



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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ENLIGHTENED HABSBURGS

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HABSBURG MONARCHY

- Austrian, Czech, Hungarian, Italian territories and the Southern Netherlands
- Silesia and the County of Glatz (Kladsko) lost (in Silesian Wars)
- gained the territory of Galicia and Bukovina (in Partitions of Polish Commonwealth)
- administrated by royal court offices of individual countries and by Assemblies of the Estates

MARIA THERESA

(1740-1780)

NEED OF REFORMS

- after territorial losses in Silesian Wars
- according to Prussian pattern (at least the western part)
- surrounded by capable and loyal advisers and ministers
- Counts von Haugwitz and von Kaunitz

THERESIAN REFORMS

- reforms of administrative system
- reforms of the army
- reforms of school system
- reforms of economy

ADMINISTRATION

- centralisation
- cohesive administration
- imperial officials were appointed instead of aristocratic representatives

THE PYRAMID OF POWER

- Imperial and Royal Office in Vienna
- **gubernium** (administrative unit of each country with the seat in its capital)
- county hauptmanship/ **krajské hejtmanství** (regional central office) followed gubernial orders
- **panství/domain** (police and judicial powers still in hands of aristocracy) the lowest administrative unit

ARMY

- increase the number of soldiers
- improve the weaponry and equipment
- necessity of money (census, cadaster)

SCHOOL

- compulsory school attendance (1774)
- from age of 6 to 12
- established a broad net of schools and universities

ECONOMY

- support of manufactures
- unifying of weights and measures
- cancelling of internal customs

CORVÉE PATENT (1775)

- amount and conditions of corvée strictly determined
- it banned extortion of extra corvée
- the amount of corvée depended on the amount of material property
- in imperial domains the corvée was transformed into a financial rente

OTHER REFORMS

- the church became subordinate to the state
- torture during interrogations was abolished
- general effort to improve life and work conditions of her subjects

JOSEPH II

(1780-1790)

START OF REIGN

- Joseph II became the King (1764) and Emperor (1765) of HRE (after his father's death)
- He became co-ruler of her mother
- he compensates failures in personal life with hectic statesmanlike activities

HIS INSPIRATION

- He was an admirer of Frederick the Great
- he considers his mother's reforms insufficient
- after her death he introduces crucial religious and social reforms

EDICT OF TOLERANCE

- issued on 13th October 1781
- declares some non-Catholic religions as endured by the state
- Lutherans
- Calvinians
- Greek Catholics

ISSUE OF MONASTIC ORDERS

- dissolved the monastic orders which didn't look after sick or poor
- Convents were transformed into:
 - barracks
 - workhouses
 - orphanages
 - sickhouses

EMANCIPATION OF JEWS

- enhancement of subordination of the church
- pursuit of Jew emancipation:
- gained some civil rights
- allowed to study
- perform certain crafts
- work in state administration

ABOLISHMENT OF SERFDOM

- Patent issued on 1st November 1781
- turned serfdom into subjection
- corvée remained

TAX COEQUALITY

- attempt to tax the manor land (dominikál) and subject land (rustikál) in the same way
- the law was abolished by Leopold II due to significant resistance of the aristocracy
- some reforms were rejected by the common people as well (abolition of monasteries, burying in sacks)

WAR AND DEATH

- Alliance with Catherine the Great against the Ottoman Empire
- failure of his military campaign
- dies of tuberculosis on 20th February 1790

LEOPOLD II

- his brother as his successor called off the tax reform
- lowered the tense between the crown and aristocracy, the state and the church
- ended the war with the Ottoman Empire
- he tried to introduce reforms more sensitively
- he died as soon as he consolidated the conditions in the Empire (1792)

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