


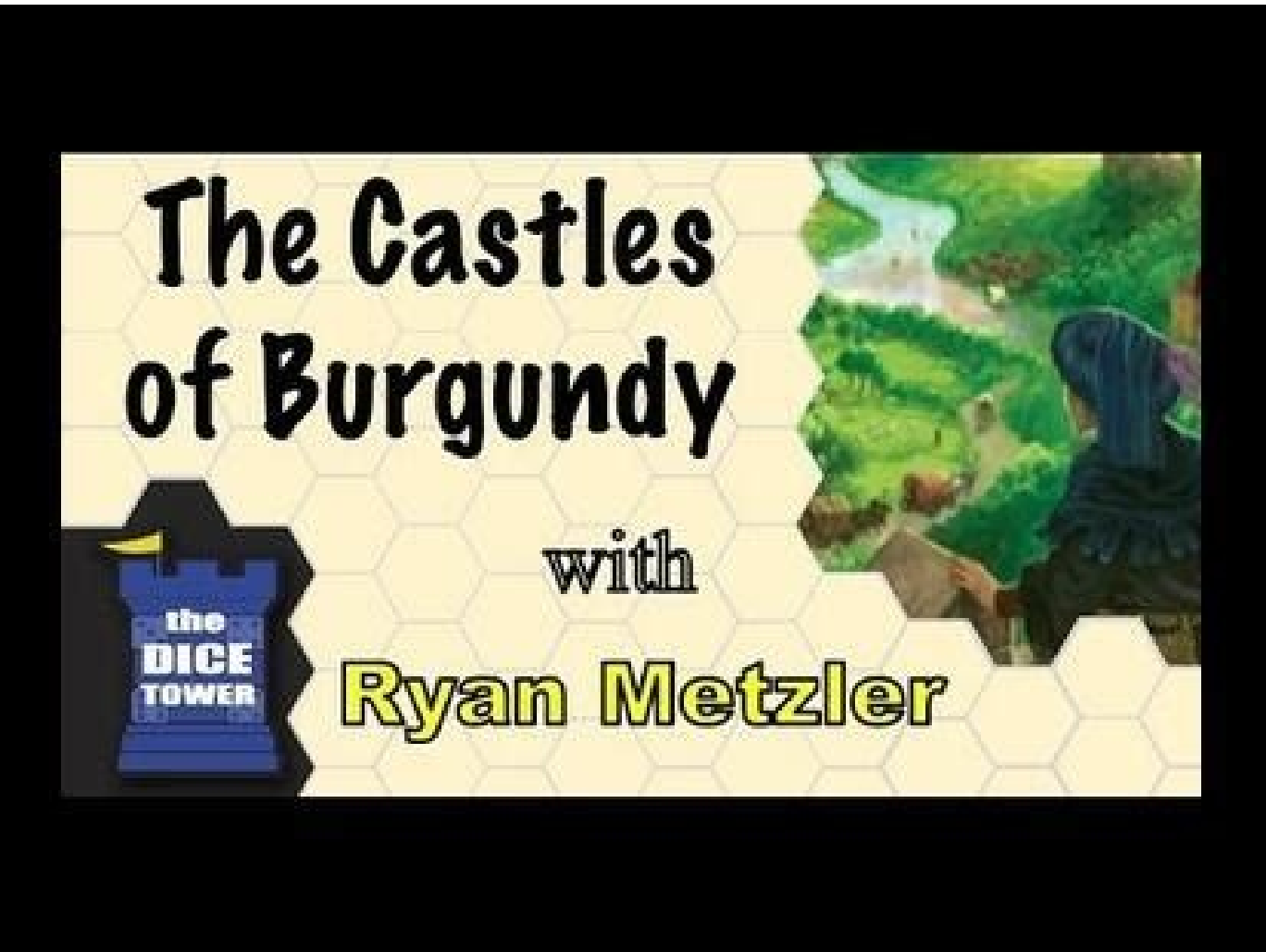
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Swiss history in the late Middle Ages Part of a series on the history of Switzerland Ancient history Prehistory Roman era (200 BC - 400 cD) Alemannia 4 Burgundy (4004900) Svevia 4 Burgundy (9004)1300 Old Swiss Confederation Crescita (12914)1516 Reformation (15164)16 48) Ancien Regimeval (1648-1798) Transitional period Napoleonic era (1798-18 Hohenstaufen emperors had granted these valleys the status of reichsfrei at the beginning of the 13th century. As reichsfrei, the cantons (or regions) of Uri, Svitto and Unterwald were under the direct authority of the emperor, without intermediate lords and therefore largely autonomous. With the rise of the Habsburg dynasty, the kings and dukes of Habsburg sought to extend their influence over this region and to submit it to their dominion: A conflict between the Habsburgs and the mountain communities was born, trying to defend their privileged status as reichsfrei. The three founding cantons of the Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft, as the Confederation was called, were united at the beginning of the fourteenth century by the state-owned cities of Lucerne, Zurich and Bern, and managed to defeat the Habsburg armies on several occasions. They also took advantage of the fact that the emperors of the Holy Roman Empire, for most of the fourteenth century, came from the House of Luxembourg and considered them as potential allies against the Habsburg rivals. In 1460, the Confederates controlled mostThe territory to the south and west of the Rhine to the Alps and the mountains of the Jura. At the end of the fifteenth century, two wars led to an expansion to thirteen cantons (Dreezehn Orte): in the Wars of Burundi of the 14th century, the Confederacies claimed their hegemony on the western border, and their victory in the Swabian war in 1499 against the Forces of the Emperor Maximiliano I guaranteed independence from the Empire. During their involvement in Italian wars, Swiss brought Ticino under their control. Two similar federations were born in the nearby Alps in the 14th century: in the Grisons, the Federation of the Tre Leagues (Drei B4nde; NDE) was founded, and in Valais, the seven tithes (Sieben Zenden) were formed following Conflicts with the Dukes of Savoy. No federation was part of the Middle Ages Eidgenossenschaft, but both maintained tight ties with it. 1550 Illustration for the Sempacherbrief of 1393, one of the main alliance contracts of the territorial development of the old Swiss Confederation The Devil bridge was built in the 13th century to complete the road above the Passo del San Gottardo. The first stone bridge of the 16th century was damaged by the war and destroyed by a flood of 1888. The image shows the second bridge built in 1826 and about it the third bridge from 1958. Under the Hohenstaufen dynasty of the Holy Roman Empire, The three regions of Uri, Schyz and Unterwalden (the Waldst4 164; TEN or "Forestry Communities") had conquered the Reichsfreiheit, the first two because the emperors wanted to put the important strategic passage of San Gottardo under their direct control, Quest 'Last because most of its territory belonged to Reichsreie monasteries. The city of Bern and Z4F4V; 4V, rich had also become reichsfrees when the dynasty of their patrons, Z4hringer, had died out. When Rudolph I of Habsburg was elected "King of the Germans" in 1273, it is also the direct ruler of these Reichsfrei regions. Reichsfrei! established a strict rule and increased taxes to finance wars and further territorial acquisitions. When he died in 1291, his son Albert I was involved in a struggle of power with Adolf of Nassau for the German throne, and the Habsburg government on the Alpine territories was temporarily weakened. Anti-Habsburg insurrections were driven to Swabia and Austria, but were quickly defeated by Albert in 1292. Zurich had participated in this revolt. Albert besieged the city, which he had to accept as his patron. This time of turbulence prompted Waldst4ten to collaborate closely, trying to preserve or regain their Reichsfreiheit. The first alliance began in 1291 when Rudolph acquired all rights on the city of Lucerne and the abbays of Unterwalden from Murbach Abbey in Alsace. The Waldst4tten saw their commercial route on the lake of Lucerne cut and feared to lose their independence. When Rudolph died on 15 July 1291, the Communities prepared to defend themselves. On 1 August 1291, a League of Everlasting was made between the Forestry Communities for mutual defence against a common enemy. [1] Uri and Schwyz obtained their status reconfirmed by Adolf of Nassau in 1297,[2] but no doubt, since Albert III, son of emperor in 1298 after Adolf was killed in the Battle of G4ulheim Nucleus The Federal Charter of 1291 The Federal Charter of 1291 is one of the oldest surviving written documents of an alliance between Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden, the founding cantons of the old Swiss Confederation. It is possible that it was written a few decades later than the date of 1291, which would put it in the same range as the Brunnen pact of 1315. The traditional date for the founding of the Swiss Confederation in the 16th century Swiss historiography (Aegidius Tschudi and others) is 1307. 1291 marks the death of the king!, and 1307 falls into the reign of King Albert I, both members of the House of Habsburg ruling at a time of political when the Holy Roman Empire had been without an emperor for several decades. The politically weak kings of this period had to make frequent concessions to their subjects and vassals in order to remain in power. The founding cantons have received confirmation from Freibrine, which establishes the status of Reichsfrei. Even Unterwalden was finally granted this status by the successor of Albert Henry VII in 1309. This did not prevent the Dukes of Habsburg, who originally had their lands of origin in Aargau, from reasserting their sovereignty over the territories south of the Rhine. In the fight for the crown of the Holy Roman Empire in 1314 between Duke Frederick I of Austria and Bavarian King Louis IV, the Waldst 1ten sided with Louis for fear that the Habsburgs would try to annex their counties again, as Rudolph I had done. When a long conflict between Schwyz and the Abbey of Einsiedeln intensified once again, the Habsburgs responded by sending a strong army of knights against these peasants to subdue their insurrection, but the Austrian army of the brother of Frederick Leopold I was completely defeated at the Battle of Morgarten in 1315. The three cantons renewed their alliance in the Pact of Brunnen, and Louis IV reconfirmed their Reichsfreiheit. [4] The Swiss chronicles of the Burgundy War period (1470s) refer to a rebellion against local officers, with a coordinated destruction of their forts or castles, known as the Burgenbruch ("slighting") in Swiss historiography. The first reference for this is the White Book of Sarnen (1470), which records what goes from E" 182se Th4F414-4i warn, die brachen sy vnd viengen ze Uere am ersten an die h5:414...414-ser brechen "wherever there were forts hostili (towers), they broke (slighted) them and first began at Uri to tear down these buildings"[5] The text is called Zwing Uri at Amsteg as the oldest, although these pacts were apparently not honoured until a few years later, this date is often regarded as the entry of the two cantons into the confederation, although they remained under Habsburg rule for a few more years.[8] In the west, the Four Waldst44tten had already formed an alliance with the city of Bern in 1323, even sending a detachment to help Bernese forces in their territorial expansion against the Dukes of Savoy and the Habsburgs in the Battle of Laupen in 1339. In 1353[3] Bern entered into an "eternal alliance" with the confederation, bringing to fruition the "Confederation of the Eight Cantons" (German: Bund der Acht Orte). This alliance of the Eight Orte was not a homogeneous state, but a conglomerate of eight independent cities and territories, held together not by a single pact, but by a network of six different "eternal" pacts, none of which included all eight parties as signatories. Only the three Waldst44tten Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden were part of all these treaties. All eight parties would continue to pursue their own particular interests, particularly in the case of the strong cities of Zurich and Bern. Zurich was also part of an alliance of cities around Lake Constance which also included Constance, Lindau and Schaffhausen and which for some time included distant cities such as Rottweil or Ulm, and Bern followed its own hegemonic policy, subsequently participating in various alliances with other cities such as Freiburg, Murten, Biel Or Soloth. This "Burgundian Confederation" Bernese was a more unstable construction of various alliances, and in the of Laupen (1339), Fribourg will also align itself with the Bern! Bern's position after that battle was strong enough that such alliances ended with the other party becoming a Bernese addition, as happened with Burgdorf[10] or Payerne. An external threat in this period manifested itself in the form of William, the mercenaries of France who were beaten under the guidance of Bern in December 1375. [11] Consolidation In 1364, Schwyz regained the city and land of Zug and renewed the alliance the following year. In 1380, Lucerne expanded its territory aggressively, conquering Wollhusen, claiming sovereignty over the Entlebuch valley and the former Habsburg city of Sempach. As a result, Leopold III of Austria brought together an army and met the Eidgnossen near Sempach in 1386, where his troops were decisively at the Battle of Sempach and he himself was killed. [2] Following these events, Glarus declared himself free and constituted his first Landgemeinde (regional drama) in 1387. In the Battle of N:146fels in 1388, an Austrian army of Albert III, successor of Leopold, was defeated, and in the peace treaty concluded next year, Glarus retained its independence from the Habsburgs. [2] The federation of loose states has been strengthened by additional agreements between partners. In the Pfaffenbrief of 1370, the six signatory states (without Bern a and Glarus) for the first time expressed themselves as a territorial unit, referring to themselves as an user Eydgnosschaft. They have assumed in this document the authority of clericals, submitting them to their worldly legislation. In addition, the Pfaffenbrief forbided fiels and the parties committed themselves to guarantee peace on the road from Z414V, rich in San Gottardo. Another important treaty was the Sempacherbrief in 1393. Not only was this the first document signed by all eight of the Acht Orte (plus its Solothurn), but also defined that/or them was to start unilaterally a war without the consent of allFrom 1401, the confederates supported the uprising of Appenzell against the abbey of St. Gallen and Frederick IV of Austria, Duke in Tyrol and Vorder4 182, sterreich. Appenzell became protectorate of the Eight Orte in 1411, which concluded a fifty-year peace with Frederick IV in 1412. Emperor Sigismund banished Frederick IV in 1415, who had sided with Antipope John XXIII at the Council of Constance, and encouraged others to take possession of the Duke's property, including Aargau. After being granted extensive privileges by the Emperor (all eight cantons became Reichsfrei) and a decree imposing a ban on the Peace Treaty of 1412, the Eidgenossen conquered Aargau. [12] Much of it became Bernese, while the county of Baden was later administered by the confederation as a common property until 1798. Only the Fricktal remained Habsburg. The old Swiss confederation from 1291 to the sixteenth century in Valais, the conflict between the Bishop of Sion and the Duchy of Savoy, which had led to a separation in 1301 (the bishop who controls the upper Valais and the Savoyards the lower part), broke out again. Twice the Savoyards temporarily occupied the whole of Valais, but both times they were finally defeated. Both peace treaties of 1361 and 1391 restored the status quo of 1301. As a result of these struggles, the villages of Upper Valais were organized into the Sieben Zenden (seven tenths) around 1355, emerging after these wars as largely independent states, such as the Cantons of the Eidgenossenschaft. In the Grisons, then called Churches, the Bishop of Churches and numerous local noble families competed for control of the region with its numerous alpine passes. In the 14th century three leagues of free communities appeared. The Gottesausbund ("League of the House of God"), which covers the area around Chur and the Engadin, was founded when in 1367 the Jean de Vienne, he intended to deliver the administration of diocese in honor of the Austrian Habsburgs. [13] He acquired his freedom by paying the bishop's debt and in the following decades he increased his control over the secular administration of the principality, until the bishop's regent was laid in 1452. In the upper Rhine valley, the Grauer Bund ("Gray League") was founded in 1395 under the direction of the abbot of Disentis and not only the peasant communities, but also the local nobles to end the permanent fiels of the latter. [14] With 1424 the Grigia League was dominated by free communities and a more democratic card was given. The third league, Zehngerichtenbund ("Lega dei Ten Giurisdizioni"), would not have been formed until later. [15] Internal crisis The relations between the individual cantons of the confederation were not without tension. A first confrontation between Bern and Vier Waldst4 164ten on the Raron conflict (Berna supported Raron's barons, while the forest cantons lined up with the Sieben Zenden) in the upper Valais has just been avoided. Raron's noble local barons settled as war. Dreezehn Orte More information: Thirteen Cantons Fribourg and Solothurn, who had participated in Burgundy's wars, now wanted to join the Confederation, which would overturn the balance in favor of the cantons of the city. The rural cantons were therefore strongly opposed. In 1477 they marched on the cities in protest. At Stans in 1479, the confederates of several states of the city along the Ticino River. Following the conquest of the region, it was divided into four Ticino Bailiwicks which were under the joint administration of the 13 cantons after 1512. The four Bailiwicks were May Valley MEYNOL THE MENTIENTAL, MENTALAL, (German: Lugarus), the Swiss and the duchy of Milan. In 1439 he assumed full control of the high leventine; the duchy of Milan renounced there two years later, and so did the chapter of Milan in 1477, twice the Swiss conquered approximately the entire territory of the modern canton of the ticino and also the valley of the ossus, twice, the Milanese regained all these territories except leventine. both times, the Swiss managed, despite their defeats, to negotiate the peace treaties that were actually favorable to them. the main article: Burgundian wars were an involvement of the Confederate forces in the conflict between the Valois dynasty and the Habsburgs, the aggressive expansion of the Duke of Burgundy, carlo the boldo, brought him into conflict with the French king luigi xi and the liii emperor of the house of Habsburg, his embargo policy against the cities of basile, Rhineland and mulhouse pushed them to turn to the shelter for help. The Dukes of bold conquered the conflicts in 1474, after the duke, who signed an Austria, had concluded a peace agreement with the confederates of Constance (then called ewige richtung). Sieben zenden, with the help of Confederate and Bernish forces, led the savoyards from the lower Valais after a victory in the battle on the plantaNovum 1475. In Charles withdrew and marched to Grandson with his army, but suffered three devastating defeats in a row, first at the Battle of Grandson, then at the Battle of Murten, until he was killed at the Battle of Nancy in 1477, where the Confederates fought alongside an army of Ren4 I, Duke of Nancy. Lorena. [20] There is a saying in Switzerland that sums up these events as "Bi Grandson s'Guet, bi Murte de Muet, bi Nancy s'Bluet" (h4st de Karl de K4I4eni verlore) ("Charles the Bold lost his goods at Grandson, his boldness at Murten and his blood at Nancy"). As a result of the Burgundian Wars, the dynasty of the Dukes of Burgundy was dead. Bern returned to the Duchy of Savoy for a ransom of 50,000 gullanti as early as 1476, and sold its claims on Franche-Comt4@ to Louis XI for 150,000 gullanti in 1479. The confederates held only small territories east of the Rhine, notably Grandson and Murten, as common dependencies of Bern and Freiburg. The whole of Valais, however, was now independent, and Bern recaptured the Vaud in 1536. While the territorial effects of the Burgundy Wars on the confederation were minor, they marked the beginning of the rise of Swiss mercenaries on the battlefields of Europe. Swiss mercenaries crossing the Alps (Luzerner Schilling) In the Burgundy Wars, Swiss soldiers had gained a reputation of almost invincibility, and their mercenary services became increasingly sought after by the great European political powers of the time. Shortly after the Burgundian Wars, the individual cantons concluded mercenary contracts, the so-called "captulations", with many parties, including the Pope, the Papal Swiss Guard was founded in 1505 and became operational the following year. [21] Other contracts were concluded with France (a Swiss Guard of mercenaries would have been destroyed in the Tuileries Paris assault on Paris in 1792[22]), the Duchy of Savoy, Austria, Austria, More. The Swiss mercenaries would have playedAn important role, but later in the European battlefields up to the 18th century. The Swiss forces were soon involved in the Italian wars between the Valois and the Habsburgs on the control of northern Italy. When the power of the Duchy of Milan died in these wars, the Swiss finally managed to keep the whole Ticino under control. In 1500, they occupied the strategically important fortress of Bellinzona, which the French king Louis XII, who then dominated Milan, finally gave up in 1503. From 1512 onwards, the Confederates fought on Pope Giulio II and his Holy League against the French In the territories south of the Alps. After the initial successes and after having conquered much of the territory of Milan, they were completely defeated by a French army in the battle of Marignano at 1515, which has ended the territorial military interventions of the Confederation, services below The flags of foreign armies excluded mercenaries. The result of this brief intermezzo was the gain of Ticino as a common administrative region of the Confederation and the occupation of the Valley of the River Adula (Veltlin, Bormio, and Chiavenna) by the Drei B4Ny Nde, which would remain one Grisons dependence up to 1797 with a brief interruption during the wars of the Ticino region consisted of several states of the city along the Ticino River. Following the conquest of the region, it was divided into four Ticino Bailiwicks which were under the joint administration of Uri, Schwyz and Nidwalden until the creation of the Elite Republic after the Napoleonic invasion in 1481 a tagsatzung was held to solve problems, but the war seemed inevitable. A local hermit, Nikolaus von der FL195E, was consulted on the situation. He asked to convey a message to the members of Tagsatzung to him name him. The details of the message remained unknown up to However he has calmed the times and brought to drawing drawing The VERKOMNIS Steriser. Freiburg and Solothurn were admitted to the Confederation. After the bilateral pacts isolated between the Graubünden championships and some cantons of the Confederation had already existed since the beginning of the fifteenth century, the Federation of the three championships as a whole has become an associated state of the Confederation, in 1498, concluding alliance agreements With the seven more oriental cantons. When the Confederates refused to accept the resolutions of the diet of worms in 1495, the war Sveva (Schwabenkrieg, also called Schweizerkrieg in Germany) broke out in 1499, opposite to the Confederation against the Alarm League and Emperor Maximilian I. After some battles Schaffhausen, in the Austrian vorarlberg and in the Graubünden, where the Confederates were victorious more often than no, the battle of Domach, where the emperor commander was killed, brought end to war. In September 1499, a peace agreement was concluded in Basel who effectively established an independence of Facto dell'Eidgenossenschaft from the Empire, although he continued nominally to be part of the Sacred Roman Empire until after the war of thirty years and it was not included in the system of imperial wheels in 1500. As a direct consequence of the war Sveva, the states of the city previously associated with Basel and Schaffhausen joined the Confederation in 1501. [3] In 1513, Appenzell followed the seed Of the thirteenth member. [3] The city of St. Gallen, Biel, Mulhouse and Rottweil and the three Graubunden Championships were all associated with the Confederation (Zugewandte Orte); the Valais would become an associate state in 1529. Annexion of Ticino and Veltlin In 1512, the Swiss mercenaries were recruited for the protection of France. Bellinzona joined the Swiss Confederation on the 14th April 1500. [26] Bellinzona would remain under the joint administration of Uri, Schwyz and Nidwalden until the creation of the Elite Republic after the Napoleonic invasion of Switzerland in 1798. Between the 1433 and 1438 the Duke of Milan, Aloisio Sanseverino sat as a feudal lord on Lugano. Under the reign of his heirs in the following decades rebellion and revolt broke out, which lasted until the French invasion of the 1499. [27] Myths and legends of oath on the Rule, Henry Fuseli, 1780 The events told in William Dice's saga, which are supposed to have occurred around 1307, are not motivated by historical evidence. This story, like the related report of the Rutledge (the oath on Ruthie, a lawn above Lake Lucerne), seems to have its origins at the end of the 15th century Weissse Buch Von Sarnen, [28] a collection of folk tales from the 1470's, and is generally considered a fictional glorification of the independence struggles of the Waldesates. The legend of Arnold Von Winkelried is also recorded for the first time in the 16th century: Previous tales of the battle of Sempach do not mention it. It is said that Winkelried opened a breach in the Austrian footsoldiers'lines by throwing himself into their spears, bringing them down with his body so that the Confederates could attack through the opening. Social developments Developments beginning in the 13th century have had profound effects on society. Gradually the population of Serfs has turned into one of the peasants and free citizens. In the cities- that were small for modern standards; Basel had about 10,000 inhabitants, [30] Z414Frich, Bern, Lausanne and Fribourg about 5,000 each - the development was naturalFor the lords of the feuds very soon gave the cities some autonomy, in particular regarding their internal administration. The number of cities has also increased in this period. In 1200 there were about thirty cities. A century later, in the 13th century, there were more than 190-century inter-connected cities. [31] At the beginning of the 14th century, the artisans of the cities began to form corporations and to take more and more political control, especially in the cities along the Rhine, for example in Alsace, Basel, Schaffhausen, Zeus, the rich or the churches. (But not, for example, in Bern or Lucerne, in Germany, Frankfurt, where a stronger aristocracy seems to have inhibited this development.) The corporations had a relatively democratic structure to, with a municipal council elected by the citizens. In rural areas, people generally had less freedom, but some gentlemen favored the colonisation of remote areas by granting some privileges to colonists. [31] A well-known colonization movement was that of the Walsers from the Valais to the Grisons, colonizing some valleys there in the 14th century. In mountain areas, community management of common fields, alps and forests (the latter is important as protection against avalanches) soon developed and the municipalities of a valley collaborated closely and began to buy the noble landowners or simply deprive them of their land. Regional diets, Landgemeinden, have been formed to manage municipal management; He also served as High Court and elected representatives, the Landamman. As free farmers moved into the mountain valleys, the construction and maintenance of mountain roads became possible. In the 12th and 13th centuries, the passages to the Crusade were opened for the first time around the 1236th century, and were dedicated to the Bavarian St. Gotthard of Hildesheim. As the in the nearby mountain valleys grew, theroads continued to expand. Thanks to easier and safer roads and more infrastructure, international trade grew in the mountain valleys and in Switzerland.[31] Contemporary performance of the inauguration ceremony of the University of Basel in Basel Cathedral on April 4, 1460. Although poor and rich citizens and peasants had the same rights (although not the same status), not all people were equal. Immigrants in a village or city had no political rights and were called Hinterassen. In rural areas, they had to pay for the use of common land. They had equal rights only when they acquired citizenship, which was not only a matter of wealth (because they had to acquire citizenship), but they also had to have lived there for some time, especially in rural areas.[32] poverty of their homes. Not only were the mercenaries themselves paid, but also their cantons of home, and the reis!1956!64; Uferel, despite having been heavily criticized then as a heavy loss on the human resources of the Confederation, have become popular in particular among the young farmers of rural cantons. The political organization initially, the Eidgenossenschaft was not united by a single pact, but by a set of overlapping pacts and separate bilateral treaties between the various members, with only minimal responsibilities. The parties generally agreed by peace in their territories, to help each other in military efforts and to define an arbitration in case of disputes. The Sempacherbrief of 1393 was the first treaty that unites all eight cantons, and aAnd a sort of federal diet, the Tagsatzung developed in the fifteenth century. The second unification treaty became the VERKOMNIS Stanser in 1481. Typically tagsatzung met several times at the year. Every canton has delegated two representatives, usually even associated states. Initially, the canton where the delegates met presided over the assembly, but in the 16th century Zurich assumed the presidency (Vorort), and Baden became the seat of the Assembly. [33] Tagsatzung dealt with all inter-cantonal issues and also served as a final arbitration court to resolve disputes between Member States, or to decide sanctions against dissenting members, as happened in the old War of Zurich. He organized and oversaw the administration of the municipalities such as the county of Baden and the nearby Freiamt, the Thurgau, in the Rhine valley between Lake Constance and Chur, or those of Ticino. The reeves of these common goods were delegated for two years, each time by a different canton. Despite its informal character (there was no formal legal basis that defined its skills), Tagsatzung was an important tool for eight, then thirteen cantons, to decide on intercantonal matters. It was also decisive for the development of a sense of units between these cantons, sometimes very individual. Slowly, eidgenossenschaft defined and considered themselves as thirteen states separated with only loose ties between them. Maps showing the growth of the old Swiss Confederation Territorial development of the old Confederation, 1291-1797 Switzerland in 1315, just before the battle of Morgarten. Switzerland in 1385, just before the Battle of Sempach. Switzerland in 1474, just before wars in Burgundy. Switzerland in 1515, just before the battle of Marignano. Switzerland in 1536, during the reform, immediately after the Vaud conquest by Bern and Freiburg. There in the 18th century. Another map of Switzerland in the 18th century. SeeSwiss Illustrated Chronicles Riferimenti principali fonti: im 4. of. u., Geschichte der Schweiz, 7th ed., Kohlhammer Verlag, 1974/2001. ISBN 3-17-017 051-1. SWITZERLAND & CO.: HISTORY OF SWITZERLAND AND SWITZERLAND, SWITZERLAND & CO 1986/2004. 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