

Tweedies and Edicts!

Ledford's AP Euro
2013

Peace of Augsburg, 1555

- Ended the religious civil war between Roman Catholics and Lutherans in the German states
- Gave each German prince the right to determine the religion of his state, either Roman Catholic or Lutheran
- Failed to provide for the recognition of Calvinists or other religious groups

Council of Trent, 1545-1563

- Reformed Catholic Church discipline and reaffirmed church doctrine
- Preserved the papacy as the center of Christianity
- Confirmed all seven existing sacraments
- Reaffirmed Latin as the language of worship Forbade clerical marriage

Edict of Nantes, 1598

- Issued by Henry IV of France
- Granted religious toleration to French Protestants
- Marked the first formal recognition by a European national monarchy that two religions could coexist in the same country
- Revoked by Louis XIV in 1685

Peace of Westphalia, 1648

- Ended the Thirty Years' War
- Recognized Calvinism as a legally permissible faith
- Recognized the sovereign independent authority of over 300 German states
- Continued the political fragmentation of Germany
- Granted Sweden additional territory, confirming its status as a major power
- Acknowledged the independence of the United Provinces of the Netherlands

Peace of Utrecht, 1713

- Ended Louis XIV's efforts to dominate Europe
- Allowed Philip V to remain on the throne of Spain but stipulated that the crowns of Spain and France should never be worn by the same monarch
- Granted the Spanish Netherlands to the Austrian Habsburgs along with Milan, Naples and Sicily
- Granted England a number of territories including Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Gibraltar

Pragmatic Sanction, 1713

- Guaranteed the succession of Habsburg emperor Charles VI's eldest daughter, Maria Theresa, to the throne
- Guaranteed the indivisibility of the Habsburg lands
- Violated when Frederick the Great of Prussia invaded Silesia in 1740

Congress of Vienna, 1815

- Enacted a settlement that was acceptable to both the victors and to France
- Created a balance of power that lasted until the unification of Germany in 1871
- Underestimated the forces of liberalism and nationalism
- Used the principle of legitimacy to restore the Bourbons to the French throne
- United Belgium with the Netherlands to form a single kingdom of the Netherlands
- Created a loose confederation of 39 German states dominated by Austria

Berlin Conference, 1884-1885

- Established rules for dividing Africa amongst the European powers. A European state could no longer simply declare a region of Africa its colony. It first had to exercise effective control over the territory.
- Declared the Congo to be the "Congo Free State," under the personal control of Leopold II of Belgium.
- Established rules governing the race for African colonies.

Treaty of Versailles, 1919

- Refused to allow either defeated Germany or Communist Russia to participate in peace conference negotiations
- Forced Germany to sign a war-guilt clause that was used to justify imposing large war reparation payments
- Changed the map of Europe by returning Alsace-Lorraine to France and dissolving Austria-Hungary into the separate states of Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia
- Created the League of Nations to discuss and settle disputes without resorting to war
- Left a legacy of bitterness between the victors and Germany

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, 1918

- Ended Bolshevik Russia's participation in World War I
- Negotiated by Vladimir Lenin because he was unwilling to risk Bolshevik gains by continuing a war that could no longer be won
- Nullified following Germany's defeat by the Allies

Locarno Pact, 1925

- Recorded an agreement between France and Germany to respect mutual frontiers
- Marked the beginning of a brief period of reduced tensions among the European powers

Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928

- Outlawed war as an instrument of national policy
- Violated repeatedly during the 1930s

Munich Conference, 1938

- Ceded the Sudetenland to Adolf Hitler
- Discredited the British policy of appeasement

Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact, 1939

- Created a nonaggression agreement in which Hitler and Joseph Stalin promised to remain neutral if the other became involved in a war
- Divided eastern Europe into German and Soviet zones

North Atlantic Pact, 1949

- Established the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to coordinate the defense of its members
- Implemented Harry Truman's policy of containing the Soviet zones

Treaty of Rome, 1957

- Created the European Economic Community (EEC), generally known as the Common Market
- Marked the beginning of European economic integration

Helsinki Accords, 1975

- Ratified the European territorial boundaries established after World War II
- Established "Helsinki watch committees" to monitor human rights in the 35 nations that signed the Accords
- Marked the highpoint of Cold War detente

Maastricht Treaty, 1991

- Created the European Union (EU), the world's largest single economic market
- Created a central bank for the European Union