

The Habsburgs & the Holy Roman Empire

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Habsburg Family Crest



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EUROPE AT THE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA



3

Holy Roman Empire: 1750



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ABSOLUTISM IN CENTRAL, EASTERN, AND NORTHERN EUROPE

- The Great Powers in Eastern Europe
- 1. PRUSSIA
- 2. AUSTRIAN HABSBURG EMPIRE
- 3. RUSSIA

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The Hohenzollerns & Brandenburg-Prussia

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THE RISE OF BRANDENBURG-PRUSSIA

- Germany/HRE - remains divided into 300 small kingdoms
- Brandenburg - kingdom around Berlin
- Hohenzollerns - ruling family
- The Duchy of Prussia
- Brandenburg-Prussia
- Frederick William, the Great Elector 1640-1688
- B-P is weak
- Frederick William builds large, modern army
- The General War Commissariat
- The Junkers -> no taxes/new officer corps of army
- Mercantilist economic policies
- Elector Frederick III -> helps HRE in War of Sp. Succession -> is awarded title King Frederick I

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Absolutist Prussia



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The Holy Roman Empire



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The Holy Roman Empire



"Neither Holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire!"

-- Voltaire

François-Marie Arouet
Born 21 November 1694
Paris, France
Died 30 May 1778 (aged 83)
Paris, France

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Confederation

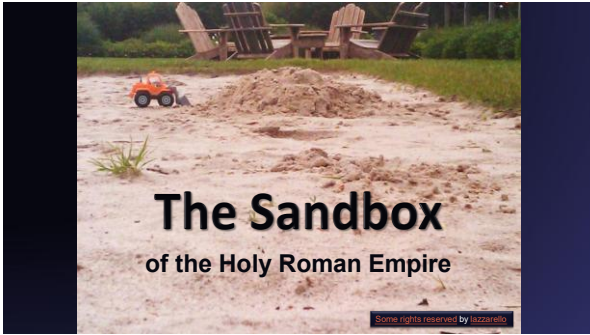


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Brandenburg



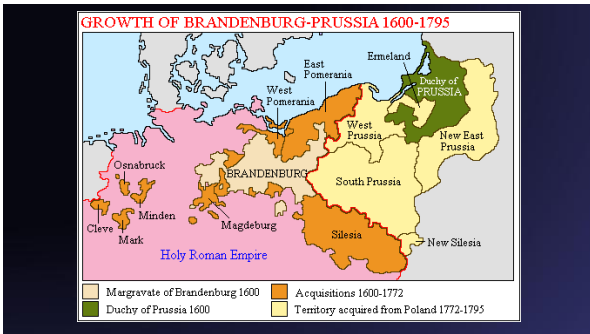
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Prussia & the Austrian Empire: 1721-72



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Frederick William

(r. 1640-1688)



The "Great Elector"

Father of Prussian Absolutism

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FREDERICK WILLIAM, THE GREAT ELECTOR

Frederick William (German: *Friedrich Wilhelm*) (16 February 1620 – 29 April 1688) was the Elector of Brandenburg and the Duke of Prussia ("Brandenburg-Prussia") from 1640 until his death. He was of the House of Hohenzollern and is popularly known as the **Great Elector** (*Der Große Kurfürst*) because of his military and political skill. Frederick William was also a staunch pillar of the Calvinist faith, associated with the rising commercial class. He saw the importance of trade and promoted it vigorously. The Great Elector's shrewd domestic reforms gave Prussia a strong position in the post-Westphalia political order of north-central Europe, setting Prussia up for elevation from duchy to kingdom, achieved under his successor.



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Frederick William I

(r. 1713-1740)

The "Soldier King"

Soldatenkönig



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Frederick II "the Great"

(r. 1740-1786)

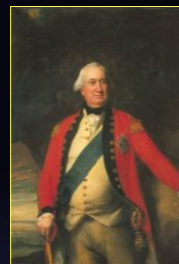


Enlightened Absolutist

Friend of Voltaire

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Frederick the Great of Prussia (r. 1740-1786)



- ▶ 1712 -- 1786.
- ▶ Succeeded his father, Frederick William I (the "Soldier King").
- ▶ He saw himself as the "First Servant of the State."

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Frederick the Great (r. 1740-1786)



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Frederick the Great (r. 1740-1786)

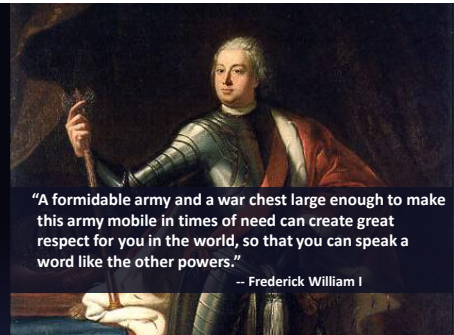


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Frederick the Great's Court



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MILITARISM



Carl Röchling (d. 1920), Attack of the Prussian Infantry

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MILITARISM



Carl Röchling (d. 1920), Attack of the Prussian Infantry

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MILITARISM




12TH
Largest
Population

4TH
Largest
Army

Carl Röchling (d. 1920), Attack of the Prussian Infantry

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MILITARISM




Armies from Russia to the United States adopted the Prussian drill model.

Carl Röchling (d. 1920), Attack of the Prussian Infantry

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Baron von Steuben



Trained Washington's Continental Army in Prussian-style drill

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"Sparta of the North"

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THIS... IS... SPARTA!

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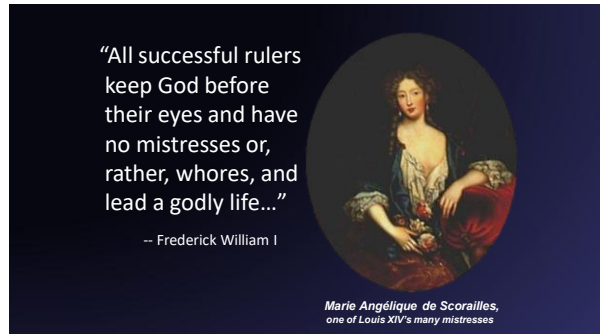
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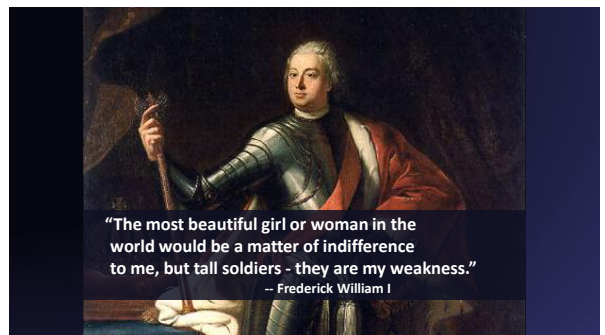
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Building an Absolutist State

Church	Protestant Religious Toleration
Nobility (Junkers)	Cooperation (Service Nobility)
Representative Bodies (Estates)	Reduced Power Taxation by Decree
Education	Compulsory Public Education (1 st system of its kind)

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Leopold I
Holy Roman
Emperor
(r. 1658-1705)

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Schönbrunn Palace

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Schönbrunn Palace

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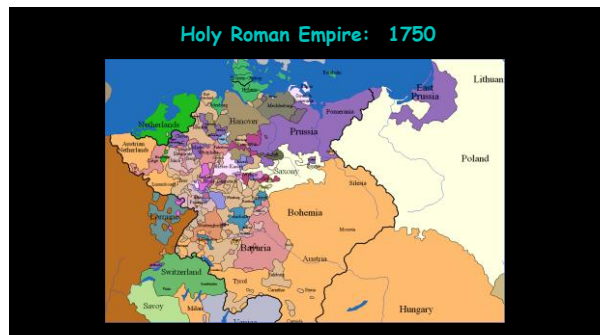
Schönbrunn Palace

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Prince Eugène of Savoy: 1718

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Holy Roman Empire: 1750

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Austrian Empire: 1657-1718



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THE EMERGENCE OF AUSTRIA

- Austrians lose the Thirty Years' War
- Create a new empire in the East
- The new Austrian Habsburg Empire
 1. Austria
 2. Bohemia
 3. Hungary
- Austrians defeat Ottoman Turks - > gain Hungary
- Treaty of Karlowitz
- Gains control of Sp, Netherlands and S. Italy in the War of the Sp. Succession

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The Austrian Habsburg Empire

- Multi-national and multi-ethnic
- Leader was able to hold it together because:
 - Archduke of Austria
 - King of Bohemia
 - King of Hungary
- It is good to be a Habsburg



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ITALY -> weak and divided into city states and regions

- In the 16th century and 17th centuries Spain dominates Italy
- In the 18th century Austria will control Italy

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The War of the Austrian Succession 1741 - 1748

Charles VI (r. 1711-1740)

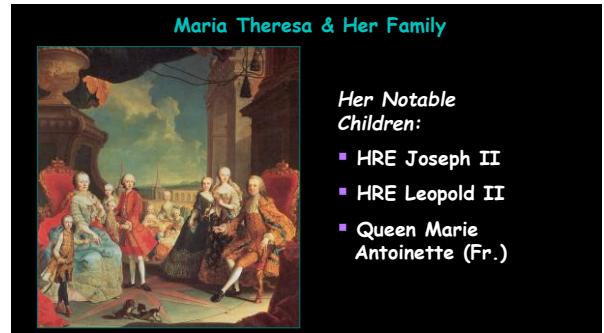


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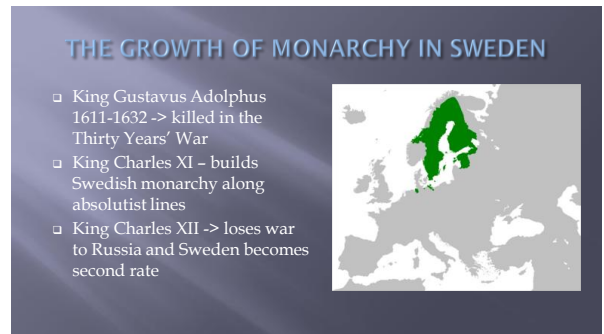
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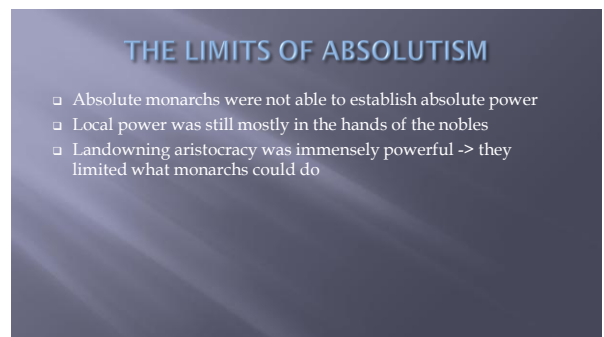
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