

Raleigh, Keymis retired to his cabin and put an end to his life. Raleigh then proposed to attack a Spanish treasure-ship, but his captains refused to obey him, and insisted on his immediate return to England. Meanwhile, the Spanish court had informed James of Raleigh's proceedings, and immediately on his landing at Plymouth he was arrested by the King's order. Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, demanded that he should be sent to Spain to be tried for piracy, but James, anxious to please the Spanish court, sent him to the block on the former sentence of death, which had been passed upon him in 1603. Raleigh met his end with the greatest courage and constancy, and all his faults seem to have been forgotten in the "tragedy of his death." All England regarded him as a national hero, and his execution as the price paid for the alliance with Spain.

4. **The Thirty Years' War, 1618-48.** Ever since the marriage of **Elizabeth**, daughter of James I. and **Frederick**, the Elector Palatine, the animosity between the Genevan Protestants and Roman Catholics had been intense, and in 1618 a great religious war began to devastate Germany, and spread all over Central Europe.

The war first broke out in **Bohemia**, the stronghold of Protestantism, where the Protestant nobility revolted from their king, Matthias, who was also Emperor of Germany and a Roman Catholic. Shortly after, Matthias died, and Ferdinand of Styria, who was a bigoted Roman Catholic, was elected his successor, but the people of Bohemia refused to acknowledge him, and offered the crown to Frederick, Elector Palatine, which he accepted. This was the signal for a general war between the German Protestants and Roman Catholics. Ferdinand called on the Roman Catholics to assist him in maintaining his rights, while Frederick appealed to the Protestant Powers. Although Frederick's cause was most popular in England, James hated war so much that he would not take any decided action in the movement.

While James was thus undecided, the Roman Catholics under Ferdinand defeated Frederick at the battle of **White Hill**, near Prague, and drove him out of his newly-acquired kingdom, and by the end of the year 1622 they had overrun the Palatinate, and its ruler had become a homeless fugitive.