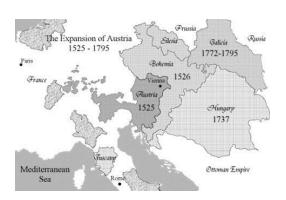
Age of Absolutism – Austria, Prussia, and Russia

Austria

- Holy Roman Empire
 - o "Neither Holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire"
 - Voltaire
 - Germanic States
 - Decentralized elected emperor
 - Hapsburgs
 - North Protestant
 - South Catholic
- Collapse of HRE
 - Peace of Westphalia
 - Destroys remaining political and religious unity
 - Survived in piece until 1806
- Austrian Empire
 - o Divided
 - Austria (Germanic)
 - Hungary (Magyar)
 - Bohemia (Czech)
 - Austria
 - Personal empire of Hapsburgs
 - · Ruled directly
- Austrian Expansion
 - War with the Turks
 - John Sobieski
 - Polish
 - Saved Vienna
 - Expanded territory to southeast
 - War of Spanish Succession
 - Gained territories in Europe
 - Netherlands
 - Milan
 - Naples
- Characteristics
 - Capital is Vienna
 - o Polygenous
 - Ethnicities
 - Languages
 - Strong Nobility
 - Serfdom persists
 - Very few overseas colonies
 - Attempted Nicobar Islands and Tianjin
 - Neither successful
 - Few cities
 - Small middle class
 - No National Assembly

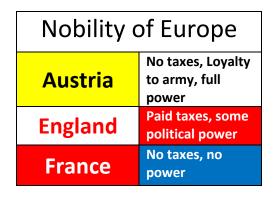




- Weaknesses
 - Small army
 - Not Unified
 - Nobility
 - Prevented much change
 - o Ethnicities
 - Hostility from Bohemia and Hungary
 - Loss of Spanish Empire
 - War of Spanish Succession
 - Spanish possessions fall under Bourbon authority
- Pragmatic Sanction
 - o 1713
 - Made following death of Charles VI
 - Maria Theresa ONLY heir to Austrian Throne
 - Forced other empires to accept
 - Caveat They are not allowed to invade

Prussia

- Background
 - Territory
 - Located in north Germany
 - No true borders
 - Very disjointed
 - Existed as elector state since 1529
 - 1618
 - Electorate of Brandenburg (German) and Duchy of Prussia (Polish Germanic)
 - Brandenburg freed up after 30 years War
 - Prussia freed up after Second Northern War
- Hohenzollern
 - Hereditary
 - Absolutists
 - Highly centralized
 - Very bureaucratic
- Army
 - Very Strong
 - Grew up around army
- Economy
 - Centered on growing army
 - Demand drove economy
 - Poor agriculturally
- Social Groups
 - Junkers
 - Aristocracy
 - Land lords
 - Did not want to lose power
 - Supported Hohenzollerns as long as no taxes
 - Complete power over peasants
 - o Middle Class
 - Growing
 - o Peasants
 - Sinking deeper into serfdom



- Religion
 - Protestant
 - Tolerant
 - Especially with scholars and artists
- Kings of Prussia
 - o Frederick William the Great Elector
 - One of the electors of HRE
 - Created Prussian State
 - Made powerful by building up army
 - King Frederick I
 - Continued to build up state
 - Otherwise did not really do much
 - King Frederick William
 - Lived modestly
 - Did not spend much
 - Built up military
 - Always wore military uniform
 - Potsdam Giants
 - Set up draft and reserve guard
 - Cruel to son
 - Frederick William II
 - Frederick the Great
 - Enlightenment Monarch

Russia

- Background
 - Very late to modernize
 - Horribly Medieval
 - Under control of Golden Horde
 - Ivan the Terrible
 - r. 1547-1584
 - First "Tsar" of Russia
 - Mikhail Romanov
 - r. 1613-1645
 - Established Romanov Dynasty
 - Existed until 20th century
- Peter The Great
 - Social Reforms
 - 1st book of etiquette
 - Mandatory education for sons of landowners
 - Sent Russians abroad to study
 - Simplified alphabet
 - Edited the 1st Russian newspaper
 - Reformed Calendar
 - Decreed Westernization
 - No Beards
 - Women dressed western
 - Courts speak French



- Military Reforms
 - Professional army
 - Reduced powers of Boyars in army
 - Uniforms
 - Reorganized ranks
 - Built navy
- Economic Reforms
 - Mercantilist
 - Increased exports
 - Trading fleet
 - Encouraged mining, metallurgy, textiles
 - Recruited experts from Europe
 - Increased taxes
 - Depends on peasant labor
 - Serfs suffer
 - Moved capital
 - St. Petersburg
 - o Built by serfs
 - Warm water seaport
 - "Window to the west
- Administrative Reforms
 - Autocratic
 - Established bureaucracy
 - No Individual rights
 - o Duma and Council of Boyars disbanded
 - Establish Senate
 - Controlled by Peter
 - o State service required of all landowners/boyars
- Religious Reforms
 - o Got rid of old believers
 - o Appointed the Procurator of the Holy Synod
 - Head of Church
 - Selected by Tsar
 - Could be gotten rid of at any time
 - Peter indirectly in head of Church
- Foreign Policy
 - At war all but 2 years
 - Grand Embassy
 - Peter trying to gain support for war vs Ottomans
 - Brandenburg, Netherlands, England, Austria
 - Expanded borders
 - To the south against Ottomans
 - Great Northern War
 - Versus Sweden
 - o Charles XII
 - Battle of Poltava
 - o Defeat of Swedes
 - Marked start of decline
 - o Peter gains access to Baltic



