

Shire of successors of Boleslav I. of Svídnic (Schweidnitz, Swidnica) represents an anomaly in the history of Silesia. Dukes of this branch of Silesian house of Piasts were thoroughly refusing to become vassals of Czech king by profiting of their relationship with Wittelsbachs, Habsburgs, Anjou, as well as with Polish king Casimir III of Poland.

Bolek II of Svidnice was the most powerful adversary of Luxembourgs. Even by using a military force, John of Luxembourg couldn't break his opposition.

Situation had radically changed by the Treaty of Namyslov (Namslau, Namysłów) between Charles IV and Casimir III of Poland in 1348. By this treaty, Polish king officially renounced to support his nephew.

Charles IV was aware of qualities of Bolek II and he didn't want to lose him by blessing his ego. So he didn't choose the way of violence, but he gave him a lot of privileges to "buy" his support. Czech king offered to Bolek II the alliance that he couldn't refuse. By this alliance he allowed Bolek to fulfill his power ambitions what should have never been done, if he had remained adversary of Luxembourgs.

Bolek II of Svidnice was capable to profit from this extraordinary favor until his death. He succeeded to join to his shire numerous territories and assure some important economic privileges for his cities. In 1364 he obtained the most important success of his territorial policy- the territory of Dolní Lužice (Niederlausitz) and the title joined to this territory.