

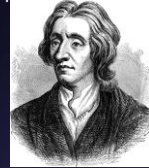
SPIELVOGEL CHAPTER 18

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY:
EUROPEAN STATES,
INTERNATIONAL WARS, AND SOCIAL
CHANGE



REVIEW: NATURAL RIGHTS

1. Equality before the law
2. Freedom of religious worship
3. Freedom on speech
4. Freedom of the press
5. Right to assemble
6. Right to hold/own property
7. Right to seek happiness



JOHN LOCKE

THE THEORY OF ENLIGHTENED RULERS

□ They should favor –

1. Religious toleration
2. Freedom of speech, press, assembly
3. Foster arts, sciences, and education
4. Obey the laws and enforce them



FREDERICK
THE GREAT
OF PRUSSIA

QUESTION

- Can you be ENLIGHTENED and an ABSOLUTIST?
- This time is called Enlightened Absolutist or Enlightened Despots – from your reading which is the better term?

ENLIGHTENED ABSOLUTISM = ENLIGHTENED DESPOTISM

□ Philosophes believed that only strong rulers/absolute monarchs had the power to reform society -> reform from above

□ A new type of monarchy which emerged in the late 18th century



- Frederick II of Prussia
- Catherine the Great of Russia
- Joseph II of Austria

□ How enlightened were the enlightened despots?

THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD STATES IN THE 18TH CENTURY – EUROPE IN REVIEW

France -> dominant power on land

England -> dominant power at sea/colonial empire

Dutch Republic -> declining power

Spain -> second rate power

Portugal -> second rate power

HMS Resolution



What is going on in FRANCE – THE LONG RULE OF LOUIS XV 1715-1774



Madame de Pompadour
– the King's mistress

1. Five years old when he became king -> Duke of Orleans served as regent
2. Pulled back from foreign adventures = wars
3. Commerce, trade, industry expanded
4. In 1743 Louis XV takes control
5. Lazy and weak
6. Ministers and mistresses influence and control him -> **Madame de Pompadour**
7. Loss of the French Empire = loses the 7 Years' War
8. High taxes/more debt/hungry people/clueless life at Versailles

KING LOUIS XVI 1774-1792



Marie Antoinette – wife of Louis XVI and daughter of the Austrian Empress Maria Theresa

1. Grandson of Louis XV
2. Unprepared to be the new king/knew little about governing
3. Weak and indecisive
4. **Marie Antoinette** = his wife/spoiled Austrian princess/hated by the French people
5. Increasing debt and looming financial crisis

What is going on in GREAT BRITAIN

□ The Glorious Revolution 1689 =

1. No absolutism in England
2. Beginning of constitutional monarchy
3. Sharing of power between king and parliament
4. Parliament gradually gains control



□ **The United Kingdom of Great Britain 1707** = the governments of England and Scotland are united

Glorious Revolution (1688)

- ▶ **William III (William of Orange) and Mary Stuart** (daughter of James II from first marriage): Protestantism secured in England
 - **Act of Toleration**: granted religious freedom (except to Catholics, Jews, and Unitarians)



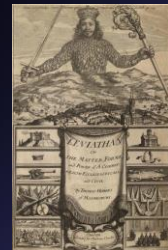
Bill of Rights (1689)

Act of Parliament (one of the bases of the "British Constitution") that includes:

- ▶ freedom from royal interference with the law
- ▶ freedom from taxation by royal prerogative, without agreement by Parliament
- ▶ freedom to petition the King
- ▶ freedom from a peace-time standing army, without agreement by Parliament
- ▶ freedom to elect members of Parliament without interference from the Sovereign
- ▶ the freedom of speech in Parliament.
- ▶ freedom from cruel and unusual punishments, and excessive bail.

Locke v. Hobbes

- ▶ Thomas Hobbes: *Leviathan* (1651): Justified strong government. Life was "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short"
- ▶ John Locke: *Two Treatises on Government* (1689): Right to overthrow tyrannical rulers; Social contract; philosophical argument for supremacy of Parliament.



Queen Anne & Act of Union

- ▶ **Act of Settlement (1701):** only Anglican could succeed to the throne
- ▶ **Queen Anne (1702-1714):**
- ▶ **Act of Union (1707) –** English and Scottish Parliaments merged = United Kingdom of Great Britain
 - Royal veto used for last time
 - On her death the Elector of Hanover, **George I** took the throne.



THE PARLIAMENT

Parliamentary debate in the House of Commons



1. King chose some members to serve as his ministers
 2. Parliament made the laws
 3. Levied taxes
 4. Passed the budget
 5. Indirectly influenced the king's ministers
- Parliament was dominated by the land owning aristocracy –
1. The Peers – the House of Lords
 2. The Landed Gentry – House of Commons

ENLIGHTENED ABSOLUTISM IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

□ The major states in central and eastern Europe -

1. Prussia
2. Austria
3. Russia



PRUSSIA – THE ARMY AND THE BUREAUCRACY

□ Two most significant kings of 18th century Prussia –

1. **King Frederick William I** (1713-1740)
2. **King Frederick II = Frederick the Great** (1740-1786)



□ The backbone of Prussia –

1. The army
2. The bureaucracy

Hohenzollern Dynasty



“The Fredericks”

Frederick William

(r. 1640-1688)



The “Great
Elector”

Father of Prussian
Absolutism

Frederick William I

(r. 1713-1740)



The “Soldier
King”

Soldatenkönig

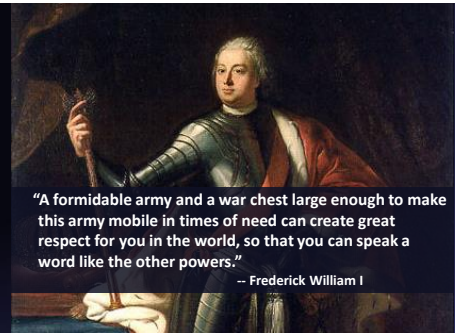
Frederick II “the Great”

(r. 1740-1786)



Enlightened
Absolutist

Friend of
Voltaire



“A formidable army and a war chest large enough to make this army mobile in times of need can create great respect for you in the world, so that you can speak a word like the other powers.”

— Frederick William I

MILITARISM



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

MILITARISM



12TH
Largest
Population

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

MILITARISM



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

MILITARISM



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

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY

1. The best in Europe
2. Large
3. Belief in duty, obedience, sacrifice
4. Prussian militarism = the military is always right/best





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)

THE GENERAL DIRECTORY

1. Primary instrument of govt administration
2. Supervised the military
3. Supervised the police
4. Handled economic and financial affairs
5. Highly efficient and organized
6. Govt bureaucracy was closely supervised by king

THE JUNKERS

1. Prussian aristocrats/nobles
2. Owned large estates with many serfs
3. Served as officer corps of Prussian military

Frederick the Great of Prussia

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

Frederick William's Absolutism the father



- Would go into temper tantrums and strike men in the face with his cane.
- Kick women in the street.
 - It was his divine right to do such things!

Frederick William's wife

Sophia Dorothea of Hanover

The daughter of King George I of England.

Had manners where her husband didn't!



Their Son: Frederick



- His father wanted him to be a soldier-king.
 - Raised him as "plain folk" without the royal surroundings.
 - It was a "rough" upbringing.

Instructions on raising his son:

- "His tutor must take the greatest pains to imbue my son with a sincere love for the soldier's profession and to impress upon him that nothing else in the world can confer upon a prince such fame and honor as the sword."

Young Frederick had other ideas



- Preferred writing poetry and music – particularly playing the flute.
- Felt that he had to escape his father.
 - With a friend tried to run away to England to be with his grandfather.

The runaways were captured

- Frederick William I's WRATH against his son:
 - Ordered his son be removed from the succession.
 - Ordered Frederick to watch while his friend was beheaded.



Young Frederick was released and made crown prince again!



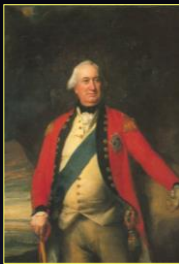
- Agreed to marry his father's choice of a bride.
 - "There could never be love nor any friendship between us."
- Letter Frederick wrote to his sister about his marriage.

Frederick becomes King or KAISER of Prussia in 1740

- Becomes a BRILLIANT military leader.
- Used his military to make Prussia into a more unified territory.
 - Beat Maria Theresa's army.
 - Twice.



Frederick the Great of Prussia



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FREDERICK THE GREAT

1. One of best educated/most cultured monarchs in Europe
2. Enlightenment thinker
3. Saw himself as "first servant of the state" = responsible and serious leader of the state
4. New law code/system of laws
5. Granted limited freedom of speech/press
6. Complete religious toleration by the state
7. Military genius and commander

PRUSSIAN KING FREDERICK II = FREDERICK THE GREAT



AUSTRIAN EMPRESS MARIA THERESA of AUSTRIA



THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE OF THE HABSBURGS

1. Led by the Habsburg monarchy
2. Vienna was the capital of the empire
3. Empire was multinational and multicultural
4. Difficult to create a unified system of laws and administration



EMPRESS MARIA THERESA 1740-1780

1. Reforms her empire to strengthen it against Prussia
2. Makes the empire more centralized and bureaucratic
3. Enlarges and modernizes the army
4. Deeply Catholic and conservative -> resisted the radical reforms the philosophes wanted

Habsburg Family Crest



AUSTRIAN EMPEROR JOSEPH II

1765-1790

His mother was
Maria Theresa.



b.1741 – d.1790

EMPEROR JOSEPH II 1780-1790

1. Great believer in the Enlightenment
2. Reason should dominate government and society
3. Radical reforms
4. Abolished serfdom
5. Economic modernization -> eliminated internal trade barriers, monopolies, and guild restrictions
6. New law code/equality before the law
7. Religious reforms = toleration
8. Reforms too radical -> upset everyone
9. When he died most reforms cancelled -> failed

Joseph II, Holy Roman Emperor

1772: First partition of Poland.

1778-1779: He failed to annex Bavaria to Austrian lands.

1781: Declared the **Toleration Patent**.

1781: **Abolition of serfdom and feudal dues.**

1785: He failed to exchange the Austria Netherlands for Bavaria.

1787-1792: Austria joined Russia in the Russo-Turkish War, but little was gained.

1795: Third partition of Poland.

Joseph II of Austria



RUSSIA EMPRESS CATHERINE THE GREAT



Russia Under Catherine the Great, 1762-1796

✦ Reform

◆ *Instruction*, 1767

- ✦ Strengthens landholders at expense of serfs
- ✦ Rebellion of Emelyan Pugachev, 1773-1775
- ✦ Territorial Expansion

Catherine the Great (r. 1762-1796)



- ▶ German Princess Sophie Friederike Auguste of Anhalt-Zerbst.
- ▶ 1729 — 1796.



RUSSIA UNDER CATHERINE THE GREAT

1. German wife of the Tsar -> has her husband murdered
 2. Becomes Tsarina -> claims to be an enlightened reformer
 3. Tried to reform the law code -> issues *Instruction* -> nothing changes
 4. Landowning aristocrats gain more power/influence - Charter of the Nobility
 5. Conditions worsen for the peasantry/serfs
- Cossacks = tribal warriors who fought in southern Russia

EMELYAN PUGACHEV 1773-1775

1. Leader of mass peasant rebellion in S. Russia
2. Peasants rise up -> burn estates -> 1500 aristocrats and their families murdered
3. Pugachev is captured and executed
4. Pugachev's rebellion scares the nobles -> crackdown -> no reform



Pugachev's Rebellion



So if the people rise up to tell you they are unhappy and you put the rebellion down with FORCE an VIOLENCE – are you ENLIGHTENED?

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION UNDER CATHERINE THE GREAT

1. Westward into Poland
 2. Southward to the Black Sea
- Treaty of Kuchuk-Kainarji -> gain some territory and rights from Ottoman Turks

How does an ENLIGHTENED RULER expand their Territory?

Russian Expansionism in the Late 18c



THE DESTRUCTION OF POLAND

- Problems for Poland
1. Weak elected monarch
 2. Limited powers for king
 3. Small bureaucracy
 4. Small army
 5. King had no power/nobles had all the power
 6. Surrounded by 3 powerful neighbors

THE PARTITIONS OF POLAND

- Three strong neighbors = Prussia, Austria, Russia -> seize Polish territory and divide it among themselves
1. First partition 1772 – 30% of territory
 2. Second partition 1793 – more land taken
 3. Third partition 1795 – Poland ceases to exist/ disappears from the map
- ❖ The lesson of Poland = strong, absolutist state was necessary to survive!

The Partitions of Poland



Poland will basically disappear from the map of Europe. How Enlightened is this?

Poland will "reappear" after WWI and then be invaded just 20 years later by Adolf Hitler and the Nazis

Reformer? OR Despot?



- 1767: Catherine summons the **Legislative Commission**.
- 1768-1774: **Russo-Turkish War**.
- 1771-1775: **Pugachev Rebellion** is suppressed.
- 1772: First partition of Poland.
- 1785: **Charter of Nobility**.
- 1793: Second partition of Poland.
- 1795: Third partition of Poland.

ENLIGHTENED ABSOLUTISM REVISITED

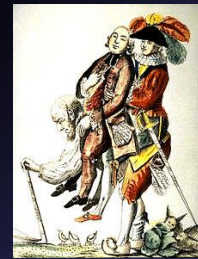
- ❑ The 3 great enlightened despots/enlightened absolutists
 1. Emperor Joseph II = Austria
 2. Frederick II = Prussia
 3. Catherine the Great = Russia
- ❑ Only Joseph II attempted radical reforms based on Enlightenment ideas
- ❑ Frederick II and Catherine the Great interested in Enlightenment thinking and made some limited reforms -> more interested in power/maintain traditional structures of their societies

HOW ENLIGHTENED WAS ENLIGHTENED ABSOLUTISM

1. A little, but not very
2. Monarchs used the ideas to strengthen and modernize their states
3. Stronger and more efficient govt = bigger armies and military
4. Aristocrats still very powerful -> didn't want society to change
5. Most significant reforms = legal reform, religious toleration, expansion of educ system

THE SOCIAL ORDER OF THE 18TH CENTURY

- ❑ Social status not determined by wealth/economics -> based on traditional hereditary based "social orders"/"estates"
 1. The clergy
 2. The nobility = aristocrats
 3. Commoners = everybody else, no how rich or poor
- ❑ Enlightenment thinkers argued that traditional social order was illogical/hostile to progress



18TH CENTURY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. States should act in their own self interest
2. **Balance of power** = states will join together against a state that becomes too powerful
3. Creation of large armies to defend the state
4. Armies sometimes used for offensive purposes



Machiavelli

- ❑ Frederick the Great said govts should use their power to extend their territories

"reason of state"

- ❑ Rulers began to see their primary task as insuring the health and strength of the state and not seeing the state as their own personal possession

THE STORY OF 18TH CENTURY WAR AND DIPLOMACY

1. International rivalry
2. Continuing centralization of state power
3. Creation and support of large standing armies and navies
4. Need for more taxes
5. Need for more efficient and effective **bureaucrats** = employees of the state



THE TWO GREAT CONFLICTS OF THE 18TH CENTURY

- The War of the Austrian Succession
- The Seven Years' War



THE WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION 1740-1748



Frederick the Great takes advantage of Maria Theresa -> seizes Silesia

1. No male heir to Habsburg throne
2. **The Pragmatic Sanction** = other rulers agree to recognize the emperor's daughter as legal heir
3. Empress Maria Theresa comes to the throne in 1740
4. Prussian king Frederick the Great takes advantage of the new empress by invading Austrian Silesia
5. Other countries join either Austria or Prussia
6. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle = all sides exhausted -> Prussia keeps Silesia -> nothing really settled
7. Prussia and Austria remain bitter enemies

"THE DIPLOMATIC REVOLUTION"

1. After the loss of Silesia -> Maria Theresa rebuilds her army
2. Austria engineers "the diplomatic revolution" = Austria and France switch from being rivals to being allies
3. Russia joins with Austria and France
4. Britain allies with Prussia
5. The new alliances open the way for The Seven Years' War



Maria Theresa

Wars and Diplomacy

- ✳ European Rivalries
- ✳ The War of the Austrian Succession (1740 – 1748)
 - ◆ A world war?
- ✳ Seven Years' War (1756 – 1763)
 - ◆ Diplomatic revolution
 - ◆ European war
 - ◆ Indian war
 - Robert Clive (1725 – 1774)
 - ◆ North American war
 - William Pitt the Elder
 - British victory

THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR 1756-1763

- Three major areas of conflict –
 1. Europe
 2. India
 3. North America
- Prussia + Britain v. Austria + France + Russia
 1. Frederick the Great is almost overwhelmed and almost conquered
 2. Russia drops out of the war
 3. Prussia is able to hang on and survive the war
 4. Austria agrees to allow Prussia to keep Silesia



Map 18. 3: The Battlefields of the Seven Years' War



THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR OVERSEAS -> THE FIRST GLOBAL WAR

1. The great war for empire
2. British led by **Robert Clive** drive the French out of India
3. **The French and Indian War** = British v. French in N. America
4. **William Pitt** – British PM -> organizes victory in N. America
5. British naval power gives them advantage
6. British General **Wolfe** defeats French General **Montcalme** at Quebec
7. French lose control of and are driven out of N. America



*The death of General Montcalme
The Seven Years' War in N. America
= the French and Indian*

EUROPEAN ARMIES AND WARFARE

1. **Increase in the size of armies**
2. Aristocrats are the officers in the army
3. Soldiers came mostly from lower classes
4. Some countries relied on mercenaries and foreign soldiers
5. Armies and military equipment was expensive so rulers were careful not to destroy them
6. In battle the strategy was to avoid direct conflict -> engage in maneuvers and strategy



ECONOMIC EXPANSION AND SOCIAL CHANGE

1. 18th century -> economic recovery from the decline in the 17th century
2. Rapid population growth
3. Expansion in banking and trade
4. Beginnings of industrialization
5. Increase in worldwide trade



GROWTH OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION

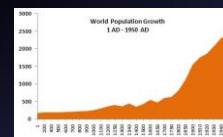
- Population began to grow around 1750 - pop. in 1700 = 120 million/pop. in 1790 = 190 million
- Russia - from 14 to 28 million
- **France - from 20 to 27 million**
- Spain - from 6 to 10 million
- Prussia - from 1.5 to 5.5 million
- Britain - from 5 to 9 million

THIS is important as we continue this chapter!

POP INCREASE IN 18TH CENTURY

Causes of the pop. increase -

1. Decline in the death rate
2. More food and transportation of food supplies
3. The end of the bubonic plague



Diet

- Grains were the staple.
 - Bread for most (as much as 2lbs per day)
 - Scots ate porridge (half cooked)
- Grain prices were of vital importance to many – 'fair price' for all controlled by guilds (Bible) then governments. (Remember the Dutch)
 - Adam Smith and free market clashes with this riots and uprisings (more later)
- Vegetables were the food of the poor. Fruit very limited and dependent on season and location.
- Meat was the primary food for the rich – 3 courses plus three fish courses were common.
- Gaming laws made hunting legal for aristocracy only