

Brandenburg-Prussia

- ▣ Frederick William the Great Elector, r. 1640-88
- ▣ For 30 Years' War.
- ▣ Exempts Junkers from taxes in return for serving in army
- ▣ Frederick I, r. 1688-1713
- ▣ Gets title of King of Prussia for his participation against France in the War of the Spanish Succession.
- ▣ Frederick was a patron of the arts est. the Akademie der Künste in Berlin

The Enlightenment

- ▣ Or “Age of Reason”
- ▣ From the Glorious Rev. to 1815
- ▣ Pursuit of knowledge
- ▣ Values included natural laws, liberty, progress, constitutional govt., separation church and state, and the Scientific Revolution.



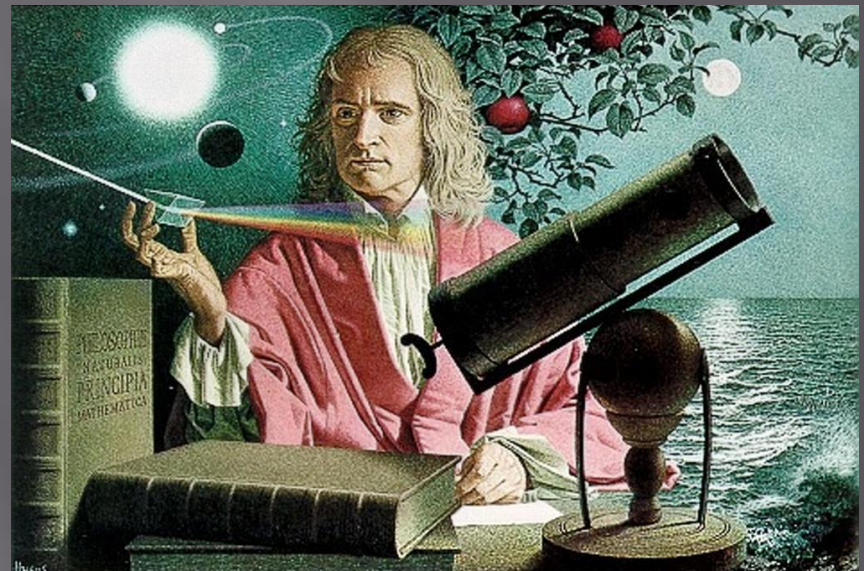
Sir I. Newton

Fundamental principal
How the universe works



PHILOSOPHIÆ
NATURALIS
PRINCIPIA
MATHEMATICA.

AUCTORE
ISAACO NEWTONO. EQ. AUR.



Three enlightened Despots



Joseph II



Frederick the Great



Catherine the Great

The Enlightened Despots

- ▣ Almost all did NOT believe in “Divine Right,” but rather in the social contract
- ▣ Break up unjust privilege and economic waste
- ▣ Religious toleration
- ▣ Great patrons of the art
- ▣ Tried to make life better for the populace
- ▣ Perhaps end serfdom
- ▣ Education

The Enlightened Despots

- ▣ Frederick explained, "My principal occupation is to combat ignorance and prejudice ... to enlighten minds, cultivate morality, and to make people as happy as it suits human nature, "
- ▣ Charles III, King of Spain from 1759 to 1788, sought to rescue his empire from decay through ambitious reforms such as weakening the Church and its monasteries, promoting science and university research, facilitating trade and commerce, modernizing agriculture, and avoiding war. Spain relapsed into former patterns after his death

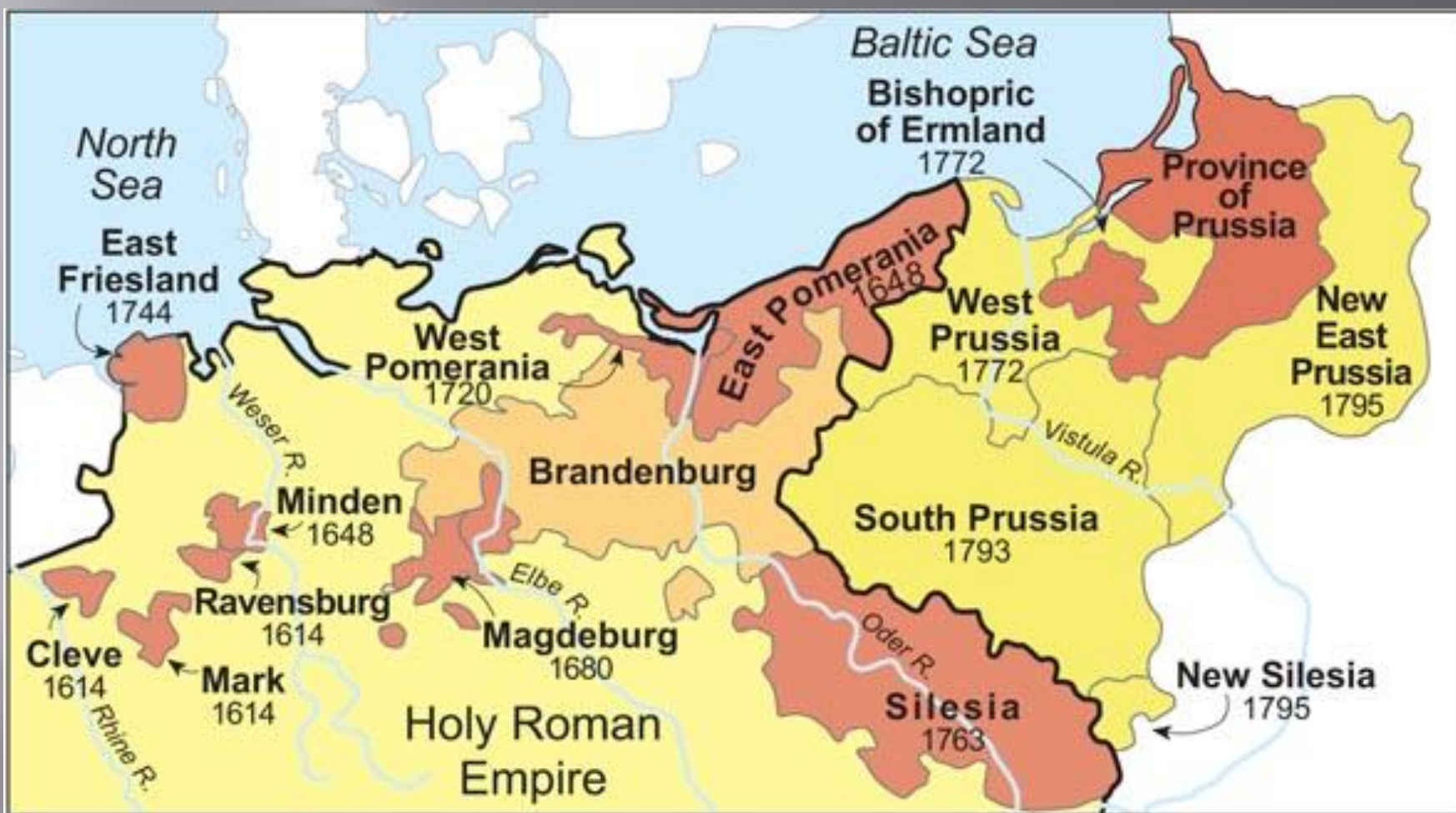
Enlightened Despots

- ▣ In truth, the tax reforms and taxing the nobility was needed to pay for all the wars of the 1800es
- ▣ The economies now were so complex that the monarch could no longer manage it, needed an administration.
- ▣ Weaken the clergy=more power for the monarch

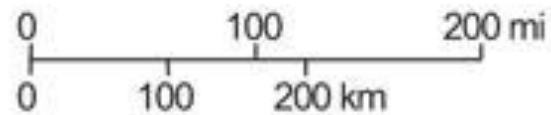
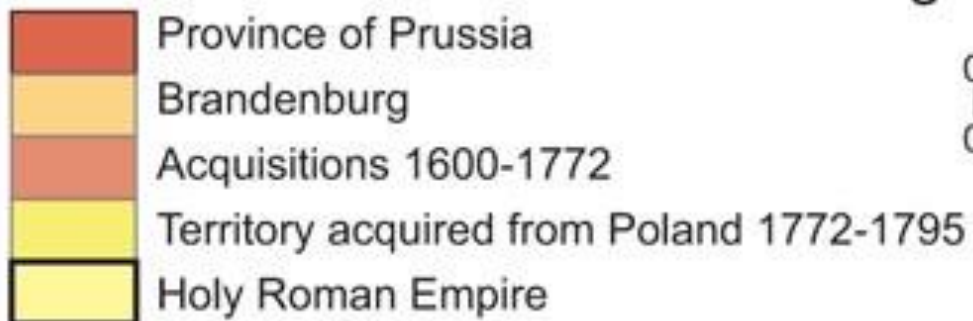
Brandenburg-Prussia

- ▣ Frederick William I, r. 1713-40
- ▣ The “soldier king”
- ▣ Increases his army until it is the 4th largest in Europe
- ▣ Relations with F. II-at 6, woke him in the morning with canon fire, beat him for wearing gloves in the winter, for falling off a horse.





Growth of Brandenburg-Prussia 1600-1795



Brandenburg-Prussia

- ▣ Frederick the Great, r. 1740-86, makes Prussia a major country.
- ▣ Contemporary with Marie-Theresa, takes Silesia from her/ Austria.
- ▣ Wanted to be a musician
- ▣ Lover Hans Hermann



Frederick the great

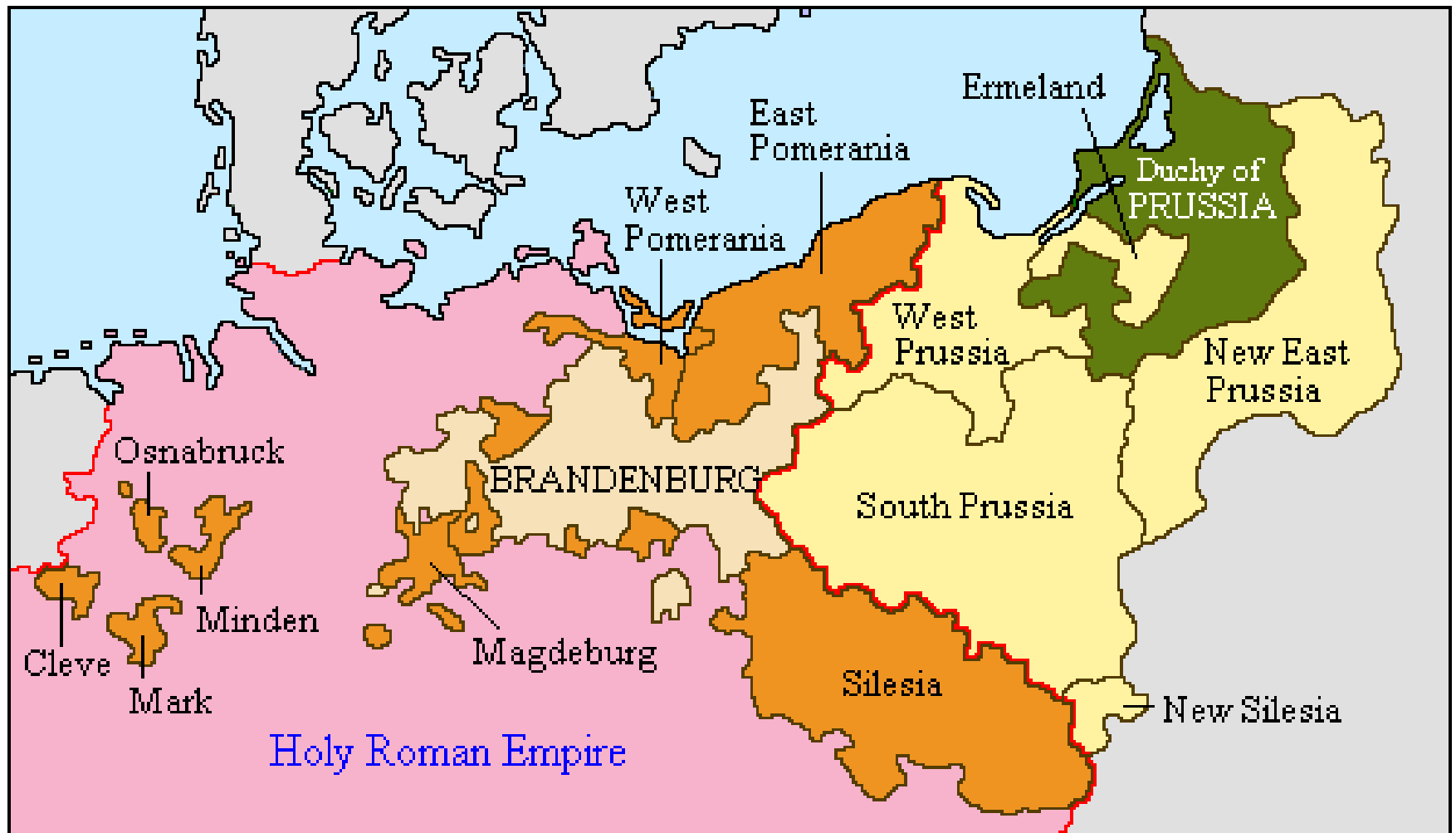
▣ Enlightened Despot

- ▣ Corresponded w/ Voltaire
- ▣ Abolished torture
- ▣ Established elementary schools
- ▣ Promoted industry and agriculture
- ▣ Promoted Religious tolerance
- ▣ Opened some good jobs to "commoners"
- ▣ Supported the arts

▣ Not Enlightened Despot

- ▣ Takes Silesia from Austria
- ▣ Dismembers Poland w/ Russia
- ▣ Fought in all wars
- ▣ Censored the press

GROWTH OF BRANDENBURG-PRUSSIA 1600-1795



Light tan square: Margravate of Brandenburg 1600

Orange square: Acquisitions 1600-1772

Dark green square: Duchy of Prussia 1600

Yellow square: Territory acquired from Poland 1772-1795

Maria Theresa, r. 1740-80

- ▣ Fostered education
- ▣ War of the Austrian succession, she a female monarch
- ▣ England helps Austria against France and Prussia

- ▣ 15 children





Joseph II, 1780-90



THE Enlightened Despot, 6,000 decrees
Emancipate peasants, Abolished
Serfdom.

Spread of education.

Some freedom of religion.

Reform the legal system to make it less
harsh and more fair,
abolish the death penalty.

Replace Latin w/ German.

Uniform sets of accounting, etc

- ▣ Brother of Marie Antoinette

Catherine and Peter III



- ❑ She was German, but learns Russian and converts to Eastern Orthodoxy.
- ❑ Hates her husband.

Catherine the Great

- ❑ Peter III and the coup d'état of 1762
- ❑ Corresponds w/ Voltaire
- ❑ Est. commission for political reform (it only meets)
- ❑ Does reorganize the administration of the empire
- ❑ Patron of the arts
- ❑ Some educational reforms
- ❑ BUT
- ❑ Several wars w/ Ottomans to get the Crimea and partitions Poland.





The Expansion of Russia, 1500–1800

INTERACTIVE

Interactive Feature

1462	Acquisitions to 1682
Acquisitions to 1505	Acquisitions to 1725
Acquisitions to 1584	Acquisitions to 1796



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- 1. Location** Locate the territories that Peter added to Russia during his reign, from 1682 to 1725. What bodies of water did Russia gain access to because of these acquisitions?
- 2. Region** Who added a larger amount of territory to Russia—Ivan III, who ruled from 1462 to 1505, or Peter the Great?

Madame Vigée Le Brun also describes the empress at a gala: "The double doors opened and the Empress appeared. I have said that she was quite small, and yet on the days when she made her public appearances, with her head held high, her eagle-like stare and a countenance accustomed to command, all this gave her such an air of majesty that to me she might have been Queen of the World; she wore the sashes of three orders, and her costume was both simple and regal; it consisted of a muslin tunic embroidered with gold fastened by a diamond belt, and the full sleeves were folded back in the Asiatic style. Over this tunic she wore a red velvet dolman with very short sleeves. The bonnet which held her white hair was not decorated with ribbons, but with the most beautiful diamonds."

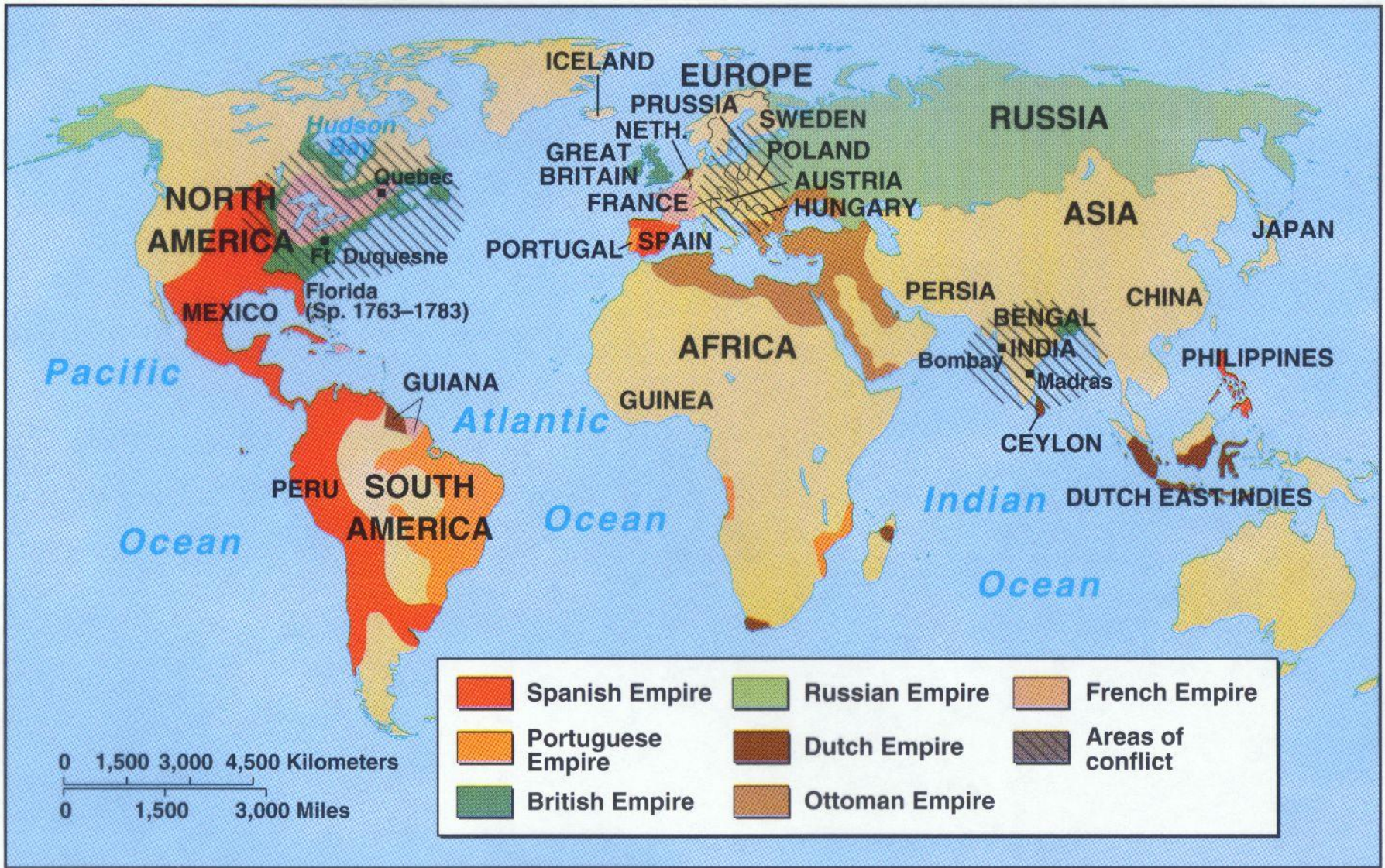
The Marquis of Pombal, PM Portugal

- ❑ To Joseph I, 1750-77
- ❑ Sweeping economic reforms for instance quality control for P. wines.
- ❑ Expelled Jesuits, lay foundation for secular ed
- ❑ Made upper classes pay taxes
- ❑ The Travora Affair allowed him to break power of nobles
- ❑ Rebuilds Lisbon after earthquake
- ❑ End Inquisition



Seven Years' War

- ▣ England
- ▣ Prussia
- ▣ Portugal
- ▣ Vs. France
- ▣ Austria
- ▣ Spain
- ▣ Sweden
- ▣ Russia until Peter, who admired Prussia and changed sides
- ▣ Mad hatters tea party.
- ▣ = the First World War



The Battlefields of the Seven Years' War





Hudson Bay

NEW FRANCE

Atlantic Ocean

Gulf of Mexico

	French claims
	British claims
	Spanish claims
	Disputed British-Spanish claims
	Disputed British-French claims
	British victories
	French victories
	Forts
	British troops movements



The Partition of North America



Results of the Seven Years' War

- ▣ Frederick the Great gains all of Silesia from Maria Theresa (Austria)+ Prussia recognized as a major power.
- ▣ Agree to partition Poland
- ▣ Portugal recognized as NOT Spanish
- ▣ British gains hegemony in India
- ▣ G.B. gets New France in North America and Senegal in Africa.
- ▣ G.B. recognized as the major naval power
- ▣ But near bankruptcy
- ▣ Native Americans a big loser-they had sided w/ France