

At that point, Gustav Adolf decided to follow Wallenstein, and the population from the nearby areas gathered to see him, celebrating him as the savior, falling on their knees to kiss him, and touch his clothes, because they looked at him like a god. The adoration was so overwhelming, that Gustav Adolf expressed that he feared vengeance from Heaven for such idolization.

At that point, Wallenstein *had* to win against Gustav Adolf, or lose his reputation. Near Naumburg, Gustav Adolf started another fortification, and Wallenstein sent the larger part of his troops to Cologne, which had been attacked by the Dutch troops under the leadership of his General Pappenheim. As soon as Gustav Adolf heard that, he left his camp to attack the weakened army of Wallenstein, having 20,000 against 12,000 troops. Wallenstein hoped that Pappenheim would return quickly.

At Lützen, it came to an open battle, man against man. Gustav Adolf was in the battlefield at the left side; and at one point, he was shot in the arm, and a second shot killed him, and that news actually invigorated the Swedes to fight even harder.

The minute Wallenstein had almost lost, Pappenheim returned, and the battle started all over, in a murderous fight. Nine thousand people were dead. Many more wounded. The whole plain was covered with dead, wounded, and dying peo-

ple. The Swedish victory was a sad one, because their King Gustav Adolf was dead.

Wallenstein Mobilizes for a Revolt

And when it was clear that the Emperor of Austria wanted to demote Wallenstein a second time, Wallenstein activated his plan for a revolt. In the year 1634, he called the commanders of the army to Pilsen. The demand from Vienna at that point, was not to put up the army for Winter in Austria, because putting up the army was always a big drain on the country, and to reconquer Regensburg, still during the Winter, also was a big difficulty.

This was a large enough issue, for Wallenstein to call together the entire war council, and secretly, he also invited the Swedes and the Saxons. But, the most important three commanders were missing.

What Wallenstein was planning here, was not a small thing, because he wanted to convince the army and the nobility for a revolt. But Wallenstein was blinding himself. He didn't see the danger which was hanging over his head. Wallenstein was sure that the army, which was very bitter against the Emperor, would follow his orders as usual. And he thought that it was his personal authority, and not the authority of his position, which caused this obedience from the troops.

Then, through an intrigue, he wanted to get the command-

A Brief Chronology of The Thirty Years' War

The Thirty Years' War (1618-48) ravaged central Europe, and especially what is today Germany, with religious and political wars.

1618: The Roman Catholic archbishop of Prague, in Bohemia, ordered the destruction of a Protestant church. The Protestants appealed to Holy Roman Emperor Matthias for protection, but when he ignored their protests, they revolted. In the so-called Defenestration of Prague, rebels threw two of the Emperor's officials out a window. The Catholic King of Bohemia, Ferdinand, was ousted and replaced by the Protestant Frederick.

1619: Ferdinand was chosen Holy Roman Emperor.

1620: Emperor Ferdinand's forces defeated the Bohemian Protestants.

1625-29: Other Protestant countries joined the fray. Danish King Christian IV and others fought Ferdinand's forces in Saxony. Gen. Albrecht von Wallenstein came to Ferdinand's aid, along with forces of the Holy League (a military alliance of German Catholic states), defeating the

Danish King. The Emperor dismissed Wallenstein.

1630-31: Sweden's King Gustav Adolf (Gustavus Adolphus), a Protestant, sent troops against Ferdinand. Wallenstein makes unsuccessful overtures to Gustav Adolf for a military alliance. Ferdinand called back Wallenstein, agreeing to his conditions, and also made an alliance with King Philip IV of Spain.

1632: Wallenstein's army fought the Swedes at the Battle of Lützen. The Swedes won, but King Gustav Adolf was killed.

1634: The Swedish army was destroyed in the Battle of Nordlingen. Wallenstein activated his plan for a revolt against the Emperor. The Emperor ordered him arrested. Wallenstein tried to escape, but was assassinated.

1635: France intervened on the side of the Protestants, and the struggle continued, now between the French Bourbons and Austrian Habsburgs.

1644: Peace negotiations, under the leadership of France's Cardinal Mazarin, began in two cities of Westphalia (now western Germany), with the Catholics and Protestants meeting separately.

1648: The Peace of Westphalia was signed, enshrining the principles of national sovereignty and "the advantage of the other."