



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Škola:	Gymnázium, Brno, Slovanské náměstí 7
Šablona:	III/2 – Inovace a zkvalitnění výuky prostřednictvím ICT
Název projektu:	Inovace výuky na GSN prostřednictvím ICT
Číslo projektu:	CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0940
Autor:	Mgr. Rudolf Dostálek
Tematická oblast:	Od osvětlení po vládu teroru (světová a česká historie 18. století)
Název DUMu:	Birth of Prussia
Kód:	VY_32_INOVACE_DE.2.07
Datum:	11.09.2013
Cílová skupina:	Žáci středních škol
Klíčová slova:	prince-electors, Silesian Wars, Seven Years' War
Anotace:	Tato prezentace slouží k výkladu učiva tématu: Vznik Pruska (v anglickém jazyce)

BIRTH OF PRUSSIA

HRE OF GERMAN NATION

- this name: used from 15th century (Early Modern Times)
- from 17th century even for non-German speaking parts of the empire
- a conglomerate of states of various size (duchies, archduchies, bishoprics, archbishoprics, counties, principalities, free imperial cities)

ITS STRUCTURE

- governed by absolutistic princes, clergy dignitaries, elected city councils
- most important countries: Bavaria, Saxonia, Hanover, Palatinate, Prussia
- formal head: the Holy Roman Emperor

PRINCES-ELECTORS

- Electoral council: set at seven princes-electors (three archbishops and four secular princes) by the Golden Bull of 1356 (after 30YW there were 9 of them)
- from 15th century the title was held by a member of Habsburg dynasty
- from 1526 Habsburgs were Kings of Bohemia (1627 hereditary title) which meant 1 electoral vote
- after the death of Charles VI (1740) struggles for the Imperial throne

PRUSSIA

- consisted of 3 territories
- Brandenburg
- Pomerania with a part of northern Rhineland
- Eastern Prussia

FOUNDERS OF THE STATE

- Elector of Brandenburg proclaimed himself King of Prussia (Frederick I) in 1701
- his son Frederick William I ran his royal court with very economical policy

FREDERICK WILLIAM I

- he invested vast money in his army
- he was absolutistic, thrifty, rude, moody, raised in calvinistic and mercantilistic spirit with strong dutifulness
- In accord with his nickname (Corporal on the Throne / Soldier King) he wore a uniform all his life and he founded the tradition of Prussian militarist kings

FREDERICK II THE GREAT

- succeeded the throne in 1740
- enlightened absolutist
- first servant of the state
- religious tolerance
- ambitious, sensitive, cynical, outstanding war leader and tactician, pragmatic politician without any moral scruples

HIS POLICY

- religious tolerance
- protection of agriculture and manufactorial production
- broadening of communication network (canalizing rivers, building canals)
- ambitious foreign policy: territorial agressions at the expense of Habsburg monarchy

WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION

- **Silesian wars:** (1740-1745)
- between allied Frederick II, King of Prussia, Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria and Louis XV, the King of France
- against Maria Theresa, the Archduchess of Austria, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia

FIRST SILESIAN WAR

- Allies insidiously without declaring war attacked territories of Silesia, Bohemia and Upper Austria

FIRST SUCCESSES

- Silesia is conquered by Prussian armies
- Bohemia and Upper Austria is conquered by Bavarian-French armies
- Charles Albert is coronated the King of Bohemia on **December 9th 1741**

THERESIAN COUNTERSTRIKE

- 1742: Habsburg armies stroke back and conquered Bohemia and successfully invaded Bavaria
- Charles Albert became the Roman Emperor but he lost his own Electorate
- **Peace of Breslau** (Vratislavský mír): Maria Theresa lost a part of Silesia and County of Glatz (Kladsko)

SECOND SILESIAN WAR

- Maria Theresa's coronation to **Queen of Bohemia**
- successes of her armies against French-Bavarian intruders
- Frederick II attacked Bohemia and occupied Prague (1744)
- Prussian armies were pushed out of Bohemia, but then Habsburg armies suffered several defeats

RESULTS OF WAR

- Peace of Dresden (1745)
- Silesia remains a part of Prussia
- Francis Stephen of Lorraine (M.T.'s husband) became the Holy Roman Emperor

FINAL CONCLUSION

- The War of Austrian Succession concluded with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (mír v CÁCHÁCH) (1748)
- Maria Theresa and Austria preserved *status quo ante bellum*, sacrificing most of Silesia, which Austria conceded to Prussia
- Her title to the thrones of Bohemia, Hungary and Austria were eventually confirmed without any further doubts

SEVEN YEARS' WAR

- - first not only European but also global conflict
- - changes in alliances
- Prussia and Great Britain
- against
- Maria Theresa, S....., R..... and F.....

SEVEN YEARS' WAR

- 1756 Prussians invaded Saxony and Bohemia (Siege of Prague)
- - sudden turnover: the Prussians were defeated:
- at Kolín by marshal Daun
- at Domašov by generalissimus Gideon L.....
- allied armies almost captured Prussian capital Berlin

COALITION FALLS APART

- - change on Russian throne: Elisabeth of Romanov died
- Peter III became the Tsar
- great admirer of Prussia and Frederick the Great - the coalition fell apart

FINAL PEACE

- Before Peter III was assassinated the peace talks had already been opened
- 1763: Treaty of Hubertusburg
- Silesia and the County of Glatz definitely became integral parts of Prussia

- Tento digitální učební materiál byl vytvořen pomocí software Microsoft Office 2007
- Materiál je určen pro bezplatné používání pro potřeby výuky a vzdělávání na všech typech škol a školských zařízení
- Jakékoliv další využití podléhá autorskému zákonu