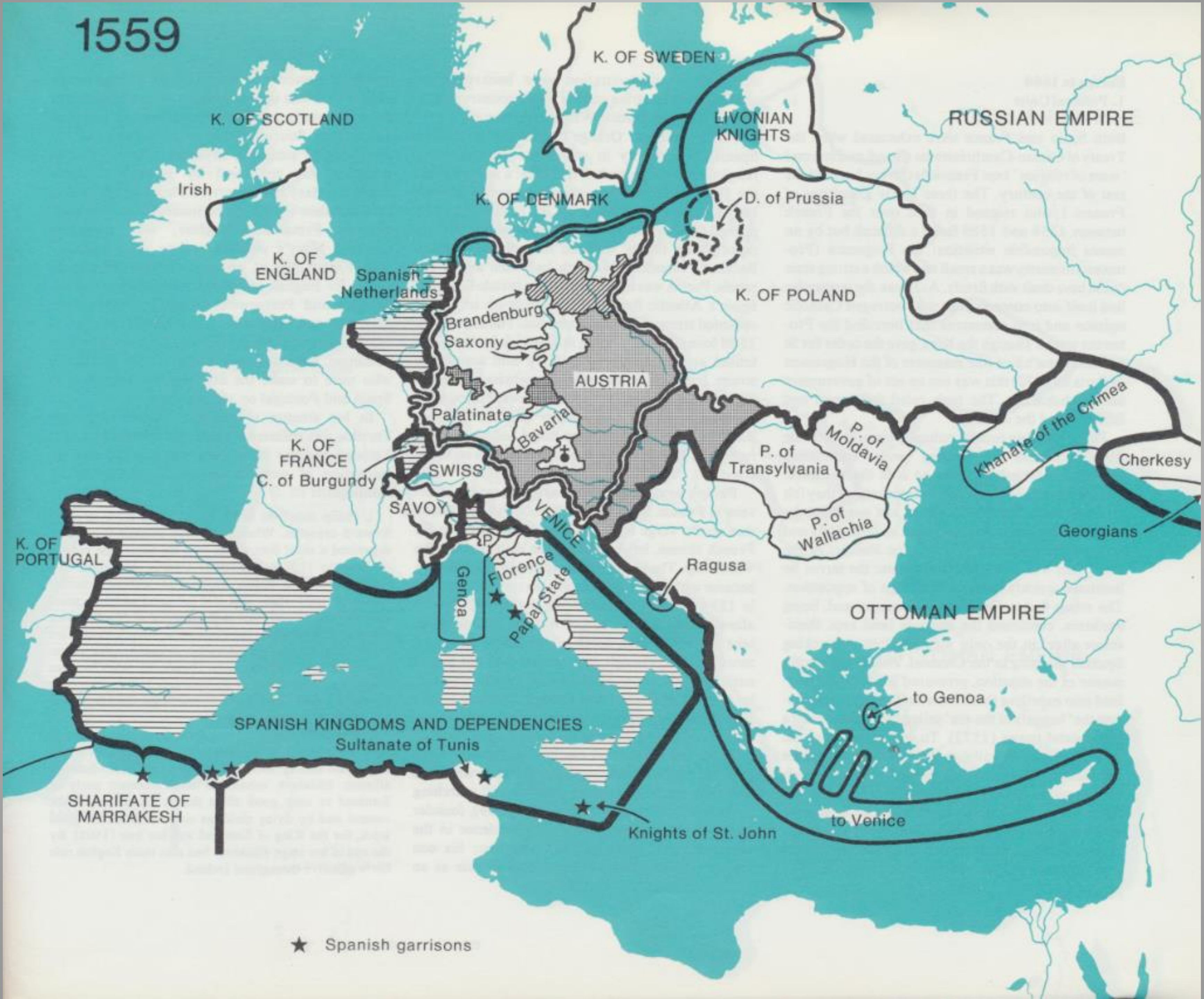


“It’s always something!”

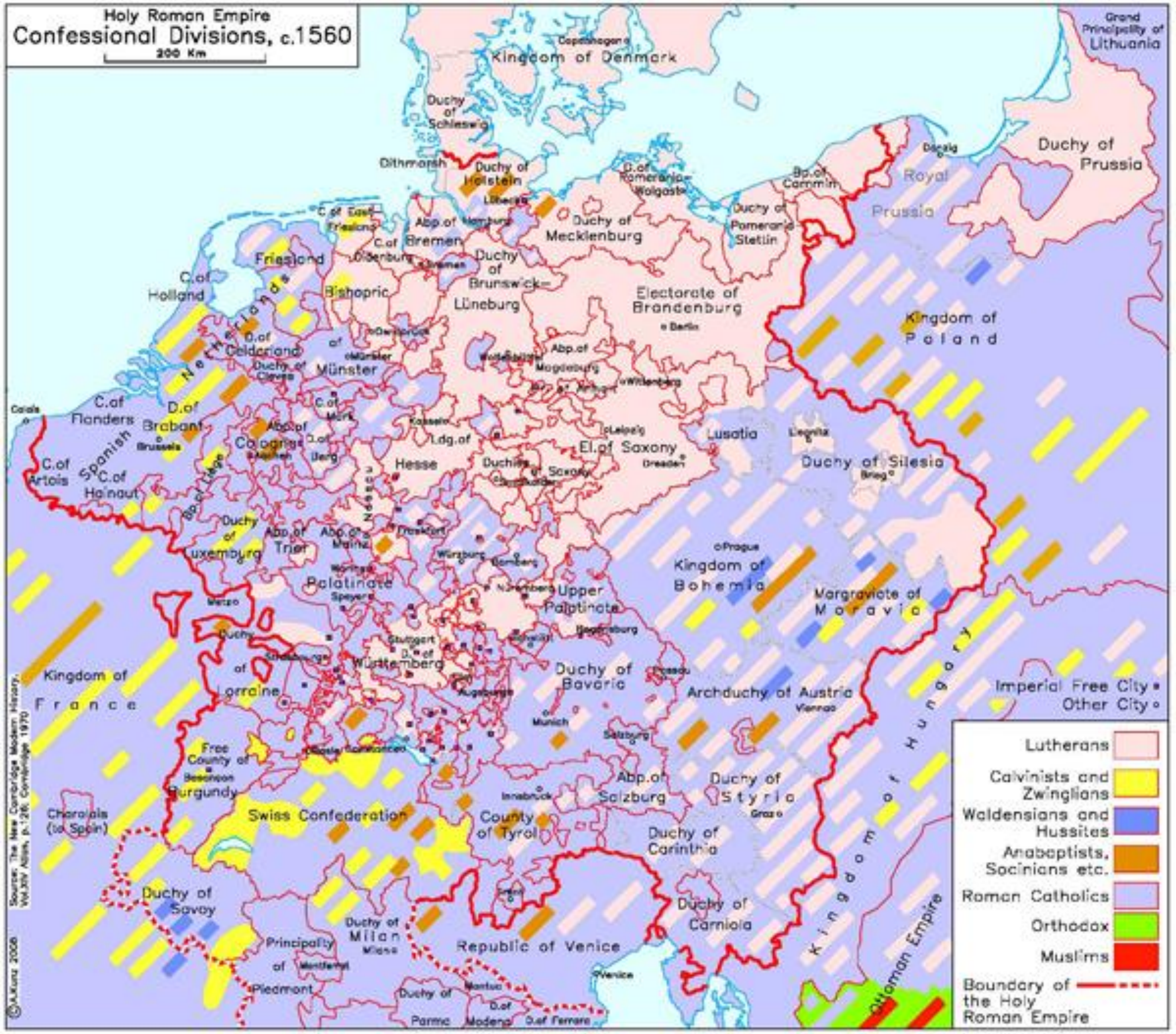


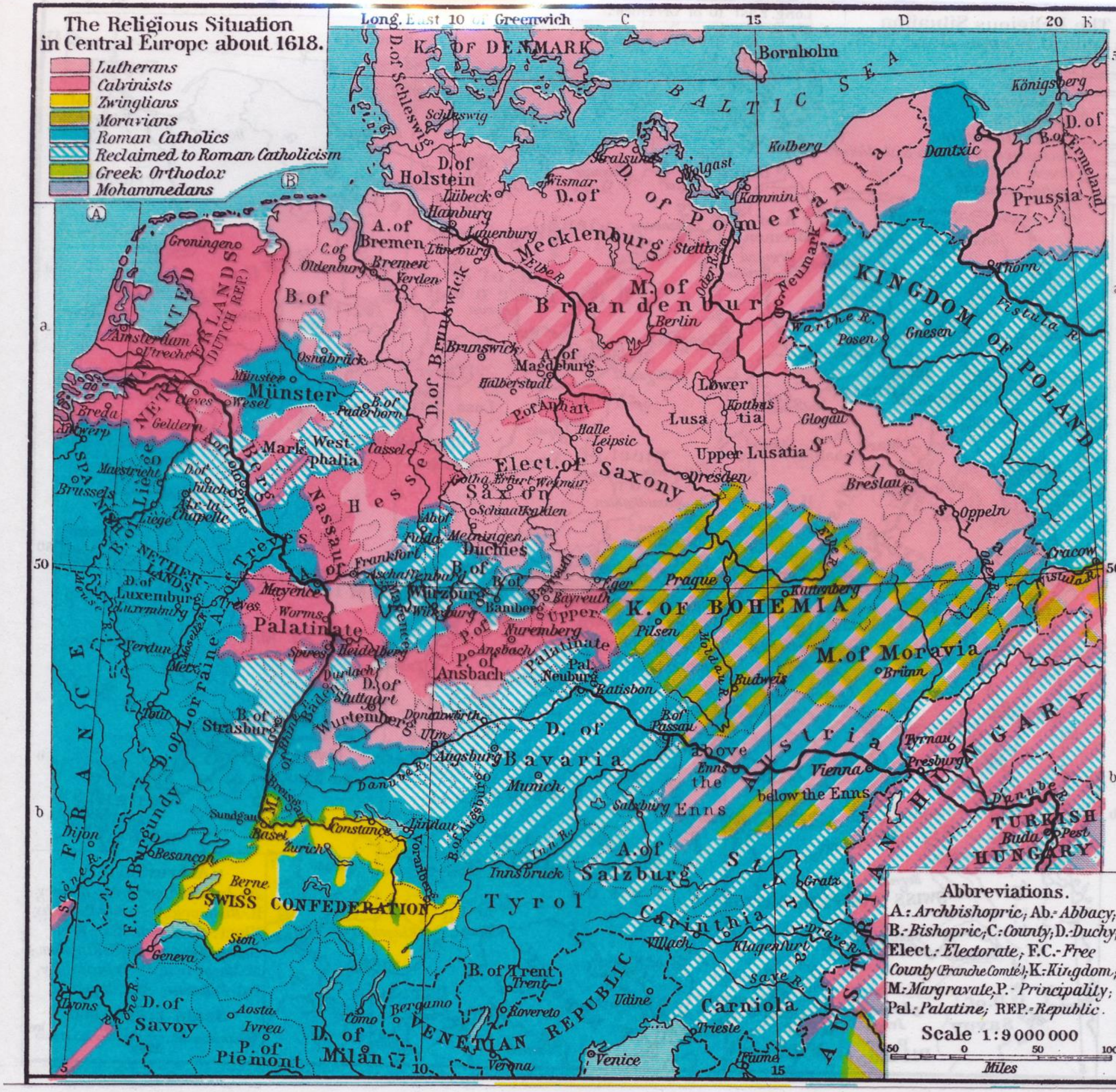
CHRONOLOGY Politics and the German Reformation

Event	Dates
First Habsburg-Valois War	1521–1525
Second Habsburg-Valois War	1527–1529
Defeat of the Turks at Vienna	1529
Diet of Augsburg	1530
Third Habsburg-Valois War	1535–1538
Fourth Habsburg-Valois War	1542–1544
Schmalkaldic Wars	1546–1555
Peace of Augsburg	1555


1559
K. OF SWEDEN
K. OF SCOTLAND
LIVONIAN KNIGHTS
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
Irish
K. OF DENMARK
D. of Prussia
K. OF ENGLAND
Spanish Netherlands
K. OF POLAND
Brandenburg
Saxony
AUSTRIA
Palatinate
Bavaria
K. OF FRANCE
C. of Burgundy
SWISS
P. of Moldavia
P. of Transylvania
Khanate of the Crimea
Cherkesy
SAVOY
VENICE
P. of Wallachia
Georgians
K. OF PORTUGAL
P
Genoa
Florence
Papal State
Ragusa
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
to Genoa
SPANISH KINGDOMS AND DEPENDENCIES
Sultanate of Tunis
SHARIFATE OF MARRAKESH
Knights of St. John
to Venice
★ Spanish garrisons

1555— the **Peace of Augsburg** confirms religious division and balance between Catholics and Lutherans.


Holy Roman Empire
Confessional Divisions, c.1560
200 Km
Kingdom of Denmark
Copenhagen
Grand Principality of Lithuania
Duchy of Schleswig
Dithmarsh
Duchy of Holstein
Lübeck
C.of Pomerania-Wolgast
Bp.of Cammin
Danzig
Duchy of Prussia
Royal Prussia
C.of East Friesland
Abp.of Hamburg
C.of Bremen
Bremen
Oldenburg
Duchy of Mecklenburg
Duchy of Pomerania-Stettin
Friesland
Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg
Electorate of Brandenburg
Berlin
C.of Holland
Netherlands
Bishopric of Münster
Münster
D.of Gelderland
Duchy of Cleves
Abp.of Magdeburg
Wittenberg
Kingdom of Poland
Calais
C.of Flanders
D.of Brabant
Brussels
Spanish
C.of Artois
C.of Hainaut
Abp.of Cologne
Aachen
C.of Mark
D.of Berg
Kassel
Ldg.of Hesse
Leipzig
El.of Saxony
Dresden
Lusatia
Liegnitz
Duchy of Silesia
Brieg
Bp.of Liège
Duchy of Luxemburg
Abp.of Trier
Abp.of Mainz
Frankfurt
Würzburg
Bamberg
Prague
Kingdom of Bohemia
Margraviate of Moravia
Worms
Palatinate
Speyer
Nuremberg
Upper Palatinate
Regensburg
Metz
Duchy of Lorraine
Strasbourg
Stuttgart
D. of Württemberg
Augsburg
Duchy of Bavaria
Passau
Munich
Archduchy of Austria
Vienna
Kingdom of Hungary
Kingdom of France
Imperial Free City •
Other City ○
Free County of Burgundy
Besancon
Basle
Constance
Salzburg
Abp.of Salzburg
Duchy of Styria
Graz
Charolais (to Spain)
Swiss Confederation
Innsbruck
County of Tyrol
Duchy of Carinthia
Duchy of Savoy
Trent
Duchy of Carniola
Duchy of Milan
Milan
Principality of Montferrat
Piedmont
Republic of Venice
Venice
Mantua
Duchy of Parma
D.of Modena
D.of Ferrara
Ottoman Empire
Lutherans
Calvinists and Zwinglians
Waldensians and Hussites
Anabaptists, Socinians etc.
Roman Catholics
Orthodox
Muslims
Boundary of the Holy Roman Empire
Source: The New Cambridge Modern History, Vol.XIV Atlas, p.126. Cambridge 1970
©A.Kunz 2008



The Religious Situation in Central Europe about 1618.

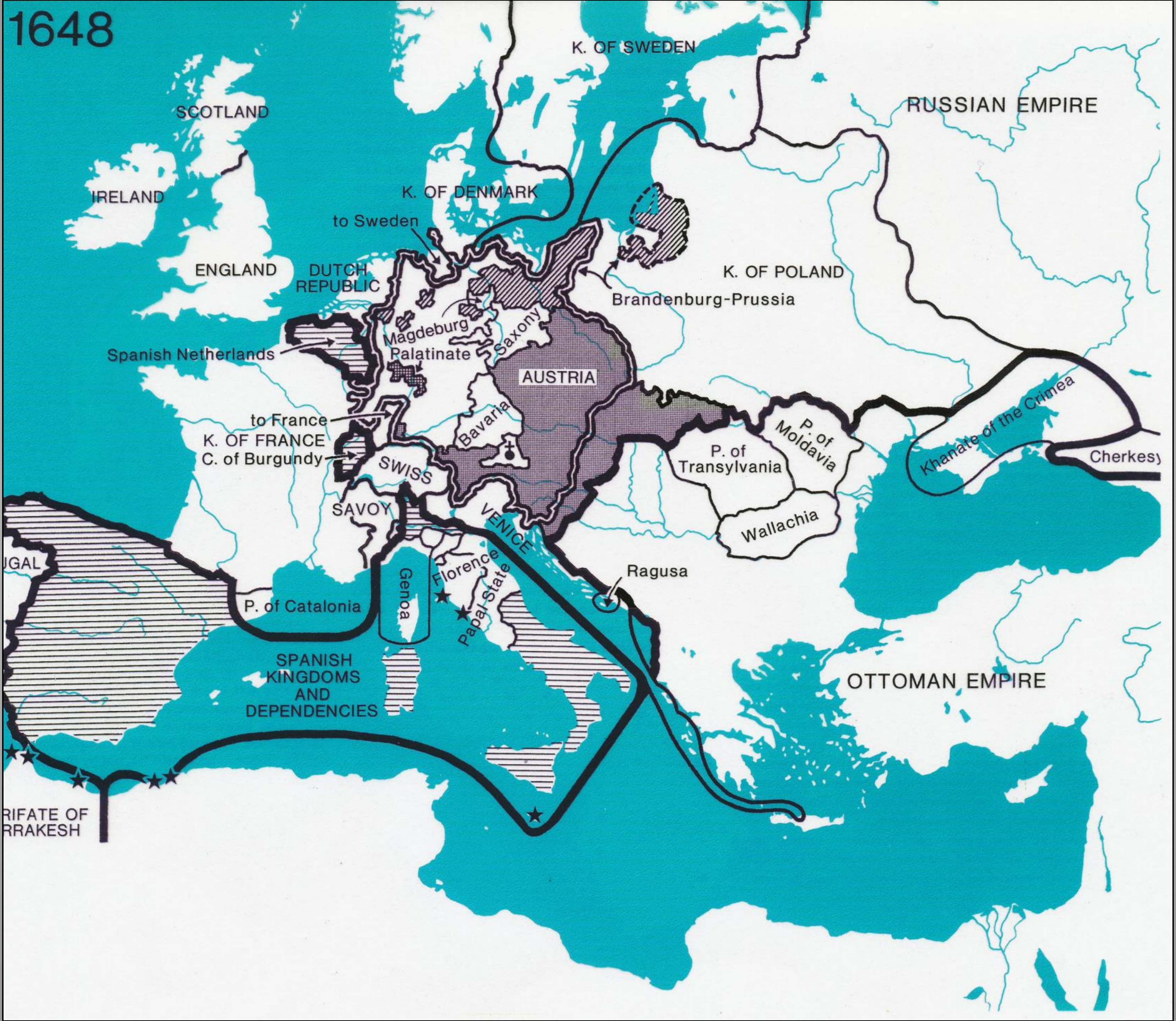
Lutherans
Calvinists
Zwinglians
Moravians
Roman Catholics
Reclaimed to Roman Catholicism
Greek Orthodox
Mohammedans
Long. East 10 of Greenwich
K. of DENMARK
D. of Schleswig
Schleswig
Bornholm
BALTIC SEA
Königsberg
D. of Holstein
Lübeck
Hamburg
Wismar
D. of Mecklenburg
Stralsund
Wolgast
D. of Pomerania
Kolberg
Kammin
Stettin
Dantzic
B. of Ermeland
D. of Prussia
A. of Bremen
Bremen
Verden
C. of Oldenburg
Lüneburg
Lauenburg
Groningen
UNITED NETHERLANDS (DUTCH REP.)
Amsterdam
Utrecht
B. of Münster
Münster
Osnabrück
D. of Brunswick
Brunswick
M. of Brandenburg
Berlin
Neumark
Thorn
KINGDOM OF POLAND
Warthe R.
Posen
Gnesen
Vistula R.
A. of Magdeburg
Halberstadt
P. of Anhalt
Halle
Leipsic
Lower Lusatia
Kottbus
Upper Lusatia
Glogau
Silesia
Breslau
Oppeln
Cracow
Elect. of Saxony
Dresden
Saxon Duchies
Gotha
Erfurt
Weimar
Schmalkalden
Meiningen
SPANISH NETHERLANDS
Antwerp
Breda
Cleves
Wesel
Gelderland
Mark
Westphalia
B. of Paderborn
Cassel
Hesse
Nassau
Berg
A. of Cologne
Cologne
Jülich
Aix-la-Chapelle
Maestricht
Brussels
B. of Liège
Liège
A. of Treves
Treves
D. of Luxemburg
Luxemburg
Mayence
Worms
Frankfort
Fulda
Aschaffenburg
B. of Würzburg
Würzburg
B. of Bamberg
Bamberg
Bayreuth
Eger
Prague
Kuttenberg
K. of BOHEMIA
Pilsen
Budweis
M. of Moravia
Brünn
Palatinate
Upper Palatinate
Pal. Neuburg
Nuremberg
Ansbach
P. of Ansbach
Spires
Heidelberg
Durlach
Baden
D. of Wurtemberg
Stuttgart
Donauwörth
Ulm
Augsburg
B. of Augsburg
D. of Bavaria
Munich
Ratisbon
B. of Passau
Austria above the Enns
Austria below the Enns
Vienna
Presburg
Tyrnau
HUNGARY
TURKISH HUNGARY
Buda
Pest
Danube R.
Verdun
Metz
Toul
D. of Lorraine
B. of Strasburg
Strasburg
Sundgau
Breisgau
Basel
Constance
Zurich
Lindau
Vorarlberg
Berne
SWISS CONFEDERATION
Sion
Geneva
FRANCE
Dijon
Besançon
F.C. of Burgundy
Saône R.
Rhone R.
Lyons
D. of Savoy
Aosta
Ivrea
P. of Piemont
D. of Milan
Como
Bergamo
B. of Trent
Trent
Rovereto
Verona
Venice
VENETIAN REPUBLIC
Udine
Tyrol
Innsbruck
A. of Salzburg
Salzburg
Inn R.
Styria
Gratz
Carinthia
Villach
Klagenfurt
Drave R.
Save R.
Carniola
Trieste
Fiume
AUSTRIAN HUNGARY
Elbe R.
Oder R.
Moldau R.
Rhine R.
Meuse R.
Moselle R.
Main R.
Danube R.
50
55
10
15
20
5
a
b
A
B
C
D
E

Abbreviations.

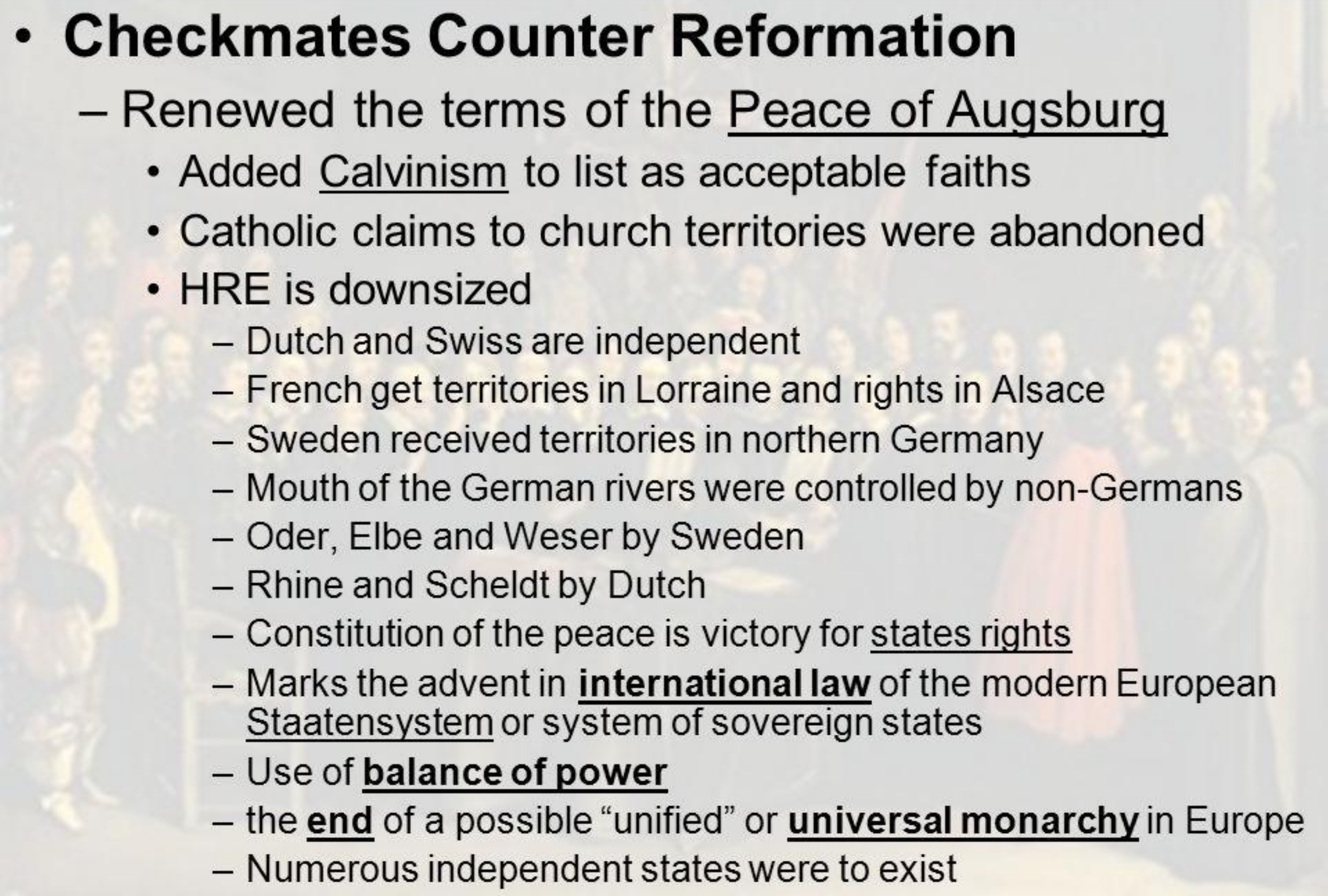
A.: Archbishopric; Ab.: Abbacy; B.: Bishopric; C.: County; D.: Duchy; Elect.: Electorate; F.C.: Free County (Franche Comté); K.: Kingdom; M.: Margravate; P.: Principality; Pal.: Palatine; REP.: Republic.

Scale 1:9 000 000

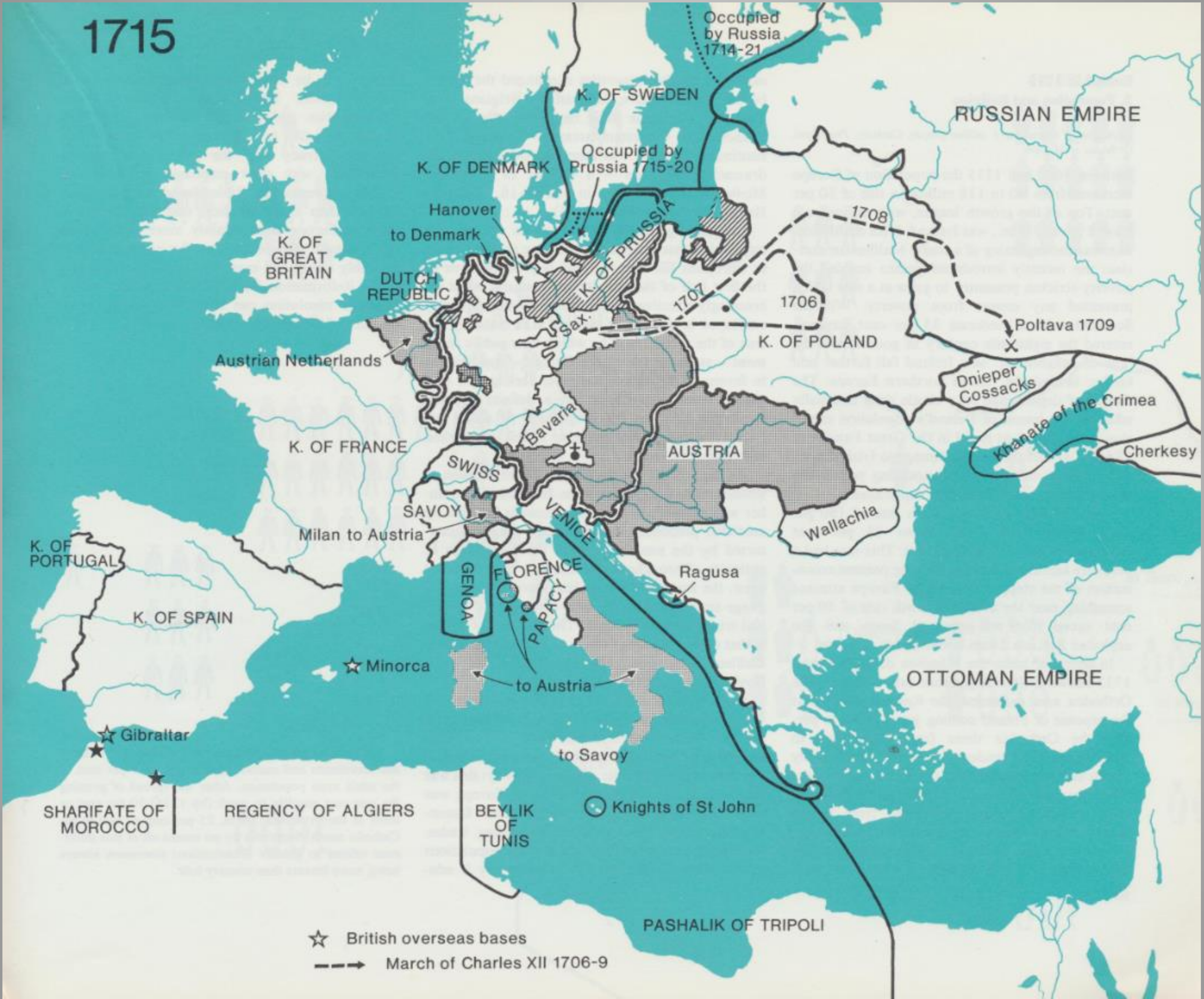
50
0
50
100
Miles


1648
K. OF SWEDEN
SCOTLAND
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
IRELAND
K. OF DENMARK
to Sweden
ENGLAND
DUTCH REPUBLIC
K. OF POLAND
Brandenburg-Prussia
Magdeburg
Saxony
Spanish Netherlands
Palatinate
AUSTRIA
Khanate of the Crimea
to France
Bavaria
P. of Moldavia
K. OF FRANCE
C. of Burgundy
P. of Transylvania
Cherkesy
SWISS
SAVOY
VENICE
Wallachia
UGAL
Florence
Genoa
Ragusa
P. of Catalonia
Papal State
SPANISH KINGDOMS AND DEPENDENCIES
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
RIFATE OF
RRAKESH

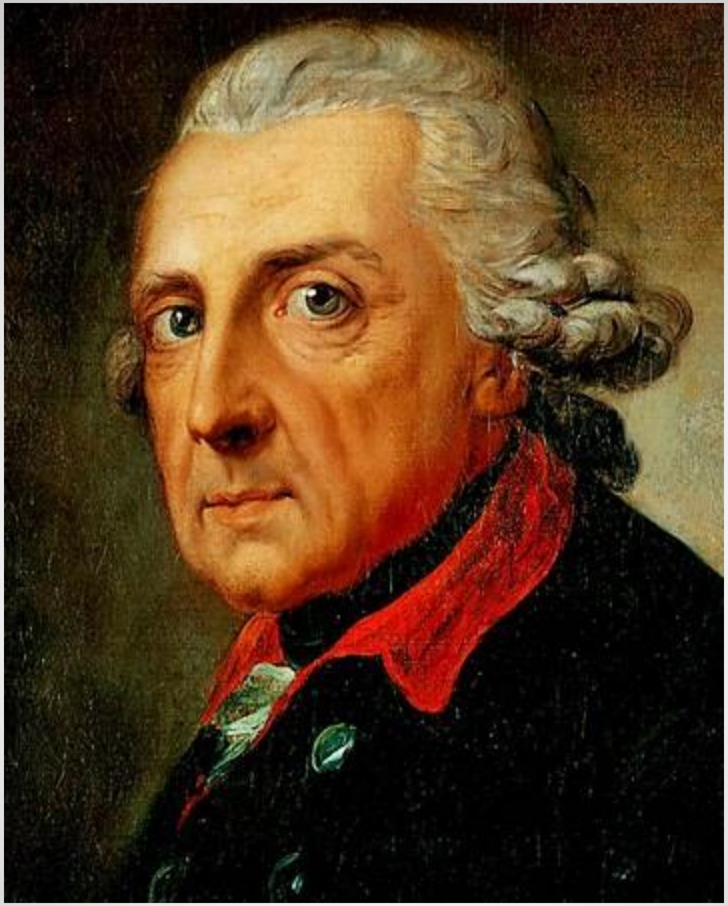
The Peace of Westphalia 1648



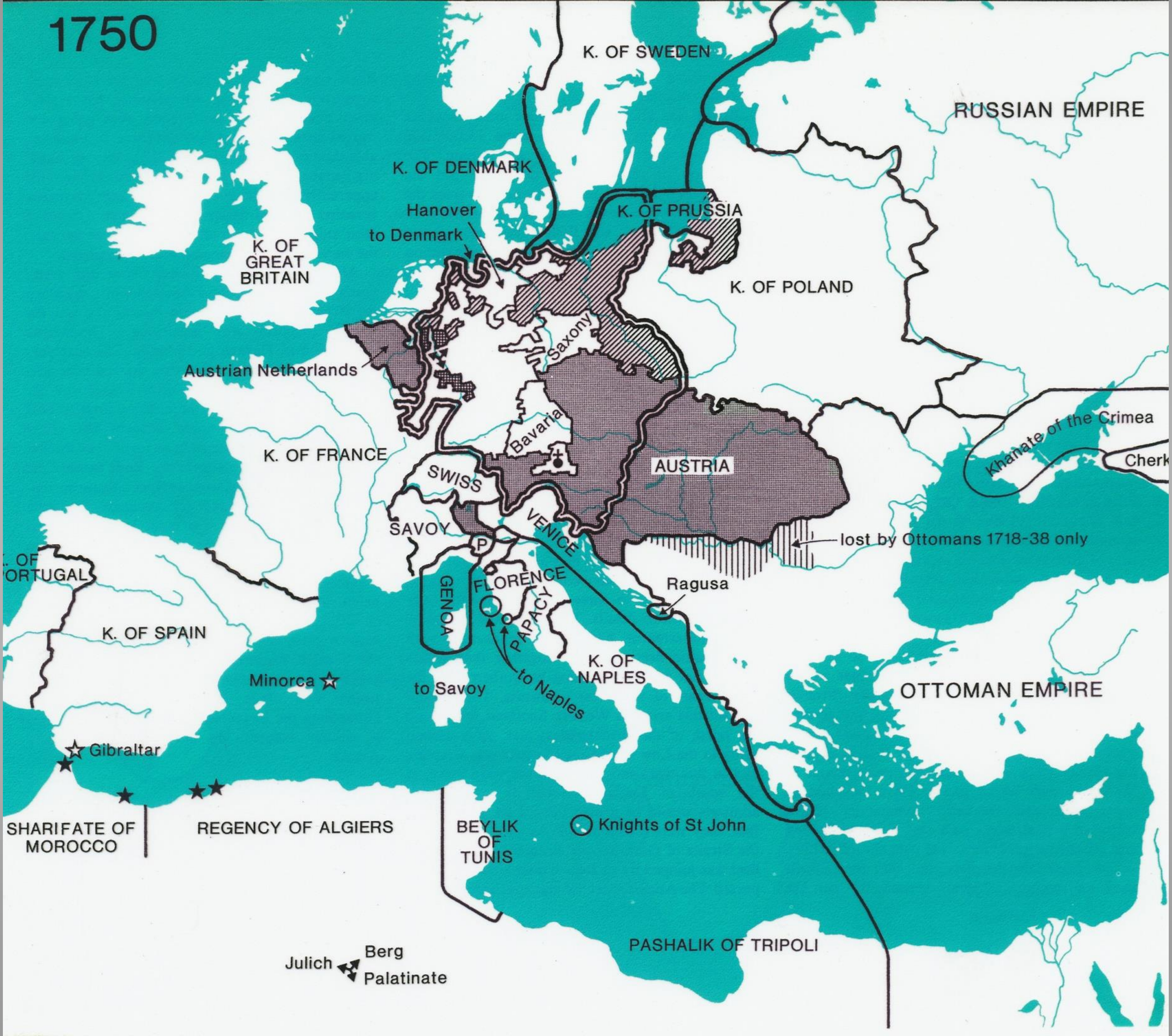
- **Checkmates Counter Reformation**
  - – Renewed the terms of the Peace of Augsburg
    - Added Calvinism to list as acceptable faiths
    - Catholic claims to church territories were abandoned
    - HRE is downsized
      - – Dutch and Swiss are independent
      - – French get territories in Lorraine and rights in Alsace
      - – Sweden received territories in northern Germany
      - – Mouth of the German rivers were controlled by non-Germans
      - – Oder, Elbe and Weser by Sweden
      - – Rhine and Scheldt by Dutch
      - – Constitution of the peace is victory for states rights
      - – Marks the advent in **international law** of the modern European Staatensystem or system of sovereign states
      - – Use of **balance of power**
      - – the **end** of a possible “unified” or **universal monarchy** in Europe
      - – Numerous independent states were to exist

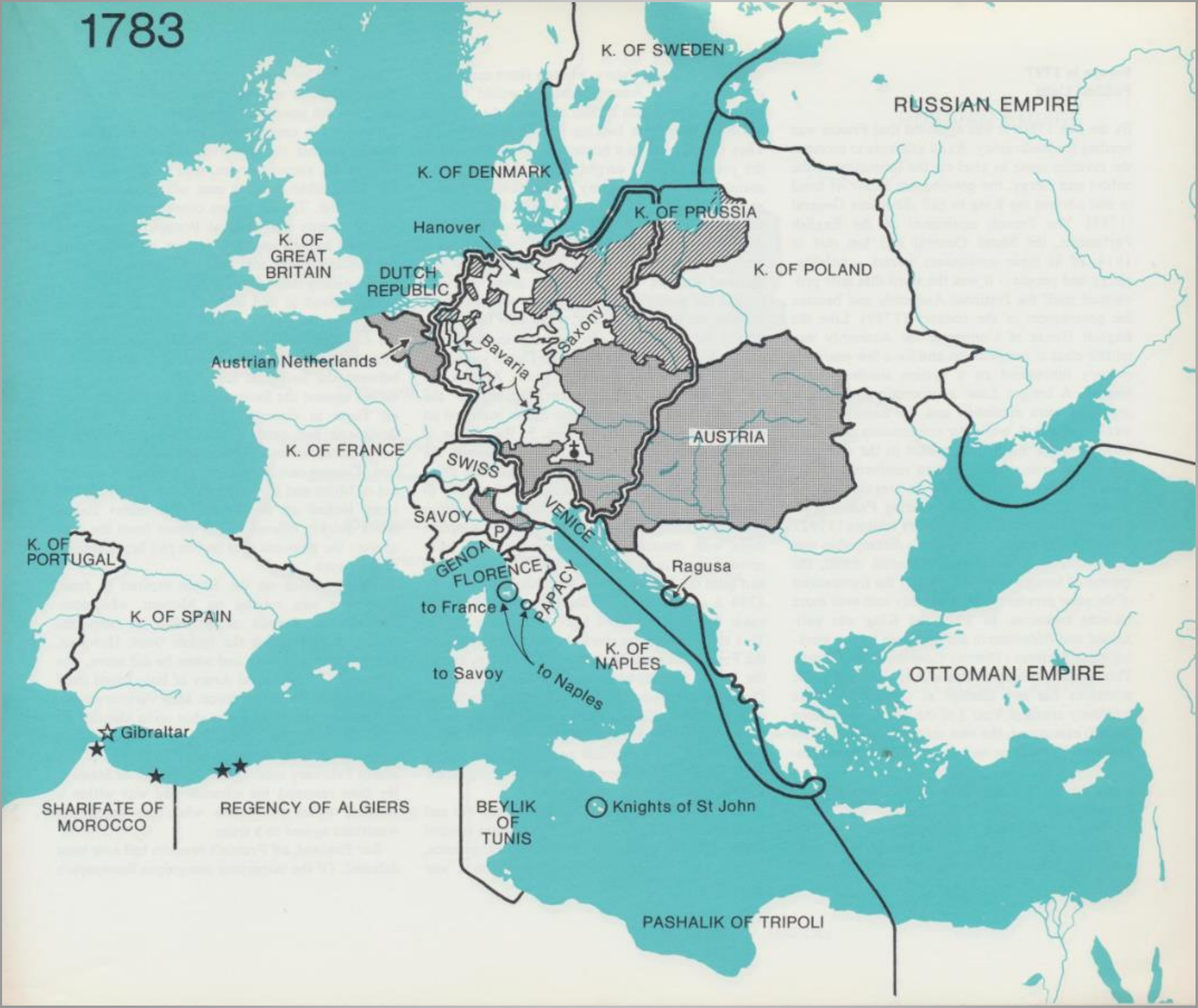

1715
Occupied by Russia 1714-21
K. OF SWEDEN
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
Occupied by Prussia 1715-20
K. OF DENMARK
Hanover
to Denmark
1708
K. OF GREAT BRITAIN
DUTCH REPUBLIC
K. OF PRUSSIA
1707
1706
Sax.
Poltava 1709
K. OF POLAND
Austrian Netherlands
Dnieper Cossacks
Khanate of the Crimea
Bavaria
K. OF FRANCE
AUSTRIA
Cherkesy
SWISS
SAVOY
VENICE
Wallachia
Milan to Austria
K. OF PORTUGAL
GENOA
FLORENCE
Ragusa
PAPACY
K. OF SPAIN
Minorca
to Austria
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Gibraltar
to Savoy
SHARIFATE OF MOROCCO
REGENCY OF ALGIERS
BEYLIK OF TUNIS
Knights of St John
PASHALIK OF TRIPOLI
☆ British overseas bases
--→ March of Charles XII 1706-9

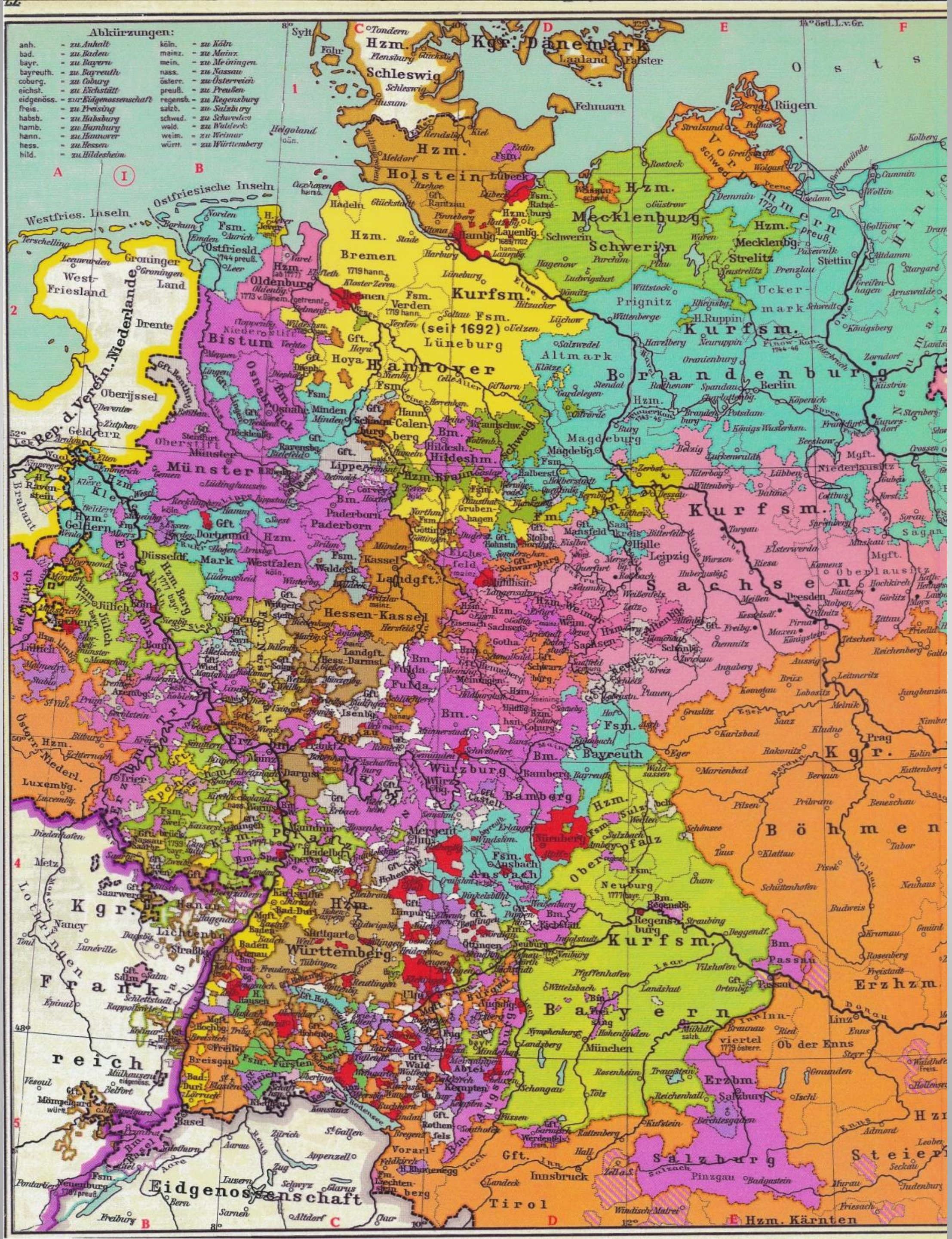
Power Politics enters Germany…..

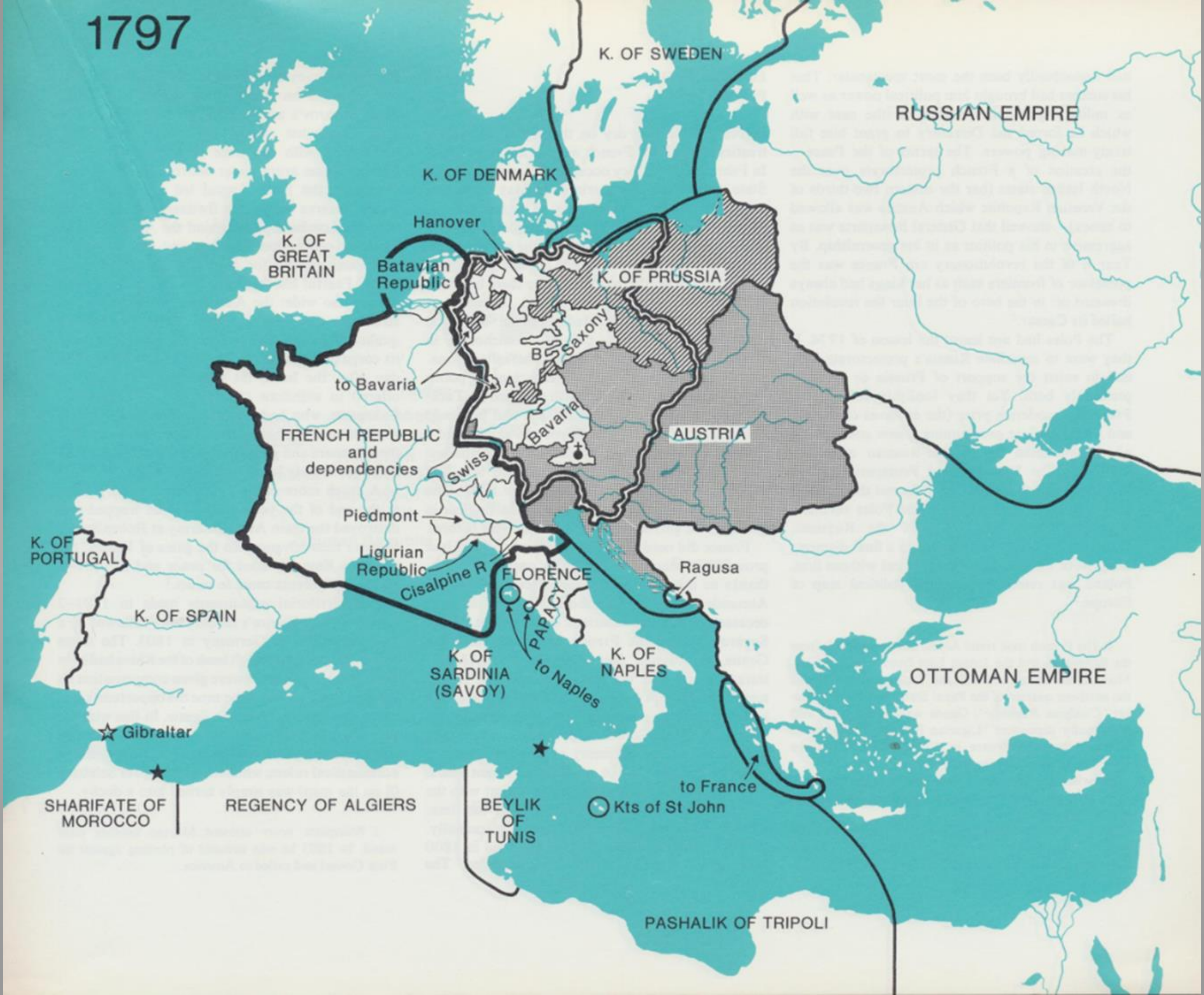


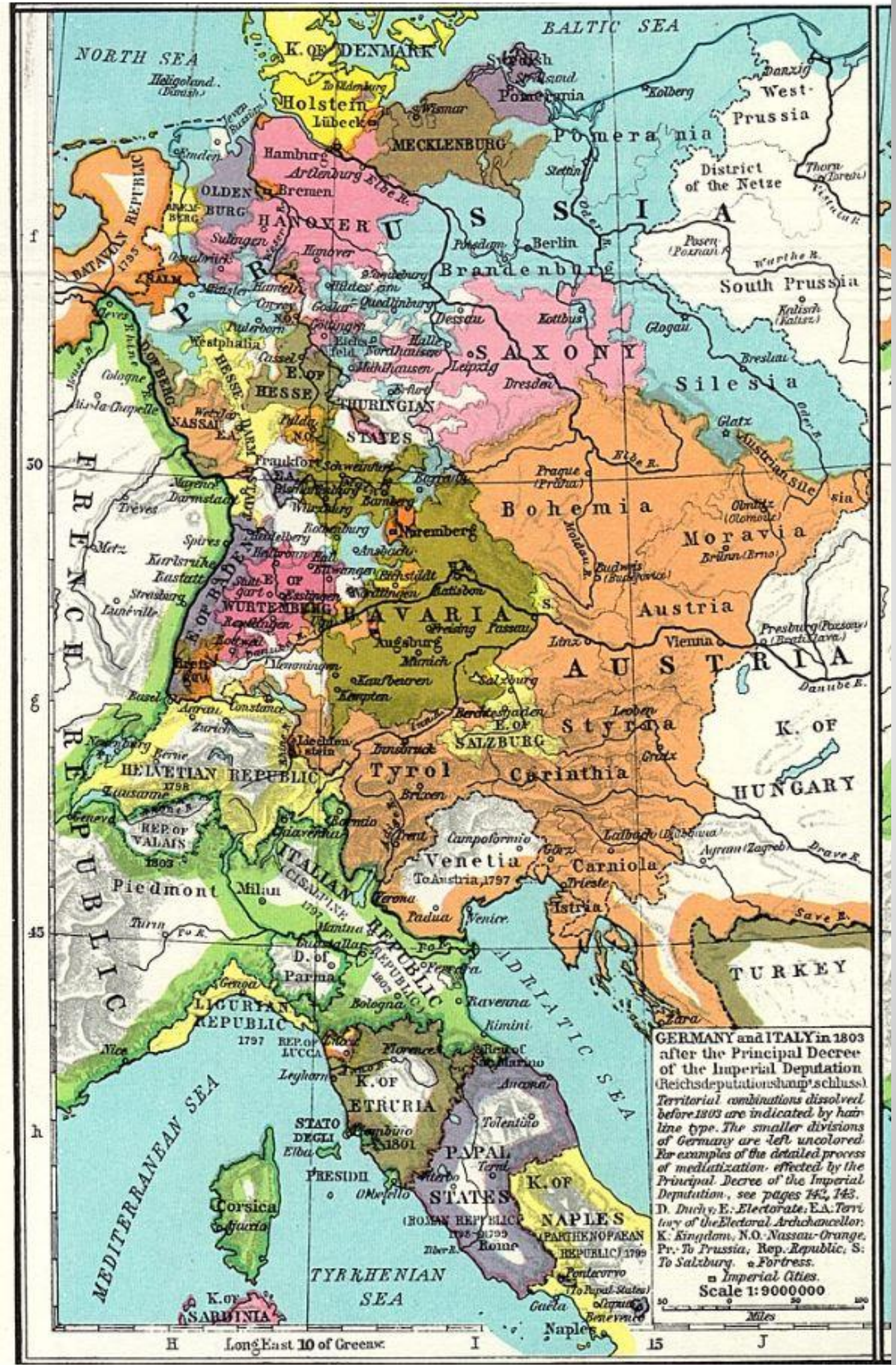
Frederick II, the Great, King of Prussia


1750
K. OF SWEDEN
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
K. OF DENMARK
K. OF PRUSSIA
Hanover
to Denmark
K. OF GREAT BRITAIN
K. OF POLAND
Saxony
Austrian Netherlands
Bavaria
Khanate of the Crimea
Cherk
K. OF FRANCE
AUSTRIA
SWISS
SAVOY
VENICE
P
lost by Ottomans 1718-38 only
K. OF PORTUGAL
FLORENCE
GENOA
Ragusa
PAPACY
K. OF SPAIN
K. OF NAPLES
Minorca
to Savoy
to Naples
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Gibraltar
SHARIFATE OF MOROCCO
REGENCY OF ALGIERS
BEYLIK OF TUNIS
Knights of St John
PASHALIK OF TRIPOLI
Julich
Berg
Palatinate


1783
K. OF SWEDEN
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
K. OF DENMARK
K. OF PRUSSIA
Hanover
K. OF GREAT BRITAIN
DUTCH REPUBLIC
K. OF POLAND
Saxony
Bavaria
Austrian Netherlands
AUSTRIA
K. OF FRANCE
SWISS
SAVOY
VENICE
P
K. OF PORTUGAL
GENOA
FLORENCE
PAPACY
Ragusa
K. OF SPAIN
to France
to Savoy
to Naples
K. OF NAPLES
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Gibraltar
SHARIFATE OF MOROCCO
REGENCY OF ALGIERS
BEYLIK OF TUNIS
Knights of St John
PASHALIK OF TRIPOLI


Abkürzungen:
anh. - zu Anhalt
bad. - zu Baden
bayr. - zu Bayern
bayreuth. - zu Bayreuth
coburg. - zu Coburg
eichst. - zu Eichstätt
eidgenöss. - zur Eidgenossenschaft
freis. - zu Freising
habsb. - zu Habsburg
hamb. - zu Hamburg
hann. - zu Hannover
hess. - zu Hessen
hild. - zu Hildesheim
köln. - zu Köln
mainz. - zu Mainz
mein. - zu Meiningen
nass. - zu Nassau
österr. - zu Österreich
preuß. - zu Preußen
regensb. - zu Regensburg
salzb. - zu Salzburg
schwed. - zu Schweden
wald. - zu Waldeck
weim. - zu Weimar
württ. - zu Württemberg
Kgr. Dänemark
Hzm. Schleswig
Hzm. Holstein
Ostfriesische Inseln
Westfries. Inseln
Fsm. Ostfriesld 1744 preuß.
Hzm. Bremen 1719 hann.
Hzm. Oldenburg 1773 v. Dänem.
Fsm. Verden 1719 hann.
Kurfsm. Fsm. (seit 1692) Lüneburg
Hannover
Hzm. Mecklenburg Schwerin
Hzm. Mecklenbg. Strelitz
Vorpommern 1720 preuß.
Rügen
Ostsee
Hinterpommern
West-Friesland
Groninger Land
Drente
Oberijssel
Rep. d. Verein. Niederlande
Geldern
Bistum Niederstift Münster
Bm. Osnabrück
Gft. Hoya
Kurfsm. Brandenburg
Altmark
Prignitz
Uckermark
Neumark
Magdeburg
Berlin
Münster
Gft. Lippe
Bm. Paderborn
Hzm. Westfalen
Gft. Mark
Hzm. Berg
Hzm. Jülich
Hzm. Kleve
Bm. Hildesheim
Hzm. Braunschweig
Fsm. Anhalt
Landgft. Hessen-Kassel
Fsm. Waldeck
Kurfsm. Sachsen
Niederlausitz
Oberlausitz
Leipzig
Dresden
Hzm. Weimar
Hzm. Sachsen Gotha
Bm. Fulda
Landgft. Hess.-Darmst.
Kurfsm. Trier
Kurfsm. Mainz
Kurfsm. Köln
Österr. Niederl.
Luxembg.
Kgr. Böhmen
Prag
Bm. Würzburg
Bm. Bamberg
Fsm. Bayreuth
Fsm. Ansbach
Nürnberg
Oberpfalz
Kurpfalz
Heidelberg
Hzm. Württemberg
Stuttgart
Baden
Kurfsm. Bayern
München
Regensburg
Bm. Passau
Erzbm. Salzburg
Innviertel 1779 österr.
Erzhzm. Ob der Enns
Hzm. Steiermark
Hzm. Kärnten
Gft. Tirol
Innsbruck
Kgr. Lothringen
Metz
Nancy
Frankreich
Straßbg.
Breisgau
Basel
Eidgenossenschaft
Zürich
Bern
Neuenburg 1707 preuß.
Mömpelgard württ.
Mülhausen eidgenöss.
Fsm. Fürstenberg
Abtei Kempten
Bm. Augsburg
Bm. Eichstätt
Bm. Freising
Hzm. Neuburg 1777 bayr.
Fsm. Sulzbach
Vorarlberg
Gft. Hohenzollern


1797
K. OF SWEDEN
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
K. OF DENMARK
Hanover
K. OF GREAT BRITAIN
Batavian Republic
K. OF PRUSSIA
Saxony
B
to Bavaria
A
Bavaria
AUSTRIA
FRENCH REPUBLIC and dependencies
Swiss
Piedmont
K. OF PORTUGAL
Ligurian Republic
Cisalpine R
FLORENCE
Ragusa
PAPACY
K. OF SPAIN
K. OF SARDINIA (SAVOY)
to Naples
K. OF NAPLES
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Gibraltar
to France
Kts of St John
SHARIFATE OF MOROCCO
REGENCY OF ALGIERS
BEYLIK OF TUNIS
PASHALIK OF TRIPOLI



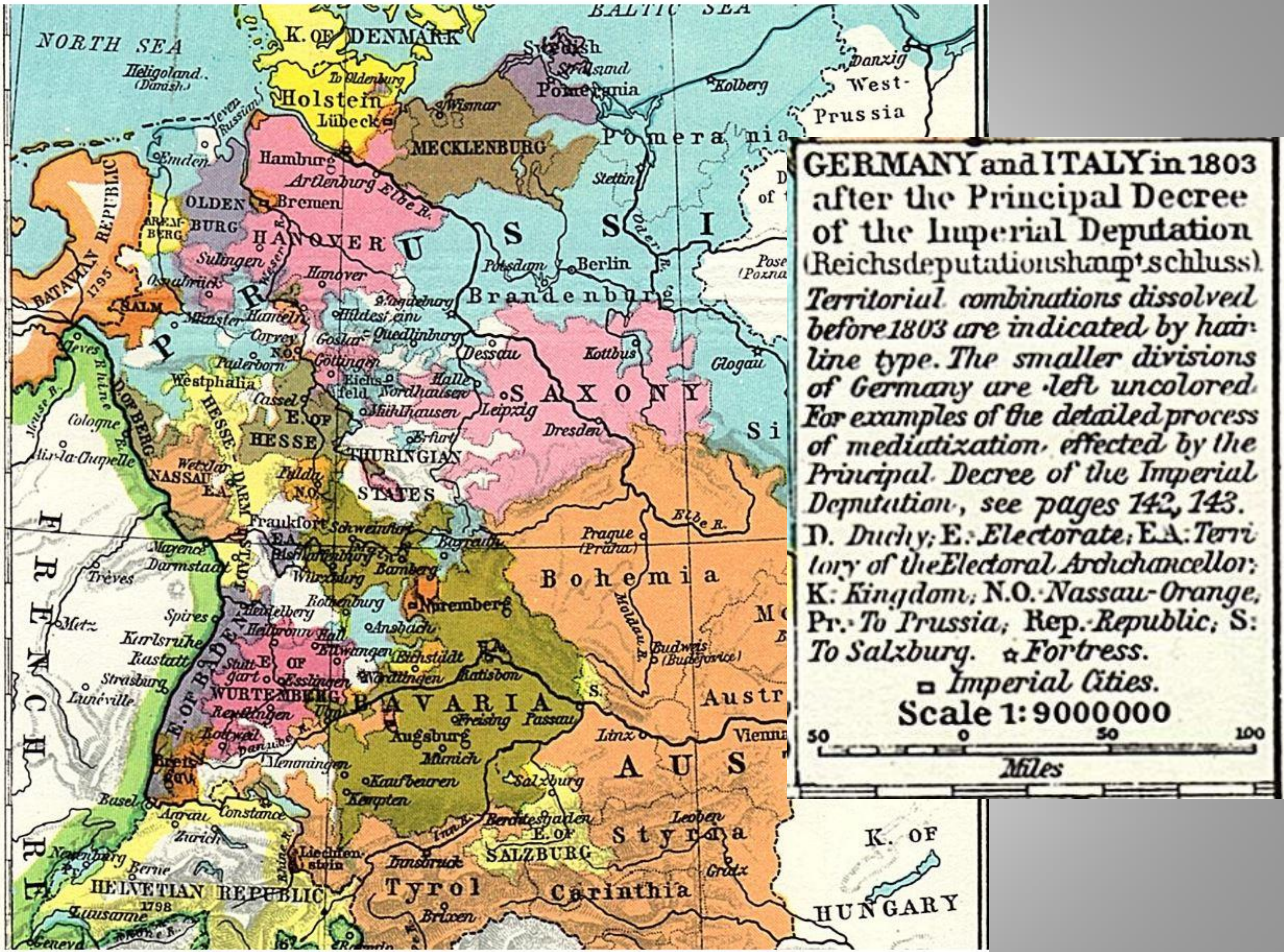
GERMANY and ITALY in 1803 after the Principal Decree of the Imperial Deputation (Reichsdeputationshauptschluss)

Territorial combinations dissolved before 1803 are indicated by hair line type. The smaller divisions of Germany are left uncolored. For examples of the detailed process of mediatization effected by the Principal Decree of the Imperial Deputation, see pages 142, 143.

D. *Duchy*; E. *Electorate*; E.A. *Territory of the Electoral Archchancellor*; K. *Kingdom*; N.O. *Nassau-Orange*; Pr. *To Prussia*; Rep. *Republic*; S. *To Salzburg*. ☆ *Fortress*. ▪ *Imperial Cities*.

Scale 1:9000000

50 0 50 100
Miles
BALTIC SEA
NORTH SEA
Heligoland (Danish)
K. OF DENMARK
Holstein
Lübeck
Swedish Pomerania
Wismar
MECKLENBURG
Danzig
West Prussia
Kolberg
Pomerania
Stettin
District of the Netze
Thorn
Hamburg
Bremen
OLDENBURG
Emden
BATAVIAN REPUBLIC 1795
HANOVER
PRUSSIA
Berlin
Brandenburg
Potsdam
Posen (Poznan)
South Prussia
Kalisch (Kalisz)
Hanover
Hildesheim
Quedlinburg
Dessau
Kottbus
Glogau
Breslau
Silesia
SAXONY
Leipzig
Dresden
Halle
Erfurt
Mühlhausen
Nordhausen
Göttingen
Goslar
Paderborn
Westphalia
Cassel
E. OF HESSE
THURINGIAN STATES
Cologne
Aix-la-Chapelle
NASSAU
Wetzlar
Fulda
Frankfort
Darmstadt
Mayence
Treves
Schweinfurt
Bamberg
Würzburg
Nuremberg
Ansbach
Rothenburg
Heidelberg
Heilbronn
Spires
Karlsruhe
Rastatt
Strasburg
Metz
Lunéville
E. OF BADEN
Stuttgart
E. OF WURTEMBERG
Reutlingen
Eichstädt
Ratisbon
BAVARIA
Freising
Passau
Augsburg
Munich
Kaufbeuren
Kempten
Memmingen
Salzburg
E. OF SALZBURG
Berchtesgaden
Constance
Basel
Aargau
Zurich
Neuchâtel
Berne
HELVETIAN REPUBLIC 1798
Lausanne
Geneva
REP. OF VALAIS 1803
Liechtenstein
Innsbruck
Tyrol
Brixen
Trent
Bormio
Chiavenna
Prague (Praha)
Bohemia
Olmütz (Olomouc)
Moravia
Brünn (Brno)
Budweis (Budějovice)
Austrian Silesia
Glatz
Austria
Linz
Vienna
Presburg (Pozsony) (Bratislava)
AUSTRIA
Styria
Leoben
Gratz
Carinthia
K. OF HUNGARY
Laibach (Ljubljana)
Agram (Zagreb)
Carniola
Görz
Trieste
Istria
Campoformio
Venetia To Austria, 1797
Verona
Padua
Venice
Zara
TURKEY
FRENCH REPUBLIC
Piedmont
Turin
Milan
ITALIAN (CISALPINE 1797) REPUBLIC
Mantua
Guastalla
D. of Parma
Ferrara
Ravenna
Bologna
Genoa
LIGURIAN REPUBLIC 1797
REP. OF LUCCA
Nice
Leghorn
Florence
K. OF ETRURIA
Rimini
Rep. of San Marino
Ancona
Tolentino
STATO DEGLI PRESIDII
Elba
Piombino 1801
Orbetello
Viterbo
PAPAL STATES
(ROMAN REPUBLIC 1798-1799)
Rome
Terni
K. OF NAPLES
(PARTHENOPAEAN REPUBLIC) 1799
Pontecorvo (To Papal States)
Gaeta
Capua
Benevento
Naples
Corsica
Ajaccio
K. OF SARDINIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
TYRRHENIAN SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
Elbe R.
Oder R.
Danube R.
Drave R.
Save R.
Po R.
Rhine R.
Long. East 10 of Greenw.
H
I
15
J
f
g
h
50
45



BALTIC SEA
NORTH SEA
K. OF DENMARK
Heligoland (Danish)
To Oldenburg
Holstein
Lübeck
Jever Russian
Swedish
Stralsund
Pomerania
Wismar
Kolberg
Danzig
West-Prussia
MECKLENBURG
Pomerania
Stettin
Emden
BATAVIAN REPUBLIC 1795
OLDENBURG
AREMBERG
Hamburg
Artlenburg
Elbe R.
Bremen
HANOVER
Sulingen
Weser R.
Hanover
Osnabrück
SALM
Münster
Hameln
Corvey
N.O.
Paderborn
P R U S S I A
Potsdam
Berlin
Oder R.
Posen (Poznan)
Brandenburg
Magdeburg
Hildesheim
Goslar
Quedlinburg
Dessau
Kottbus
Glogau
Göttingen
Eichsfeld
Halle
Nordhausen
Mühlhausen
Leipzig
SAXONY
Dresden
Westphalia
Cassel
Cleves
Rhine R.
D. OF BERG
Meuse R.
Cologne
Aix-la-Chapelle
HESSE
E. OF HESSE
Erfurt
THURINGIAN STATES
Wetzlar
NASSAU
E.A.
DARMSTADT
Fulda
N.O.
Frankfort
Schweinfurt
Bayreuth
Mayence
Darmstadt
Trèves
Aschaffenburg
Würzburg
Bamberg
Prague (Praha)
Elbe R.
Bohemia
Moldau R.
Rothenburg
Nuremberg
Heidelberg
Heilbronn
Hall
Ansbach
Spires
Metz
Karlsruhe
Rastatt
Strasburg
Lunéville
E. OF BADEN
Stuttgart
E. OF WURTEMBERG
Ellwangen
Eichstädt
Esslingen
Nördlingen
Ratisbon
Reutlingen
Ulm
BAVARIA
Freising
Passau
Budweis (Budejovice)
Rottweil
Danube R.
Augsburg
Munich
Memmingen
Kaufbeuren
Kempten
Breisgau
Basel
Aarau
Constance
Zurich
Neuchâtel
Berne
Rhine R.
Liechtenstein
HELVETIAN REPUBLIC 1798
Lausanne
Geneva
Inn R.
Innsbruck
Tyrol
Brixen
Salzburg
Berchtesgaden
E. OF SALZBURG
Carinthia
Linz
Vienna
Austria
S.
AUS
Leoben
Styria
Gratz
K. OF HUNGARY
FRENCH
Silesia
Moravia

GERMANY and ITALY in 1803
after the Principal Decree
of the Imperial Deputation
(Reichsdeputationshauptschluss)

Territorial combinations dissolved before 1803 are indicated by hair line type. The smaller divisions of Germany are left uncolored. For examples of the detailed process of mediatization effected by the Principal Decree of the Imperial Deputation, see pages 142, 143.

D. *Duchy;* E. *Electorate;* E.A. *Territory of the Electoral Archchancellor;* K. *Kingdom;* N.O. *Nassau-Orange;* Pr. *To Prussia;* Rep. *Republic;* S: *To Salzburg.* ☆ *Fortress.*

□ *Imperial Cities.*

Scale 1:9000000

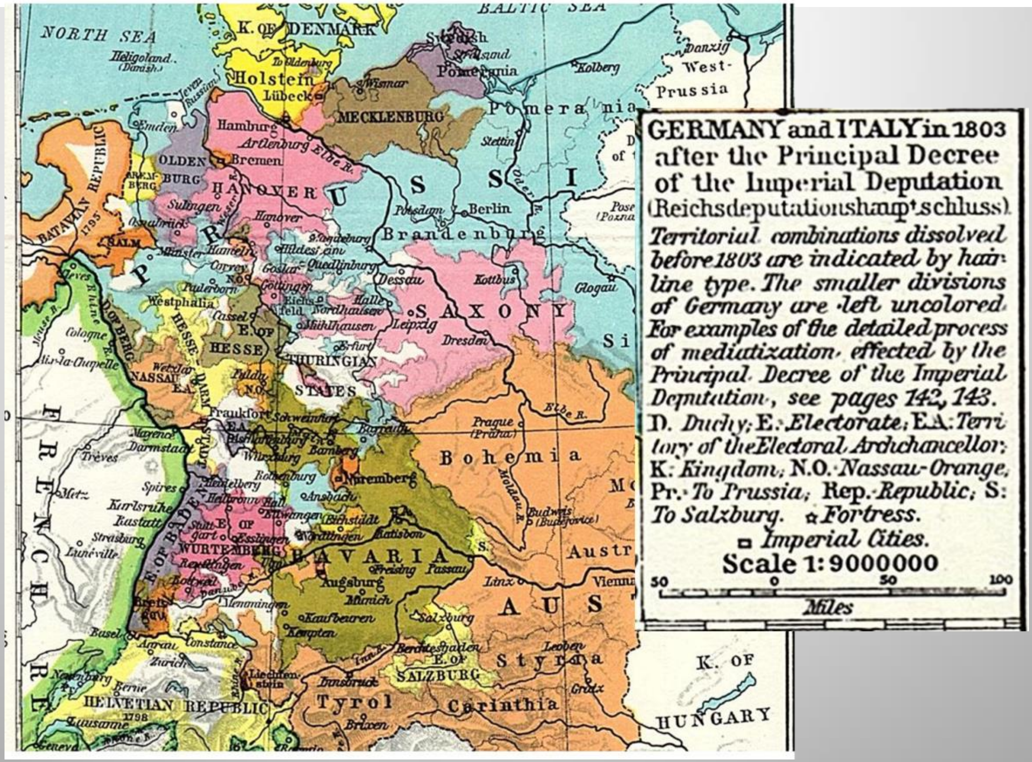
50 0 50 100

Miles

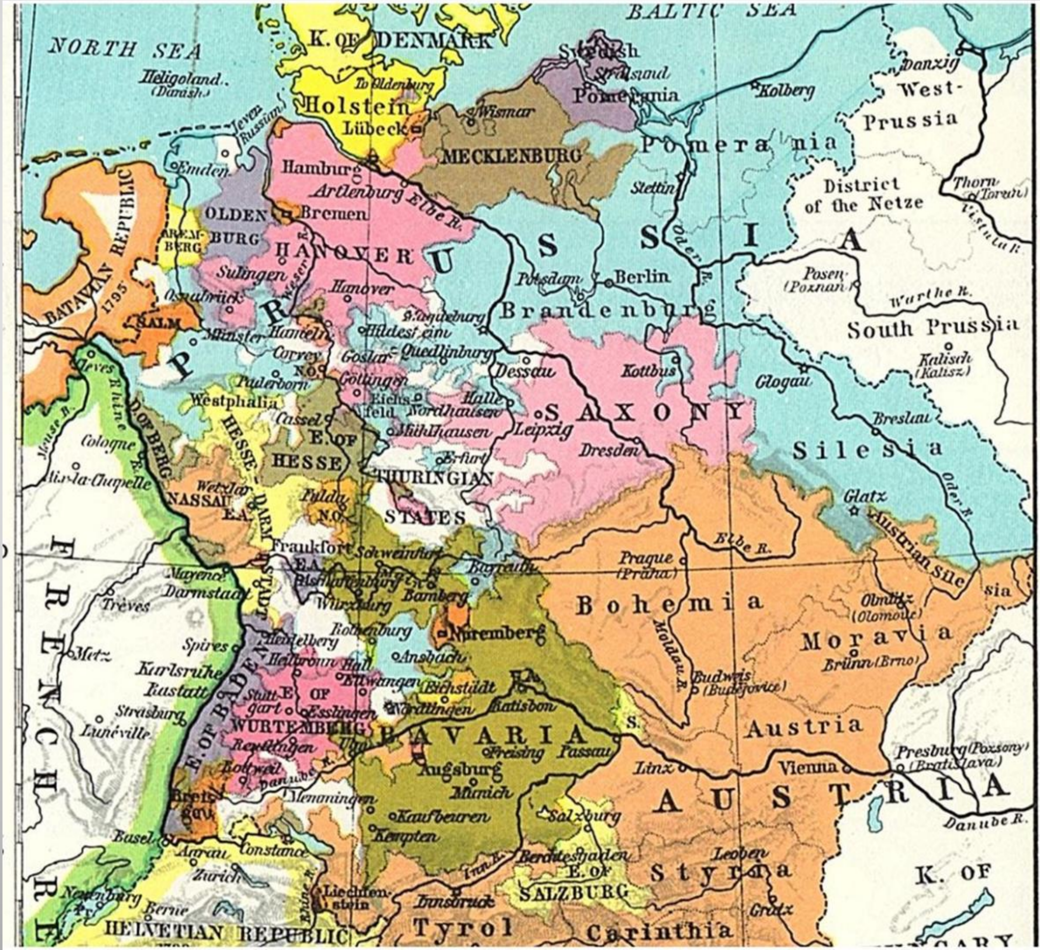
The so-called ***Rittersturm*** ("Assault on the Knights") was the seizure of the territories of the Imperial Knights by the larger German powers in 1802–03.

In 1803, under the new political structures imposed by the "Final Resolution of the Imperial Deputation" (*Reichsdeputationshauptschluss*), the Imperial Knights should have remained untouched, unlike the ecclesiastical prince-bishoprics which were forcibly secularized and annexed. But by the winter of 1802/1803, the territorial states of Bavaria, Hesse-Kassel and Württemberg attempted to take possession of the tiny and fragmented estates belonging to the neighboring Imperial Knights through a combination of Surrender and Transfer Edicts (*Abtretungs- und Überweisungspatenten*) and military force.

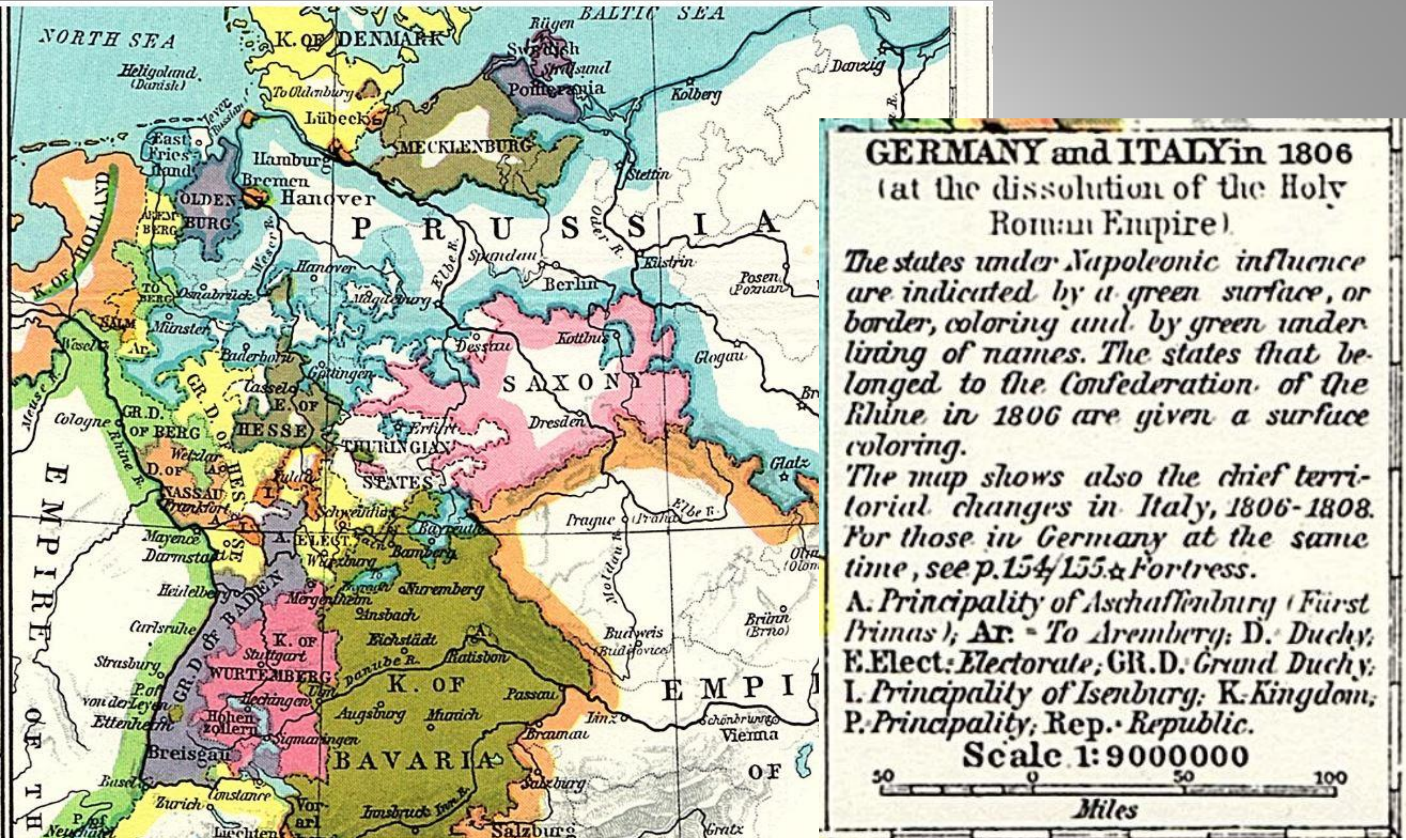
In autumn 1803 the majority of the roughly 300 knightly estates were *de facto* annexed by their larger neighbors.


GERMANY and ITALY in 1803
after the Principal Decree
of the Imperial Deputation
(Reichsdeputationshauptschluss).
Territorial combinations dissolved before 1803 are indicated by hair line type. The smaller divisions of Germany are left uncolored. For examples of the detailed process of mediatization effected by the Principal Decree of the Imperial Deputation, see pages 142, 143.
D. Duchy; E. Electorate; E.A. Territory of the Electoral Archchancellor; K. Kingdom; N.O. Nassau-Orange; Pr. To Prussia; Rep. Republic; S: To Salzburg. ☆ Fortress.
▫ Imperial Cities.
Scale 1:9000000
50 0 50 100
Miles
BALTIC SEA
NORTH SEA
K. OF DENMARK
Holstein
MECKLENBURG
Pomerania
West-Prussia
BATAVIAN REPUBLIC
HANOVER
Berlin
Brandenburg
PRUSSIA
SAXONY
Dresden
Leipzig
HESSE
THURINGIAN STATES
Frankfort
Cologne
Bohemia
Prague
BAVARIA
Munich
Augsburg
Nuremberg
E. OF WURTEMBERG
E. OF BADEN
FRENCH REPUBLIC
HELVETIAN REPUBLIC
Tyrol
Carinthia
Styria
SALZBURG
AUSTRIA
Vienna
K. OF HUNGARY

The measures were denounced by the knights to the Imperial Court Council (supreme court*)* and, in January 1804, pronounced as illegal by Emperor Francis II. The emperor empowered the states of Austria, Baden, Saxony and Regensburg (Mainz) to enforce his decision. Although Francis was not practically able to reverse many of the annexations, the threat of force put a stop to the *Rittersturm*.



BALTIC SEA
NORTH SEA
Heligoland. (Danish)
K. OF DENMARK
Holstein
Lübeck
Wismar
MECKLENBURG
Swedish
Stralsund
Pomerania
Kolberg
Danzig
West-Prussia
Pomerania
Stettin
District of the Netze
Thorn (Torun)
Vistula R.
Jever (Russian)
Emden
BATAVIAN REPUBLIC 1795
OLDENBURG
Bremen
Hamburg
Artlenburg
Elbe R.
AREMBERG
HANOVER
Sulingen
Hanover
PRUSSIA
Potsdam
Berlin
Oder R.
Brandenburg
Posen (Poznan)
Warthe R.
South Prussia
Kalisch (Kalisz)
SALM
Osnabrück
Münster
Hameln
Hildesheim
Magdeburg
Quedlinburg
Goslar
Corvey
Paderborn
Göttingen
Westphalia
Dessau
Kottbus
Glogau
Eichsfeld
Nordhausen
Halle
SAXONY
Leipzig
Dresden
Breslau
Silesia
Cleves
Rhine R.
D. OF BERG
Cologne
Aix-la-Chapelle
Meuse R.
Cassel
E. OF HESSE
HESSE
Mühlhausen
Erfurt
THURINGIAN STATES
Wetzlar
NASSAU
Fulda
Glatz
Austrian Silesia
Elbe R.
Prague (Praha)
Frankfort
Schweinfurt
Bayreuth
Aschaffenburg
Würzburg
Bamberg
Mayence
Darmstadt
HESSE-DARMSTADT
Treves
Bohemia
Moldau R.
Olmütz (Olomouc)
Moravia
Brünn (Brno)
Rothenburg
Nuremberg
Heidelberg
Spires
Heilbronn
Ansbach
Metz
Karlsruhe
Rastatt
Ellwangen
Eichstädt
E. OF BADEN
Stuttgart
Esslingen
Nördlingen
Ratisbon
Budweis (Budejovice)
Strasburg
Lunéville
E. OF WURTEMBERG
BAVARIA
Freising
Passau
Austria
Reutlingen
Ulm
Danube R.
Augsburg
Linz
Vienna
Presburg (Pozsony) (Bratislava)
AUSTRIA
Rottweil
Breisgau
Memmingen
Munich
Kaufbeuren
Salzburg
Danube R.
FRENCH REPUBLIC
Basel
Aarau
Constance
Kempten
Berchtesgaden
Leoben
E. OF SALZBURG
Styria
K. OF HUNGARY
Zurich
Neuenburg
Berne
Inn R.
Liechtenstein
Innsbruck
Graz
HELVETIAN REPUBLIC
Tyrol
Carinthia



NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
Heligoland (Danish)
K. OF DENMARK
Rügen
Swedish
Stralsund
Pomerania
Danzig
Kolberg
To Oldenburg
Lübeck
MECKLENBURG
Jever (Russian)
East Friesland
Hamburg
Bremen
Hanover
OLDENBURG
Stettin
K. OF HOLLAND
PRUSSIA
Oder R.
Weser R.
Elbe R.
Spandau
Küstrin
Hanover
Berlin
Posen (Poznan)
Osnabrück
Magdeburg
Salm
Münster
Wesel
Ar.
Dessau
Kottbus
Glogau
Paderborn
Göttingen
Cassel
SAXONY
Meuse R.
Cologne
GR.D. OF BERG
E. OF HESSE
GR. D. OF HESSE
Erfurt
Dresden
Rhine R.
Wetzlar
THURINGIAN STATES
D. OF NASSAU
Glatz
Frankfort
Schweinfurt
Bayreuth
Prague (Praha)
Elbe R.
EMPIRE OF THE
Mayence
A. ELECT.
Bamberg
Darmstadt
Würzburg
Olmütz (Olomouc)
Heidelberg
GR. D. OF BADEN
Mergentheim
Nuremberg
Ansbach
Moldau R.
Carlsruhe
K. OF WURTEMBERG
Stuttgart
Eichstädt
Budweis (Budějovice)
Brünn (Brno)
Strasburg
Danube R.
Ratisbon
Ulm
K. OF BAVARIA
Passau
EMPIRE OF
von der Leyen
Hechingen
Augsburg
Munich
Linz
Schönbrunn
Vienna
Ettenheim
Hohenzollern
Sigmaringen
Braunau
Breisgau
Basel
Constance
Salzburg
Zurich
Vorarlberg
Innsbruck
Inn R.
Neuchâtel
Liechtenstein
Gratz

GERMANY and ITALY in 1806
(at the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire)

The states under Napoleonic influence are indicated by a green surface, or border, coloring and by green under lining of names. The states that belonged to the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806 are given a surface coloring.

The map shows also the chief territorial changes in Italy, 1806-1808. For those in Germany at the same time, see p.154/155. ☆ *Fortress.*

A. *Principality of Aschaffenburg (Fürst Primas);* **Ar.** *= To Aremberg;* **D.** *= Duchy;* **E.Elect.** *= Electorate;* **GR.D.** *= Grand Duchy;* **I.** *Principality of Isenburg;* **K.** *Kingdom;* **P.** *Principality;* **Rep.** *Republic.*

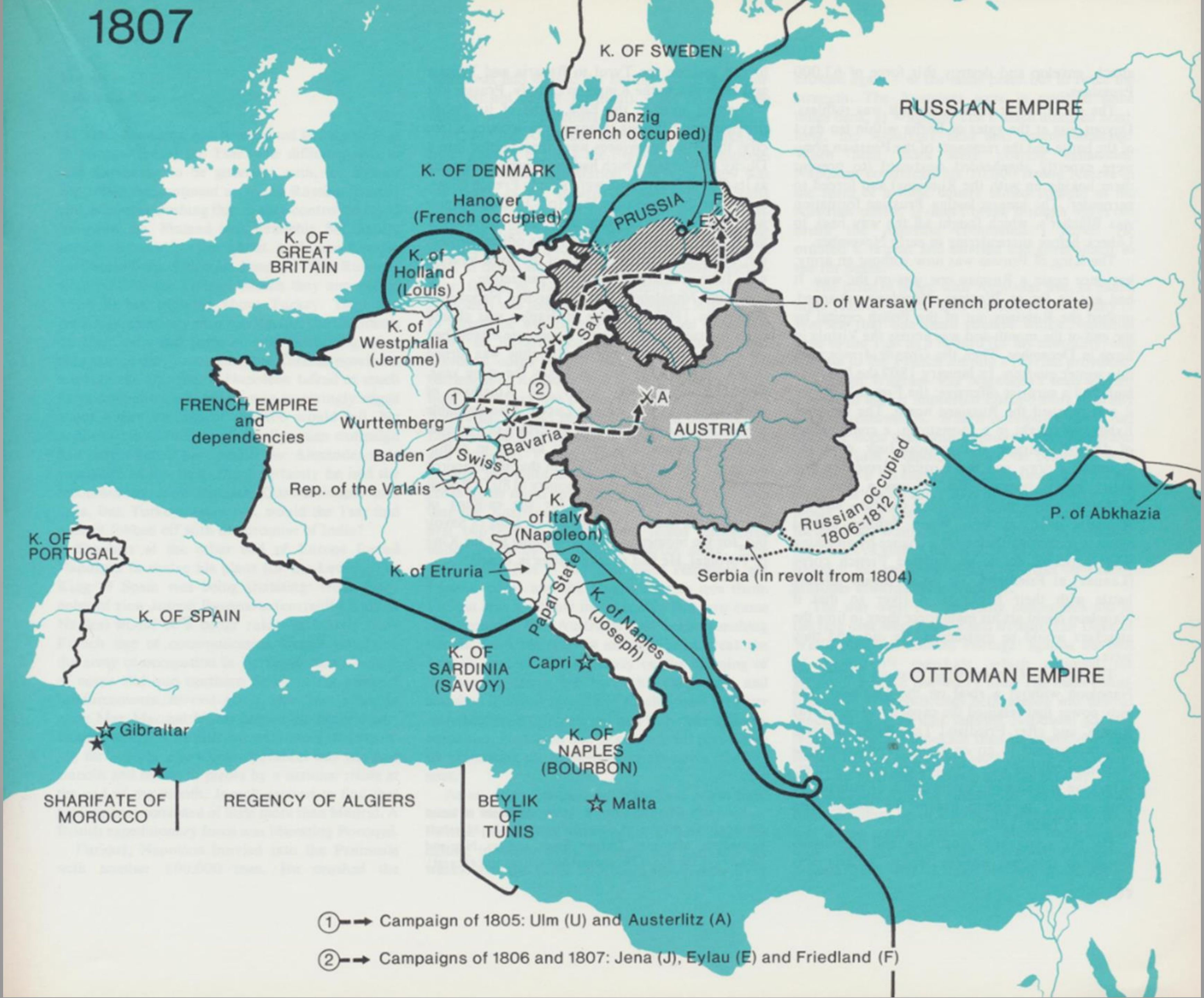
Scale 1:9000000

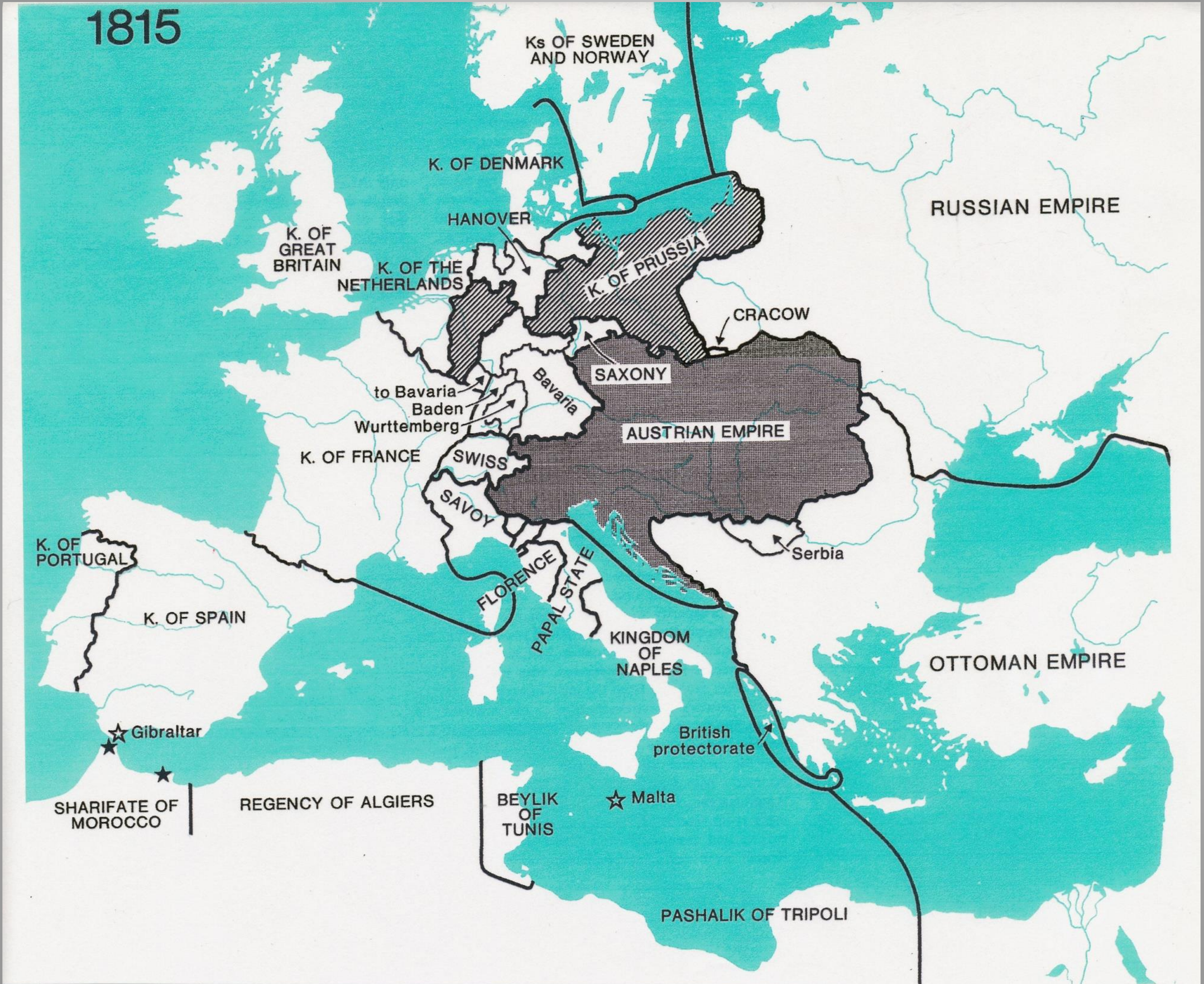
50 0 50 100

Miles

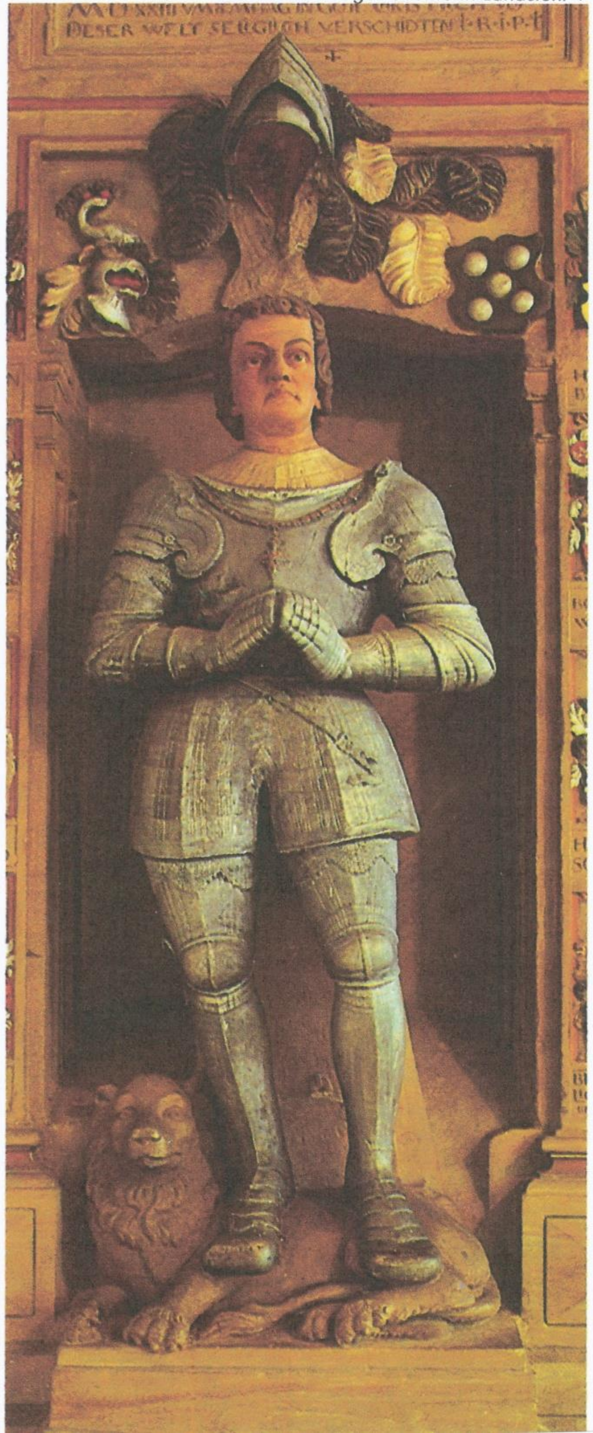
In 1806, with the end of the Empire, the formal mediatisation of the Knights was concluded. Article 25 of the Treaty of the Confederation of the Rhine *(Rheinbundakte)* sanctioned unilateral action by territorial states.

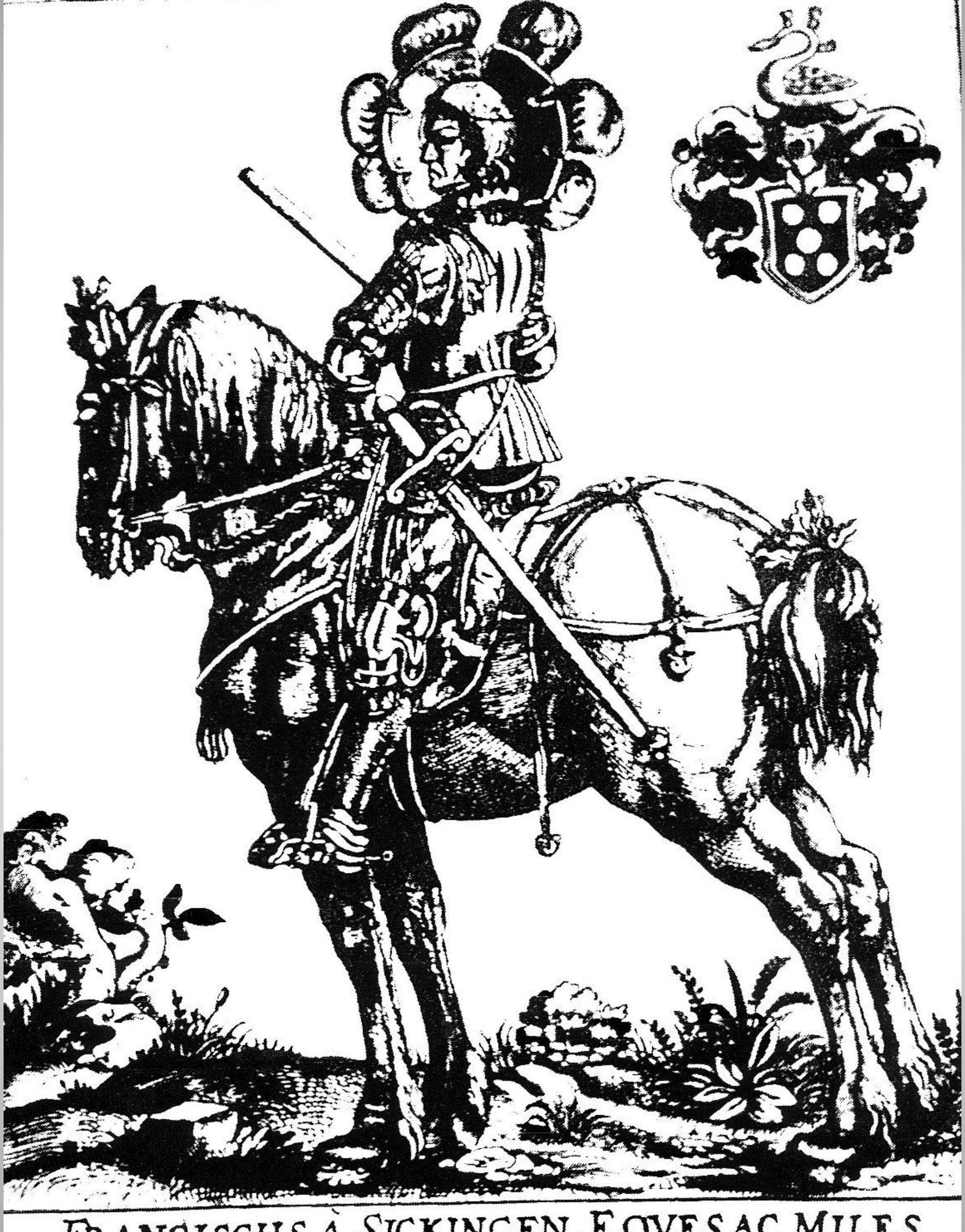
So the end of the free Imperial Knights coincided with the end of the Holy Roman Empire itself.


1807
K. OF SWEDEN
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
Danzig (French occupied)
K. OF DENMARK
Hanover (French occupied)
PRUSSIA
F
E
K. OF GREAT BRITAIN
K. of Holland (Louis)
D. of Warsaw (French protectorate)
K. of Westphalia (Jerome)
J
Sax.
①
②
A
FRENCH EMPIRE and dependencies
Wurttemberg
U
Bavaria
AUSTRIA
Baden
Swiss
Rep. of the Valais
K. of Italy (Napoleon)
Russian occupied 1806-1812
P. of Abkhazia
K. OF PORTUGAL
K. of Etruria
Papal State
K. of Naples (Joseph)
Serbia (in revolt from 1804)
K. OF SPAIN
K. OF SARDINIA (SAVOY)
Capri
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Gibraltar
K. OF NAPLES (BOURBON)
SHARIFATE OF MOROCCO
REGENCY OF ALGIERS
BEYLIK OF TUNIS
Malta
① Campaign of 1805: Ulm (U) and Austerlitz (A)
② Campaigns of 1806 and 1807: Jena (J), Eylau (E) and Friedland (F)

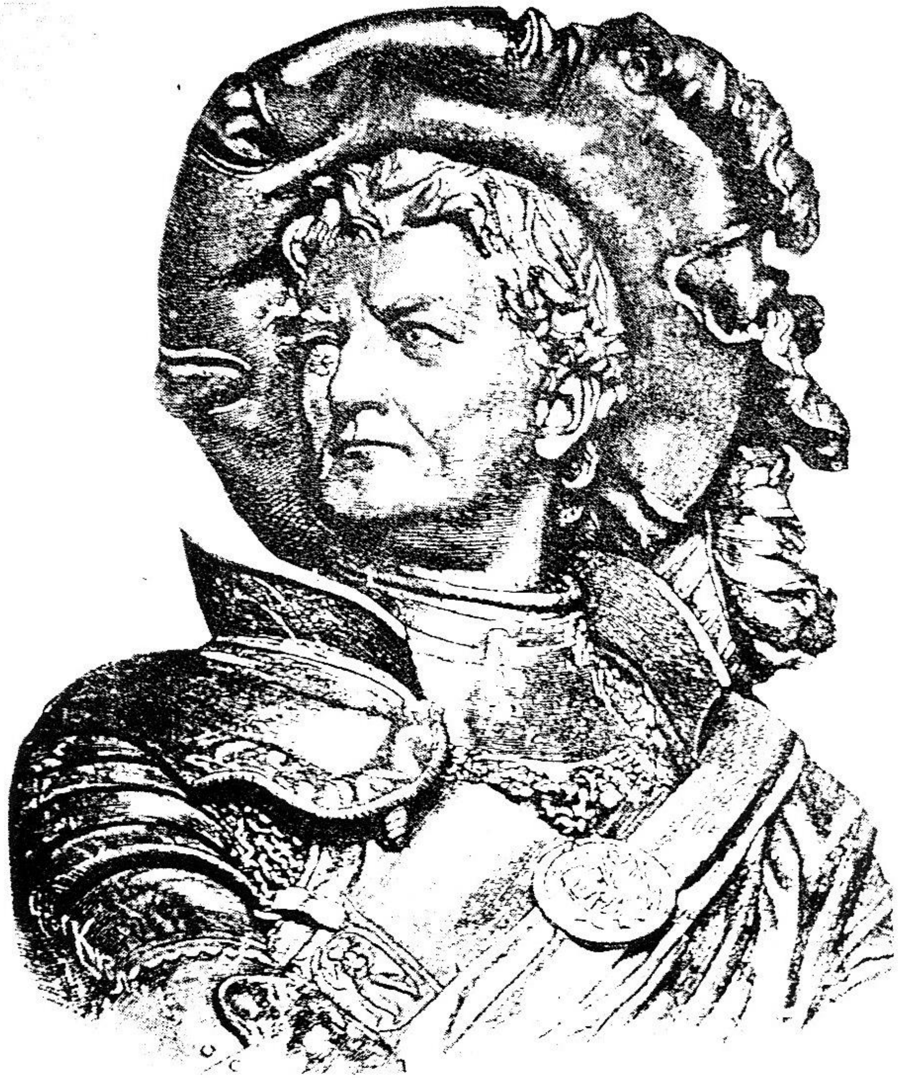

1815
Ks OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY
K. OF DENMARK
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
HANOVER
K. OF GREAT BRITAIN
K. OF THE NETHERLANDS
K. OF PRUSSIA
CRACOW
SAXONY
to Bavaria
Baden
Wurttemberg
Bavaria
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
K. OF FRANCE
SWISS
SAVOY
Serbia
K. OF PORTUGAL
FLORENCE
PAPAL STATE
K. OF SPAIN
KINGDOM OF NAPLES
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Gibraltar
British protectorate
SHARIFATE OF MOROCCO
REGENCY OF ALGIERS
BEYLIK OF TUNIS
Malta
PASHALIK OF TRIPOLI

Franz von Sickingen's tomb in Landstuhl V


DESER WELT SELIGLICH VERSCHIDTEN I·R·I·P·



FRANCISCUS À SICKINGEN, EQVES AC MILES FORTISSIMUS



FRANZ von SICKINGEN

Geb. 1481 · gest. 7. Mai 1523
Nach dem von Herrn Professor Karl Kauer geschaffenen Denkmal Hutten
und Sickingen auf der Ebernburg