The Peace of Westphalia

(1) The changing situation in Europe to 1621

(2) The Thirty Years’ War

(3) Conference at Westphalia

(4) The Treaty

(5) Consequences
Holy Roman Empire under Spanish-dominated Hapsburg monarchy

map by Sebastian Munster, 1570
Charles V (r. 1519-56)/Karl V (r. 1520-58)
late in life
Charles V (r. 1519-56) of Spain aka Karl V (r. 1520-58) of the Holy Roman Empire

Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand II (r. 1558-64)
Charles V (r. 1519-56) of Spain aka Karl V (r. 1520-58) of the Holy Roman Empire

Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand II (r. 1558-64)
Charles V (r. 1519-56)/Karl V (r. 1520-58) late in life

Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand II (r. 1558-64)

Spain Philip II (r. 1556-98)
Philip II Philip III (r. 1598-1621) Philip IV (r. 1621-65) – of Spain
Philip II (r. 1598-1621) Philip III (r. 1598-1621) Philip IV (r. 1621-65) – of Spain

Gustav Adolf, Sweden

Ferdinand III, Holy Roman Empire

Louis XIII

Louis XIV
Peace of Westphalia, 1648
The Peace of Westphalia, 1648, recognized the new boundaries of European states that included an independent Portugal and United Netherlands. It also recognized the growth of the Ottoman Empire into the Balkans.
The Peace of Westphalia, 1648

1. That there shall be a Christian and Universal Peace.
The Peace of Westphalia, 1648

1. That there shall be a Christian and Universal Peace.

2. That there shall be on the one side and the other a perpetual Oblivion, Amnesty, or Pardon of all that has been committed since the beginning of these Troubles.
37. That the Contracts, Exchanges, Transactions, Obligations, Treatys, made by Constraint or Threats, and extorted illegally from States or Subjects . . . shall be so annul'd and abolish'd, that no more Enquiry shall be made after them.
The Peace of Westphalia, 1648

37. That the Contracts, Exchanges, Transactions, Obligations, Treatys, made by Constraint or Threats, and extorted illegally from States or Subjects . . . shall be so annull'd and abolish'd, that no more Enquiry shall be made after them.

41. That Sentences pronounc'd during the War about Matters purely Secular, if the Defect in the Proceedings . . . cannot be immediately demonstrated, shall not be esteem'd wholly void...
The Peace of Westphalia, 1648

67. That . . . the free Towns, and other States of the Empire, shall have decisive Votes; they shall, without molestation, keep their Regales, Customs, annual Revenues, Libertys, Privileges to confiscate, to raise Taxes, and other Rights, lawfully obtain'd from the Emperor and Empire, or enjoy'd long before these Commotions, with a full Jurisdiction within the inclosure of their Walls, and their Territorys . . . .
The Peace of Westphalia, 1648

69. And since it much concerns the Publick, that upon the Conclusion of the Peace, Commerce be re-establish'd, for that end it has been agreed, that the Tolls, Customs . . . together with foreign Certifications, Exactions, Detensions . . . shall be fully remov'd.
The Peace of Westphalia, 1648

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91. As to Confiscations of Things, which consist in Weight, Number and Measure, Exactions, Concessions and Extortions made during the War; the reclaiming of them is fully annull'd and taken away on the one side and the other, in order to avoid Processes and litigious Strifes.
The Peace of Westphalia, 1648: Principles

1. universal peace, no time limitation
2. political amnesty
37. annulment of illegal treaties and contracts
41. independence of judiciary
67. independence of sovereign states
69. right of commerce
91. economic amnesty

104. cessation of hostilities as of a stated time
116. withdrawal of occupying forces
118. demobilization, partial demilitarization
119. ratification by home governments