

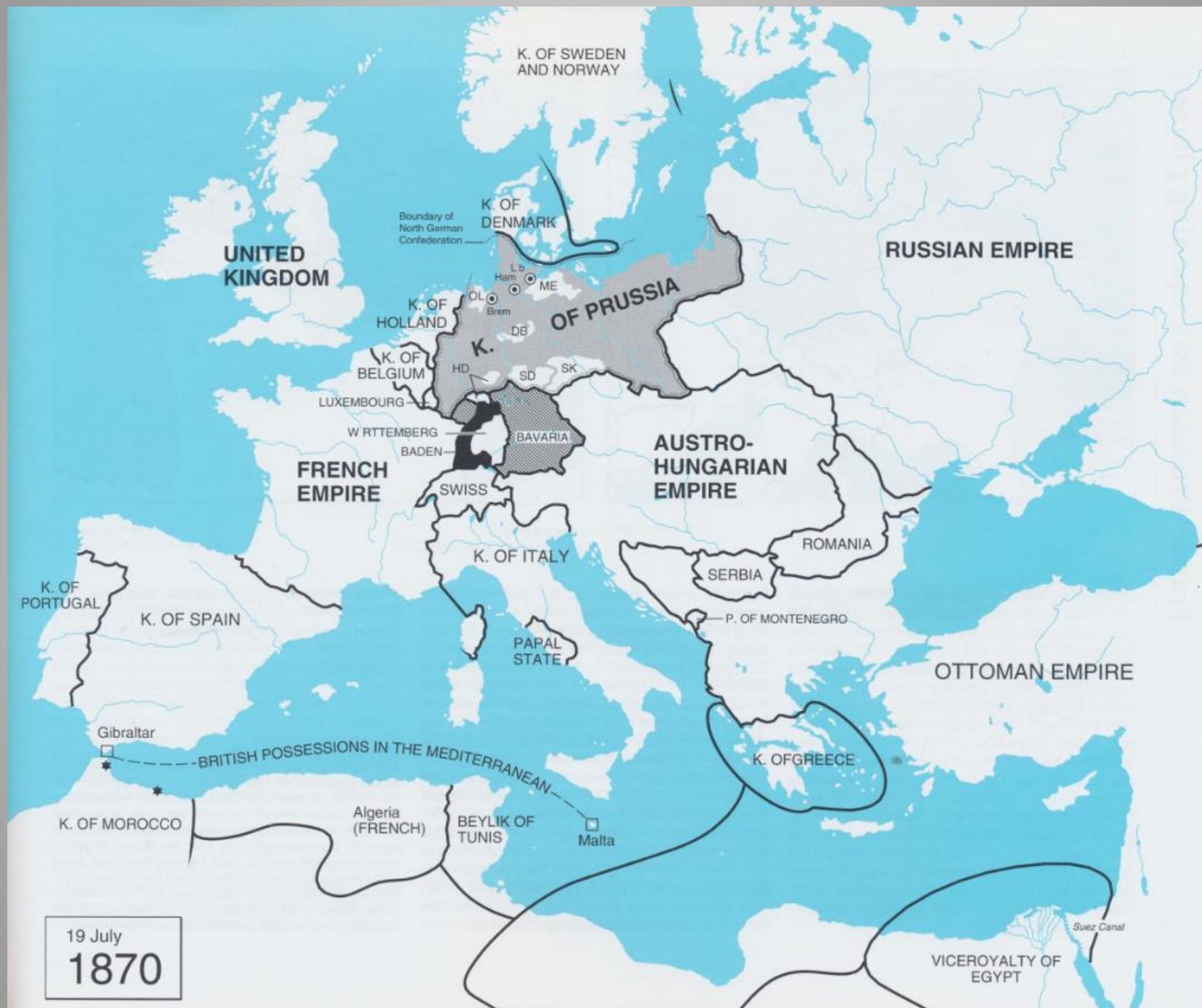
# The Franco-Prussian War

## Background:

The Rise of the Competitive State System

—or—

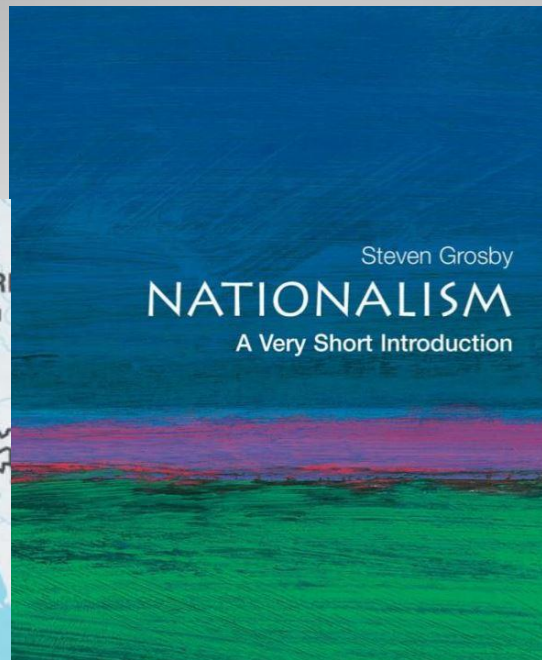
Why Do the Nations So Furiously Rage Together?



Merriam-Webster's dictionary defines a nation as:

- 1** a politically organized nationality . . .
- 2** a community of people composed of one or more nationalities and possessing a more or less defined territory and government
- 3** a territorial division containing a body of people of one or more nationalities and usually characterized by relatively large size and independent status.

In his influential 1882 essay "What Is a Nation?" French philosopher Ernest Renan wrote about the bonds that hold nations together. He explained, "A heroic past, great men, glory [are the links between people] upon which one bases a national idea. . . . A nation is . . . a large-scale solidarity, constituted by the feeling of sacrifices that one has made in the past and of those that one is prepared to make in the future." **1** Others have stressed language, ethnicity, or even pseudo-scientific ideas about "race." The migration of people between one nation and another is challenging long-held assumptions about who belongs.



## Chapter 2 What is a nation?

*The nation is a territorial community of nativity. One is born into a nation. The significance attributed to this biological fact of birth into the historically evolving, territorial structure of the cultural community of the nation is why the nation is one among a number of forms of kinship. It differs from other forms of kinship such as the family because of the centrality of territory. It differs from other territorial societies such as a tribe, city-state, or various 'ethnic groups' not merely by the greater extent of its territory, but also because of its relatively uniform culture that provides stability, that is, continuation over time.*

There are a number of complications to this definition of the nation that require careful examination.

## Nation State

- A nation-state is a state, or country, that has defined borders and territory. It is additionally a country in which a nation of principally the same type of people exists, organized by either race or cultural background.

**"nationalism definition.** The strong belief that the interests of a particular nation-state are of primary importance. Also, the belief that a people who share a common language, history, and culture **should** constitute an independent nation, free of foreign domination."

## When did nationalist movements first arise?



Although the 17th-century Puritan Revolution in England was animated by nationalist sentiment, significant nationalist movements generally did not arise until the late 18th century. The [American](#) and [French](#) revolutions (1775–83 and 1787–99, respectively) were both expressions of political nationalism. Later, nationalist movements inspired the [Revolutions of 1848](#) on the European continent, the establishment of a unified Italian state in 1861, and the formation of new nation-states in central and eastern Europe after [World War I](#).

**“It’s relatively easy to agree that only Homo sapiens can speak about things that don’t really exist, and believe six impossible things before breakfast. You could never convince a monkey to give you a banana by promising him limitless bananas after death in monkey heaven.**

“How do you cause people to believe in an imagined order such as Christianity, democracy or capitalism? First, you never admit that the order is imagined.”

– Yuval Noah Harari, *Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind*

“Large numbers of strangers can cooperate successfully by believing in common myths. Any large-scale human cooperation – whether a modern state, a medieval church, an ancient city or an archaic tribe – is rooted in common myths that exist only in people’s collective imagination.”

– Yuval Noah Harari, *Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind*





**NORTH AMERICA**

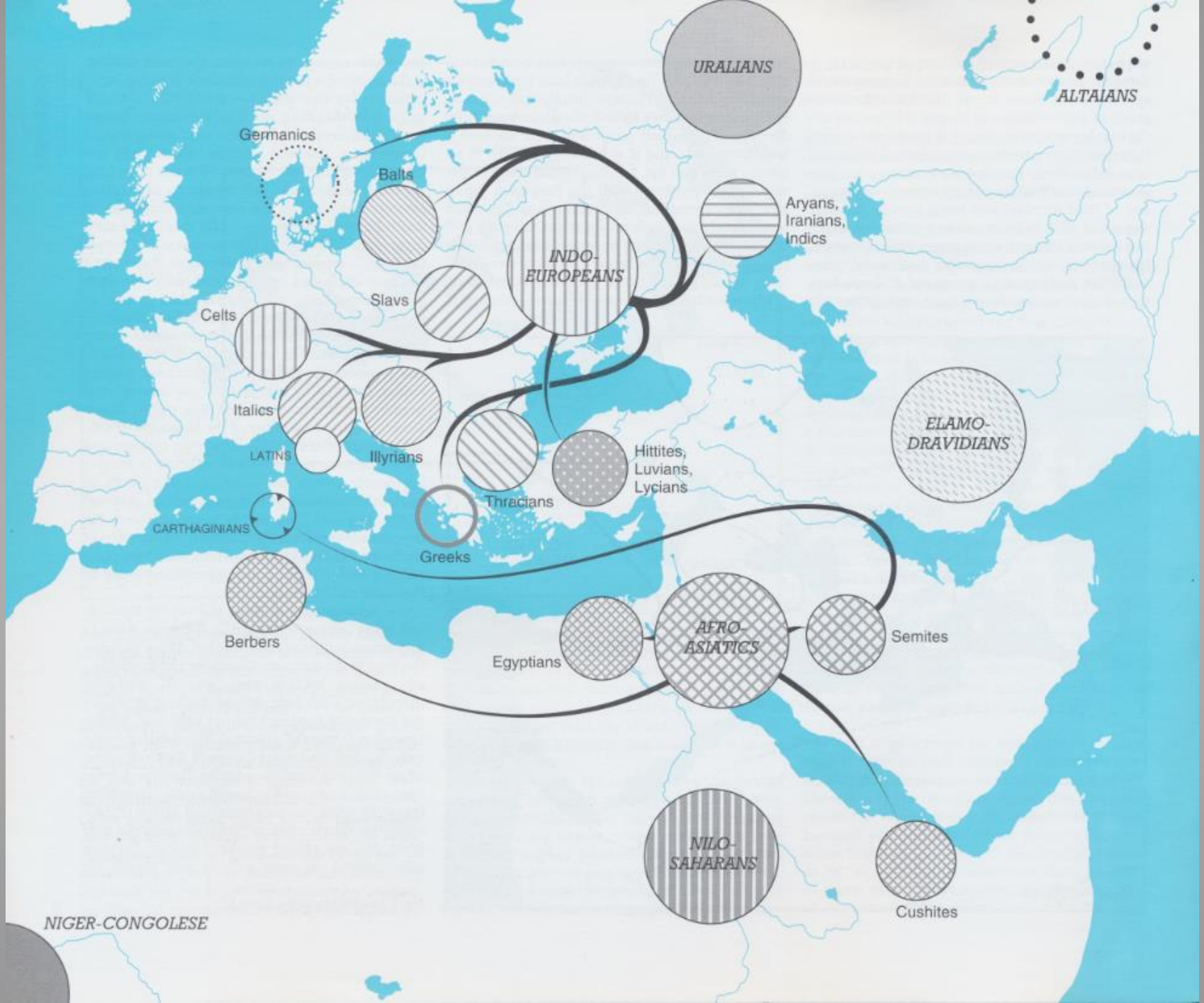
**EUROPE**

**ASIA**

**AFRICA**

**SOUTH AMERICA**

**AUSTRALIA**



URALIANS

ALTAIANS

Germanics

Balts

INDO-EUROPEANS

Aryans, Iranians, Indics

Slavs

Celts

Italics

LATINS

Illyrians

Hittites, Luvians, Lycians

ELAMO-DRAVIDIANS

CARTHAGINIANS

Thracians

Greeks

Berbers

AFRO-ASIATICS

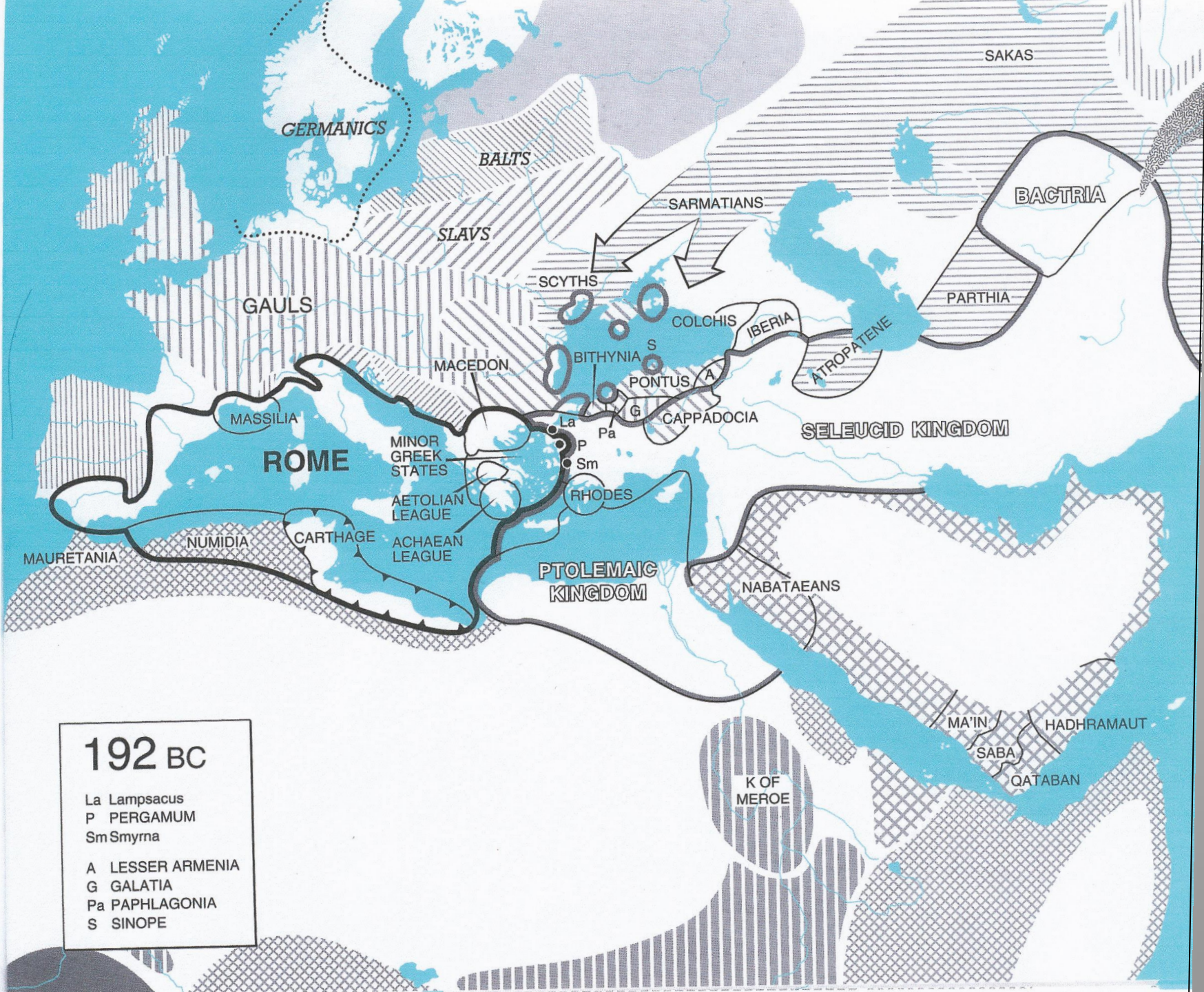
Semites

Egyptians

NILO-SAHARANS

Cushites

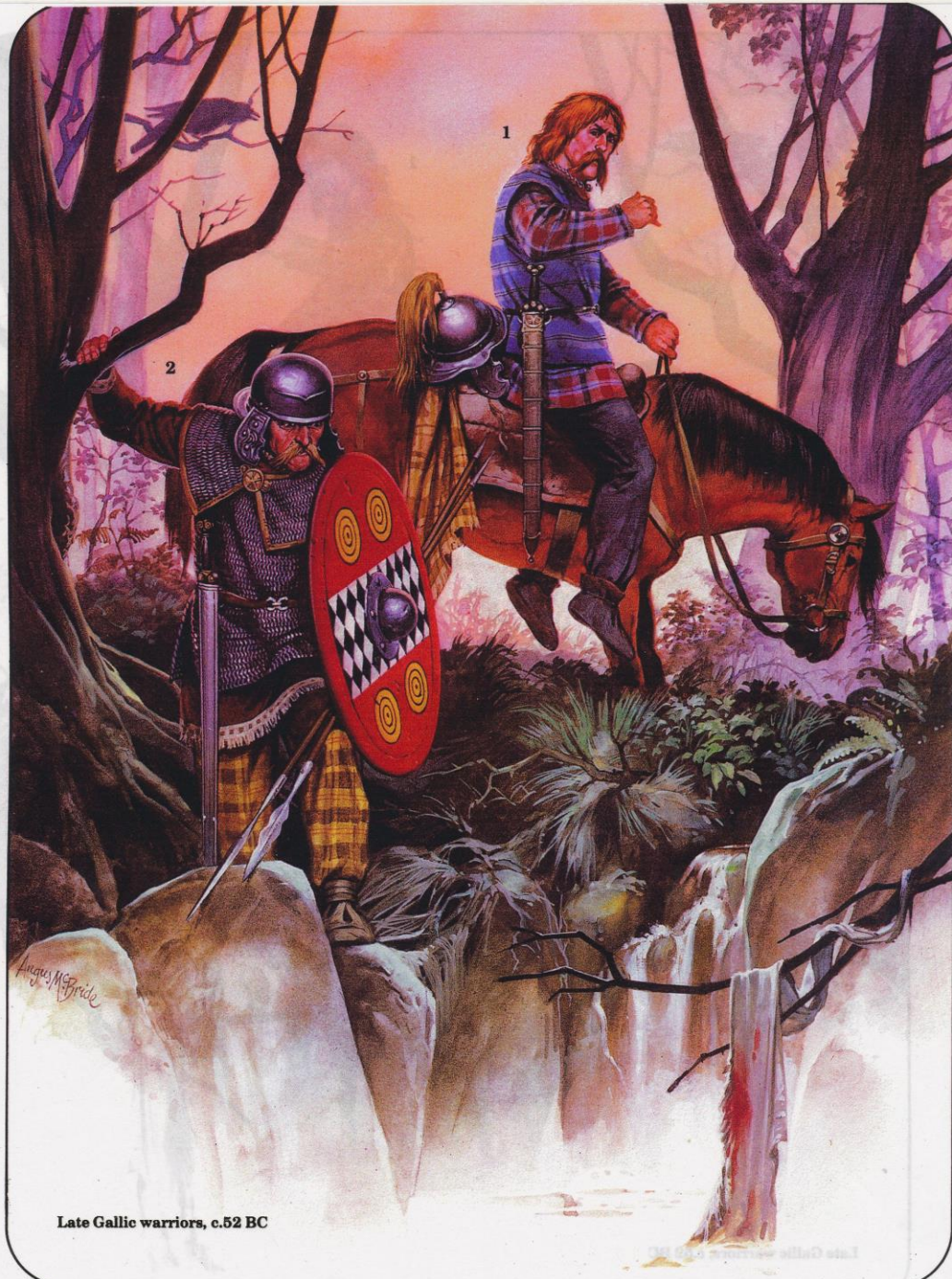
NIGER-CONGOLESE



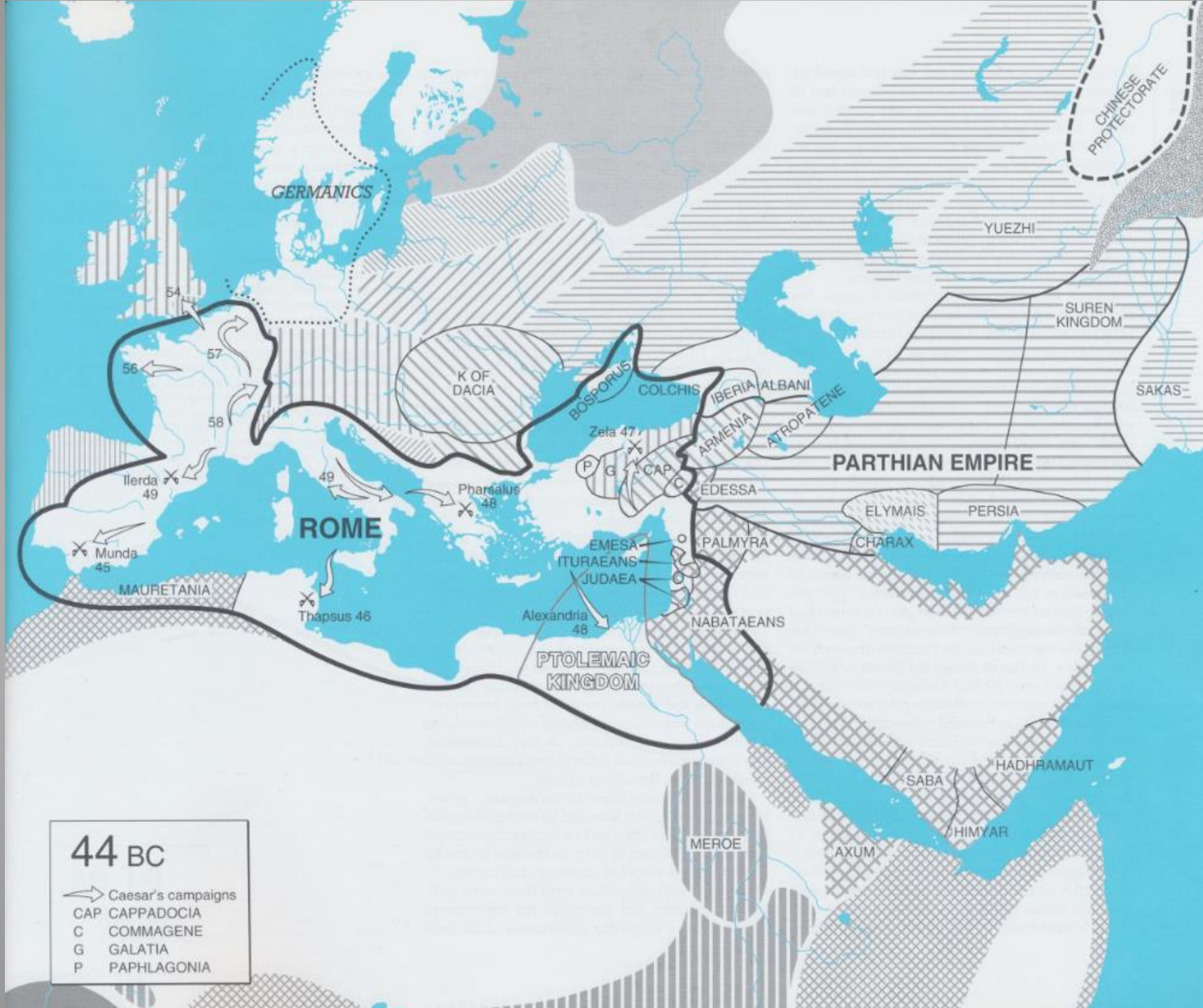
192 BC

La Lampsacus  
P PERGAMUM  
Sm Smyrna

A LESSER ARMENIA  
G GALATIA  
Pa PAPHLAGONIA  
S SINOPE



Late Gallic warriors, c.52 BC

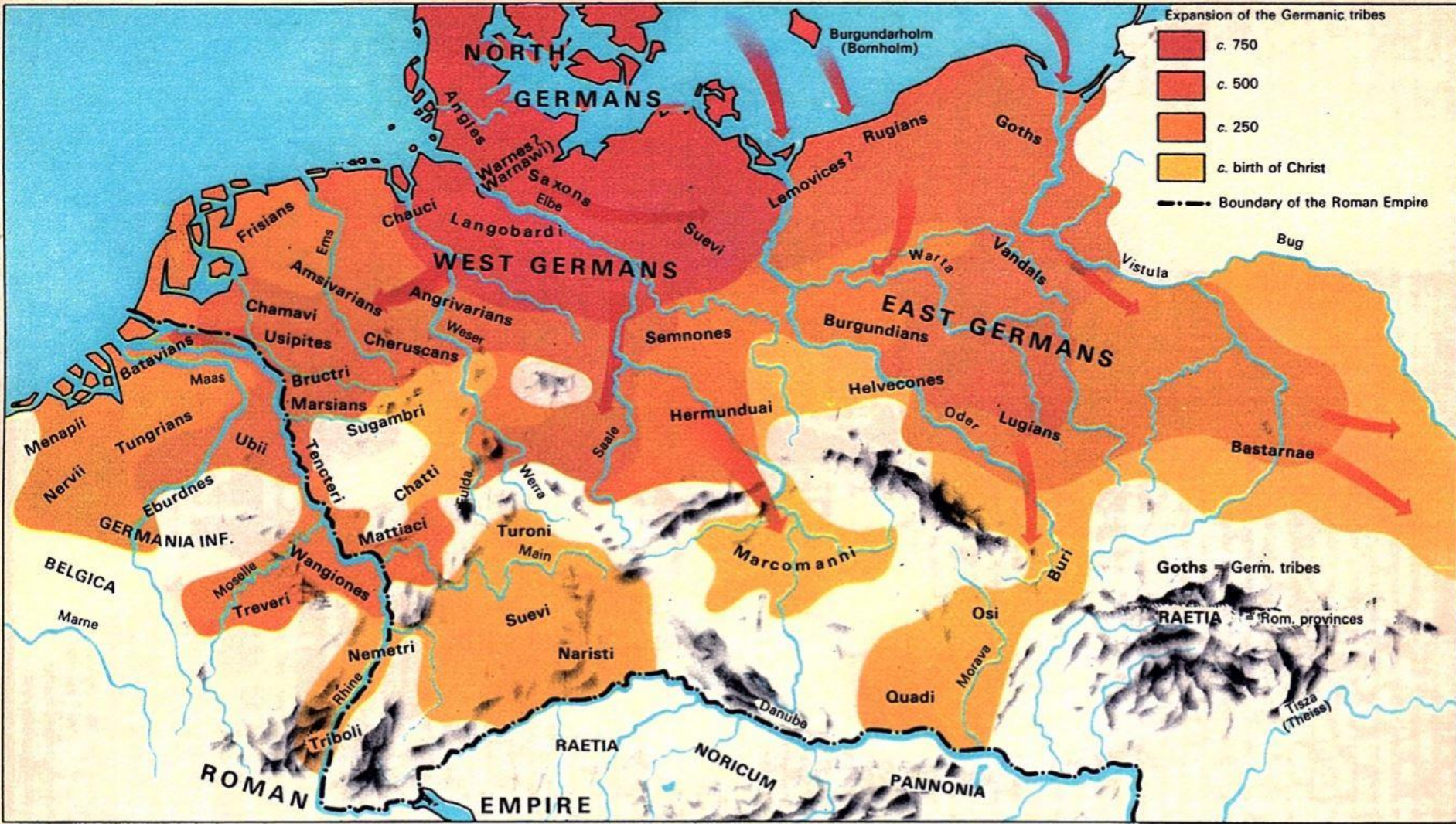




Geographic Society

Painting by H. M. He

Germany Has Heard the Clash of Arms Through All Her Skies: the Alps Were Shaken with the Unaccustomed Sounds"—  
Virgil, *Georgics*

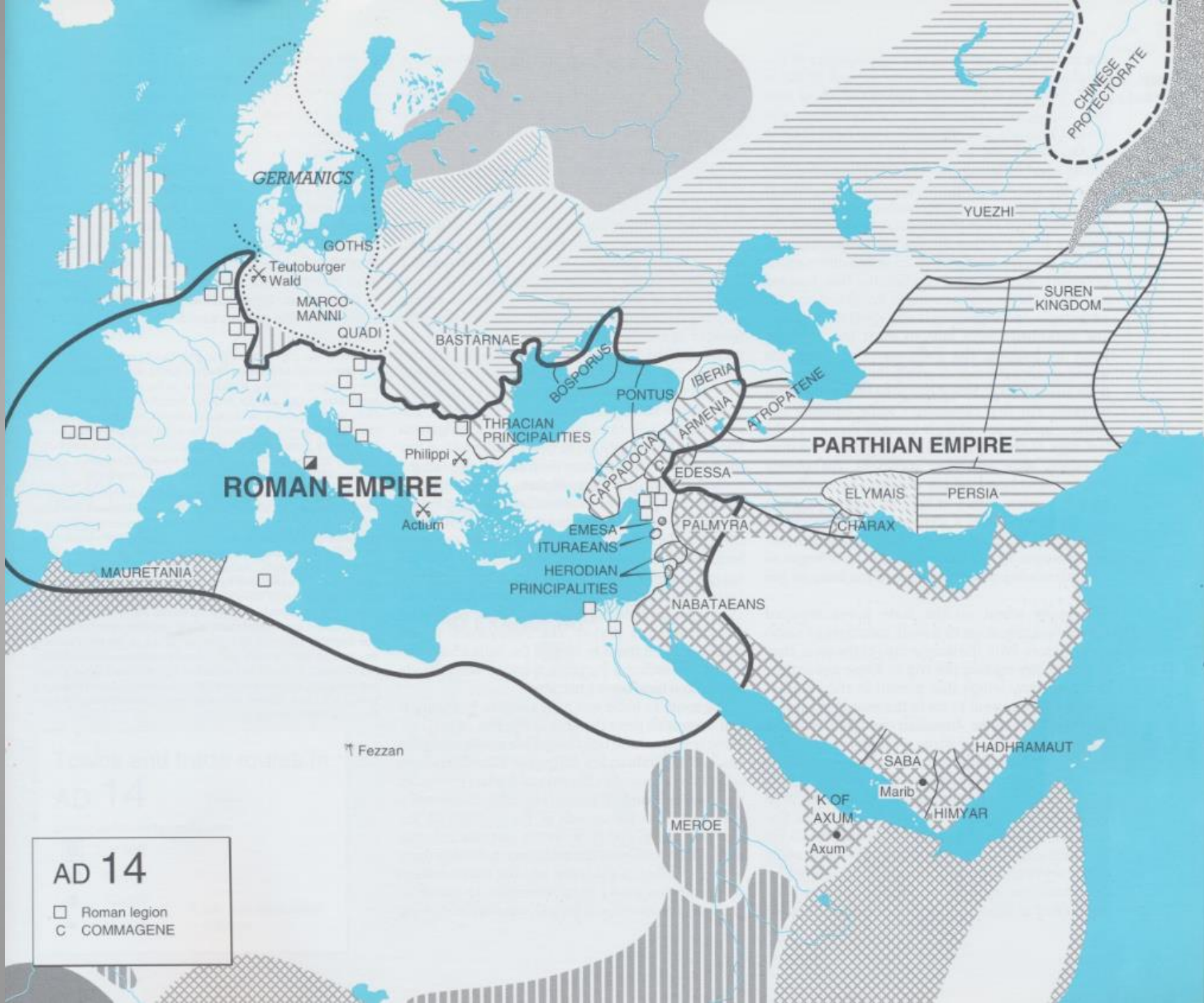


Areas of settlement and origin of the Germanic tribes in Central Europe



The Empire of Augustus





**ROMAN PROVINCE OF GERMANIA**  
 ( Limes Germanicus : )

Marching Camp/small fortification  
 Teutoburgo / Varo

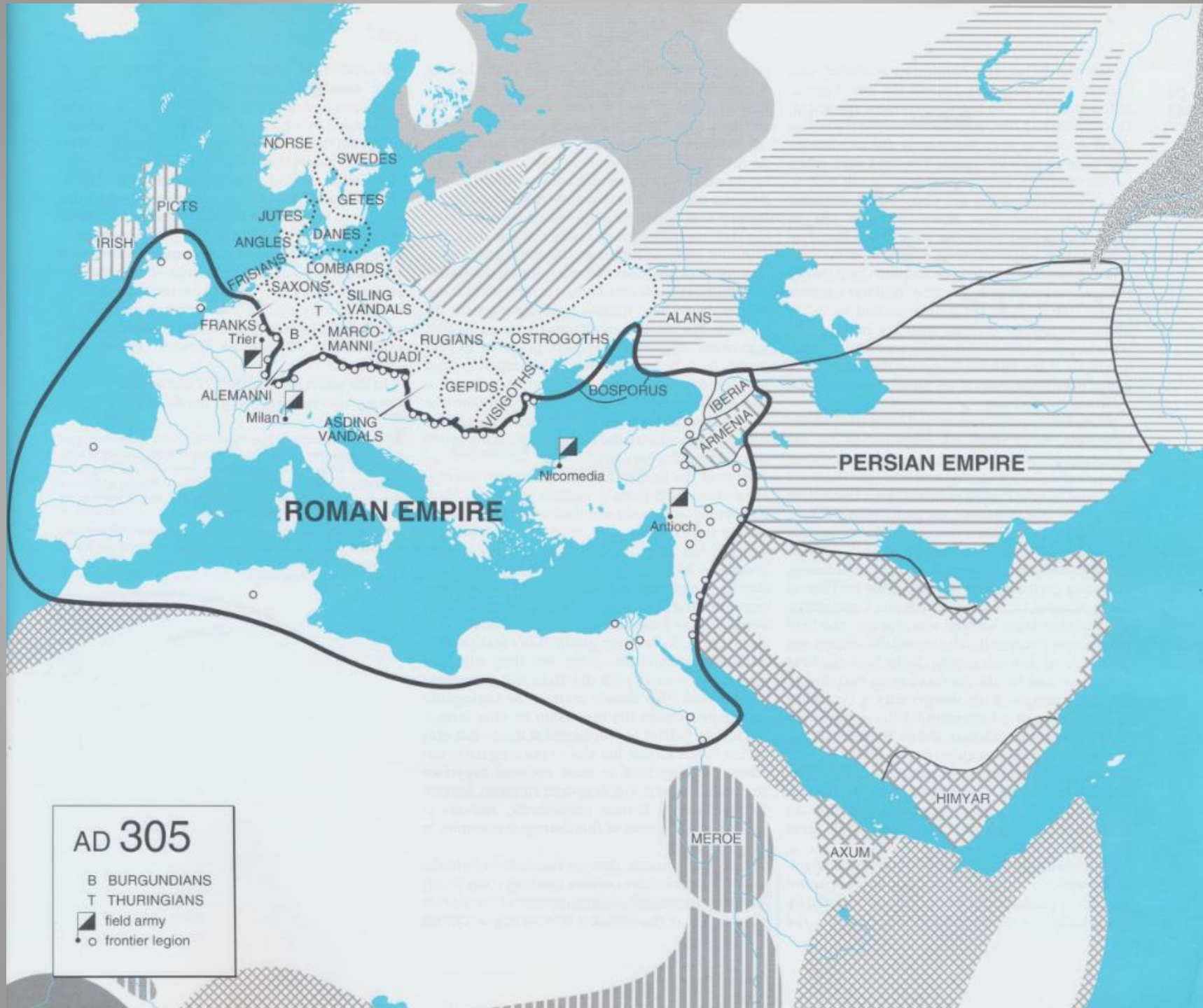
Roman Fort/Vicus --- little castra

Cities / Roman roads



# GERMANY'S ROMAN HERITAGE—





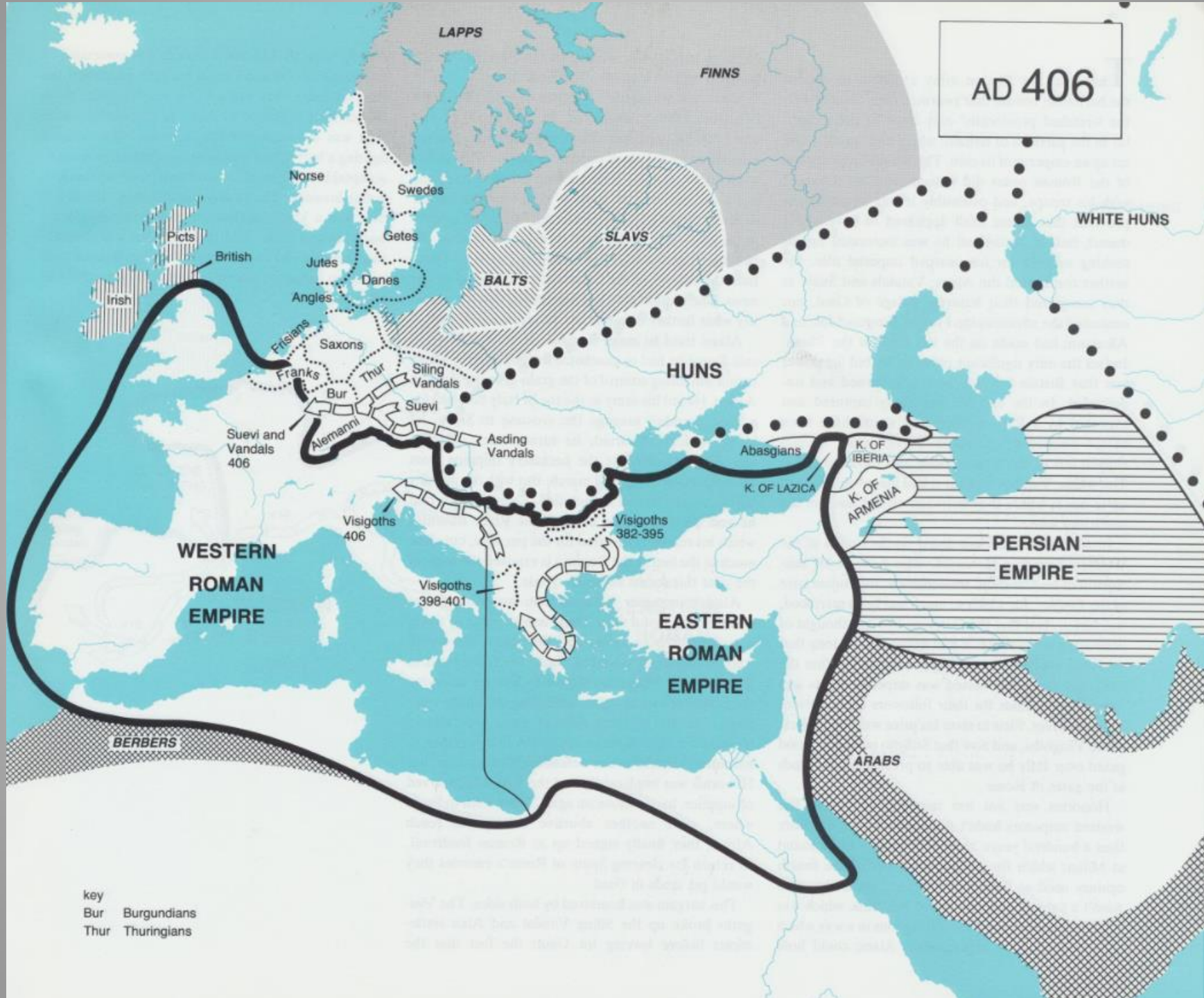
AD 305

- B BURGUNDIANS
- T THURINGIANS
- ▣ field army
- frontier legion



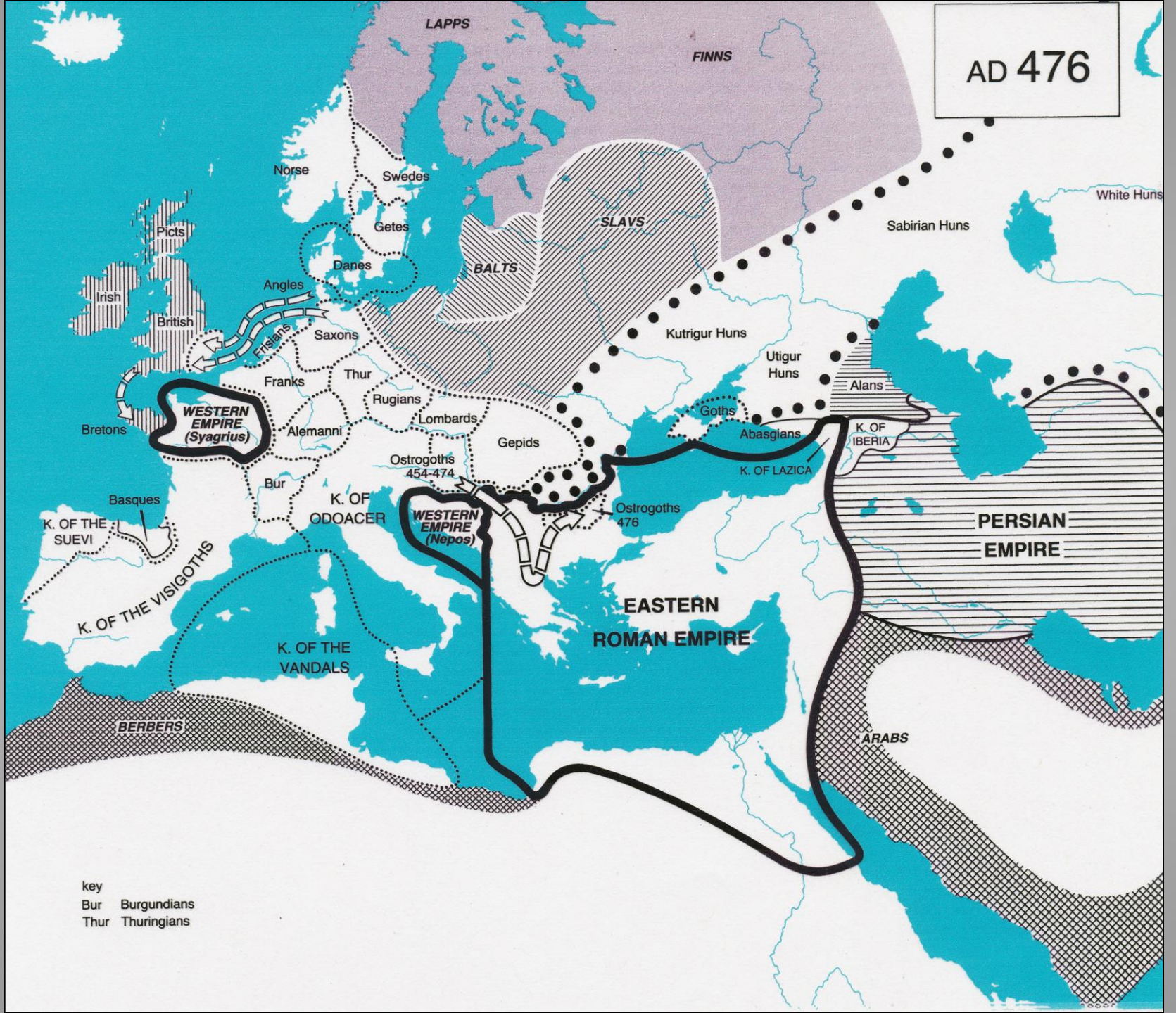
1: Roman cavalry officer, c.AD 400  
2: Roman cavalryman, c.AD 400  
3: Sailors, Saxon Shore Fleet, 4th C  
4: Junior officer, Roman infantry, early 5th C

AD 406



key  
Bur Burgundians  
Thur Thuringians

AD 476



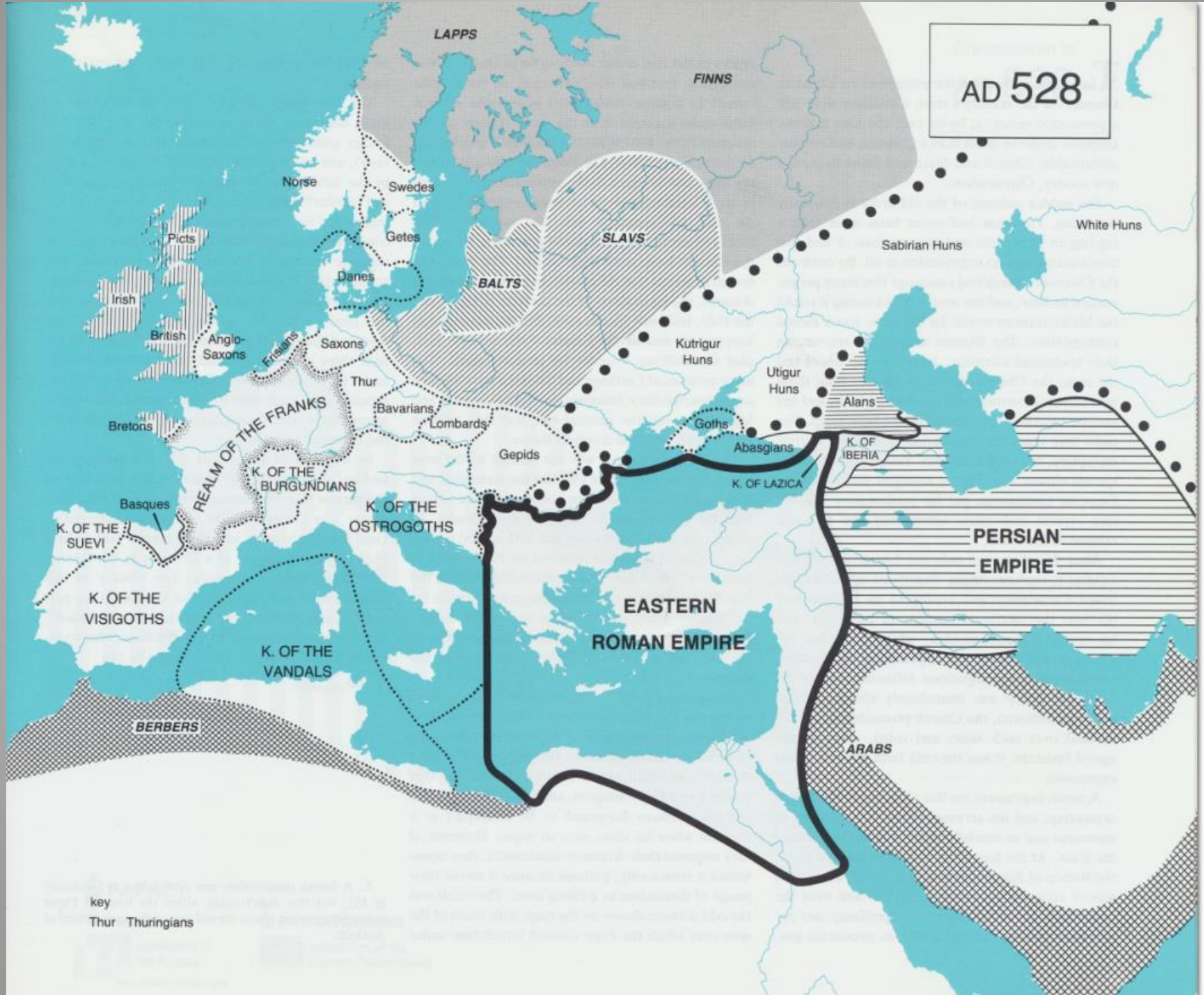
key  
Bur Burgundians  
Thur Thuringians



Gallo-Roman landlord hands over property rights to a Burgundian warlord, late 5th century.



AD 528



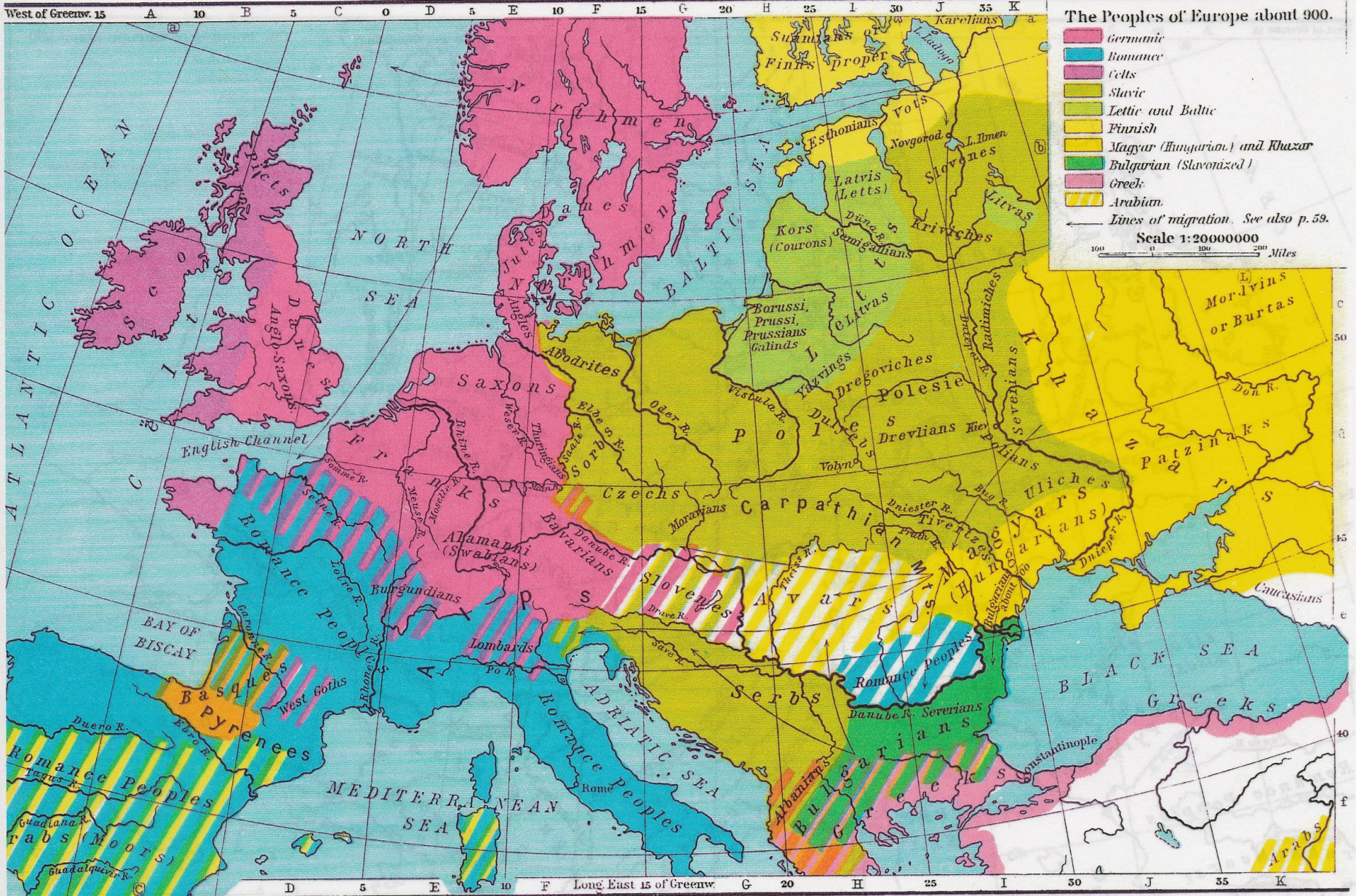
key  
Thur Thuringians



Zeichnerische Rekonstruktion der Kleidung einer Frau aus dem 6. Jahrhundert anhand der Beigaben aus dem Frauengrab 139 von Westhofen; Repro aus dem Ausstellungskatalog „Die Franken - Wegbereiter Europas.“, S. 675



Ein fränkischer Fürst aus dem ersten Drittel des 6. Jahrhunderts

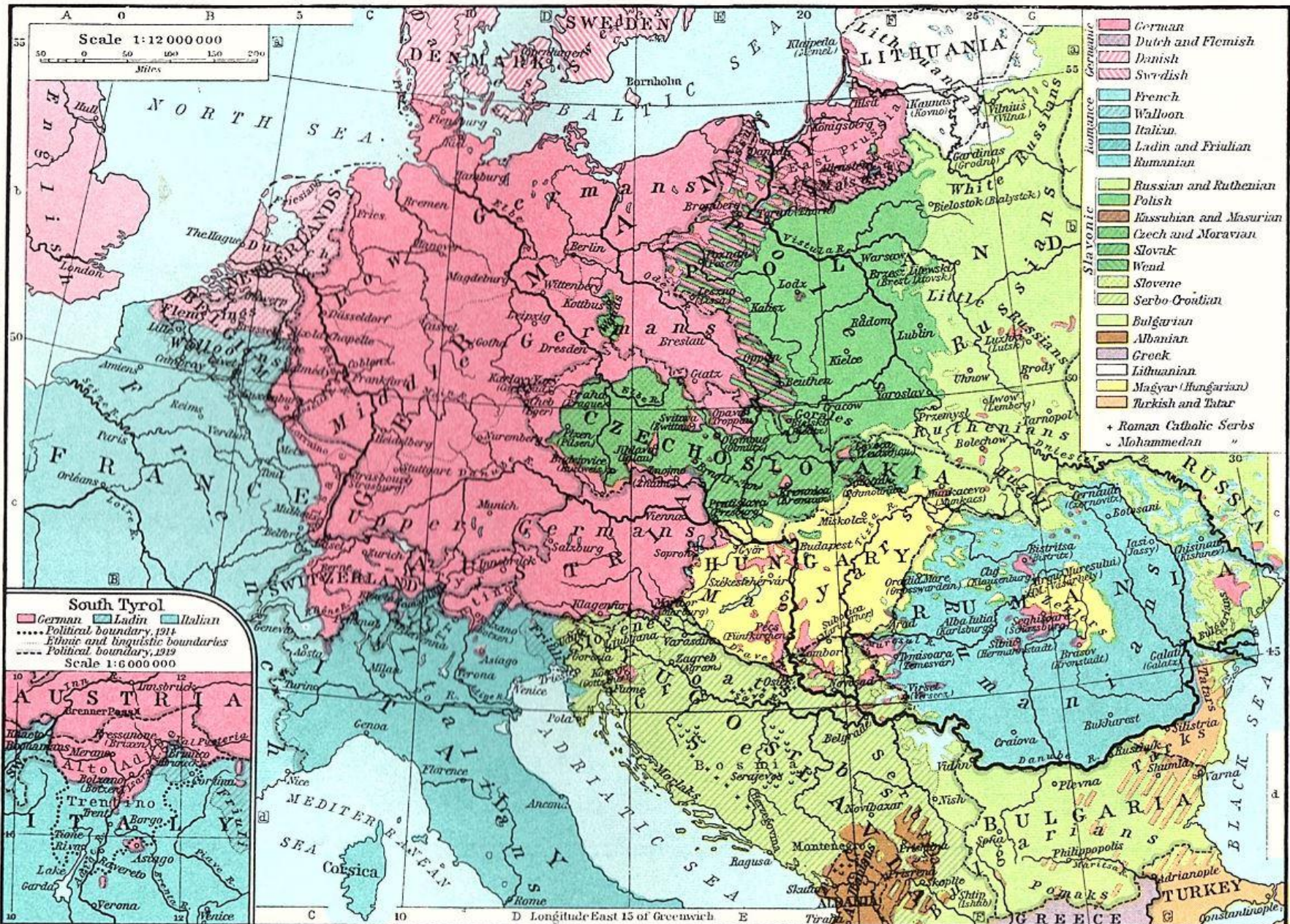


West of Greenw. 15

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Long East 15 of Greenw.

Map labels include: Karelins, Suomalais, Finns, Proper, Estonians, Vols, Novgorod, L. I. men, Latvis (Letts), Kors (Courons), Samigallians, Kriviches, Litvas, Borussi, Prussi, Prussians, Galinds, Yavings, Dregoviches, Polésie, Drevlians, Novopolians, Severians, Radimiches, Mor. Irvins or Burtas, Don R., Zpatzinaks, Uliches, (Hungarians), Bulgarians about 900, Caucasians, Black Sea, Greeks, Constantinople, Serbs, Romance Peoples, Danube R., Severians, Arabian, Bulgarians, Slavs, Slovenes, Avars, Moravians, Czechs, Slavics, Sorbs, Saxon, Abodrites, Polanie, Vistula R., Oder R., Elbe R., Saxons, Franks, Alamanni (Swabians), Bavarians, Slovenes, Lombards, Po R., Romance Peoples, West Goths, Basques, Pyrenees, Duero R., Ebro R., Tago R., Guadiana, Arabs (Moors), Guadalquivir R., English Channel, Anglo-Saxons, D. Brit., Britons, Picts, Norsemen, Jutes, Angles, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, North Sea, Baltic Sea, Adriatic Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Bay of Biscay.

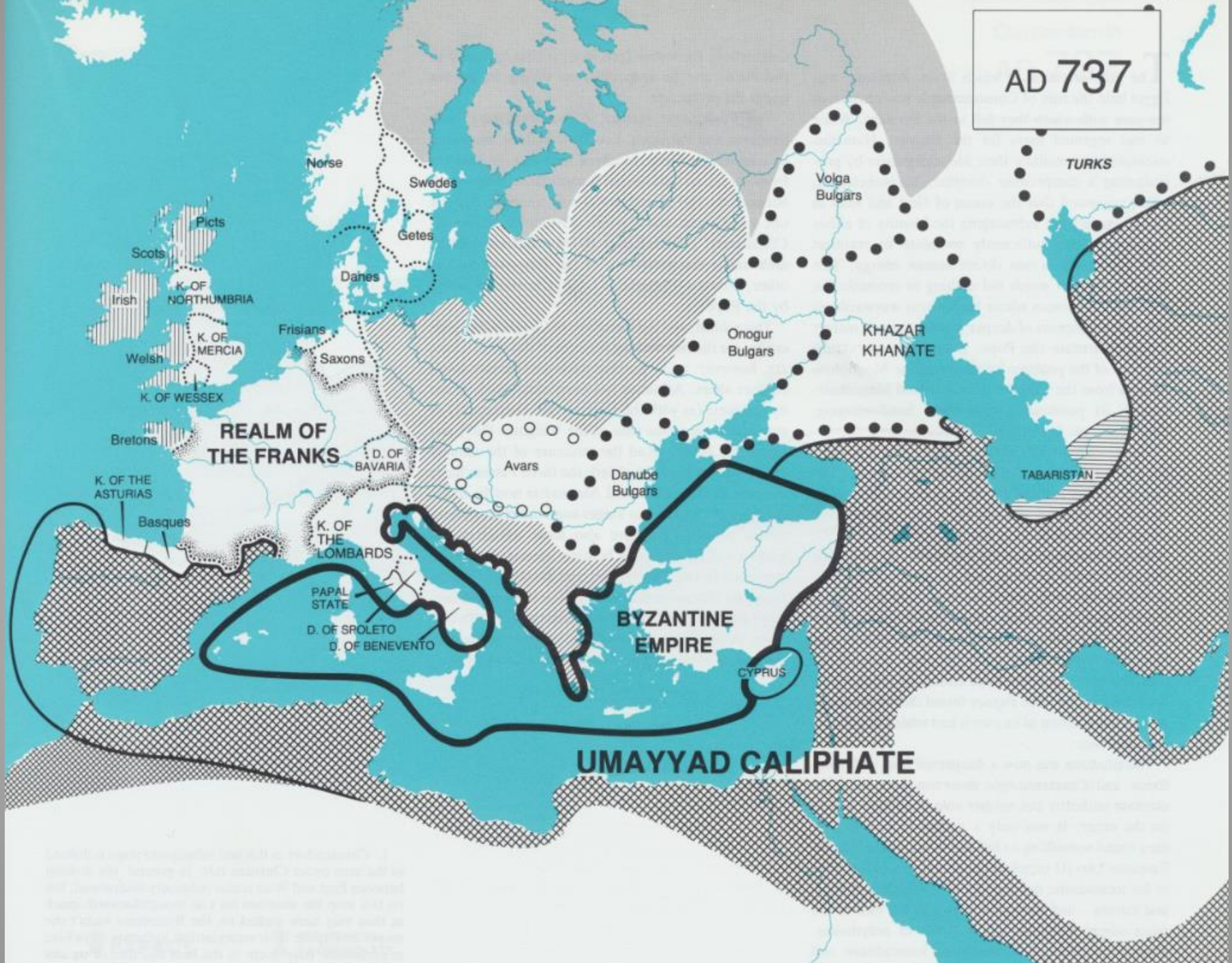


*Names of peoples in italics, thus: Zeklers. Former names of localities in parentheses, thus: Bolzano (Bozen).*

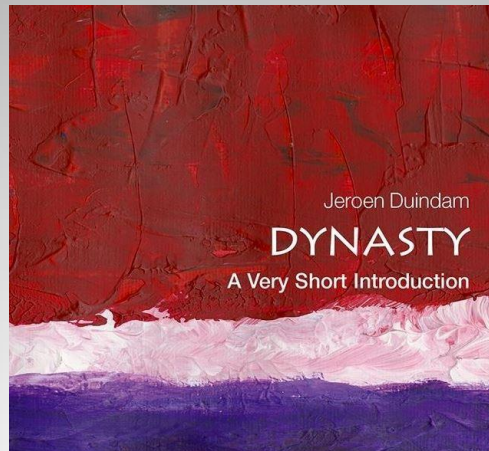


Languages and Peoples of Europe in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

AD 737



Small, illegible text located in the bottom left corner of the map, likely a legend or source information.



## “DYNASTY” AND FAMILY.....

The Habsburgs were not just a ruling family. They were also a dynasty. A dynasty is more than a group of blood relatives, for it has a sense of its own history that guides its development through time. It is proprietary, in the sense of seeking to retain and even augment its landed inheritance, but it is also a legal community, whose members have interconnected rights and obligations. With the passage of generations, a dynasty may acquire a set of customs and beliefs about itself, which serves to cement a common identity and purpose.

The Habsburg dynasty was all of these things. It held to a mythologized history that taught it to expect greatness. It was tenacious in acquiring lands, kingdoms, and titles, either by war or by marriage. Its members were, moreover, bound together both biologically and by the distribution of power and honors.

—Martin Raby, The Habsburg Empire: A Very Short Introduction (2017)

AD 830



Faroe Is

Shetland Is

Norse

Orkney Is

Picts

Scots

Irish

Welsh

K. OF NORTHUMBRIA

K. OF MERCIA

K. OF WESSEX

Danes

Swedes

Ladoga

Volga Bulgars

TURKS

Magyars

KHAZAR KHANATE

FRANKISH EMPIRE

BULGAR KHANATE

K. OF ABASGIA

K. OF GALICIA

UMAYYAD EMIRATE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE

ABBASID CALIPHATE

P. OF BENEVENTO

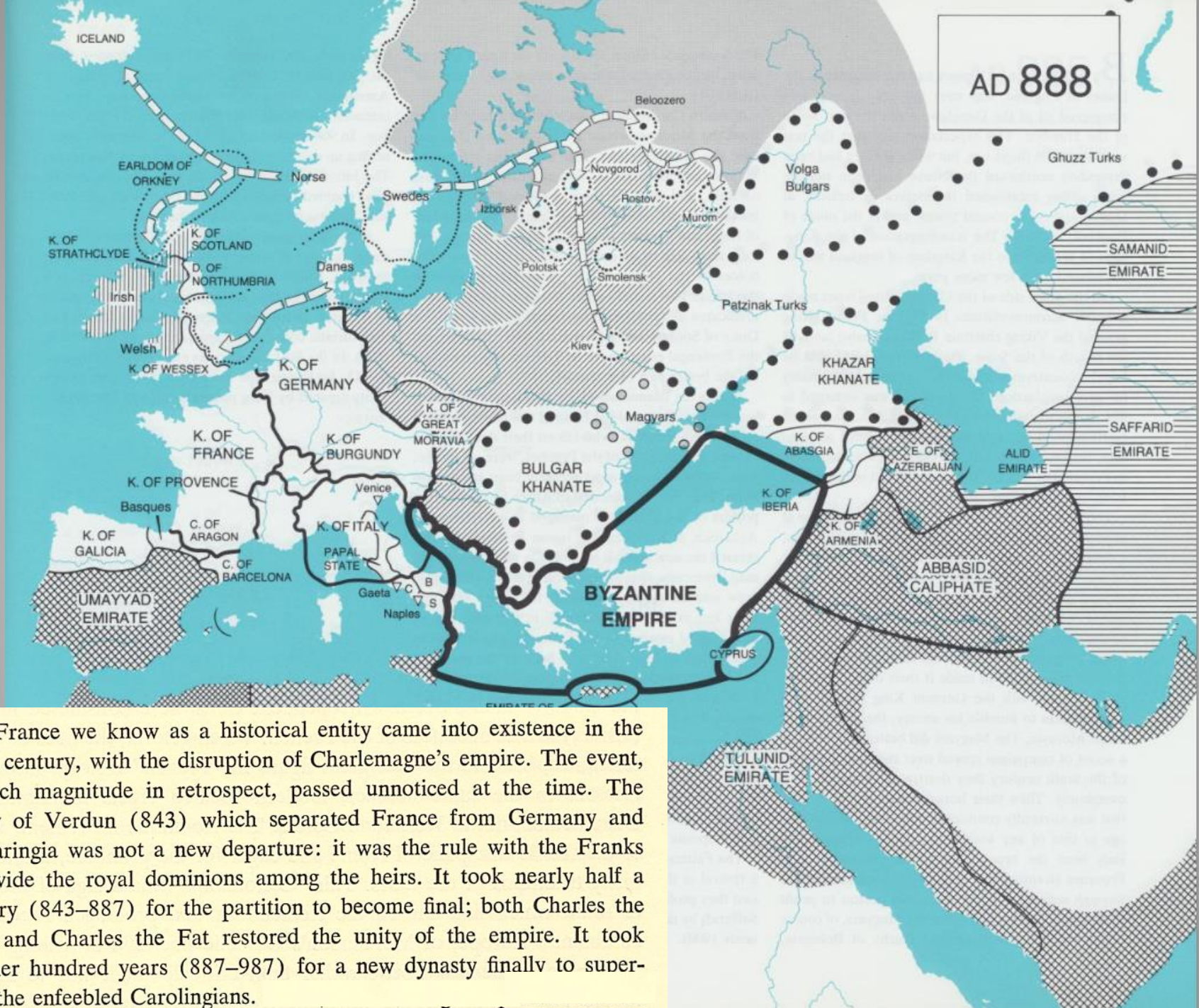
CYPRUS

IDRISID CALIPHATE

AGHLABID EMIRATE

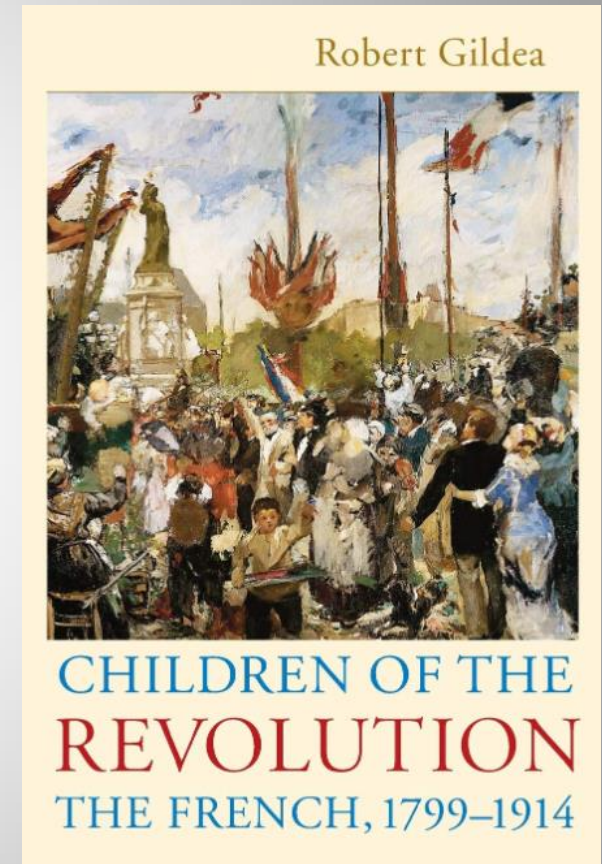
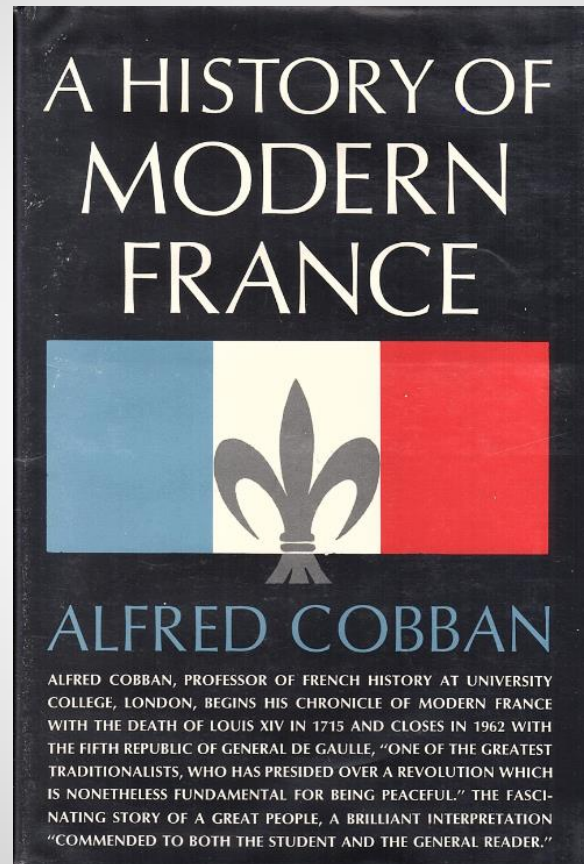
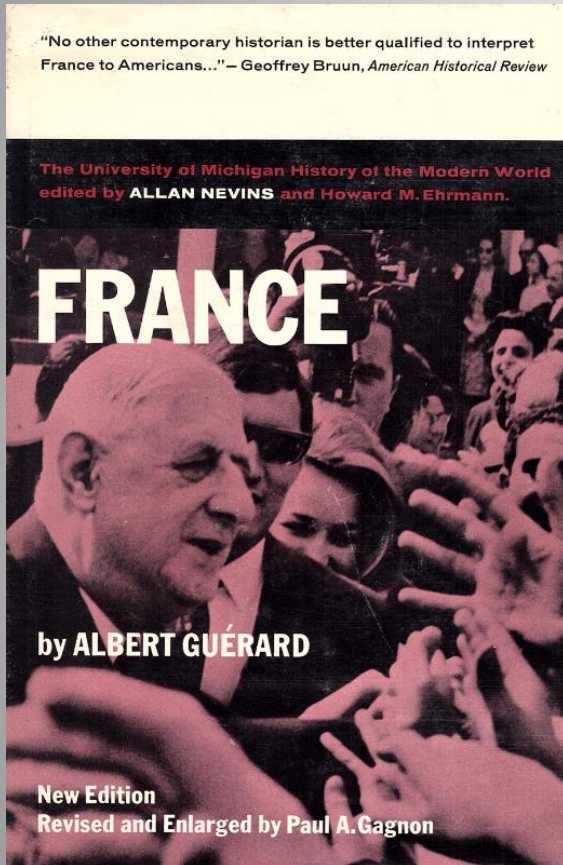
EMIRATE OF CRETE





The France we know as a historical entity came into existence in the ninth century, with the disruption of Charlemagne's empire. The event, of such magnitude in retrospect, passed unnoticed at the time. The treaty of Verdun (843) which separated France from Germany and Lotharingia was not a new departure: it was the rule with the Franks to divide the royal dominions among the heirs. It took nearly half a century (843–887) for the partition to become final; both Charles the Bald and Charles the Fat restored the unity of the empire. It took another hundred years (887–987) for a new dynasty finally to supersede the enfeebled Carolingians.

## Surveys of French history....

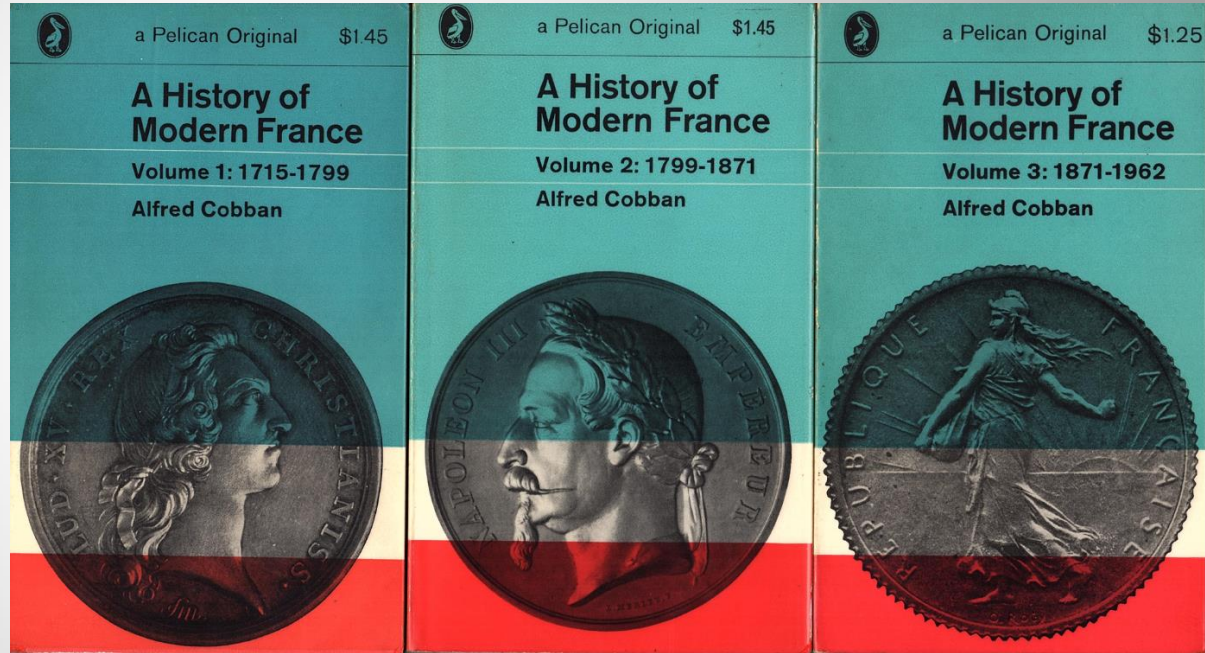


# A HISTORY OF MODERN FRANCE



ALFRED COBBAN

ALFRED COBBAN, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH HISTORY AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, BEGINS HIS CHRONICLE OF MODERN FRANCE WITH THE DEATH OF LOUIS XIV IN 1715 AND CLOSES IN 1962 WITH THE FIFTH REPUBLIC OF GENERAL DE GAULLE, "ONE OF THE GREATEST TRADITIONALISTS, WHO HAS PRESIDED OVER A REVOLUTION WHICH IS NONETHELESS FUNDAMENTAL FOR BEING PEACEFUL." THE FASCINATING STORY OF A GREAT PEOPLE, A BRILLIANT INTERPRETATION "COMMENDED TO BOTH THE STUDENT AND THE GENERAL READER."

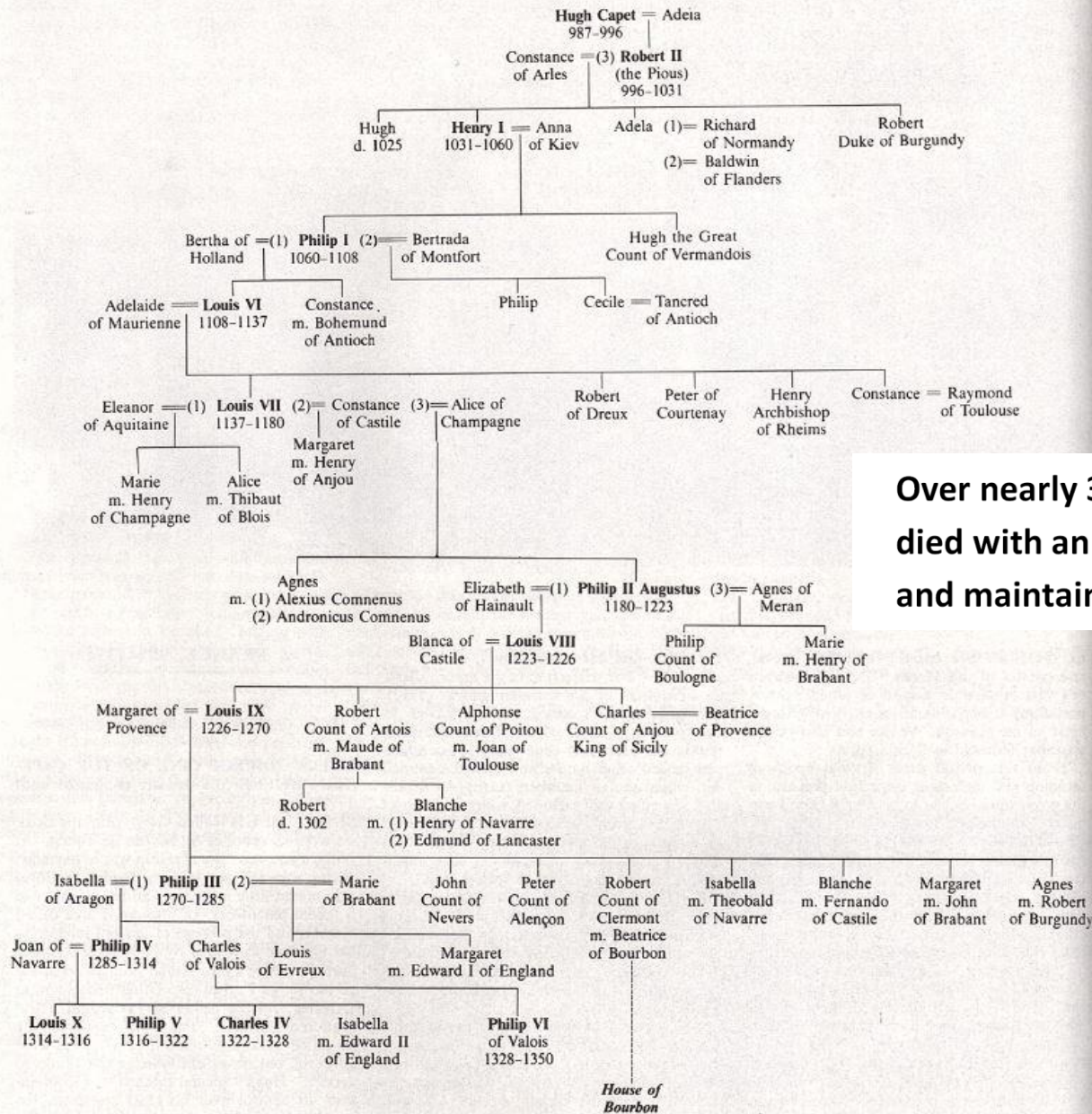


# France about 1035.



undeniably, France grew with the Capetian dynasty. There was no pre-existing French people conscious of its destiny, and deliberately choosing or supporting its leaders in fulfillment of a collective ambition.

## France: The Capetian Kings (987-1328)



Over nearly 3 ½ centuries, every French king died with an adult son to inherit the throne and maintain continuity.

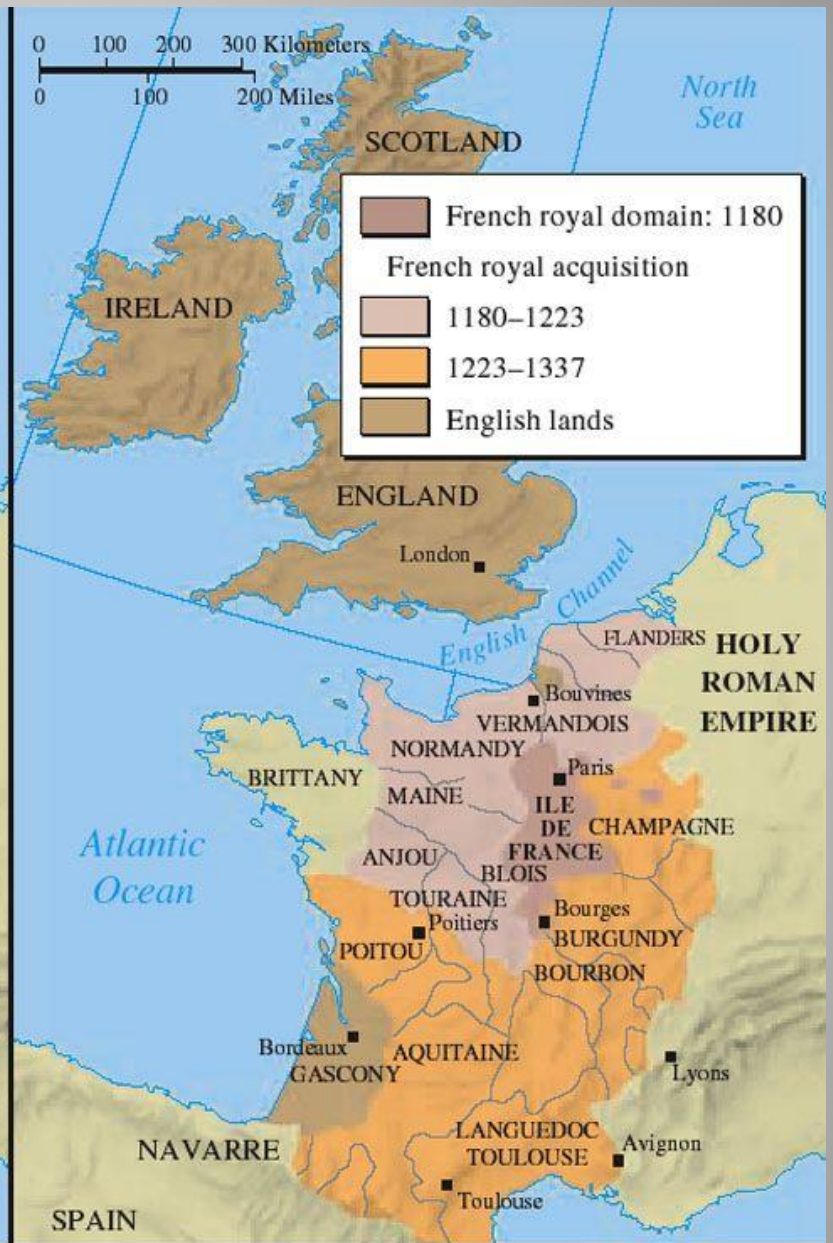


**Saint Louis IX, King of France**



The German Empire under the Frankish (Salian) emperors, 1024–5

In contrast, German emperors tended to die young, leaving infant sons or no heirs and often requiring the princes to elect emperors from new dynasties.





# Hundred Years' War



Clockwise, from top left: The Battle of La Rochelle,  
The Battle of Agincourt,  
The Battle of Patay,  
Joan of Arc at the Siege of Orléans



## Hundred Years' War

<b>Date</b>	24 May 1337 – 19 October 1453 <sup>[d]</sup> (116 years, 4 months, 3 weeks and 4 days)
<b>Location</b>	France, the Low Countries, Great Britain, Iberian Peninsula
<b>Result</b>	<p>Victory of French House of Valois and its allies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>House of Valois retains the French throne; English and French monarchies remain separate</li> <li>Agnatic primogeniture confirmed as the law of French royal succession</li> <li>Strengthening of the French monarchy</li> <li>House of Plantagenet is weakened, leading to the Wars of the Roses</li> <li>Rise of nationalistic identities in England and France</li> <li>English claims to the French throne <i>de facto</i> abandoned</li> <li>Decline of chivalry</li> <li>Decline of feudalism</li> </ul>
<b>Territorial changes</b>	England permanently loses all of its previous continental possessions except for the Pale of Calais.



Joan of Arc (picture 1429)

Inspirational leaders of England and France,  
during the Hundred Years War.....



Laurence Olivier as King Henry V

Jean Seberg as Joan of Arc





**“I know not whether God loves the English or hates them,  
but I know they will be thrown out of the kingdom of France.”**

For generations, the kings gave away provinces as appanages to younger branches of their family, thus retarding and even endangering the process of national integration. The greatest threat to French unity came from the House of Burgundy, which had been endowed with land and power by the kings themselves.



**The House of Valois-Burgundy 1465–1477**  
(during the reign of Charles "the Bold")



For generations, the kings gave away provinces as appanages to younger branches of their family, thus retarding and even endangering the process of national integration. The greatest threat to French unity came from the House of Burgundy, which had been endowed with land and power by the kings themselves.

**Charles the Bold**



Charles the Bold in about 1460, wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, painted by Rogier van der Weyden

**Duke of Burgundy**

Reign	15 June 1467 – 5 January 1477
Predecessor	Philip the Good
Successor	Mary
Born	10 November 1433 Dijon, Burgundy
Died	5 January 1477 (aged 43) Nancy, Lorraine
Spouse	Catherine of France Isabella of Bourbon Margaret of York

Abbreviations: D.: Duchy, C.: County, B.: Barony, P.-B.: Prince-Bishopric

Scale 1 : 3 000 000  
0 10 20 30 40 50 km



So, in a very literal sense, the growth of France was the increase of the royal domain. On the other hand, France, ever since the close of the Middle Ages, has been more than a chance aggregation of provinces, like the sprawling possessions of the Emperor Charles V, or, until 1918, the ill-assorted dominions of the Hapsburgs. With the king as indispensable center, the sense of unity grew among the heterogeneous populations which are now France.



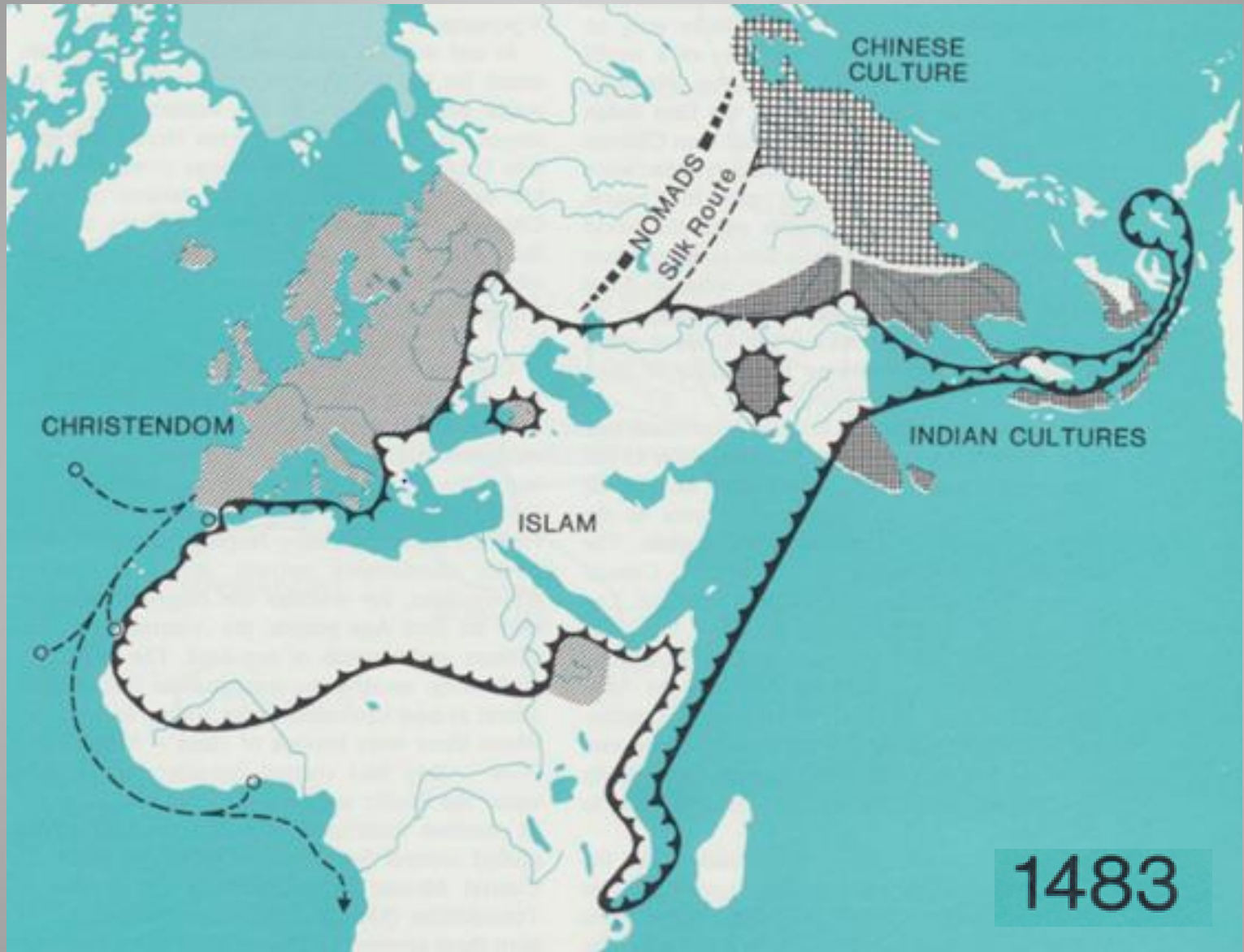


The medieval Kingdom of France was not yet a nation-state.

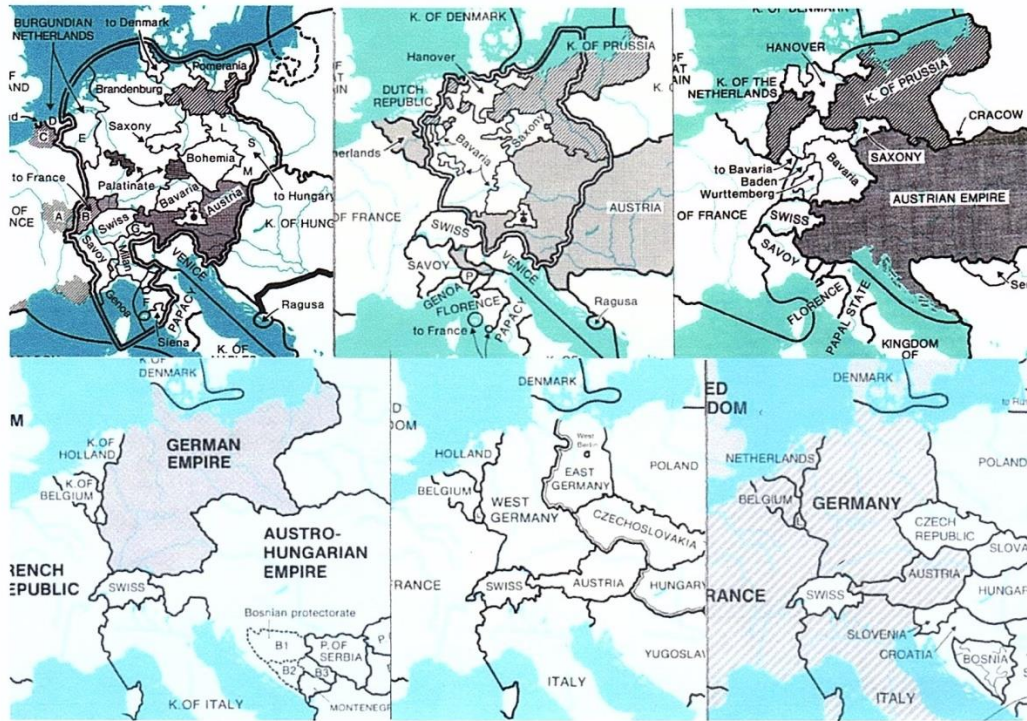
It was the framework within which a nation would finally emerge.

1483





1483



**Deutschland? aber wo liegt es? Ich weiß das Land nicht zu finden.**

**Germany? but where is it? I cannot find this land.**

—from “Xenien,” by Goethe and Schiller (c. 1792)



Joachim Whaley

# THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

A Very Short Introduction

OXFORD

# “The dear old Holy Roman Empire, What holds it all together?”

—Drinking song in Auerbach’s Cellar,  
from Goethe’s “Faust Part One”



In 1756 Voltaire said—



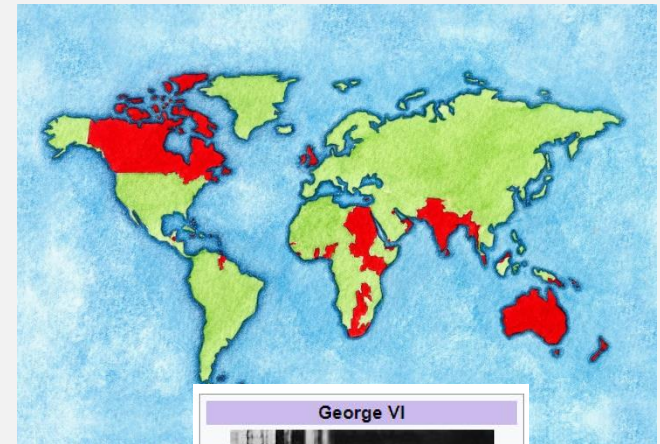
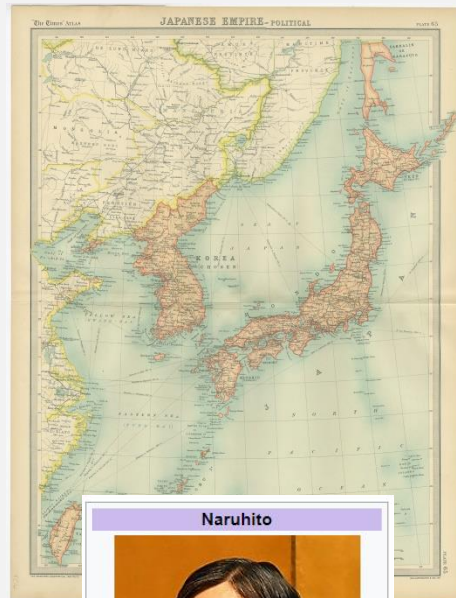
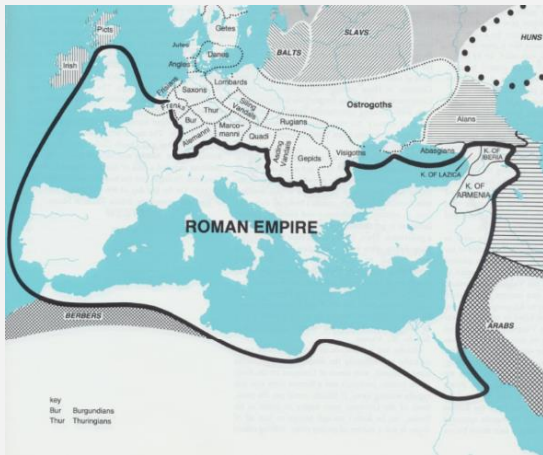
“This agglomeration which was called and which still calls itself the Holy Roman Empire was neither holy, nor Roman, nor an empire.”

**BUT—**

In what ways was it “Holy,” “Roman” and an “Empire”?

# Empire?

It comes in many different forms; there is no “one size fits all” definition. If a ruler is accepted as “emperor” (i.e. of higher rank or prestige than “king”) then he presides over an empire.



First to command  
Augustus  
16 January 27 BC – 19 August AD 14



Naruhito  
The Emperor in 2019  
Emperor of Japan



George VI  
Emperor of India  
Reign 11 December 1936 – 15 August 1947



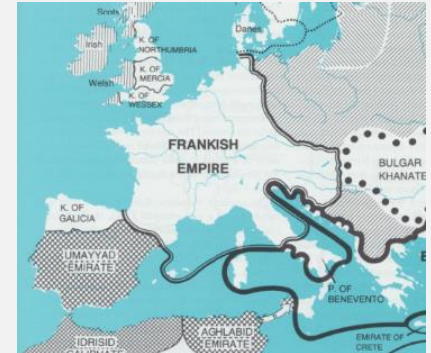
# Roman?

In western civilization, ancient Rome was unquestionably the most prestigious model for later states. The memory of the Roman Empire was extremely powerful.

—When Charlemagne was crowned “Emperor of the Romans” in AD 800 in Rome, he was reclaiming the title which had been lost in AD 476, and claiming continuity with that realm.

—When Otto the Great revived the title in AD 962, he was doing the same thing. He too was crowned in Rome by the Pope.

—The empire retained its “Roman” title throughout its existence, even when Rome itself passed out of imperial control.



# Holy?

In the early Middle Ages, worldly power was regarded as divinely sanctioned. Empire and Papacy were equally holy, presiding over the realms of world and spirit respectively.



# Holy?

—The “Investiture Struggle,” beginning in 1075, saw the Popes attempting to end this view and to draw a sharp line between spiritual and secular affairs. The spiritual power was to be supreme, they claimed.



# Holy?

The Popes asserted that they were indeed “holier than thou.”  
The Emperors responded by claiming to be “as holy as thou.”



It was in the 12<sup>th</sup> century that this imperial claim was asserted by adding the word “Holy” to the Empire’s official name. It lasted long after the “Investiture Struggle” was resolved.

## THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE: KEY DATES AND EVENTS

800— **Charles the Great** (Charlemagne), King of the Franks, is crowned “**Roman Emperor**” by the Pope.

962— **Otto the Great**, German King, is crowned “**Roman Emperor**” by the Pope, reviving that title.

1077— the **Investiture Struggle**: Emp. Heinrich IV vs. Pope Gregory VII.... both lose.

1250— **death of Friedrich II** of Hohenstaufen, last of the powerful Emperors....his dynasty destroyed by its enemies.

1356— the “**Golden Bull**,” agreed on by Emperor, Electors and princes, provides the HRE with a fundamental law for the remainder of its existence.

1495— **reform movement** in the HRE provides it with basic institutions (the **Reichstag**, an **Imperial supreme court**, etc.) that renew its effectiveness for the next three centuries.

1555— the **Peace of Augsburg** confirms religious division and balance between Catholics and Lutherans.

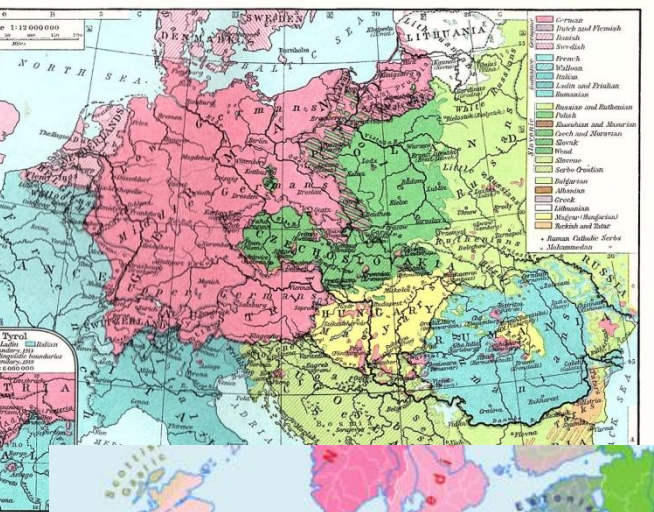
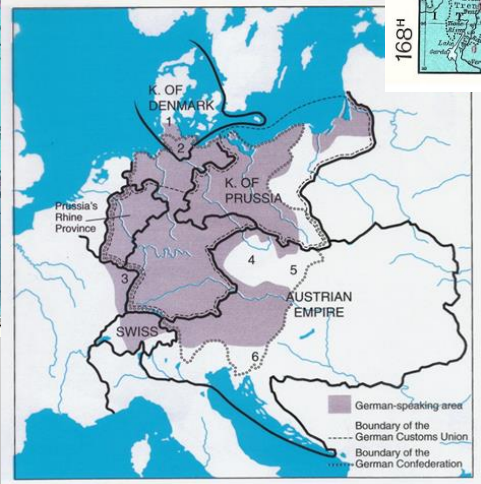
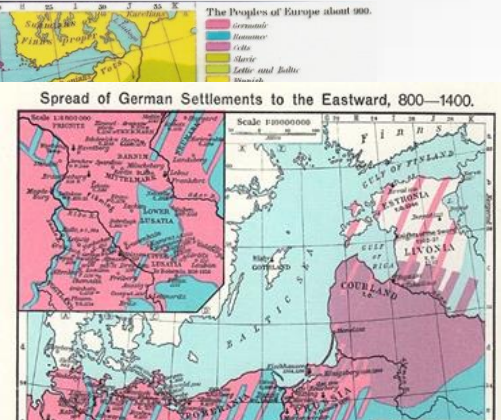
1648— the **Treaty of Westphalia** ends the Thirty Years War, guarantees princely autonomy, electoral role, Emperor’s limited role.

1806— under threat of the French Revolution and Napoleon, the **Holy Roman Empire is abolished** by its last Emperor, who proclaims himself “**Emperor of Austria**” in his own lands.

Winston S. Churchill  
 A HISTORY OF THE  
 ENGLISH-SPEAKING  
 PEOPLES  
 FOUR VOLUME IN ONE  
 UNABRIDGED



# A HISTORY OF THE GERMAN-SPEAKING PEOPLES





State	Area km <sup>2</sup>	Population 1000	State	Area km <sup>2</sup>	Population 1000
Schleswig-Holstein	15,730	2,594	Brandenburg	29,060	2,641
Hamburg	755	1,626	Mecklenburg-West Pomerania	23,835	1,963
Lower Saxony	47,349	7,283	Saxony	18,338	4,900
Bremen	404	673	Saxony-Anhalt	20,444	2,964
North Rhine-Westphalia	34,068	17,103	Thuringia	16,251	2,683
Hesse	21,114	5,660	B.R.D.	356,957	79,112
Rhineland-Palatinate	19,849	3,701	the above in total		
Baden-Württemberg	35,751	9,618	B.R.D. with N. Berlin	248,626	62,679
Bavaria	70,554	11,220	D.D.R. with E. Berlin	108,332	16,433
Saarland	2,570	1,064			
Berlin	883	3,409			

The Federal Republic of Germany at the end of 1990

# Lands of the

GERMAN

EMPIRE

# and Before

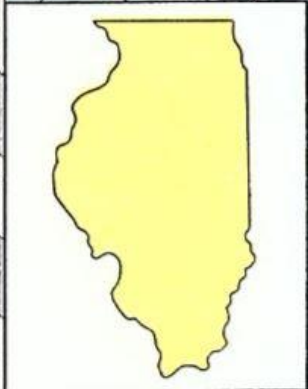


2nd Edition

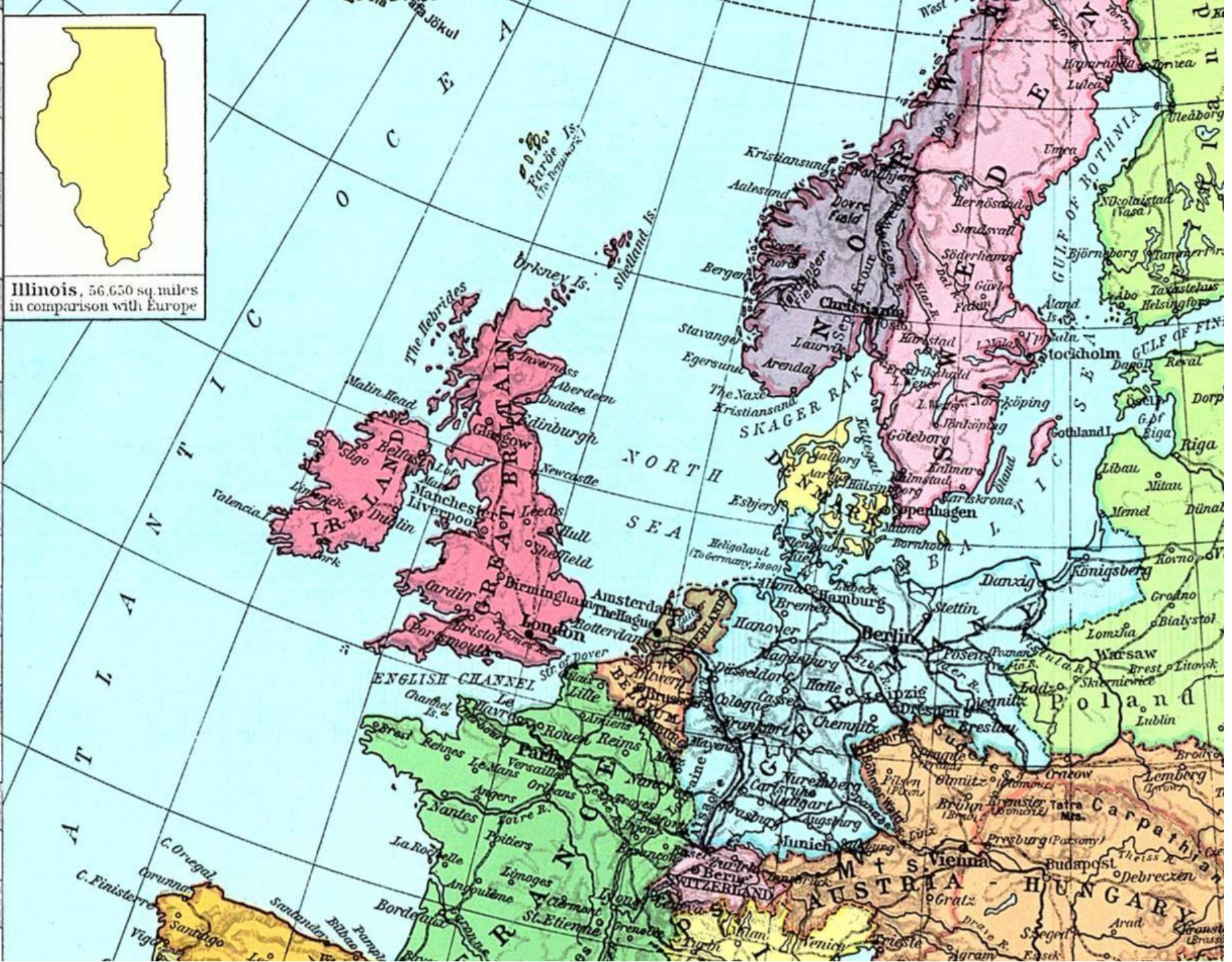








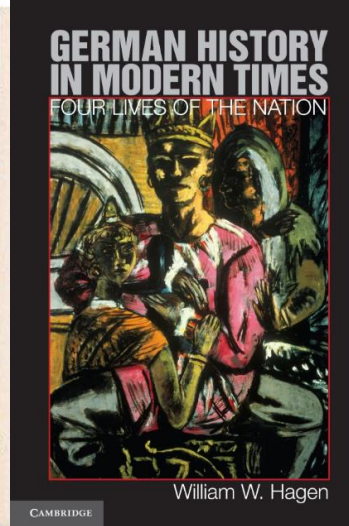
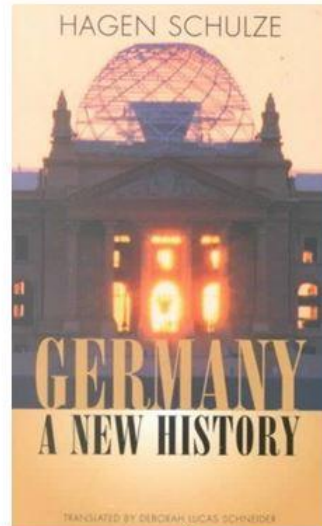
Illinois, 56,650 sq. miles in comparison with Europe



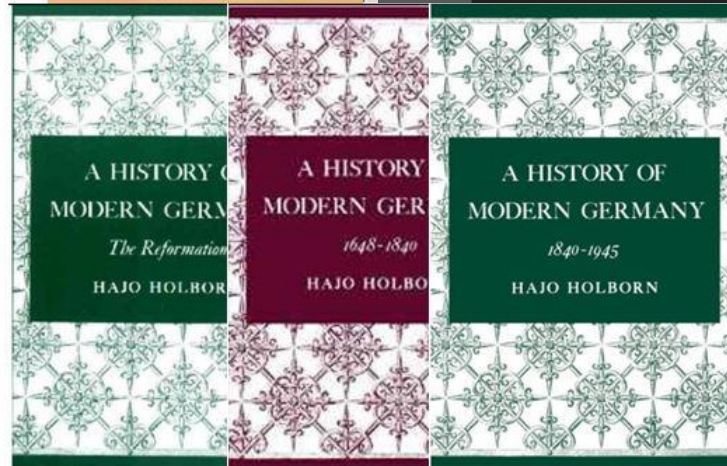
# SURVEYS OF GERMAN HISTORY

Short, Medium, Long

340 pp., w/illus.



427 pp., w/ illus.



Holborn Total 1,723 pp.

*A ninth-century bronze statuette reproduced below probably represents Charlemagne.*



AD 830



AD 888



key to the Lombard principalities of southern Italy

- B PRINCIPALITY OF BENEVENTO
- C PRINCIPALITY OF CAPUA
- S PRINCIPALITY OF SALERNO

# BEFORE FRANCE & GERMANY

THE CREATION & TRANSFORMATION OF THE MEROVINGIAN WORLD



PATRICK J. GEARY



**Emperor Lothair I between Louis the German and Charles the Bald at the Treaty of Verdun, 843.**

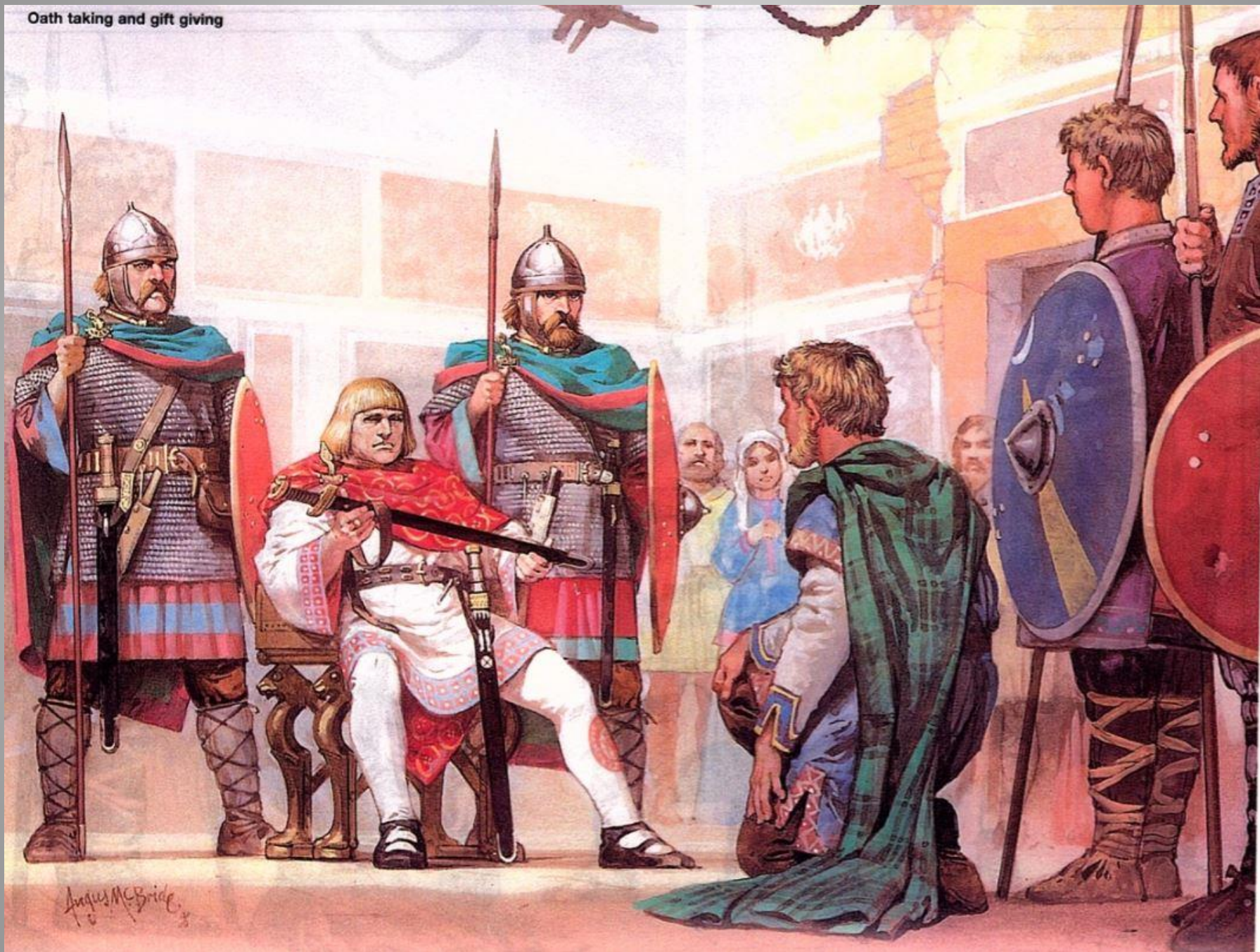
Bible de Vivien, dite Première Bible de Charles le Chauve  
Présentation du livre à l'empereur Saint-Martin de Tours, 845  
BnF, Manuscrits, Latin 1 fol. 423



c. 800-900, the Viking threat.  
1: French cavalryman, c. 900  
2: French local infantryman, early 10th C.  
3: Carolingian nobleman, late 9th C.



Oath taking and gift giving



## GERMANY

900

Feeble government unable to repel  
Viking and Magyar invasions.

(Saxon dynasty:)

OTTO I, THE GREAT (936-973) defeats  
Magyars, invades and dominates Italy,  
and is crowned "Emperor of the Romans"  
(962)--reviving that title in the  
"HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE."

1000

(Salian dynasty:)

HENRY IV (1056-1106): lifelong

## ITALY AND THE PAPACY

No effective central government; raids  
by Magyar horsemen and Moslem pirates.  
The Papacy is a corrupt and feeble  
institution dominated by Roman nobles.

(widespread religious reform inspired by  
the monastery of Cluny in France,  
spreads throughout Europe).  
(Revival of urban life and of trade in  
Italy)



# EMERGENCE OF THE NATIONAL STATE

Robert Ergang



AN ANVIL ORIGINAL



## The State in the Middle Ages

It would be misleading to describe the medieval state as analogous to the modern state. The state of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries differed from the modern state in a number of respects. For example, the modern state is an independent unit which is free from any external jurisdiction; it is omnipotent within its boundaries, it acknowledges one law which is common to its territories, and it is governed by one ruler whom all subjects without exception owe obedience.

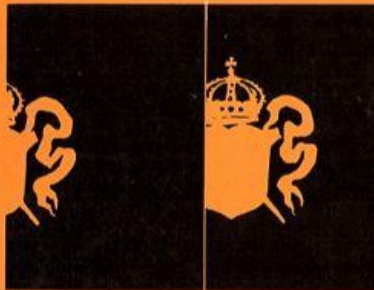
None of these was a characteristic of the state in the Middle Ages. The land embraced by the larger states was split into many fragments and the people who lived in these small units were ruled by the local landlords. This fragmentation of authority limited both the functions and the freedom of the state. The supervision of education, for example, was not a function of the state but of the Church. As for freedom, the state's right of taxation and even of legislation were sharply restricted.

# EMERGENCE OF THE NATIONAL STATE

Robert Ergang



AN ANVIL ORIGINAL



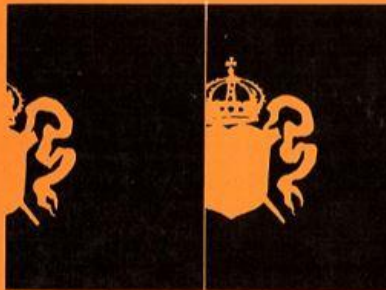
The state could not administer justice for all according to a rational system of jurisprudence. One entire class of medieval society, the clergy, was exempt from the jurisdiction of the civil courts. The members of the clergy were under the exclusive jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts. Nor did the state have full control of all cases involving lay subjects. The jurisdiction of ecclesiastical courts also extended to cases involving widows, orphans, crusaders, and university students. In some countries the Church also had jurisdiction, although sometimes sharply limited or merely nominal, in cases involving contracts since a contract was usually sealed with an oath. Moreover, medieval rulers were forbidden under pain of excommunication to interfere in any way with the administration of justice by the ecclesiastical courts. It all added up to the fact that the state was not the dominant institution it had been in Roman times.

# EMERGENCE OF THE NATIONAL STATE

Robert Ergang



AN ANVIL ORIGINAL



The principal tie which bound together the citizens of a national state was national feeling or national patriotism which generated an exclusive loyalty. This loyalty could not be directed in part to universalism and in part to the national state. The national monarch demanded the whole of a person's loyalty for the national state. Consequently, national loyalty became in some instances a passion so intense that it even superseded loyalty to the Roman Catholic Church. Such national patriotism was nourished by, among other things, a community of interests, hopes, and strivings, unity of religious beliefs, common experiences and traditions which included sufferings as well as victories, and even a common hatred of the enemies of a national state. Important, though not essential, was a common language in which the members of a national group could express and share their hopes and strivings.

AD1071







AD1071



COMMONWEALTH OF ICELAND

to Norway

EARLDOM OF ORKNEY

K. OF SCOTLAND

Irish

Welsh

NORMAN K. OF ENGLAND

to England

K. OF FRANCE

K. OF CASTILE

K. OF NAVARRE

K. OF ARAGON

K. OF GALICIA

K. OF LEON

C. OF BARCELONA

Badajoz

Toledo

Albarracin

Alpuente

Denia

Seville

Granada

Murcia

Almeria

Marrakesh 1060

Fez 1069

HAMMADID EMIRATE OF BOUGIE

Beni Hilal 1051

ZIRID EMIRATE OF MAHDIYA

Beni Sulaym 1050

FATIMID CALIPHATE

Beni Sulaym Beni Hilal

Almoravids

GERMAN EMPIRE

GERMAN EMPIRE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE

SELJUK SULTANATE

K. OF NORWAY

K. OF SWEDEN

K. OF DENMARK

to Kiev

to Pereyaslav

P. OF SMOLENSK

P. OF POLOTSK

P. OF CHERNIGOV

P. OF PEREYASLAVL

GREAT

P. OF KIEV

P. OF POLAND

P. OF GALICIA

D. OF BOHEMIA

K. OF HUNGARY

to Chernigov

Cumans

Volga Bulgars

Ghuzz Turks

Karakhanid Turks

K. OF GEORGIA

Alans

Patzinaks

Croats

Serbs

VENICE

NORMAN C. OF CAPUA

Naples

Amalfi

Salerno

NORMAN D. OF APULIA

Beni Hilal 1051

Beni Sulaym 1050

FATIMID CALIPHATE

Beni Sulaym Beni Hilal

Marrakesh 1060

Fez 1069

HAMMADID EMIRATE OF BOUGIE

Beni Hilal 1051

ZIRID EMIRATE OF MAHDIYA

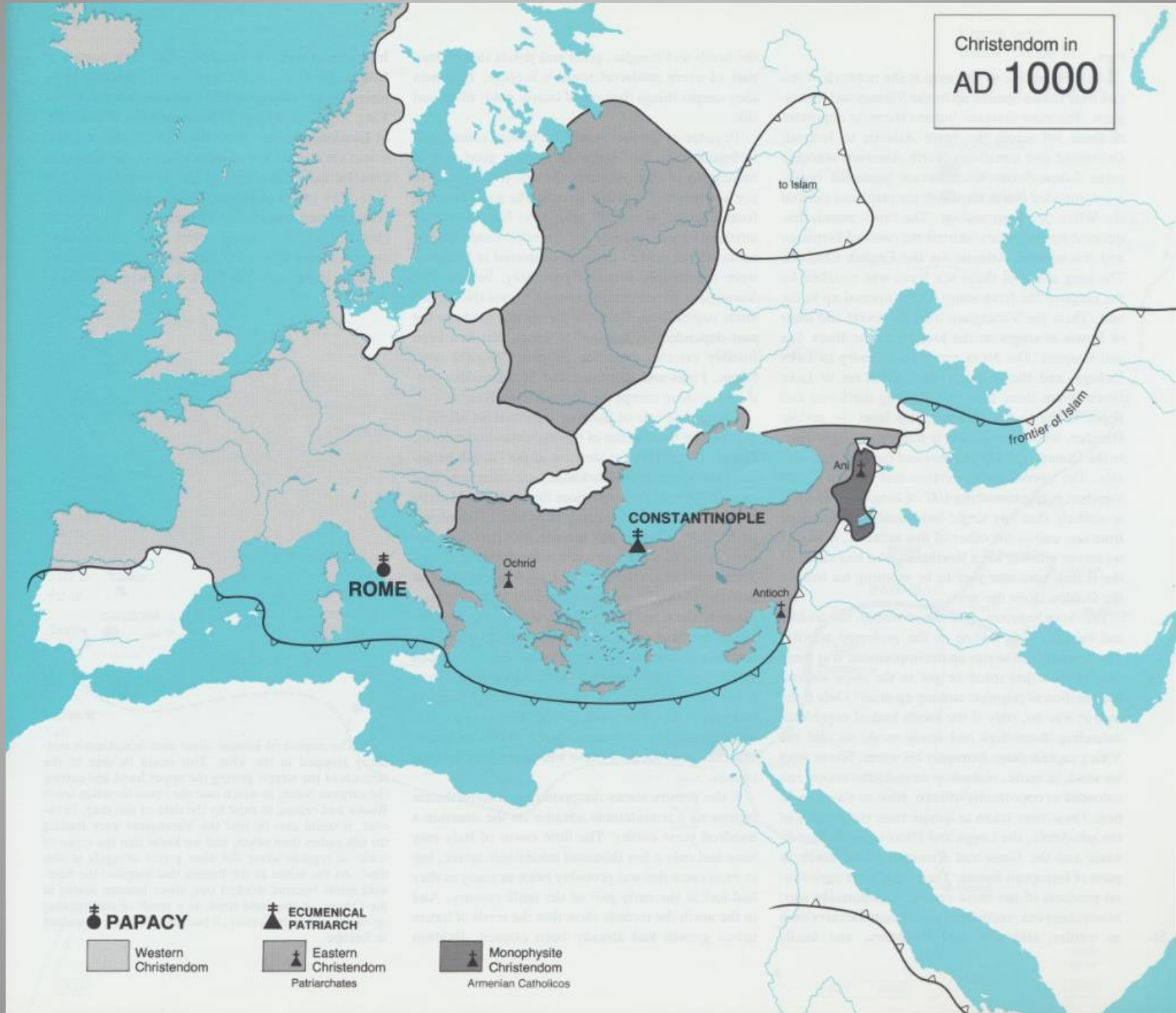
Beni Sulaym 1050



FATIMID CALIPHATE



Beni Sulaym Beni Hilal

Almoravids

Christendom in  
AD 1000



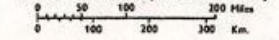
 **PAPACY**  
 Western Christendom

 **ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH**  
 Eastern Christendom Patriarchates

 **Monophysite Christendom**  
Armenian Catholics

# EUROPE: ECCLESIASTICAL, c.1500

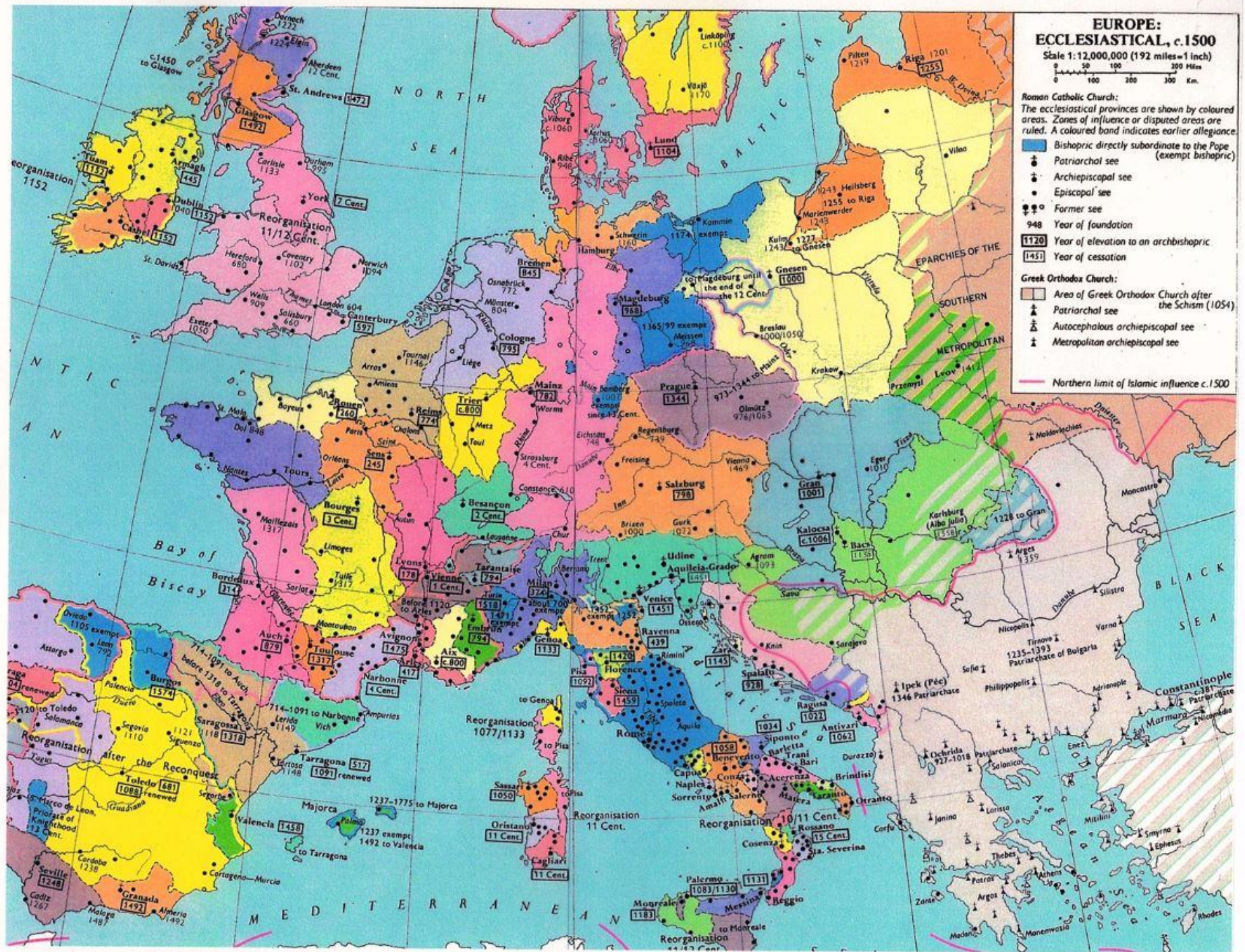
Scale 1:12,000,000 (192 miles=1 inch)



Roman Catholic Church:  
The ecclesiastical provinces are shown by coloured areas. Zones of influence or disputed areas are ruled. A coloured band indicates earlier allegiance.

- Bishopric directly subordinate to the Pope
  - Patriarchal see (exempt bishopric)
  - Archiepiscopal see
  - Episcopal see
  - Former see
  - 948 Year of foundation
  - 1120 Year of elevation to an archbishopric
  - 1451 Year of cessation
- Greek Orthodox Church:
- Area of Greek Orthodox Church after the Schism (1054)
  - Patriarchal see
  - Autocephalous archiepiscopal see
  - Metropolitan archiepiscopal see

Northern limit of Islamic influence c.1500



## GERMANY

900

Feeble government unable to repel  
Viking and Magyar invasions.

(Saxon dynasty:)

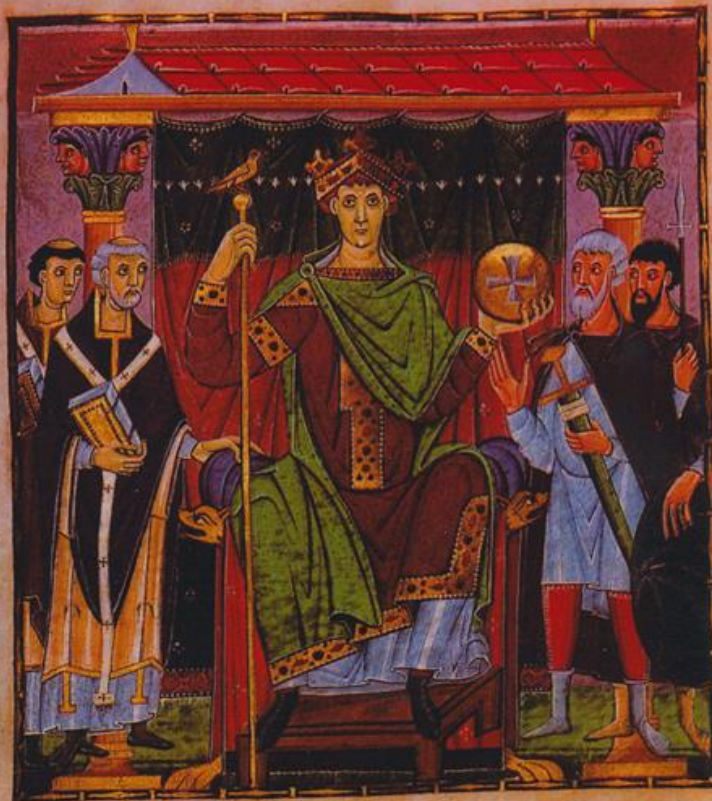
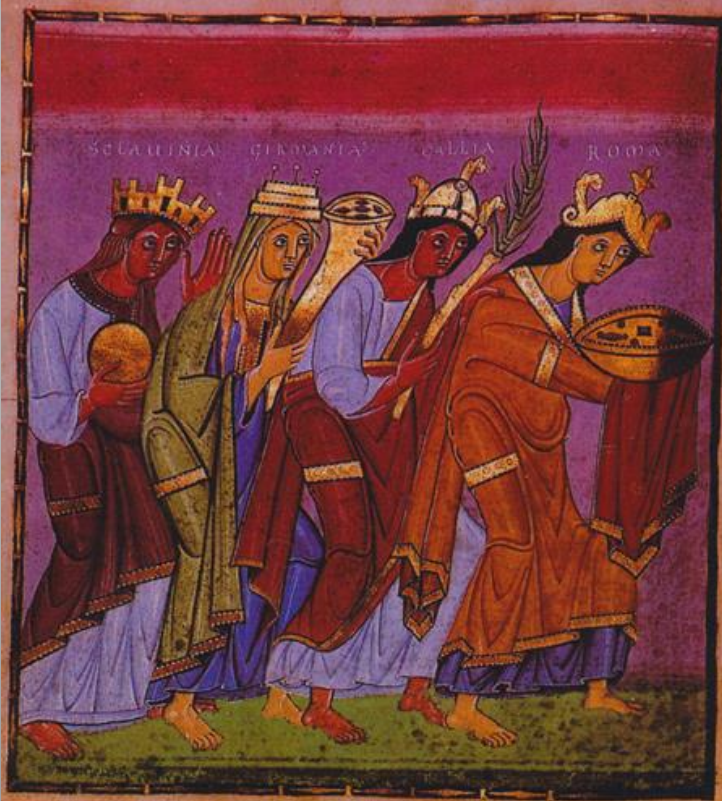
OTTO I, THE GREAT (936-973) defeats  
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"HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE."

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## ITALY AND THE PAPACY

No effective central government; raids  
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The Papacy is a corrupt and feeble  
institution dominated by Roman nobles.

(widespread religious reform inspired by  
the monastery of Cluny in France,  
spreads throughout Europe).



(962)--reviving that title in the  
"HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE."

1000

(Salian dynasty:)

HENRY IV (1056-1106): lifelong struggle against rebellious German nobles, and against the Papacy for control of the Church (the INVESTITURE STRUGGLE).

(widespread religious reform inspired by the monastery of Cluny in France, spreads throughout Europe).  
(Revival of urban life and of trade in Italy).

POPE GREGORY VII (1073-1085) proclaims supremacy of the Papacy over the Christian world; struggle against Emp. Henry IV, with the aid of Norman nobles in Southern Italy.

1100

1122: end of Investiture Controversy through compromise.

(Hohenstaufen dynasty:)

Opposition to Imperial power in Italy by the Papacy and the north Italian



Pope Gregory VII, a miniature from the 'Weltchronik' of Otto of Freising, 1170.



The German Empire under the Frankish (Salian) emperors, 1024-5

1100

1122: end of Investiture Controversy through compromise.

(Hohenstaufen dynasty:)

FREDERICK I. BARBAROSSA (1152-1190): height of feudal monarchy in Germany; rivalry with the Guelph dynasty (Henry the Lion); lengthy wars in Italy against the Lombard League of cities.

1200

FREDERICK II (1210-1250), last of the great medieval emperors; more concerned with his kingdom of Sicily than with Germany; deadliest enemy of papal power.

DOWNFALL OF IMPERIAL POWER AND OF THE HOHENSTAUFEN DYNASTY (1250-1268): extermination of the "vipers' brood" ANARCHY IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

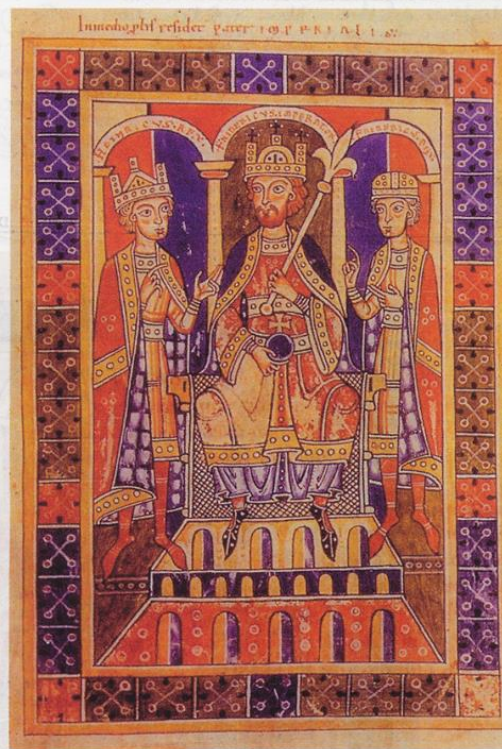
1300

Opposition to Imperial power in Italy by the Papacy and the north Italian cities.

POPE INNOCENT III (1198-1216): HIGH POINT OF PAPAL POWER in the Middle Ages; widespread control and intervention in political and religious affairs through Christendom.



4. Frederick Barbarossa (1123-90), a powerful Hohenstaufen emperor. Like Henry IV he came into conflict with the papacy and invaded Italy five times; a gilded reliquary, late 12th century.

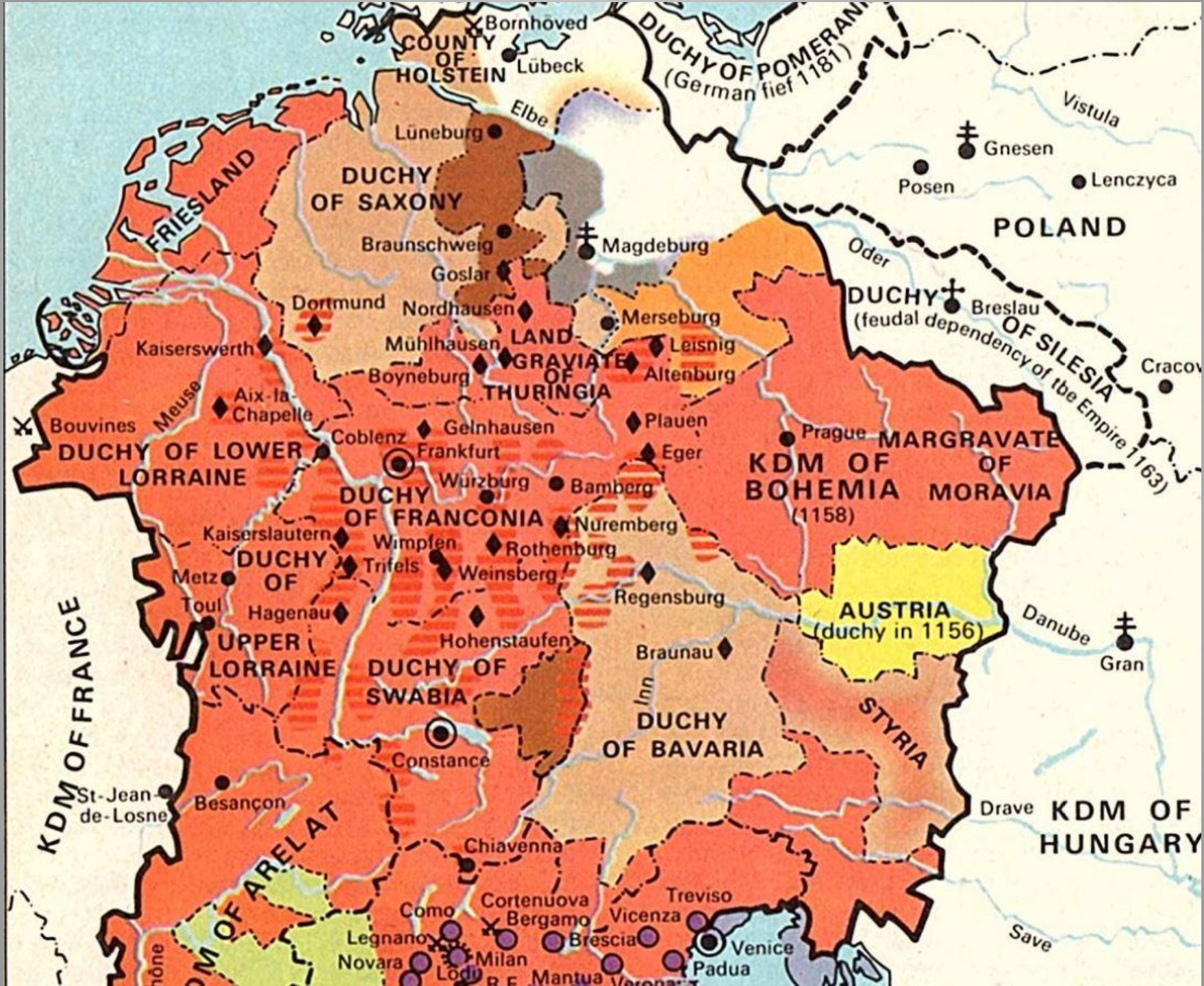


Kaiser Friedrich I. Barbarossa mit seinen Söhnen, König Heinrich VI. (l.) und Herzog Friedrich von Schwaben (r.); Miniatur aus der Welfenchronik; Fulda, Hess. Landesbibliothek, Cod. 11; aus: Die Zeit der Staufer. Bd. 2. Abb. 166



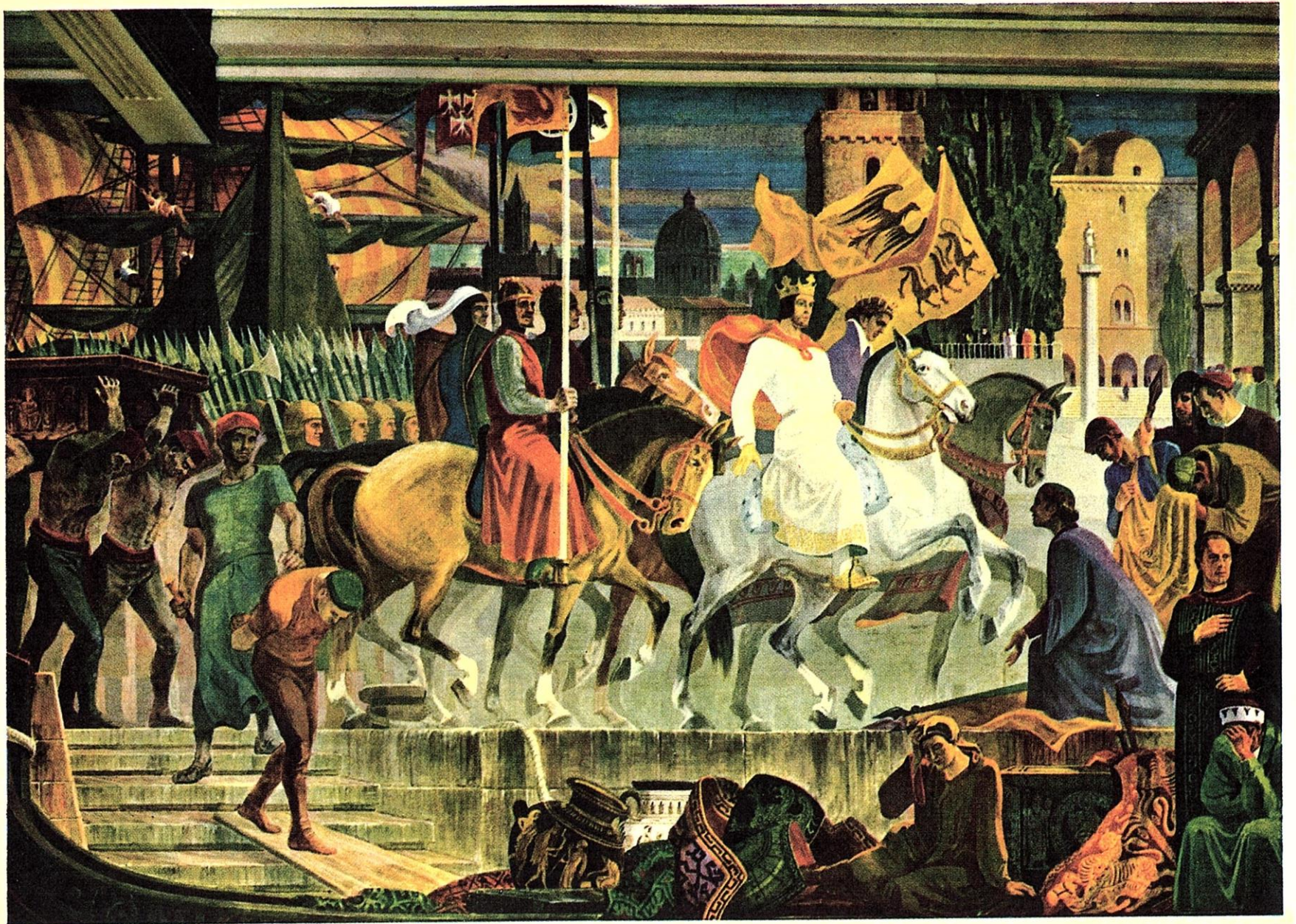
The Empire of the Hohenstaufen, 1125-1254













## THE IMPACT OF DISEASE ON THE GERMANS IN ITALY

983— Otto II dies of disease (probably malaria) in southern Italy, age 28.

1002— Otto III dies of disease in Rome, age 21.

1038— Conrad II's army in Italy crippled by disease; his wife dies of malaria.

1191— Henry VI's first invasion of southern Italy "smitten by disease" at Naples.

1197— Emperor Henry VI dies of disease in Sicily, age 31.

1202— Markward of Anweiler, powerful German official, dies of disease near Messina.

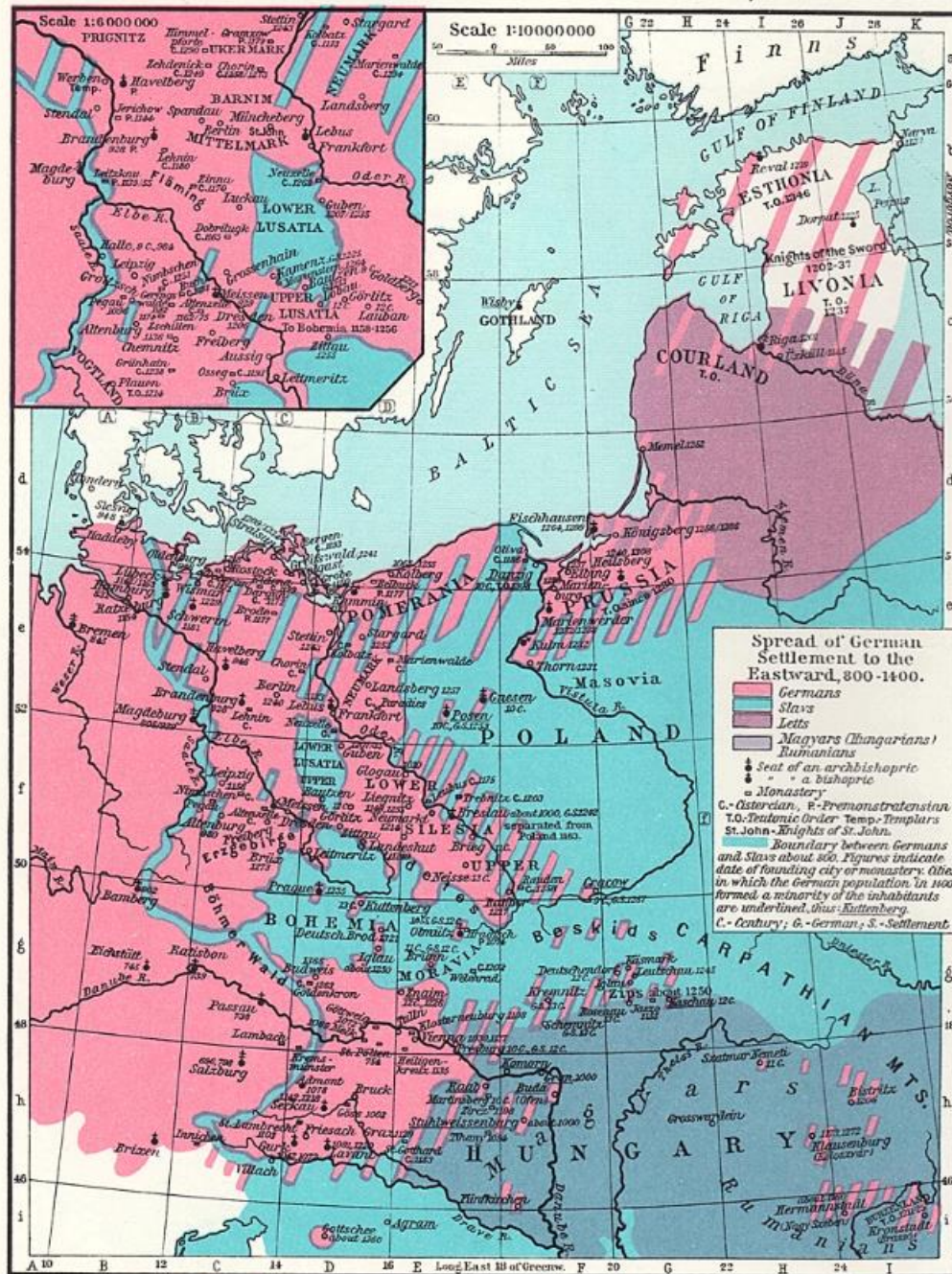
1209— Aragonese force accompanying Constance, the bride of young Frederick II, devastated by disease in southern Italy; demoralized, it returned home.

1311— Emperor Henry VII of Luxemburg's Italian expedition "smitten by disease;" death of the Emperor (malaria?).



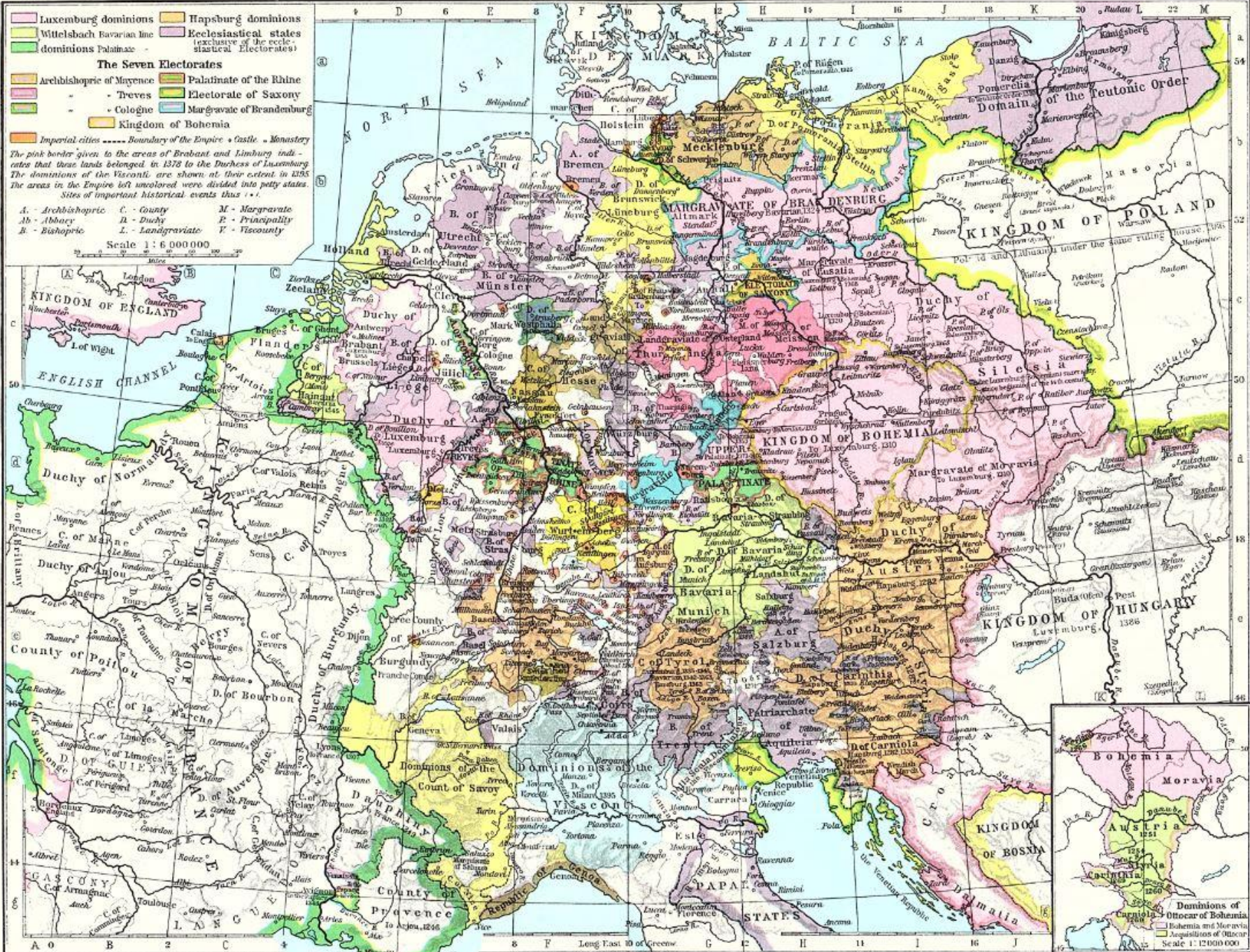
The Empire of the Hohenstaufen, 1125-1254

# Spread of German Settlements to the Eastward, 800—1400.





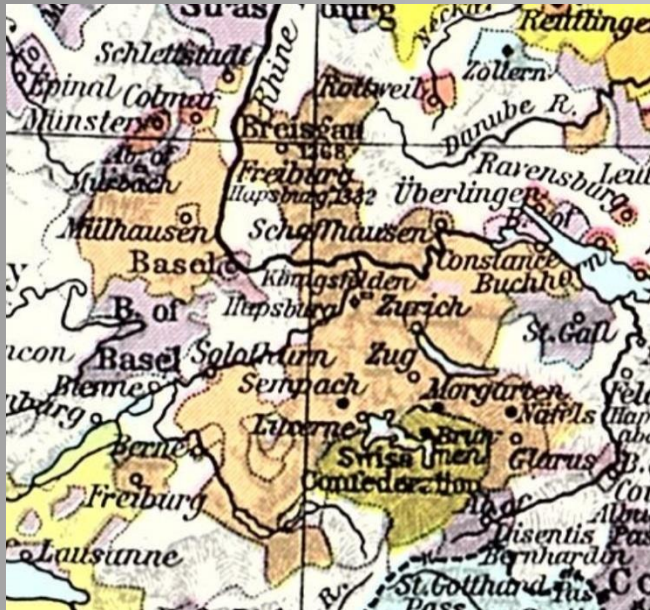




EMPERORS CHOSEN BY THE ELECTORS, FROM 1278 TO 1378

—WERE FROM SMALL AND WEAK PRINCIPALITIES WHENEVER POSSIBLE

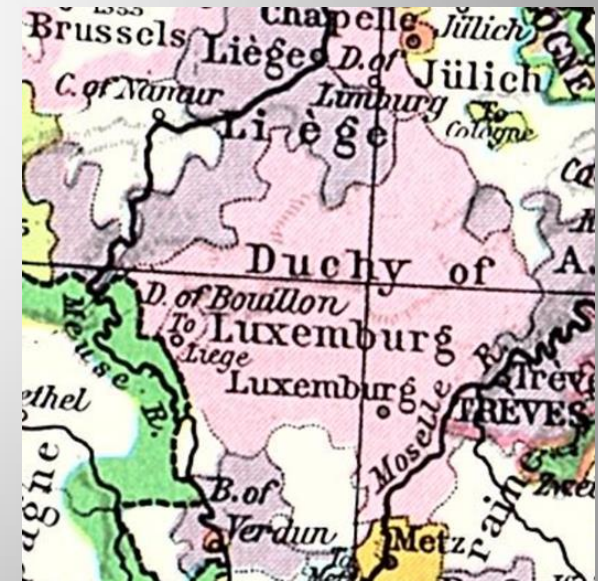
—EACH FROM A DIFFERENT FAMILY (AVOIDING DYNASTIC SUCCESSIONS!)



Counts of Habsburg



Counts of Nassau



Dukes of Luxemburg



Each Emperor did his best to acquire large territories in the east, to strengthen his dynasty:

**RUDOLF OF HABSBURG 1273—1291 succeeded (AUSTRIA)**

Each Emperor did his best to acquire large territories in the east, to strengthen his dynasty:

RUDOLF OF HABSBURG 1273—1291 succeeded (AUSTRIA)

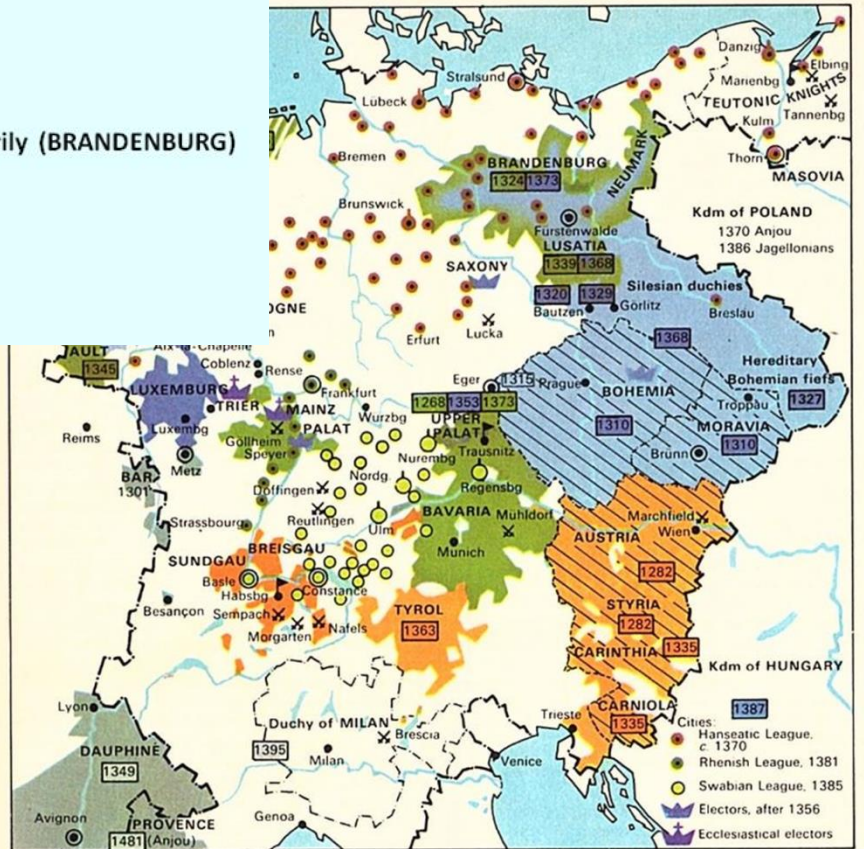
ADOLF OF NASSAU 1291—1298 failed (THURINGIA)

ALBRECHT OF HABSBURG (AUSTRIA) 1298-1308 retained the Austrian lands.

HEINRICH VII OF LUXEMBURG 1308—1313 succeeded (BOHEMIA)

LUDWIG IV OF WITTELSBACH (BAVARIA) 1314-1347 succeeded temporarily (BRANDENBURG)

KARL IV OF LUXEMBURG (based his power in BOHEMIA) 1347—1378



Dynastic policies and city leagues in the Late Middle Ages



	Luxemburg dominions		Hapsburg dominions																				
	Wittelsbach Bavarian line dominions		Ecclesiastical states (exclusive of the ecclesiastical Electorates)																				
	Palatine dominions	<p><b>The Seven Electorates</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Archbishopric of Mayence</td> <td></td> <td>Palatinate of the Rhine</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>„ Treves</td> <td></td> <td>Electorate of Saxony</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>„ Cologne</td> <td></td> <td>Margraviate of Brandenburg</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Kingdom of Bohemia</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Imperial cities</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			Archbishopric of Mayence		Palatinate of the Rhine		„ Treves		Electorate of Saxony		„ Cologne		Margraviate of Brandenburg		Kingdom of Bohemia				Imperial cities		
	Archbishopric of Mayence				Palatinate of the Rhine																		
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	Kingdom of Bohemia																						
	Imperial cities																						
	Kingdom of the Empire		Castle																				
	Monastery																						

The pink border given to the areas of Brabant and Limburg indicates that these lands belonged in 1378 to the Duchess of Luxemburg. The dominions of the Visconti are shown at their extent in 1335. The areas in the Empire left uncolored were divided into petty states. Sites of important historical events thus (\*)

A. - Archbishopric C. - County M. - Margravate  
 Ab. - Abbacy D. - Duchy P. - Principality  
 B. - Bishopric L. - Landgraviate V. - Viscounty

Scale 1 : 6 000 000

0 20 40 60 80 100 120 Miles

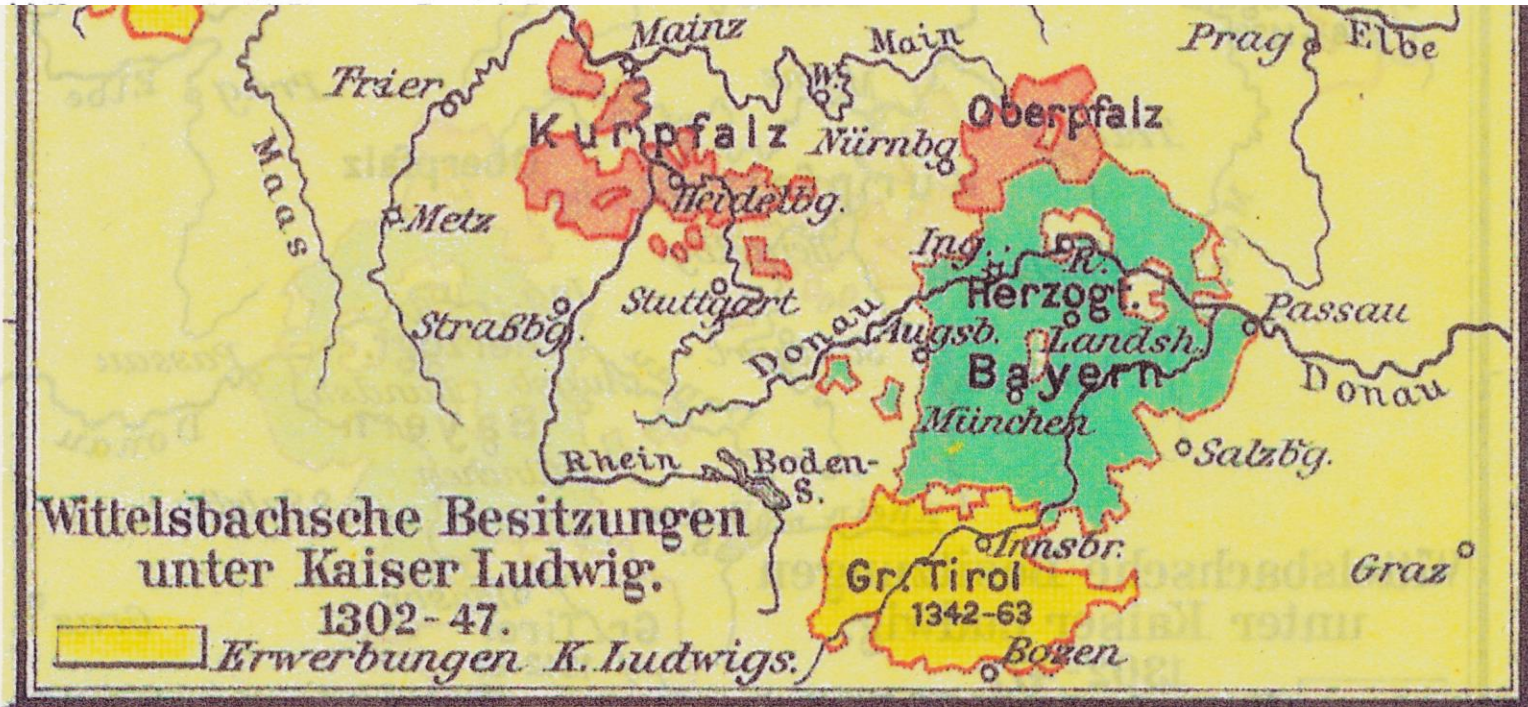
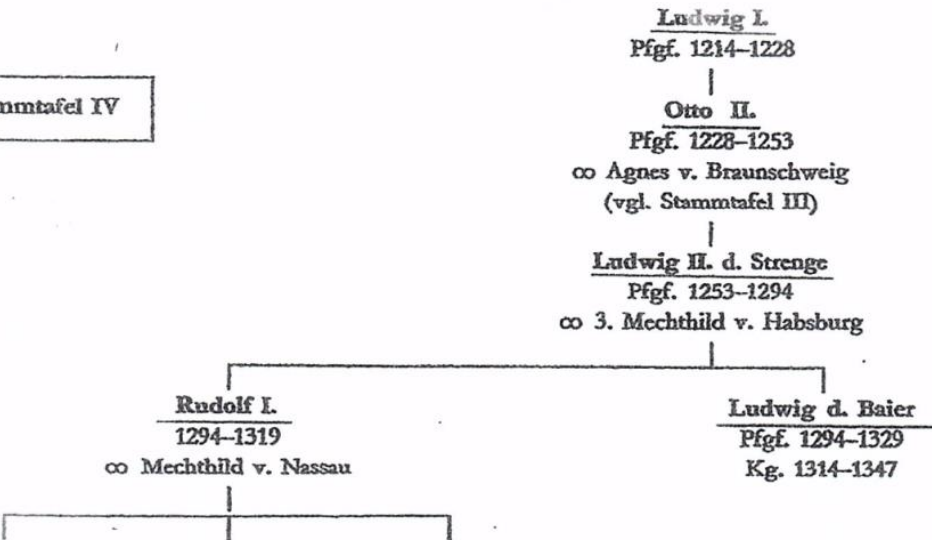


# Die rheinischen Pfalzgrafen aus dem Haus Wittelsbach 1214–1685



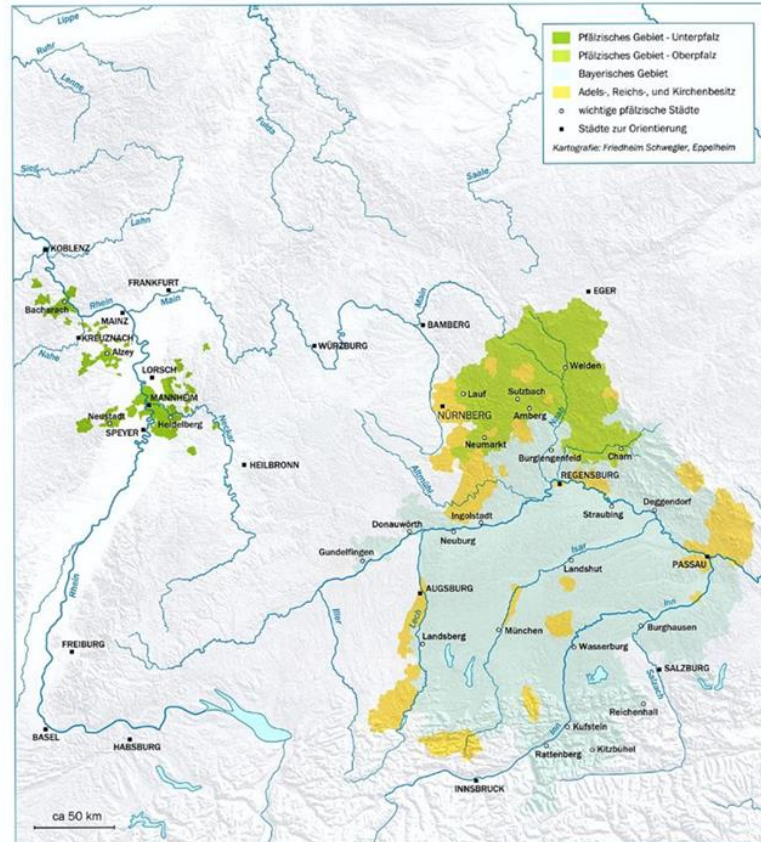
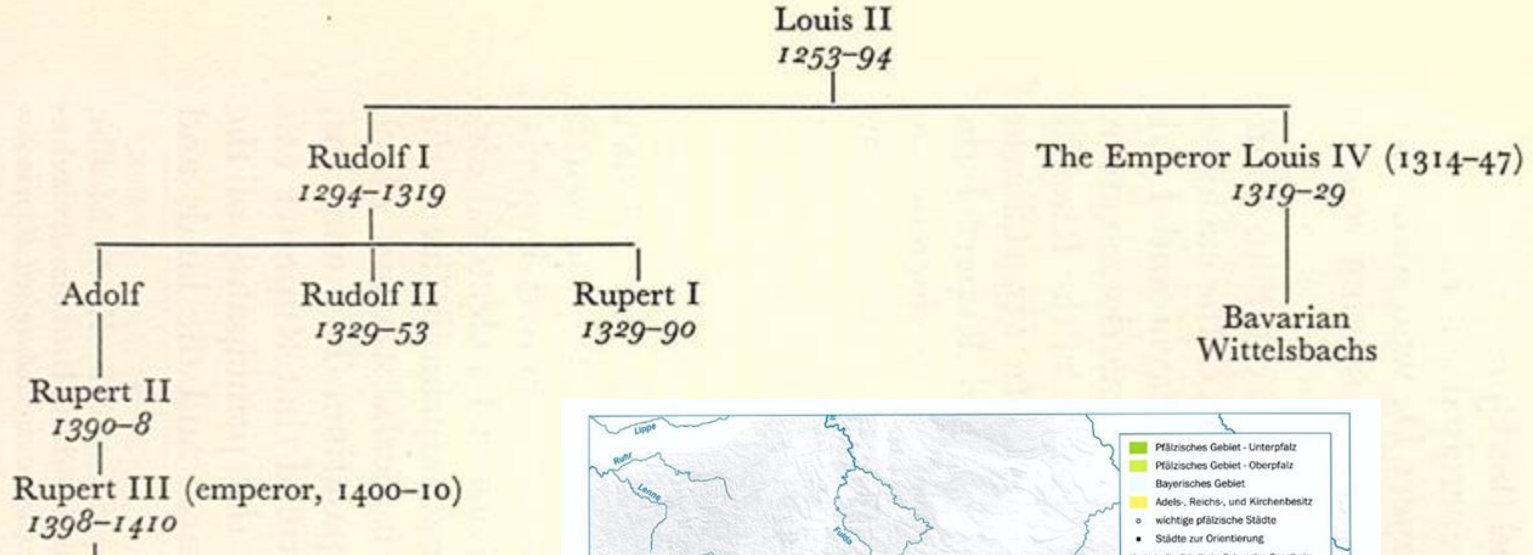
1 Grabplatte mit Reliefbildnis des thronenden Kaisers Ludwig des Bayern im Dom zu München

Stammtafel IV



# *The Wittelsbachs in the Palatinate, 1253-1559*

(The dates of their rule there are shown in italics)



Karte 2 Territorialbestand der Pfalzgrafschaft 1329





### Charles IV

#### King of Bohemia

Reign	26 August 1346 – 29 November 1378
Coronation	2 September 1347, Prague
Predecessor	John
Successor	Wenceslaus IV

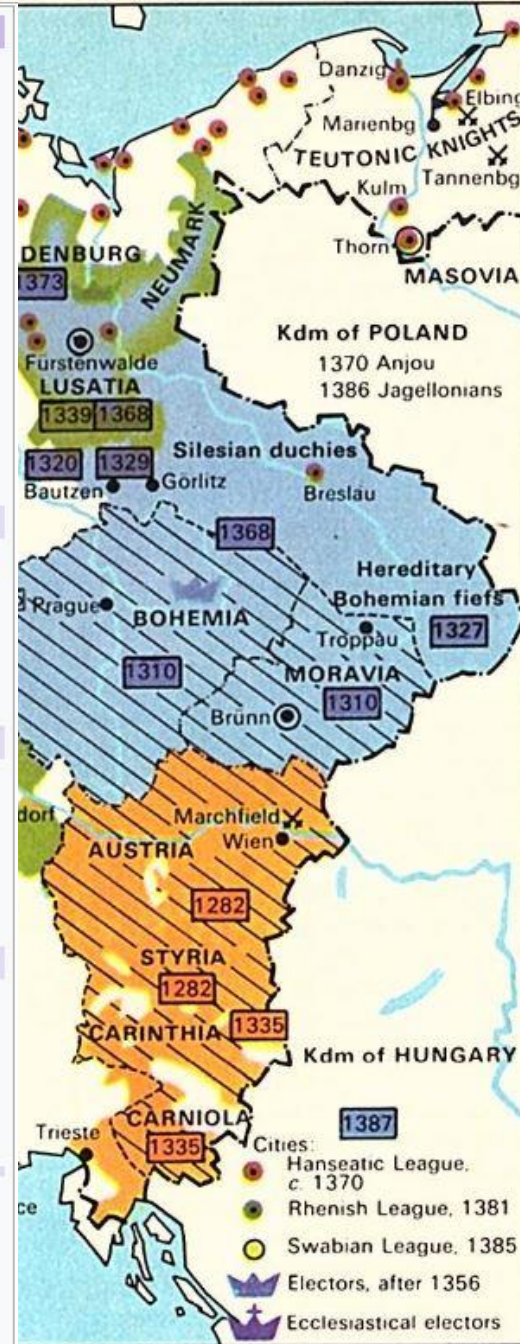
#### King of the Romans

Reign	11 July 1346 – 29 November 1378
Coronation	26 November 1346, Bonn
Predecessor	Louis IV
Successor	Wenceslaus IV

#### Holy Roman Emperor, King of Italy

Reign	1355 – 29 November 1378
Coronation	6 January 1355, Milan (Italian) 5 April 1355, Rome (imperial)
Predecessor	Louis IV
Successor	Sigismund

Born	14 May 1316 Prague
Died	29 November 1378 (aged 62) Prague
Burial	St. Vitus Cathedral, Prague



Dynastic policies and city leagues in the Late Middle Ages



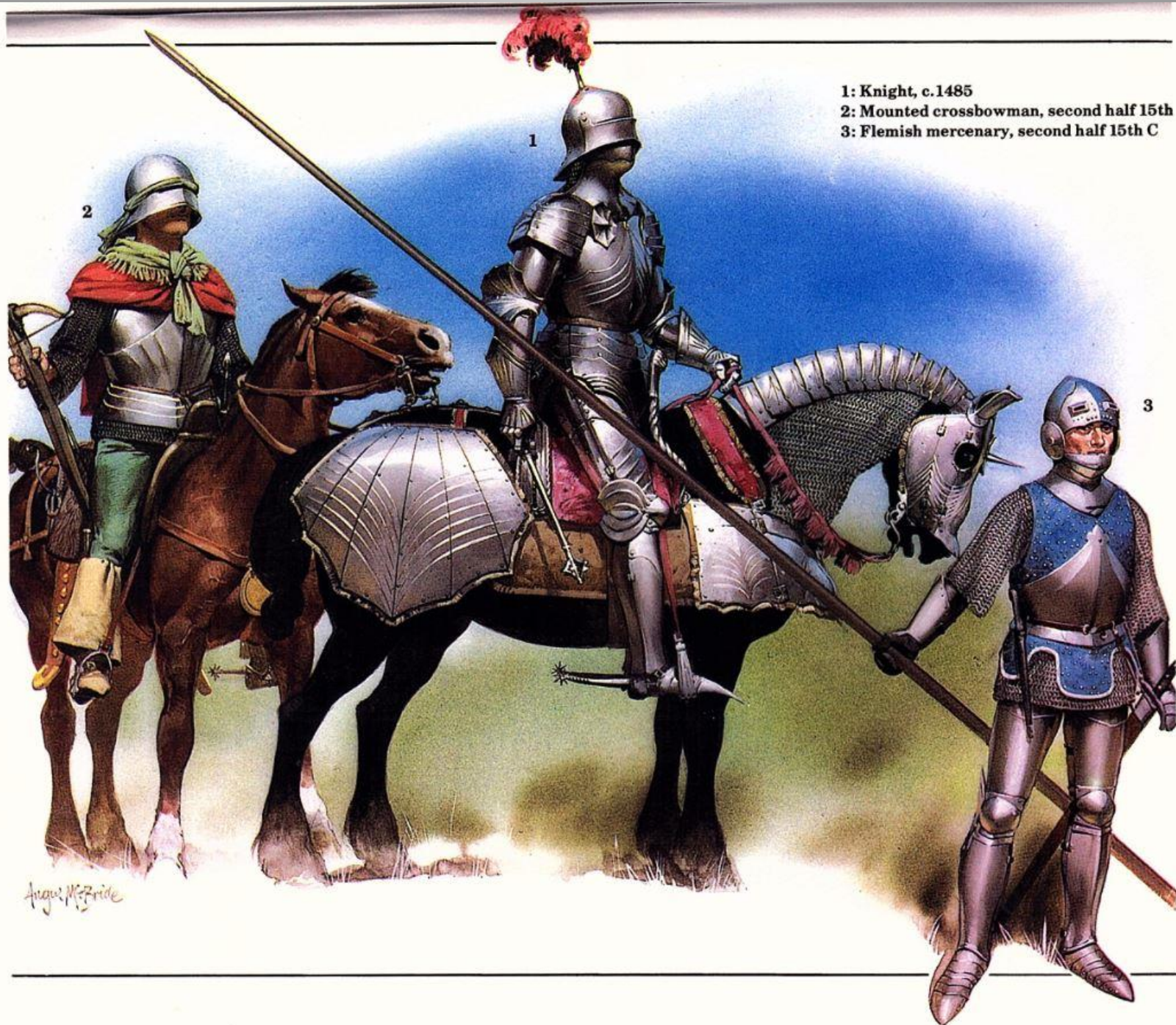


- 5 Mit der „Goldenen Bulle“ schuf Kaiser Karl IV. im Rahmen zweier Reichstage des Jahres 1356 (am 10. Januar bzw. am 25. Dezember) ein für die politisch soziale Ordnung des Reichs grundlegendes Rechtsbuch, das bis zu dessen Auflösung 1806 Gültigkeit behielt. Ihren Namen erhielt das bedeutende Dokument aufgrund des anhängenden goldenen Siegels | Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg, Hauptstaatsarchiv Stuttgart, H 51 Nr. 589



The Emperor and the seven Prince-Electors (c 1370)





1: Knight, c.1485

2: Mounted crossbowman, second half 15th

3: Flemish mercenary, second half 15th C

Angus McBride

1: Border Horseman  
2, 3: German Landsknechts



Angus McBride

SECOND EDITION



# *The* MILITARY REVOLUTION

*Military innovation  
and the rise of  
the West  
1500–1800*

---

GEOFFREY PARKER





## THE "MILITARY REVOLUTION"

1400

1500

1600

1700

1800

Michael Roberts

- Infantry drill and discipline
- Greater size of armies
- More aggressive strategies ("seeking decisive battle")

## THE "MILITARY REVOLUTION"

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Geoffrey Parker

- Infantry revival
- Gunpowder effectiveness

1500

- "Trace Italienne:" siege warfare
- Broadside sailing ships

1600

Michael Roberts

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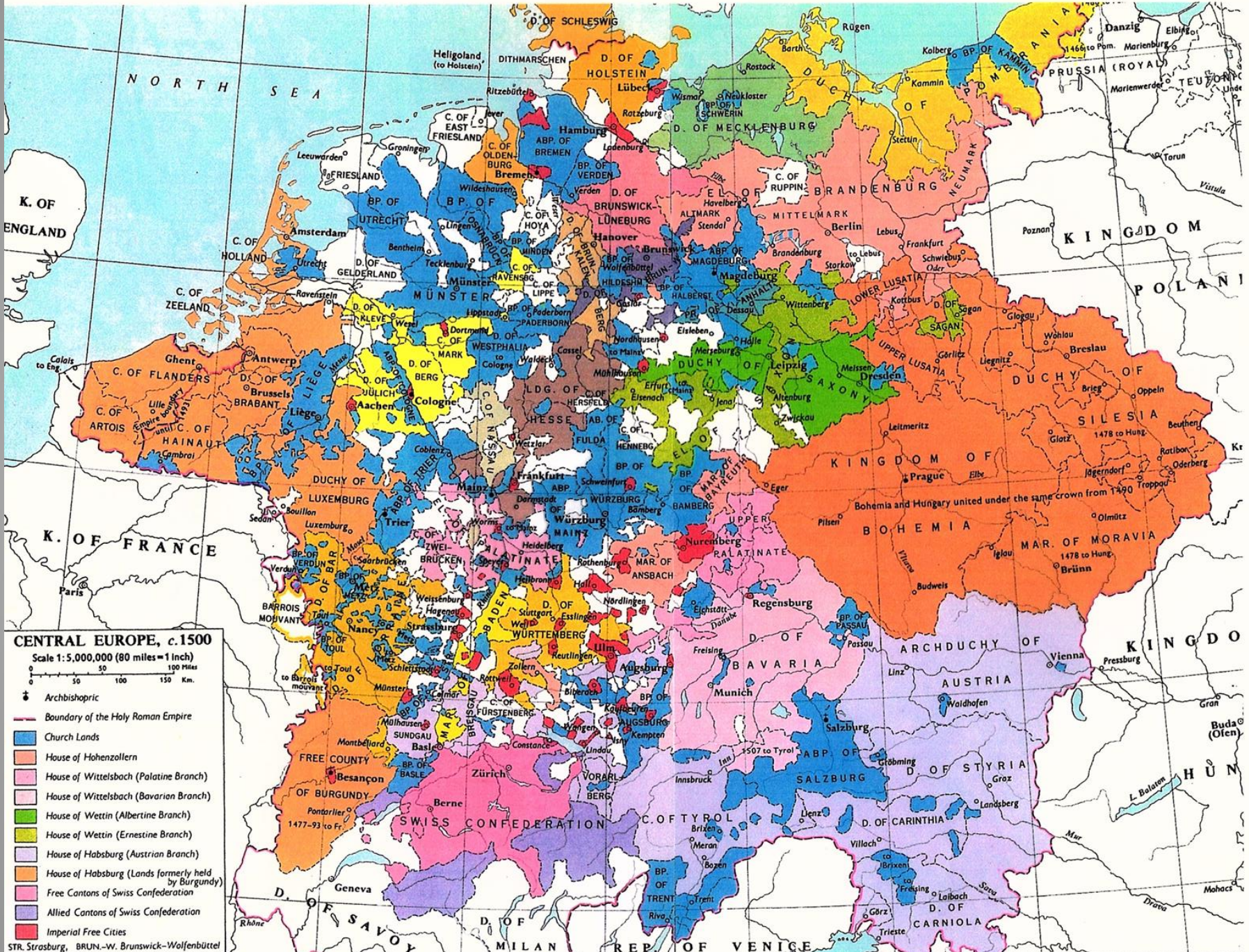
Michael Roberts

- Infantry drill and discipline
- Greater size of armies
- More aggressive strategies ("seeking decisive battle")

1700

Jeremy Black

- Military bureaucracies, commissariats
- Bayoneted muskets
- Competitive state system: monopolization of violence by the state.



**CENTRAL EUROPE, c.1500**

Scale 1:5,000,000 (80 miles=1 inch)  
 0 50 100 150 Miles  
 0 50 100 150 Km.

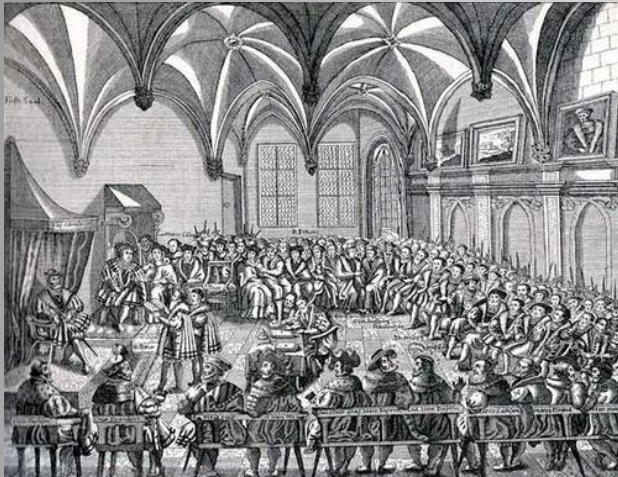
- Archbishopric
- Boundary of the Holy Roman Empire
- Church Lands
- House of Hohenzollern
- House of Wittelsbach (Palatine Branch)
- House of Wittelsbach (Bavarian Branch)
- House of Wettin (Albertine Branch)
- House of Wettin (Ernestine Branch)
- House of Habsburg (Austrian Branch)
- House of Habsburg (Lands formerly held by Burgundy)
- Free Cantons of Swiss Confederation
- Allied Cantons of Swiss Confederation
- Imperial Free Cities

STR. Strasburg, BRUN.-W. Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel  
 The names in the Friesland left uncoloured were divided into petty states

## THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE: KEY DATES AND EVENTS

- 800— **Charles the Great** (Charlemagne), King of the Franks, is crowned “**Roman Emperor**” by the Pope.
- 962— **Otto the Great**, German King, is crowned “**Roman Emperor**” by the Pope, reviving that title.
- 1077— the **Investiture Struggle**: Emp. Heinrich IV vs. Pope Gregory VII.... both lose.
- 1250— **death of Friedrich II** of Hohenstaufen, last of the powerful Emperors....his dynasty destroyed by its enemies.
- 1356— the “**Golden Bull**,” agreed on by Emperor, Electors and princes, provides the HRE with a fundamental law for the remainder of its existence.
- 1495— **reform movement** in the HRE provides it with basic institutions (the **Reichstag**, an **Imperial supreme court**, etc.) that renew its effectiveness for the next three centuries.
- 1555— the **Peace of Augsburg** confirms religious division and balance between Catholics and Lutherans.
- 1648— the **Treaty of Westphalia** ends the Thirty Years War, guarantees princely autonomy, electoral role, Emperor’s limited role.
- 1806— under threat of the French Revolution and Napoleon, the **Holy Roman Empire is abolished** by its last Emperor, who proclaims himself “**Emperor of Austria**” in his own lands.

1495— reform movement in the HRE provides it with basic institutions (the Reichstag, an Imperial supreme court, etc.) that renew its effectiveness for the next three centuries.



**THE REICHSTAG—**

....an organized assembly of electors, princes, and free imperial cities, replacing the more informal assemblies of earlier centuries.

**The KREISE (Imperial “CIRCLES:”) —** regional groupings of princes and cities, useful for organizing law enforcement and military mobilization at the regional level



Reichskammergericht. unbekannter Künstler. um 1735

**The GEMEINE PFENNIG (“COMMON PENNY”) —** an imperial tax, collected by the princes and the free cities, intended for military defense.

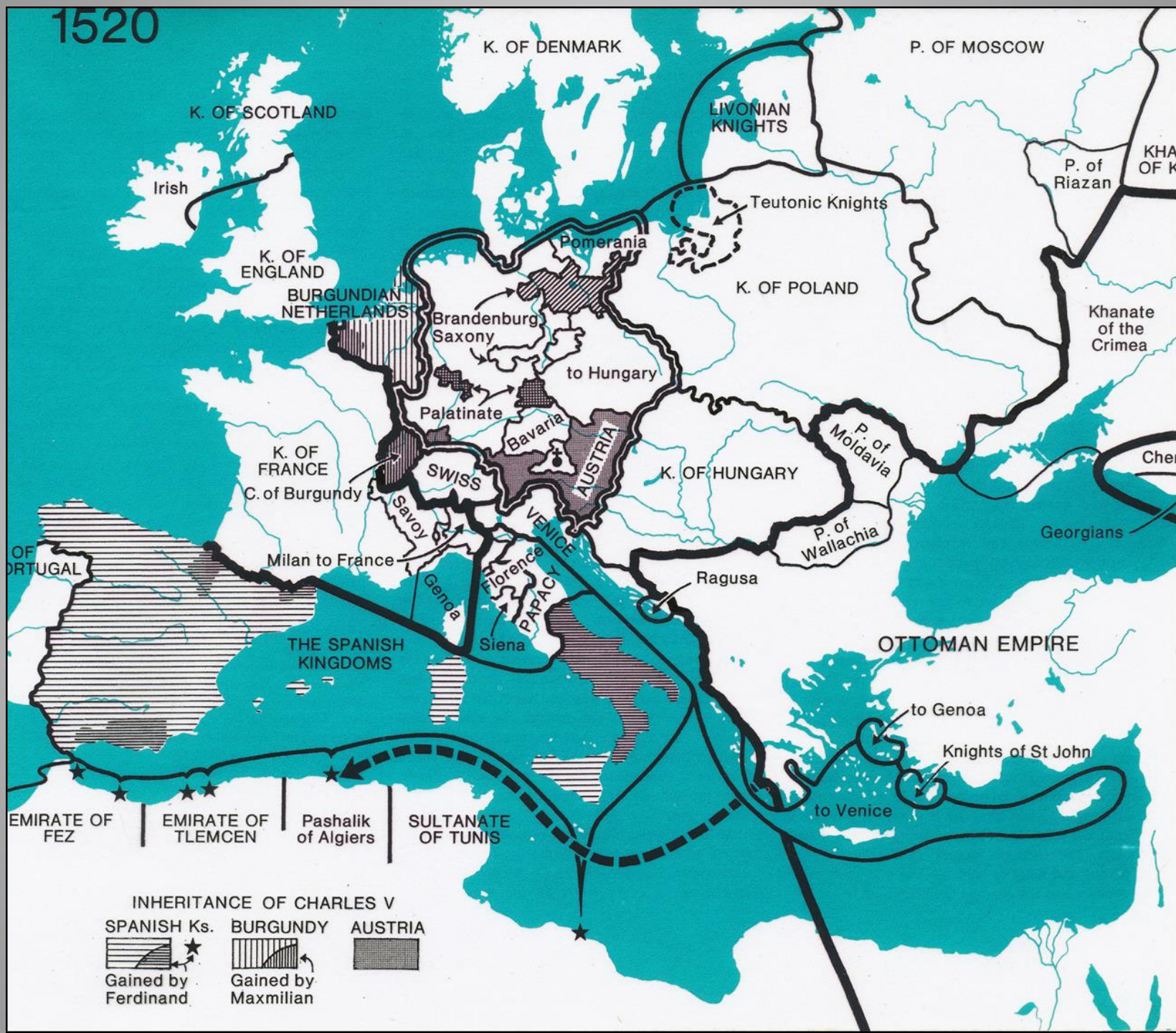


**THE REICHSKAMMERGERICHT (Imperial Chamber Court)—**

....a Supreme Court for the Empire, set up by the Reichstag and useful for conflict resolution.

A second “supreme court,” the REICHSHOFRAT (Imperial Court Council) was set up by the Emperor; cases could be pursued in either one.

# 1520



By the end of the middle ages, two dynastic collections of provinces emerged which would remain together into modern times, and which would eventually give rise to modern nations:

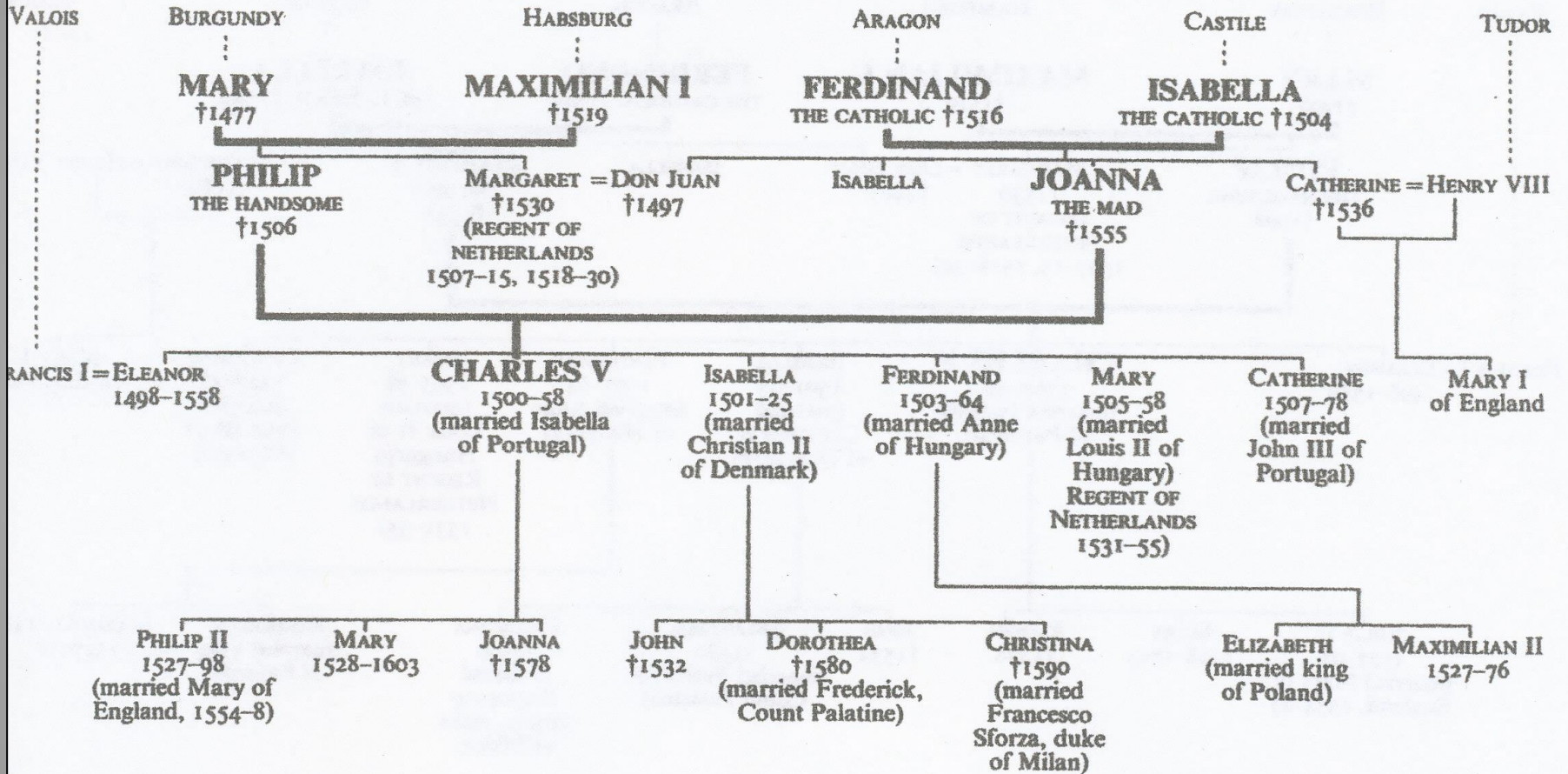
**BURGUNDY (Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg)**

**AUSTRIA (today's Republic of Austria)**



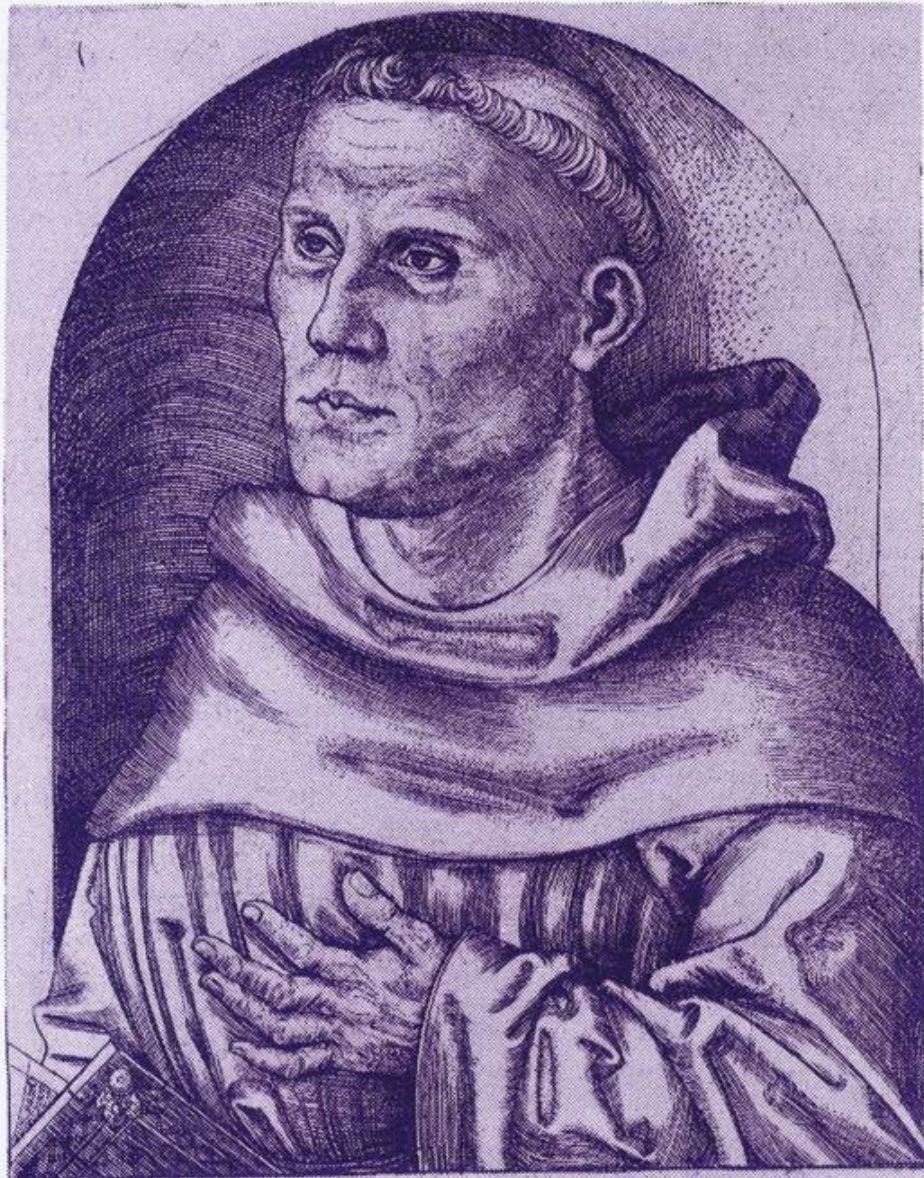


# The Family of Charles V



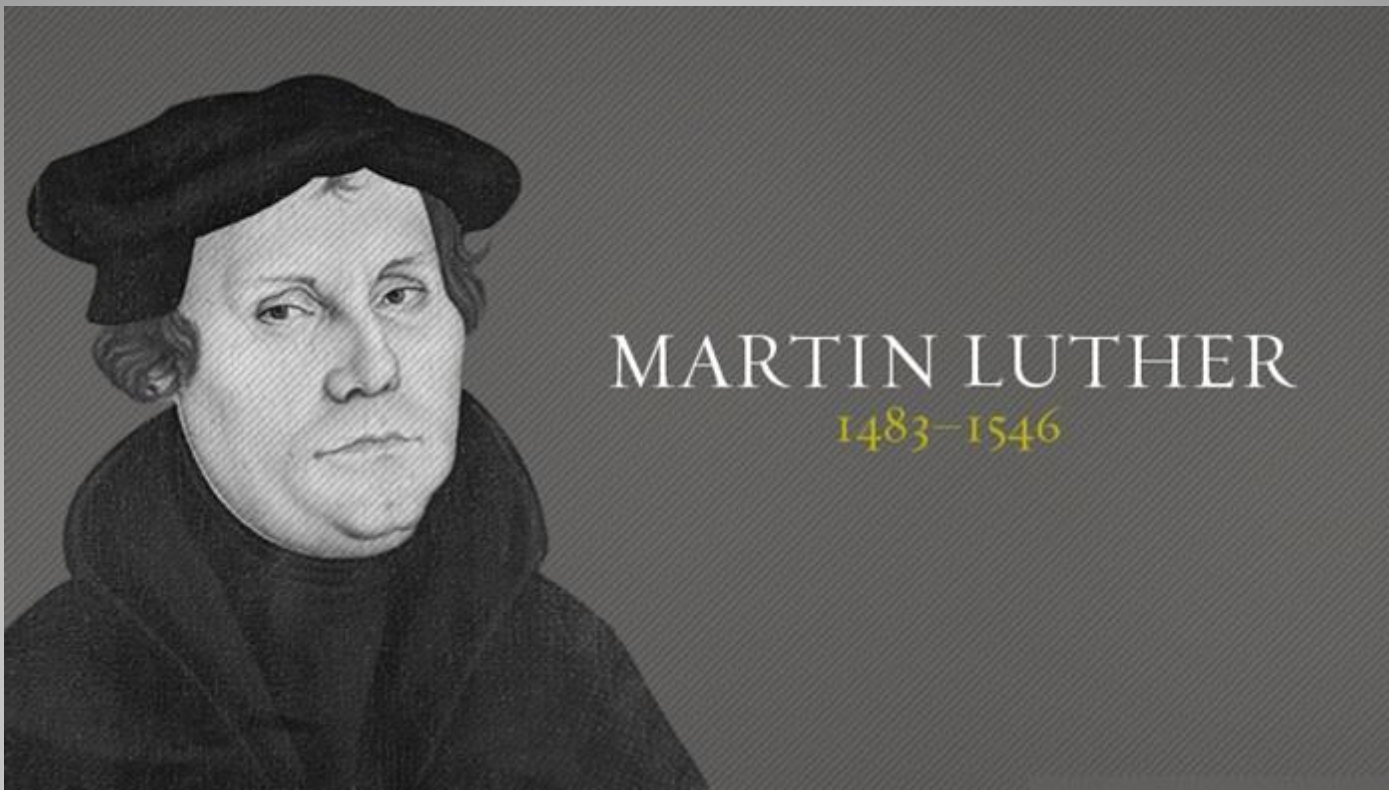


EMPEROR CHARLES V



AETHERNA IPSE SVAE MENTIS SIMVLACHRA LVTHERVVS  
EXPRIMIT AT VLTIVS CERA LVCAE OCCIDVOS  
·M·D·X·X·

*W. M.*



# MARTIN LUTHER

1483–1546

- Basic Tenets of Lutheranism:
  - Salvation by faith alone
  - Bible is the ultimate authority
  - Baptism and Communion are the only valid sacraments
  - The clergy is not superior to the laity
    - “priesthood of all believers”
  - The church should be subordinate to the state
- Excommunication (1520)





**CENTRAL EUROPE, c.1500**

Scale 1: 5,000,000 (80 miles = 1 inch)  
 0 50 100 150 Km.  
 0 50 100 150 Miles

- Archbishopric
- Boundary of the Holy Roman Empire
- Church Lands
- House of Hohenzollern
- House of Wittelsbach (Palatine Branch)
- House of Wittelsbach (Bavarian Branch)
- House of Wettin (Albertine Branch)
- House of Wettin (Ernestine Branch)
- House of Habsburg (Austrian Branch)
- House of Habsburg (Lands formerly held by Burgundy)
- Free Cantons of Swiss Confederation
- Allied Cantons of Swiss Confederation
- Imperial Free Cities

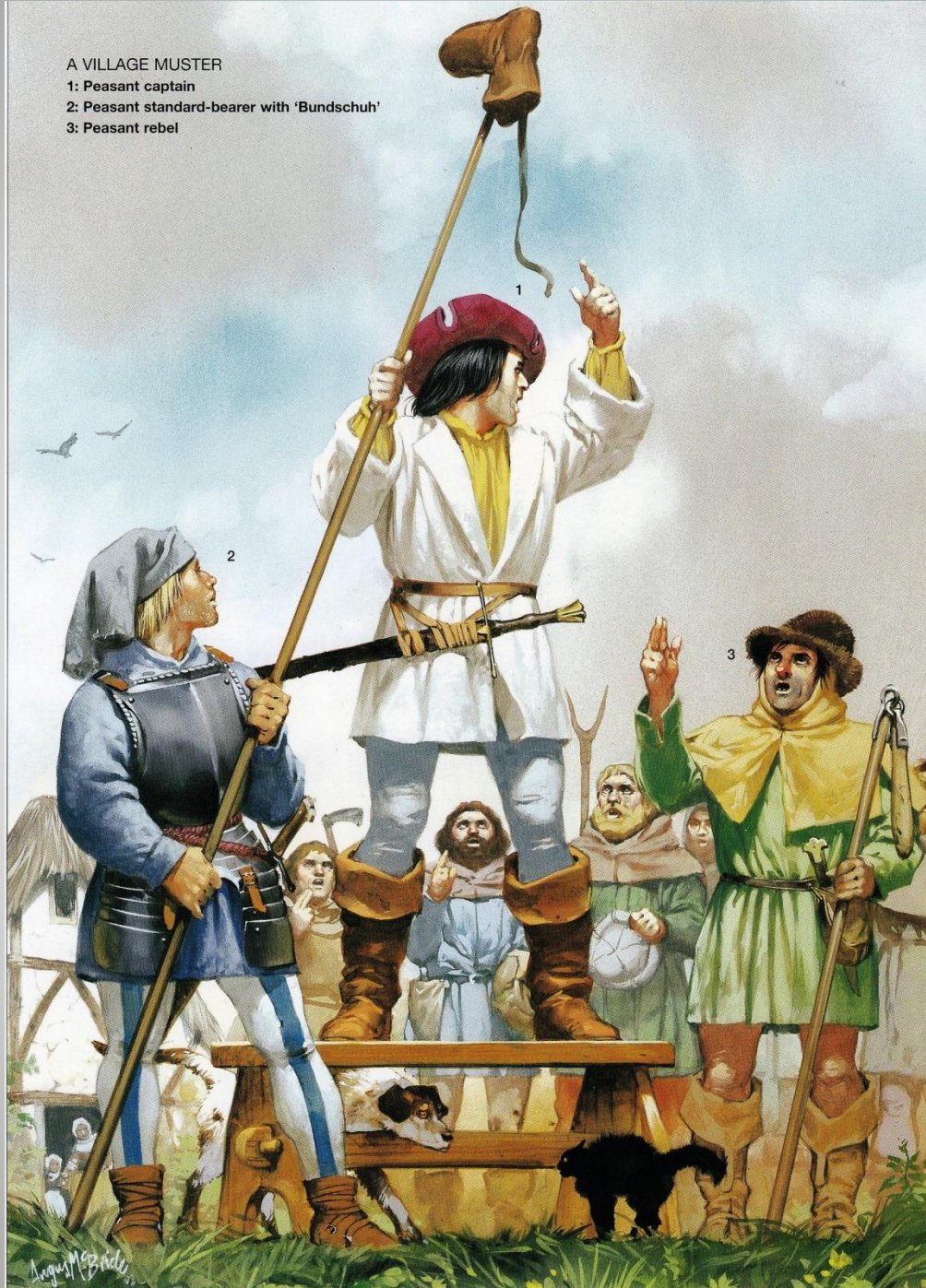
STR. Strasbourg, BRUN.-W. Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel  
 The towns on the Empire left uncoloured were divided into petty states

A VILLAGE MUSTER










1: Peasant captain

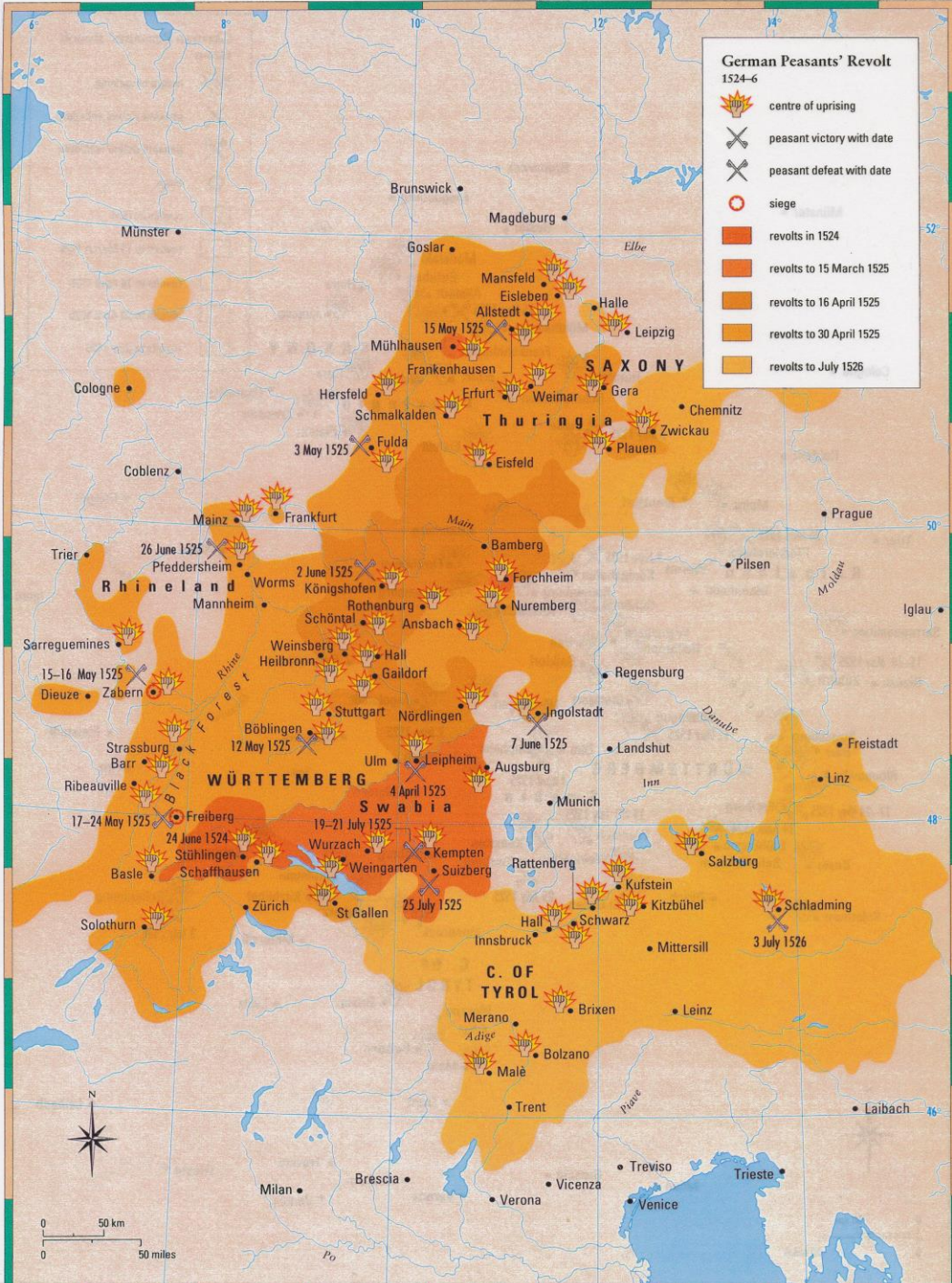
2: Peasant standard-bearer with 'Bundschuh'

3: Peasant rebel



**German Peasants' Revolt  
1524-6**

-  centre of uprising
-  peasant victory with date
-  peasant defeat with date
-  siege
-  revolts in 1524
-  revolts to 15 March 1525
-  revolts to 16 April 1525
-  revolts to 30 April 1525
-  revolts to July 1526



0 50 km  
0 50 miles

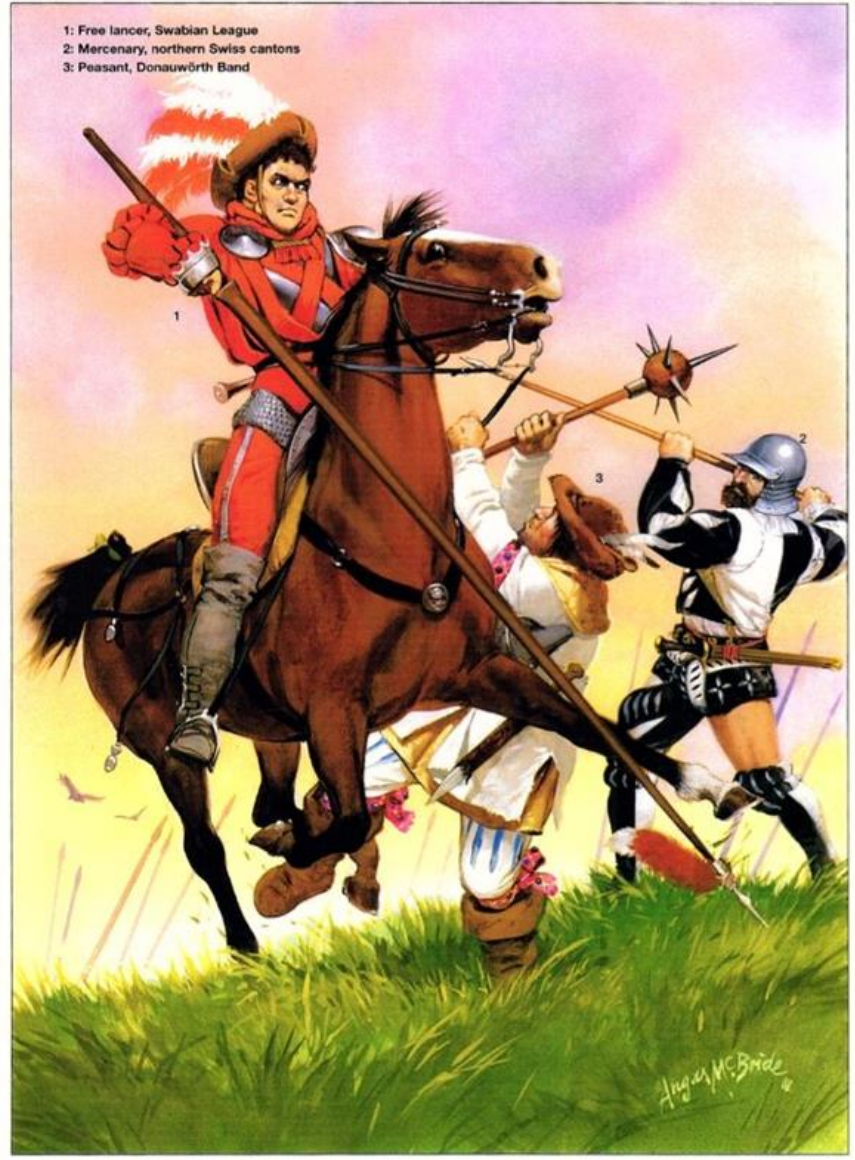


THE TREATY OF WEINGARTEN

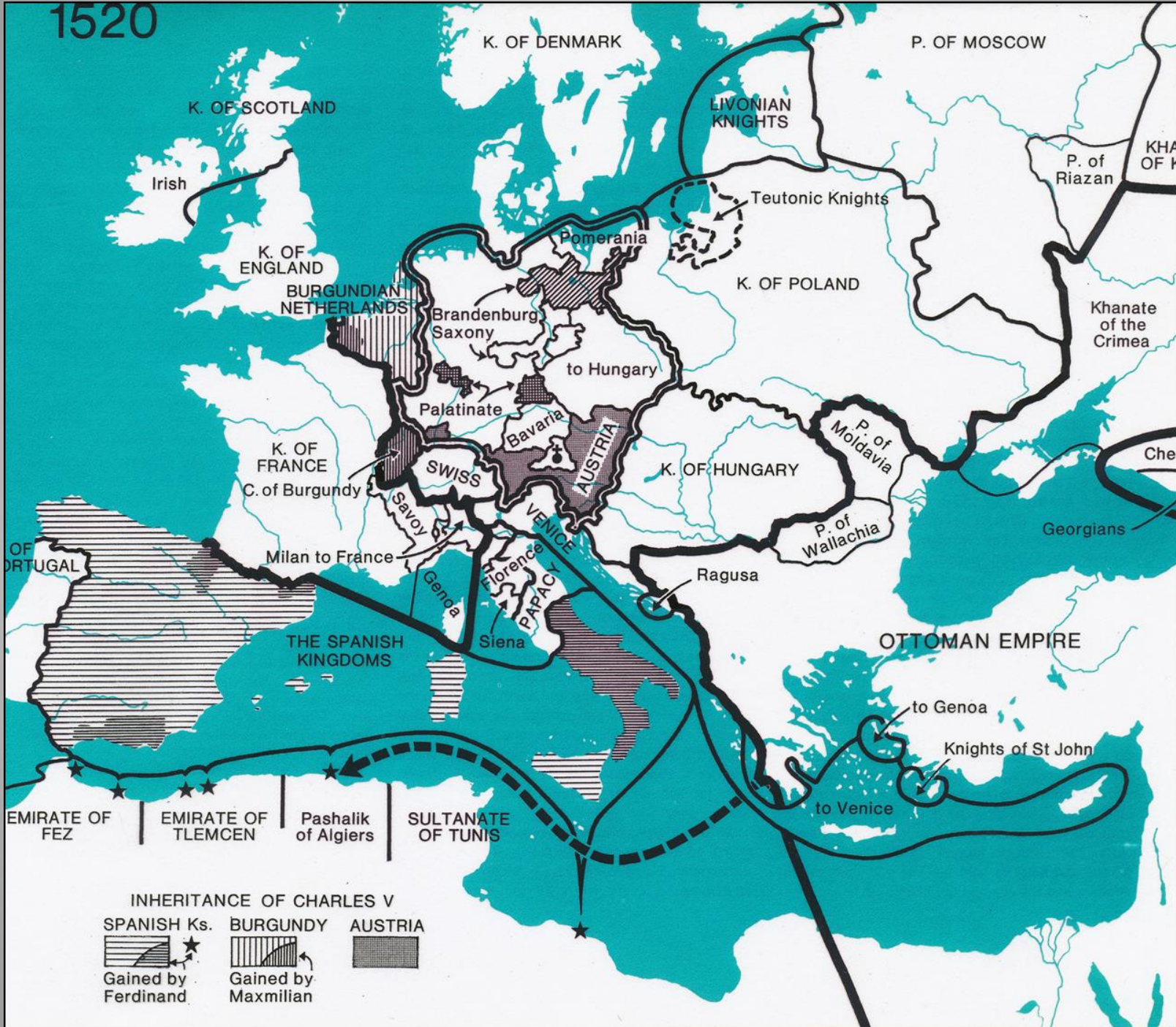
- 1: Georg, Truchsess of Waldburg
- 2: Mounted standard-bearer
- 3: Hauptmann, Swabian League



- 1: Free lancer, Swabian League
- 2: Mercenary, northern Swiss cantons
- 3: Peasant, Donauwörth Band



1520



INHERITANCE OF CHARLES V

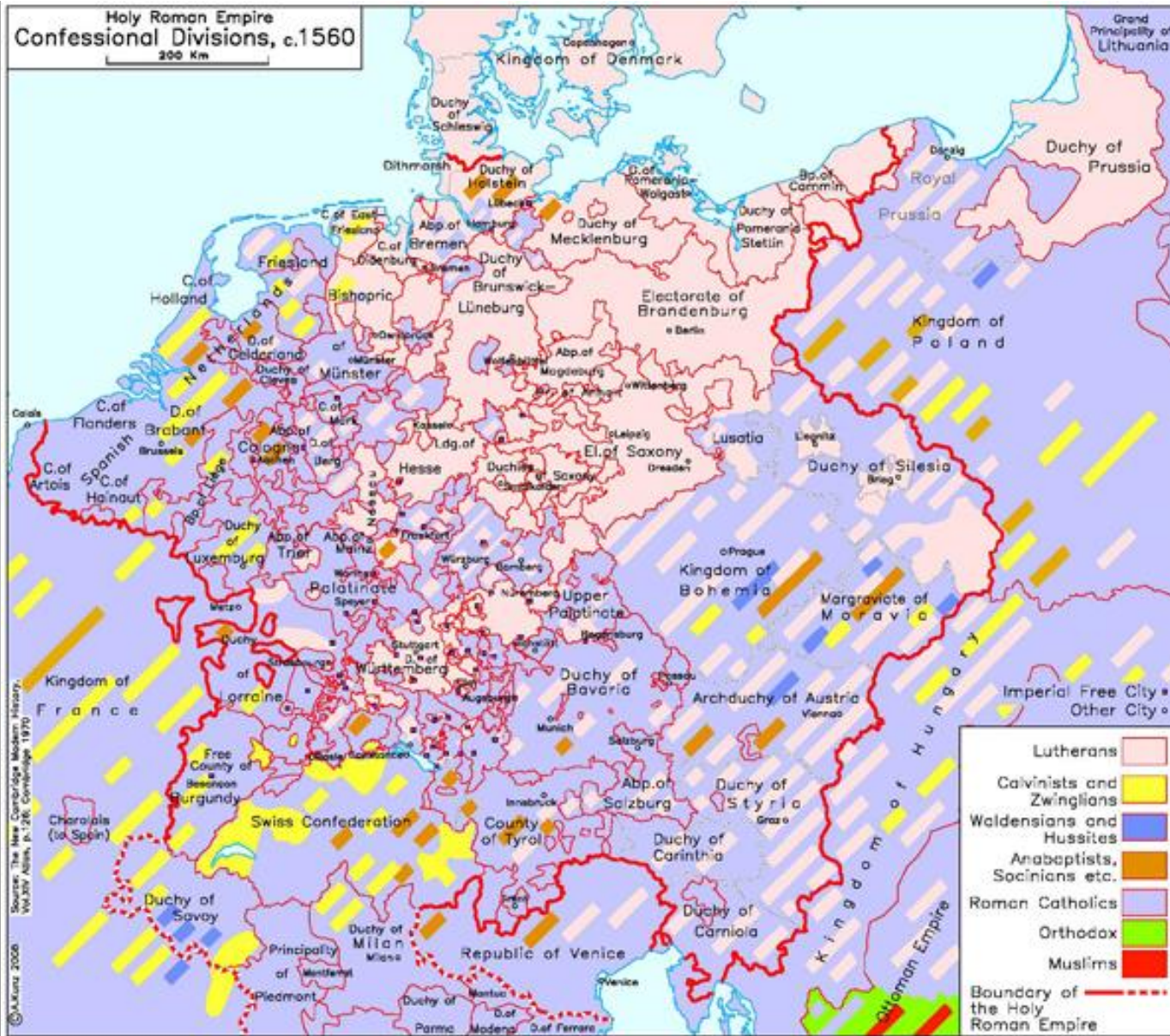
- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| SPANISH Ks.   | BURGUNDY  | AUSTRIA   |
|  |  |   |
| Gained by Ferdinand   | Gained by Maximilian  |   |



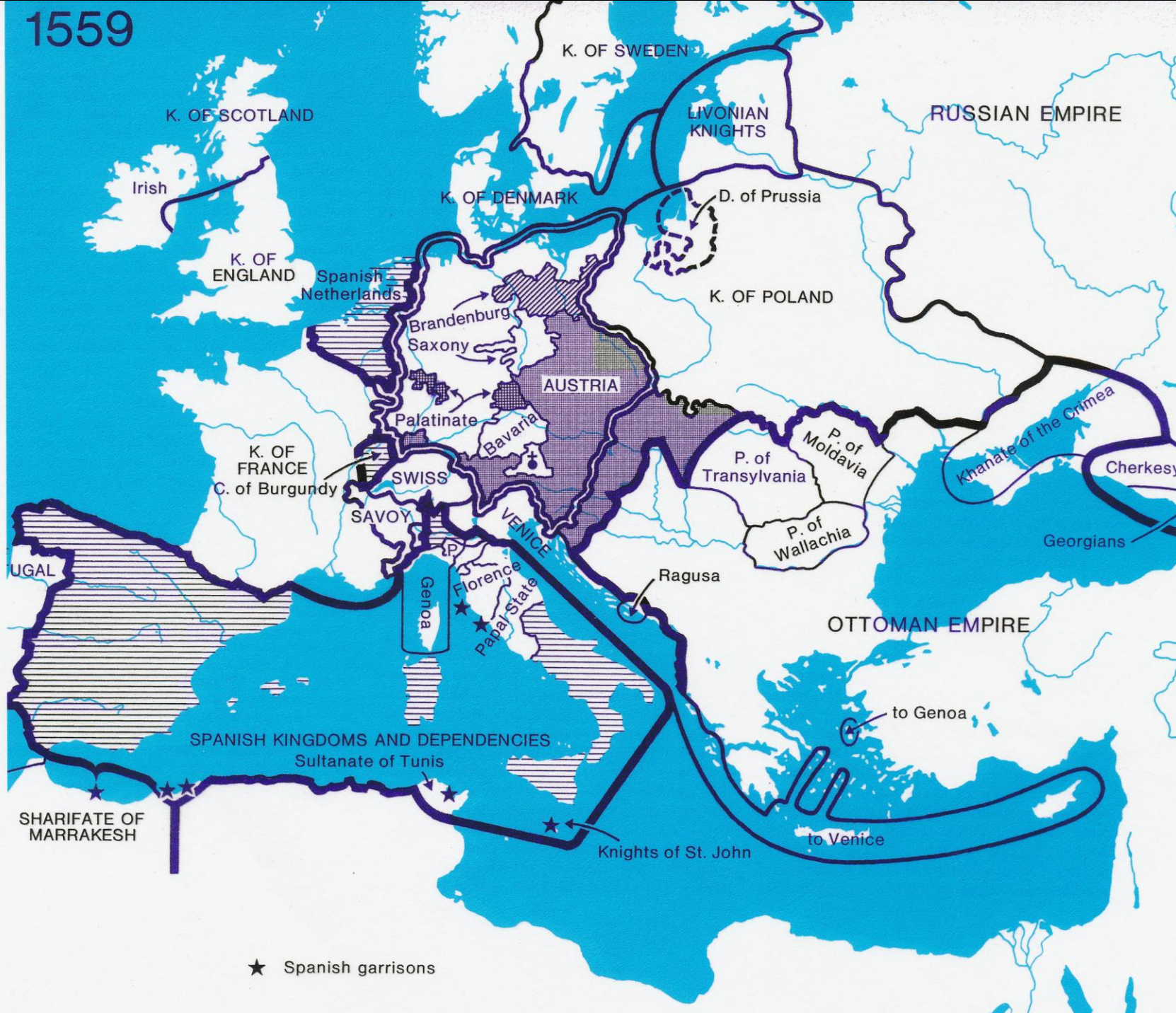
# CHRONOLOGY Politics and the German Reformation

<b>Event</b>	<b>Dates</b>
First Habsburg-Valois War	1521–1525
Second Habsburg-Valois War	1527–1529
Defeat of the Turks at Vienna	1529
Diet of Augsburg	1530
Third Habsburg-Valois War	1535–1538
Fourth Habsburg-Valois War	1542–1544
Schmalkaldic Wars	1546–1555
Peace of Augsburg	1555

1555— the Peace of Augsburg confirms religious division and balance between Catholics and Lutherans.



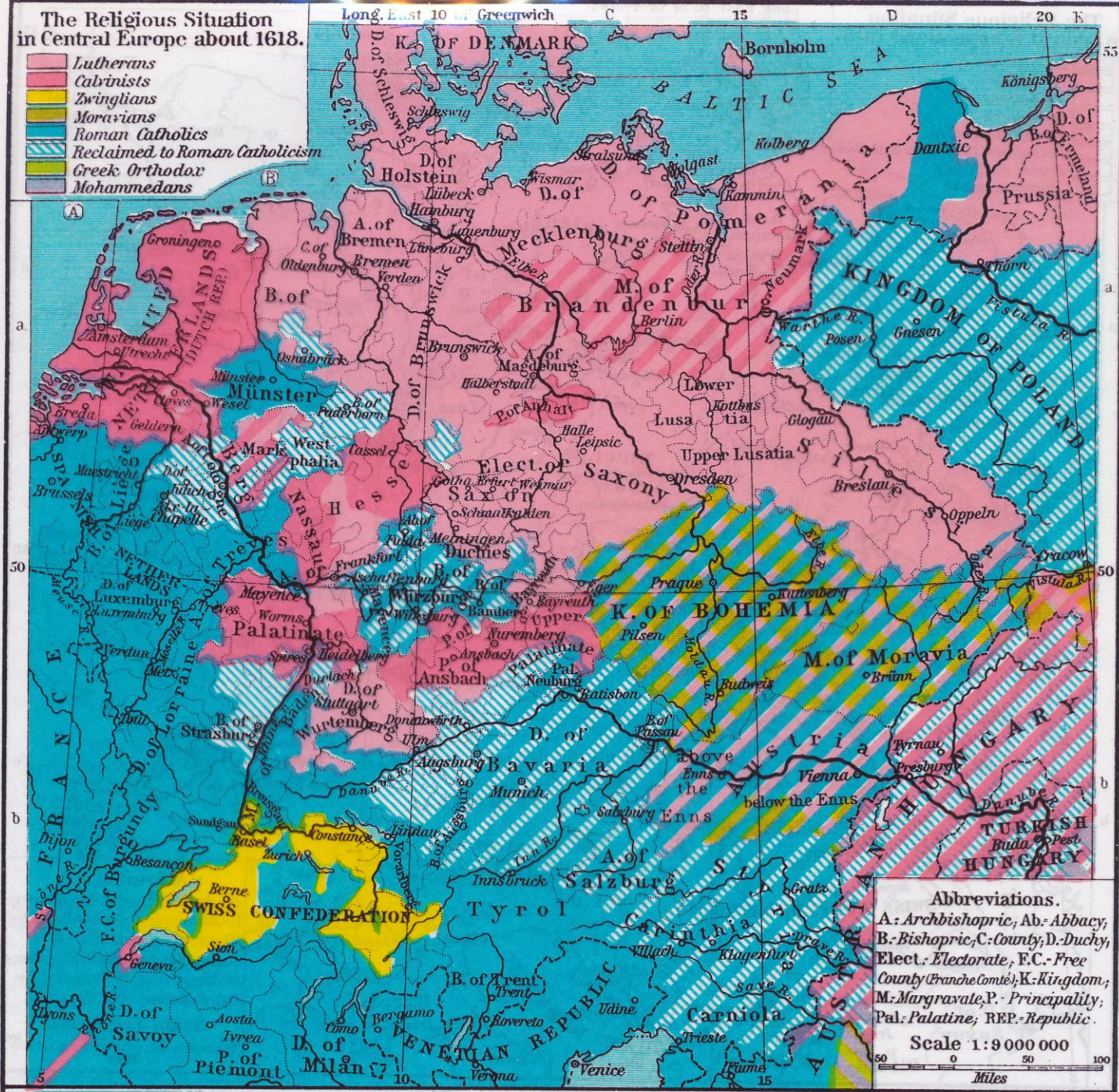
1559



★ Spanish garrisons

# The Religious Situation in Central Europe about 1618.

- Lutherans
- Calvinists
- Zwinglians
- Moravians
- Roman Catholics
- Reclaimed to Roman Catholicism
- Greek Orthodox
- Mohammedans



**Abbreviations.**  
 A: Archbishopric, Ab: Abbacy,  
 B: Bishopric, C: County, D: Duchy,  
 Elect: Electorate, E.C.: Free  
 County (Branche Comté); K: Kingdom;  
 M: Margravate, P: Principality;  
 Pal: Palatine, REP.: Republic.

**Scale 1:9 000 000**  
 50 0 50 100  
 Miles



955



956

955 GERRIT VAN HONTHORST  
(Fig.) *Frederick V*  
Oil on canvas, 70 x 57 cm  
In the Collection of the Duke of Buccleuch  
and Queensberry, KT

956 GERRIT VAN HONTHORST (SCHOOL)  
(Fig.) *Electoral Princess Elizabeth of the  
Palatinate, 1634*  
Oil on canvas, 70.5 x 54 cm  
In the Collection of the Duke of Buccleuch  
and Queensberry, KT





Kurfürst Friedrich V. von der Pfalz







*Israel ex. Cum Poenit. Reg.*

*A la fin ces Voleurs infames et perdus ,  
Comme fruits malheureux a cet arbre pendus*

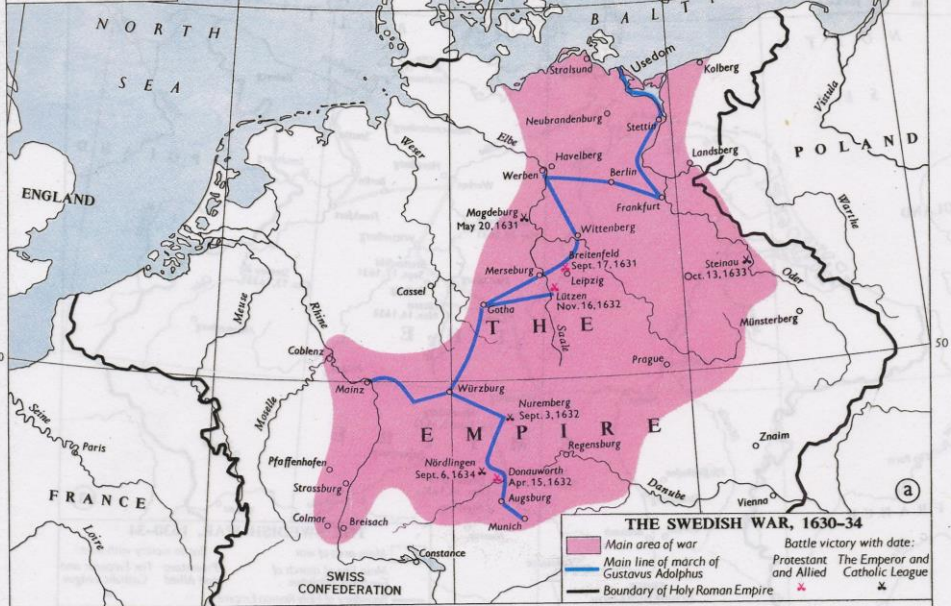
*Monstrent bien que le crime (horrible et noire engeance)  
Est luy mesme instrumet de honte et de vengeance ,*

*Et que cest le Destin des hommes vicieux  
Desprouver tost ou tard la iustice des Cieux . 4)*

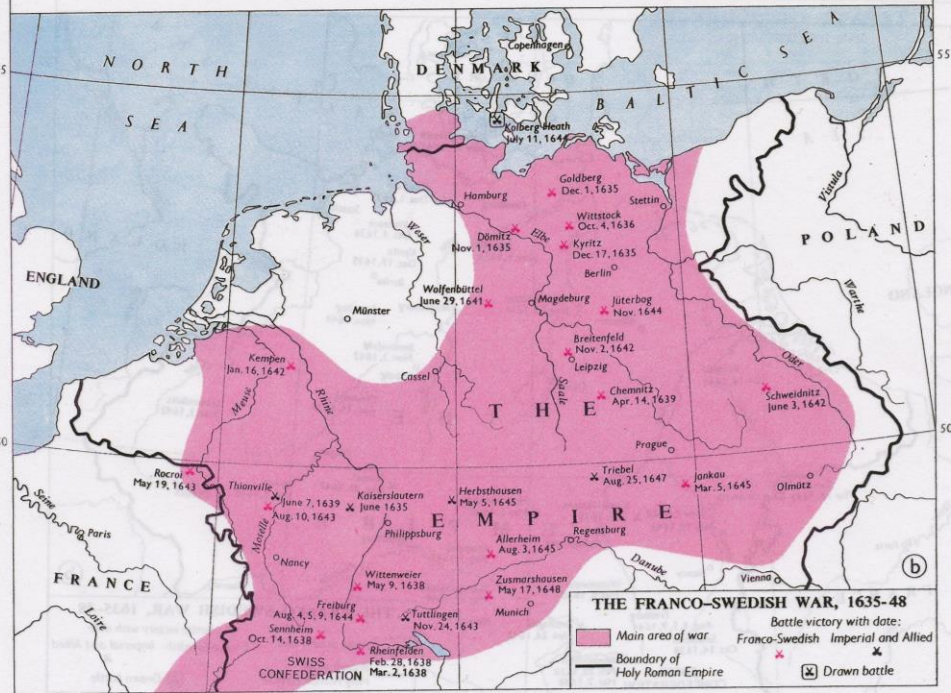
Fig. 6: Jacques Callot, *Les Misères et les Malheurs de la guerre* (*The Miseries of War*): *The Hanged*, 1633  
Münster. Westfälisches Landesmuseum für Kunst und Kulturgeschichte

**YEARS' WAR 1648**

0 50 100 Miles  
0 100 200 Km



**THE SWEDISH WAR, 1630-34**  
 Main area of war  
 Main line of march of Gustavus Adolphus  
 Boundary of Holy Roman Empire  
 Battle victory with date:  
 Protestant The Emperor and Allied  
 Catholic League



**THE FRANCO-SWEDISH WAR, 1635-48**  
 Main area of war  
 Boundary of Holy Roman Empire  
 Battle victory with date:  
 Franco-Swedish Imperial and Allied  
 Drawn battle

East from Greenwich

1648



SCOTLAND

K. OF SWEDEN

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

IRELAND

K. OF DENMARK

ENGLAND

DUTCH REPUBLIC

to Sweden

K. OF POLAND

Brandenburg-Prussia

Spanish Netherlands

Magdeburg Palatinate

AUSTRIA

to France

K. OF FRANCE  
C. of Burgundy

Bavaria

SWISS

SAVOY

VENICE

Ragusa

Florence

Papal State

UGAL

P. of Catalonia

Genoa

SPANISH KINGDOMS AND DEPENDENCIES

P. of Transylvania

P. of Moldavia

Khanate of the Crimea

Cherkesy

Wallachia

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

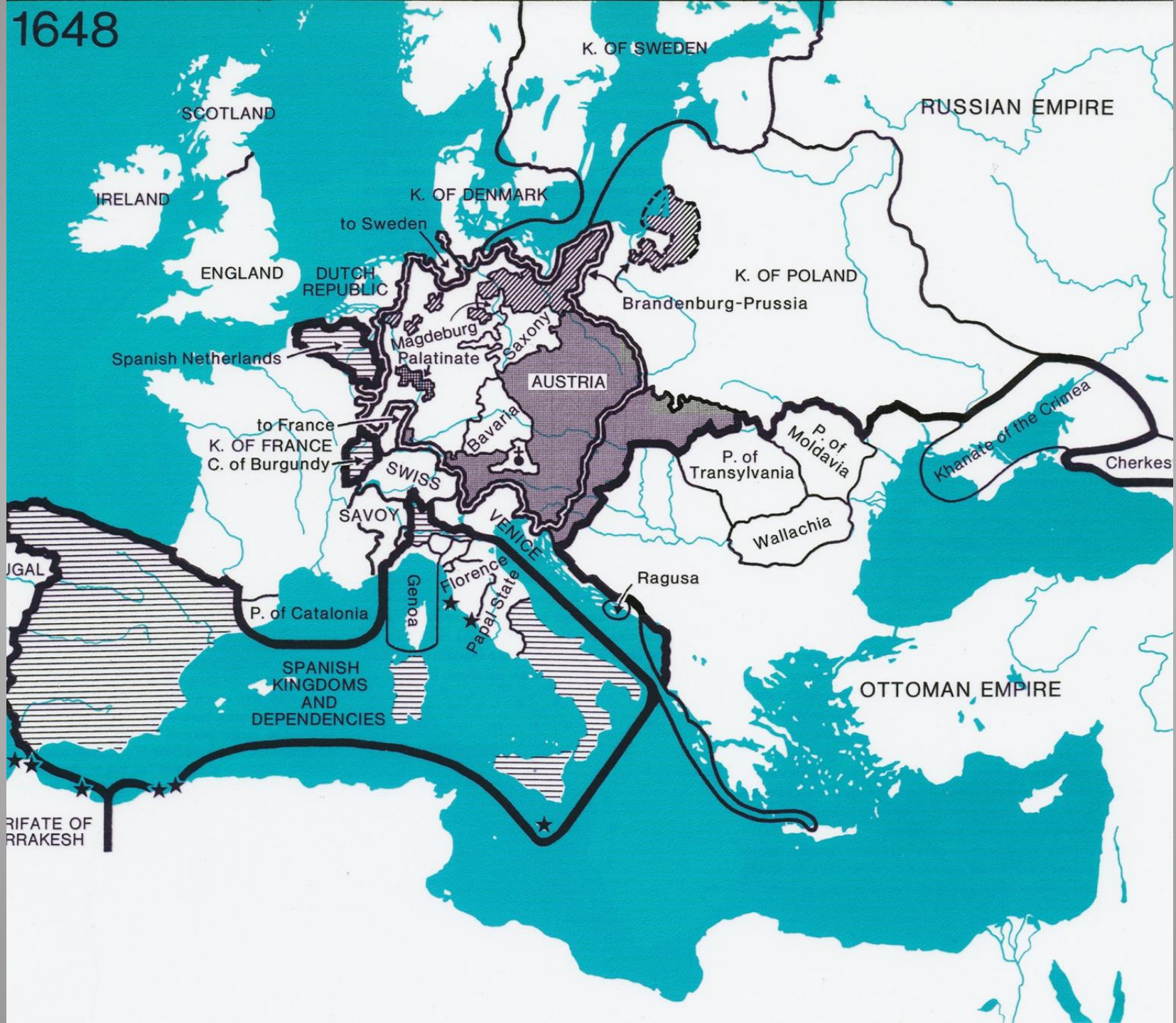
RIFATE OF RRAKESH

# The Peace of Westphalia 1648

## • Checkmates Counter Reformation

- Renewed the terms of the Peace of Augsburg
  - Added Calvinism to list as acceptable faiths
  - Catholic claims to church territories were abandoned
  - HRE is downsized
    - Dutch and Swiss are independent
    - French get territories in Lorraine and rights in Alsace
    - Sweden received territories in northern Germany
    - Mouth of the German rivers were controlled by non-Germans
    - Oder, Elbe and Weser by Sweden
    - Rhine and Scheldt by Dutch
    - Constitution of the peace is victory for states rights
    - Marks the advent in international law of the modern European Staatensystem or system of sovereign states
    - Use of balance of power
    - the end of a possible “unified” or universal monarchy in Europe
    - Numerous independent states were to exist

1648



RIFATE OF  
RRAKESH



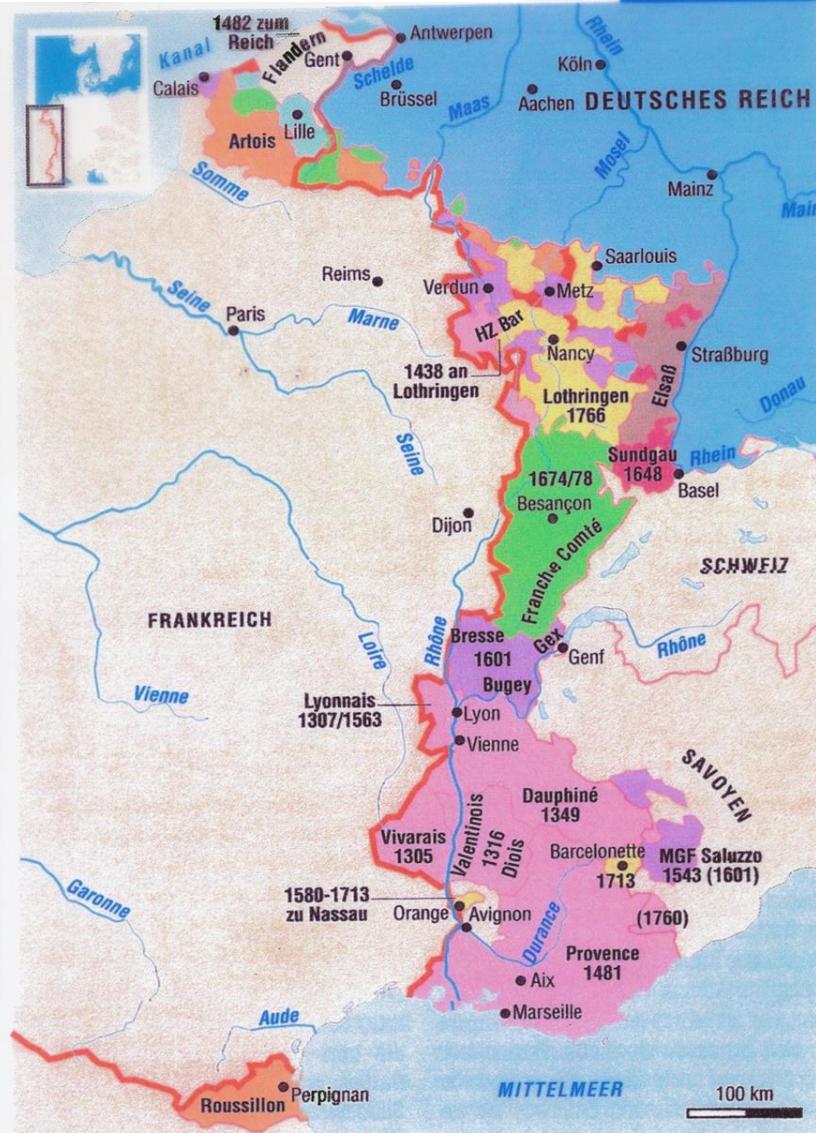


**Louis XIV**

**King of France 1643-1715**

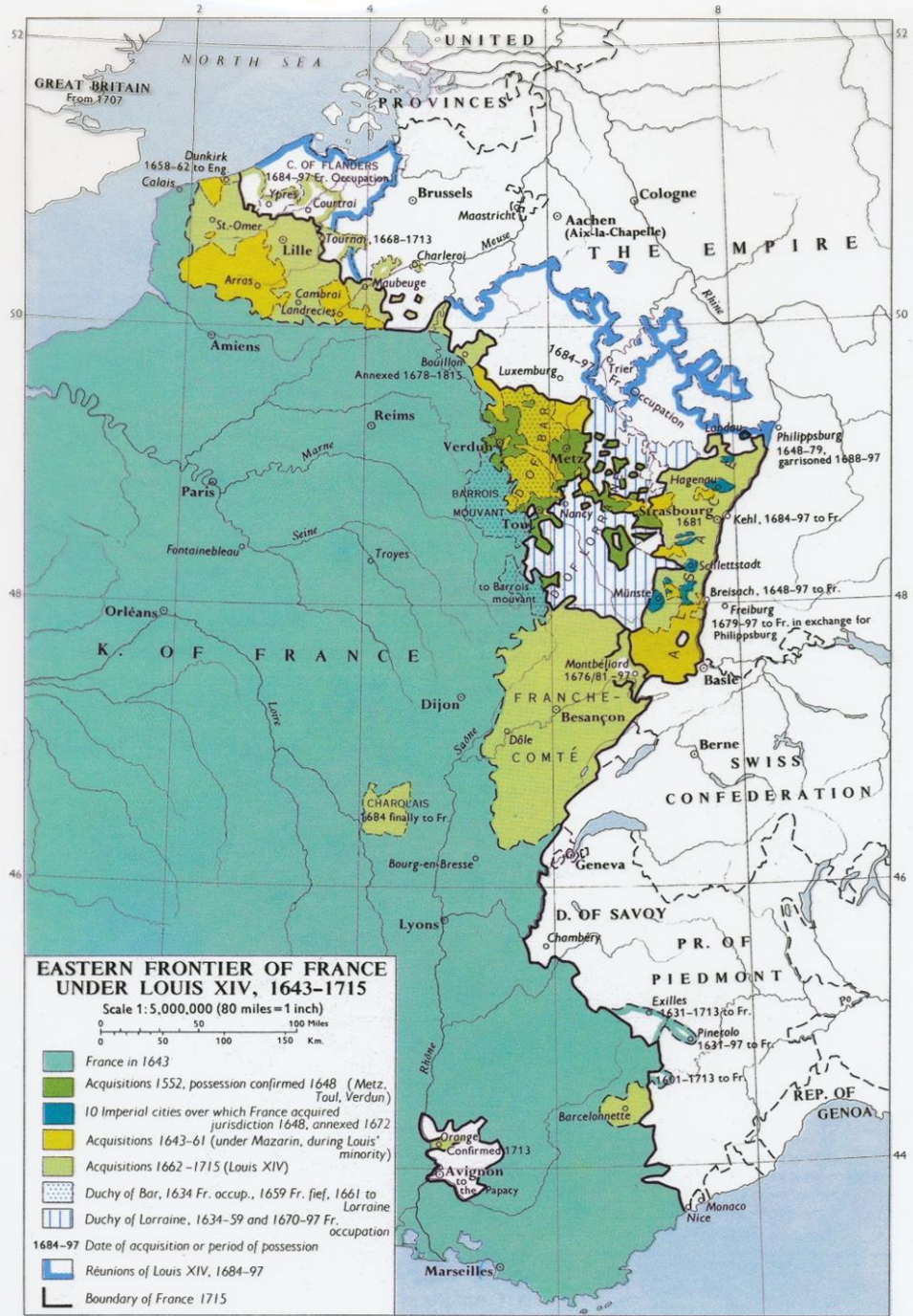
# Western Borders of the Empire

1300-1789

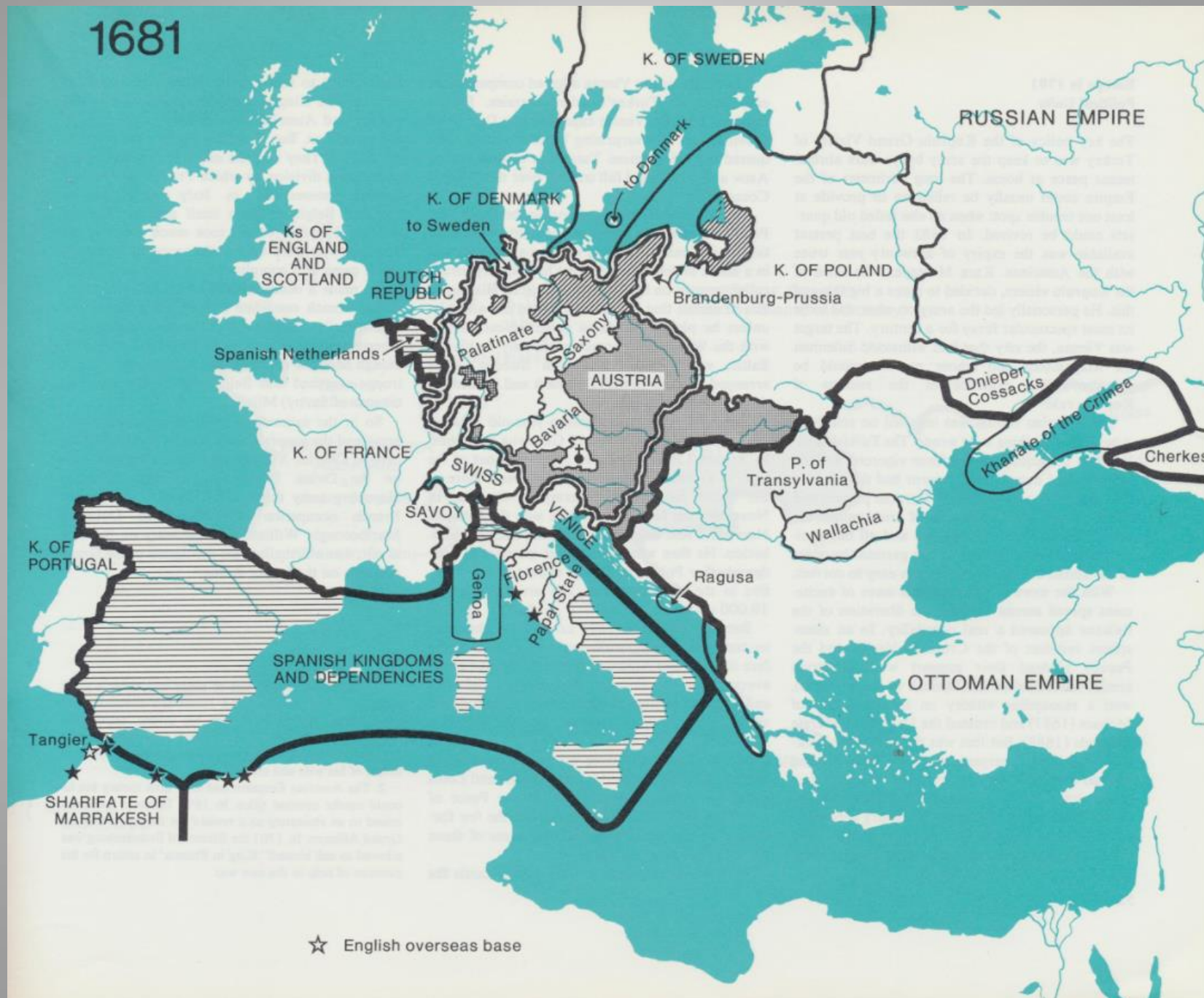


French acquisitions

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #e91e63; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 1300-1500                     | <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #9c27b0; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 1500-1643                                 | <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #2196f3; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Deutsches Reich 1789 |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #e91e63; border: 1px solid black;"></span> im Westfälischen Frieden 1648 | <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #ff0000; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 1661-62                                   | <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; border-bottom: 2px solid red;"></span> Französische Grenze 1300                   |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #ff9800; border: 1px solid black;"></span> im Pyrenäen-Frieden 1659      | <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #4caf50; border: 1px solid black;"></span> im Frieden von Nimwegen 1678/79           |   |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #00bcd4; border: 1px solid black;"></span> im Frieden von Aachen 1668    | <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #ffcdd2; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Sonstige Erwerbungen (Reunionen) bis 1697 |   |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #ffcdd2; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 1697-1789                     |  |   |



1681

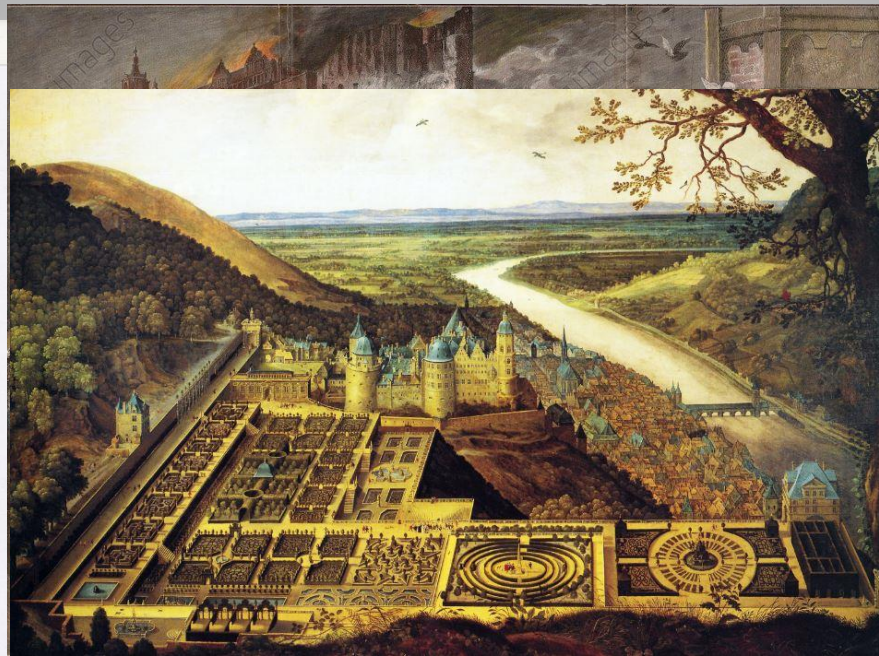


☆ English overseas base

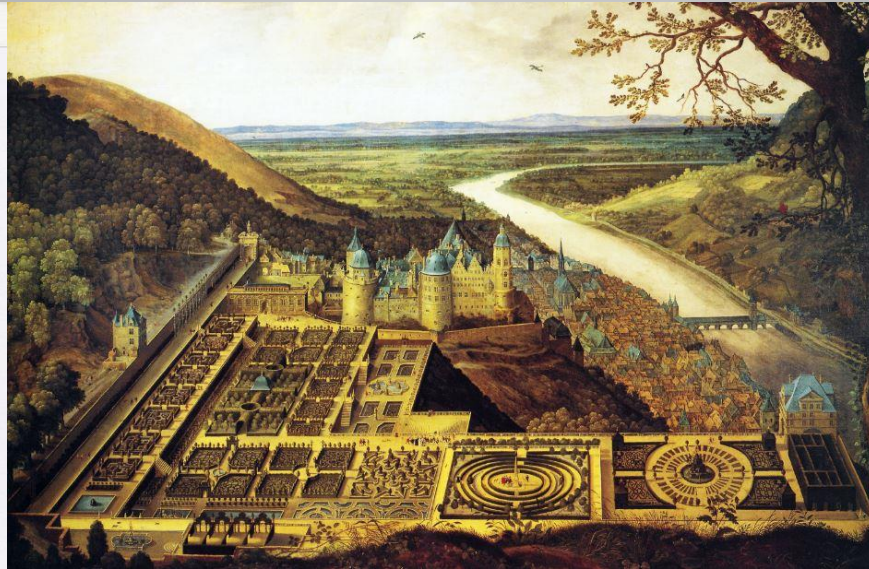


*Liselotte als 15jährige; Maler unbekannt; Bild im  
Museum Schloss Fasenerie, Eichenzell*





Die Zerstörung Heidelbergs. Die Darstellung zeigt die wilden Scharen Mélacs.  
Gemälde von Feodor Dietz.



Das Heidelberger Schloß um 1680 vor der Zerstörung durch die Franzosen im Pfälzischen Erbfolgekrieg, Kupferstich von Ulrich Kraus.



Die Zerstörung Heidelbergs. Die Darstellung zeigt die wilden Scharen Mélacs. Gemälde von Feodor Dietz.



Die von den Barbarischen Franzosen erbärmlich = zugerichtete und verlassene Chur-Ertzst.  
Residenz-Stadt Heidelberg.

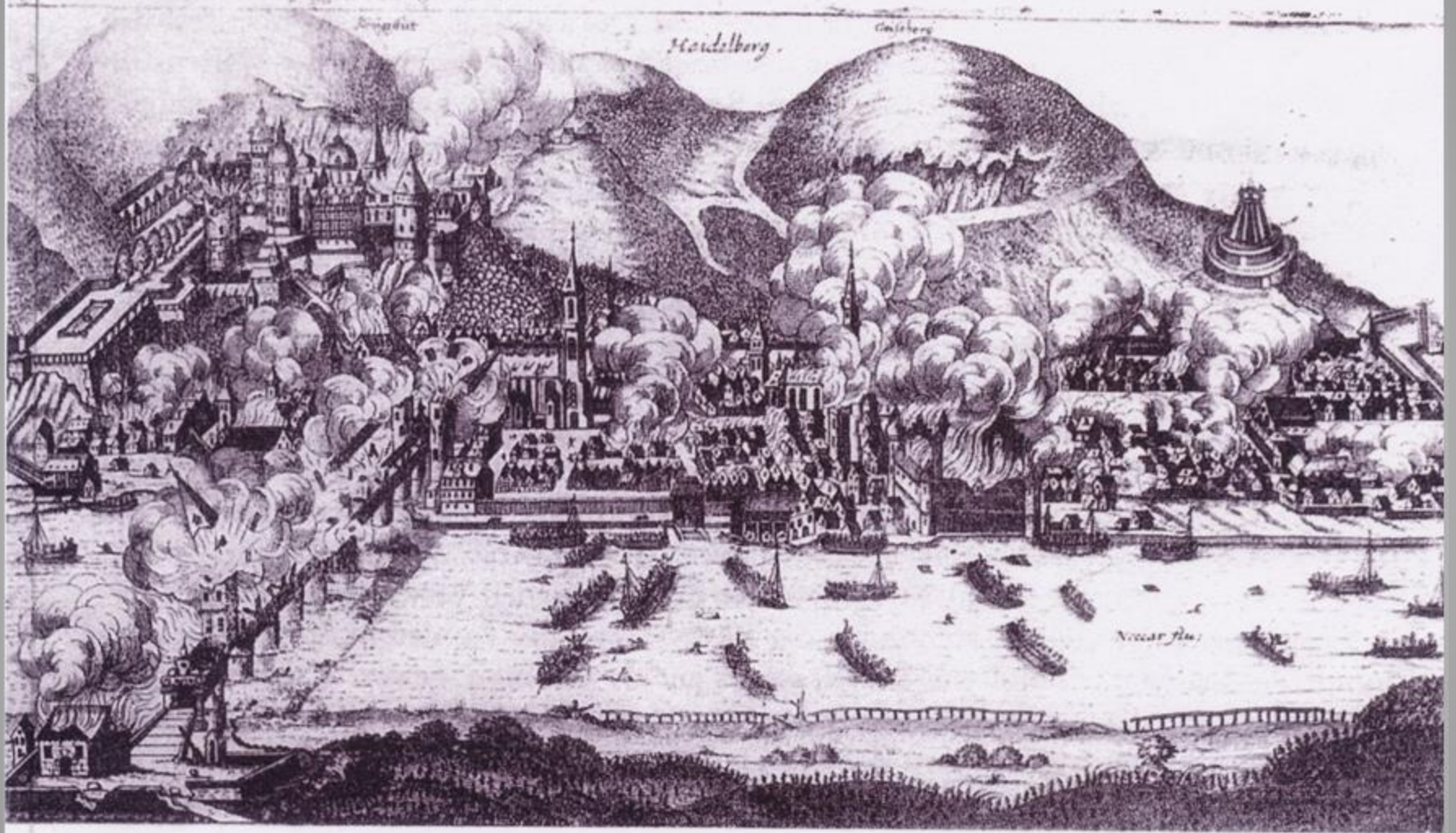
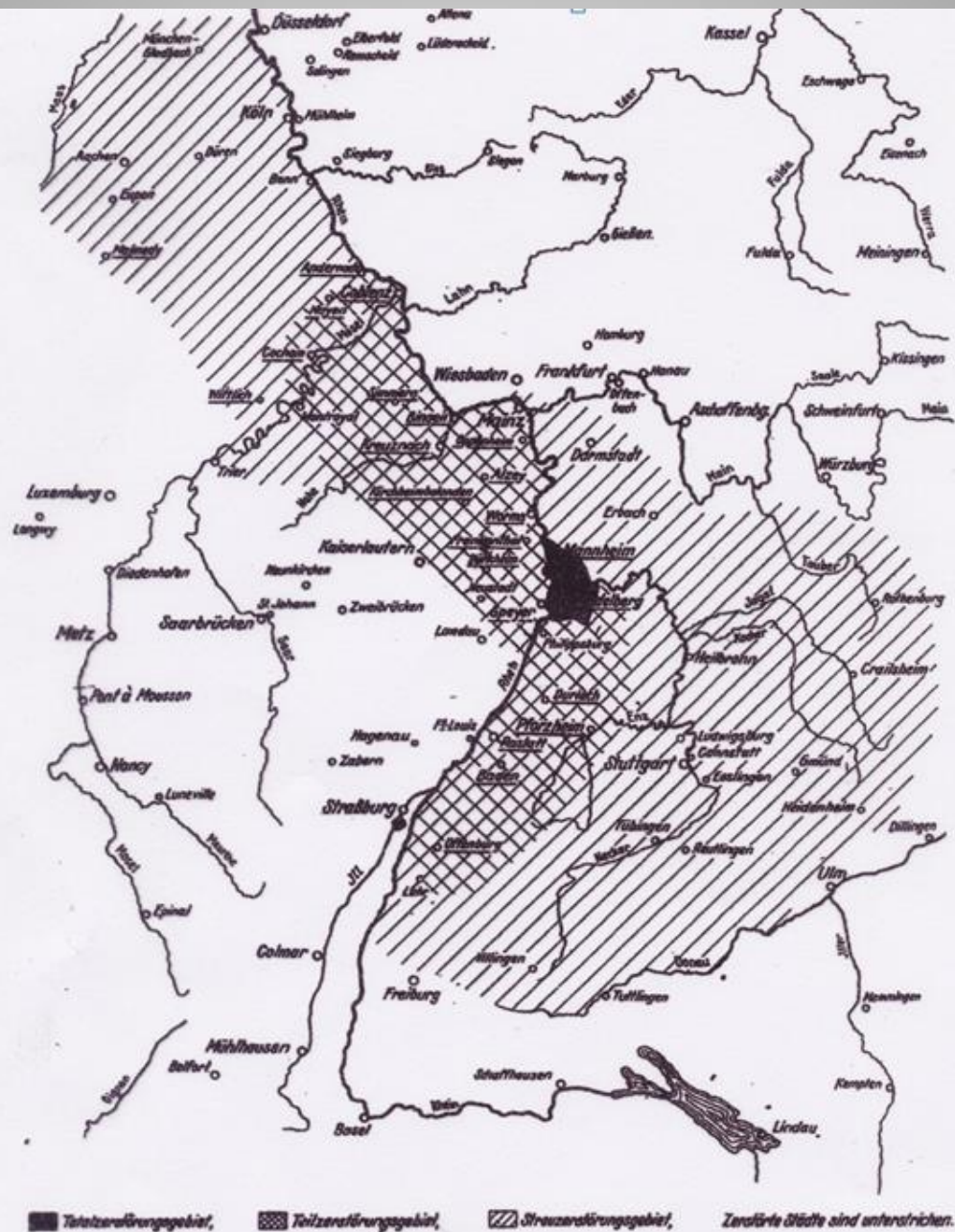


Abb. 21: Zerstörung Heidelbergs durch die Franzosen, Flugblatt 1689.



Eigentliche Abbildung des Französischen Mordbrenners de Melacc, etc.

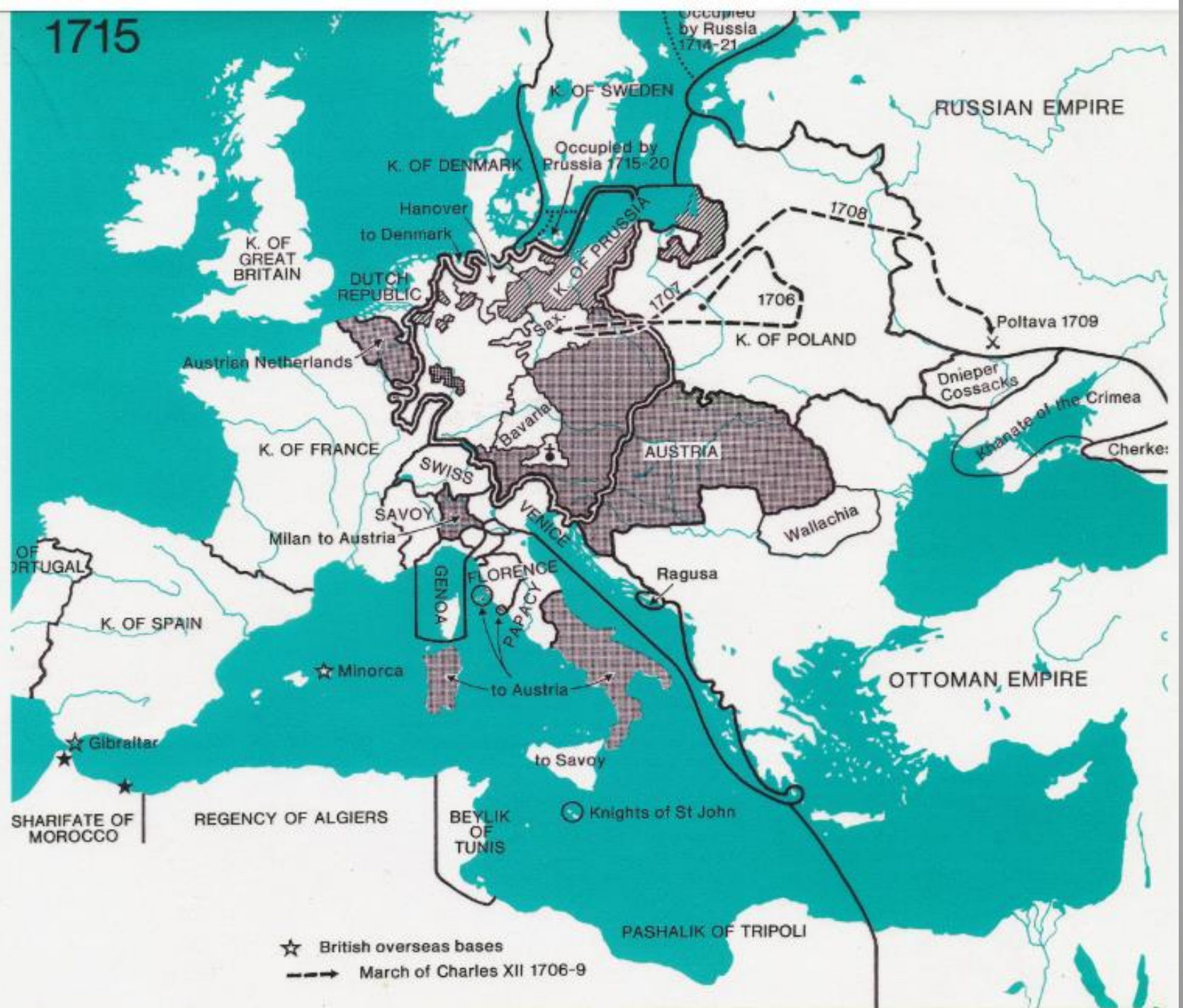


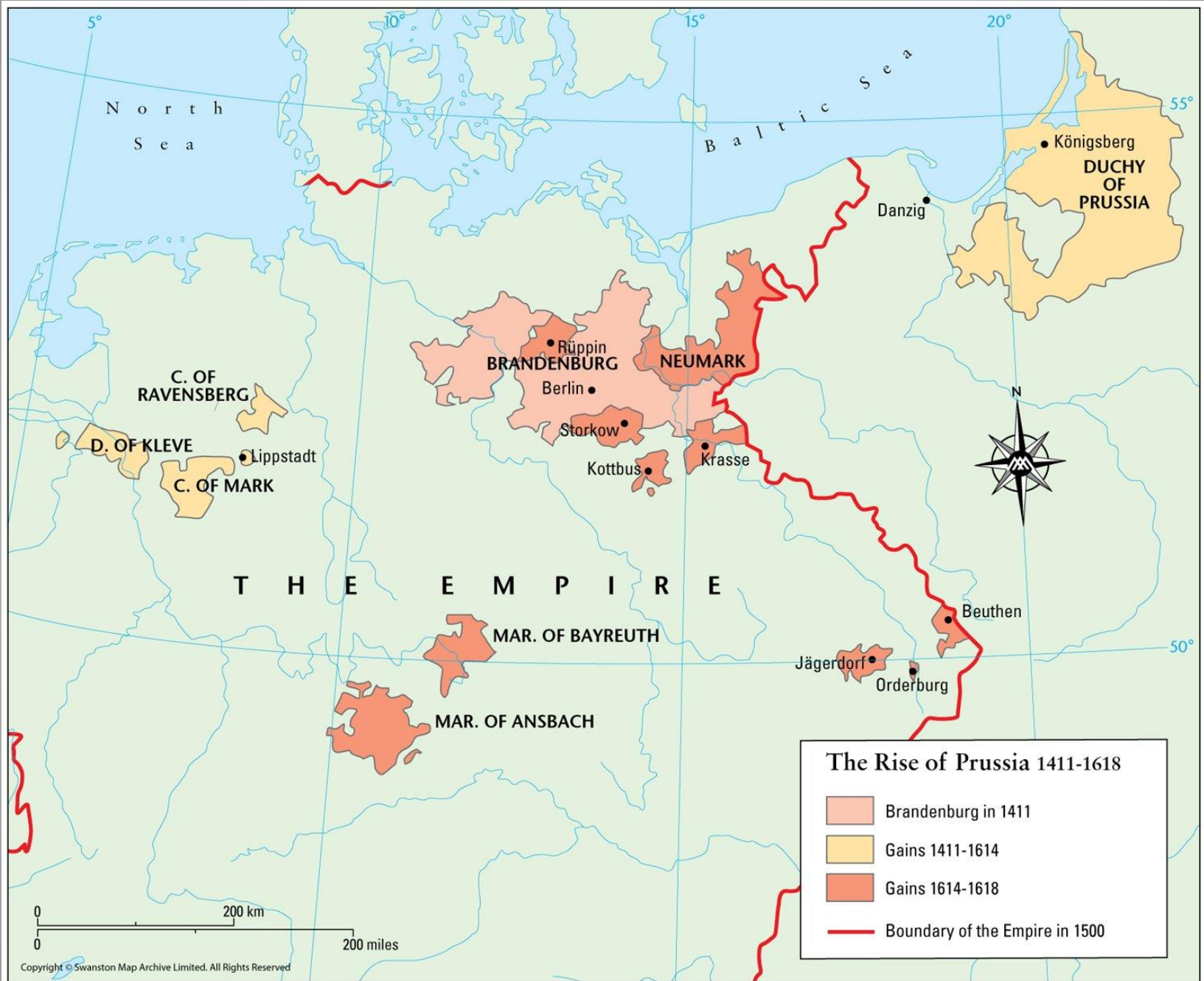
Karte in: Kurt v. Raumer, Zerstörung der Pfalz von 1689, München/Berlin 1930, S. 358



*Liselotte 1713 im Alter von 62 Jahren; Portrait von Hyacinthe Rigaud; Bild im Herzog Anton Ulrich-Museum in Braunschweig*

1715





**The Rise of Prussia 1411-1618**

- Brandenburg in 1411
- Gains 1411-1614
- Gains 1614-1618
- Boundary of the Empire in 1500



# Four Hohenzollern rulers—

**Frederick William**



The Elector by Frans Luyckx (c. 1650)

**Elector of Brandenburg  
Duke of Prussia**

**Reign** 1 December 1640 – 29 April 1688

**Predecessor** George William

**Successor** Frederick III

**Frederick I**



**King in Prussia**

**Reign** 18 January 1701 – 25 February 1713

**Coronation** 18 January 1701, Königsberg

**Successor** Frederick William I

**Elector of Brandenburg  
Duke of Prussia**

**Reign** 29 April 1688 – 18 January 1701

**Predecessor** Frederick William

**Frederick William I**



Portrait by Samuel Theodor Gericke (1713)

**King in Prussia  
Elector of Brandenburg**

**Reign** 25 February 1713 – 31 May 1740

**Predecessor** Frederick I

**Successor** Frederick II

**Frederick II**



Frederick the Great, by Wilhelm Camphausen

**King of Prussia  
Elector of Brandenburg**

**Reign** 31 May 1740 – 17 August 1786

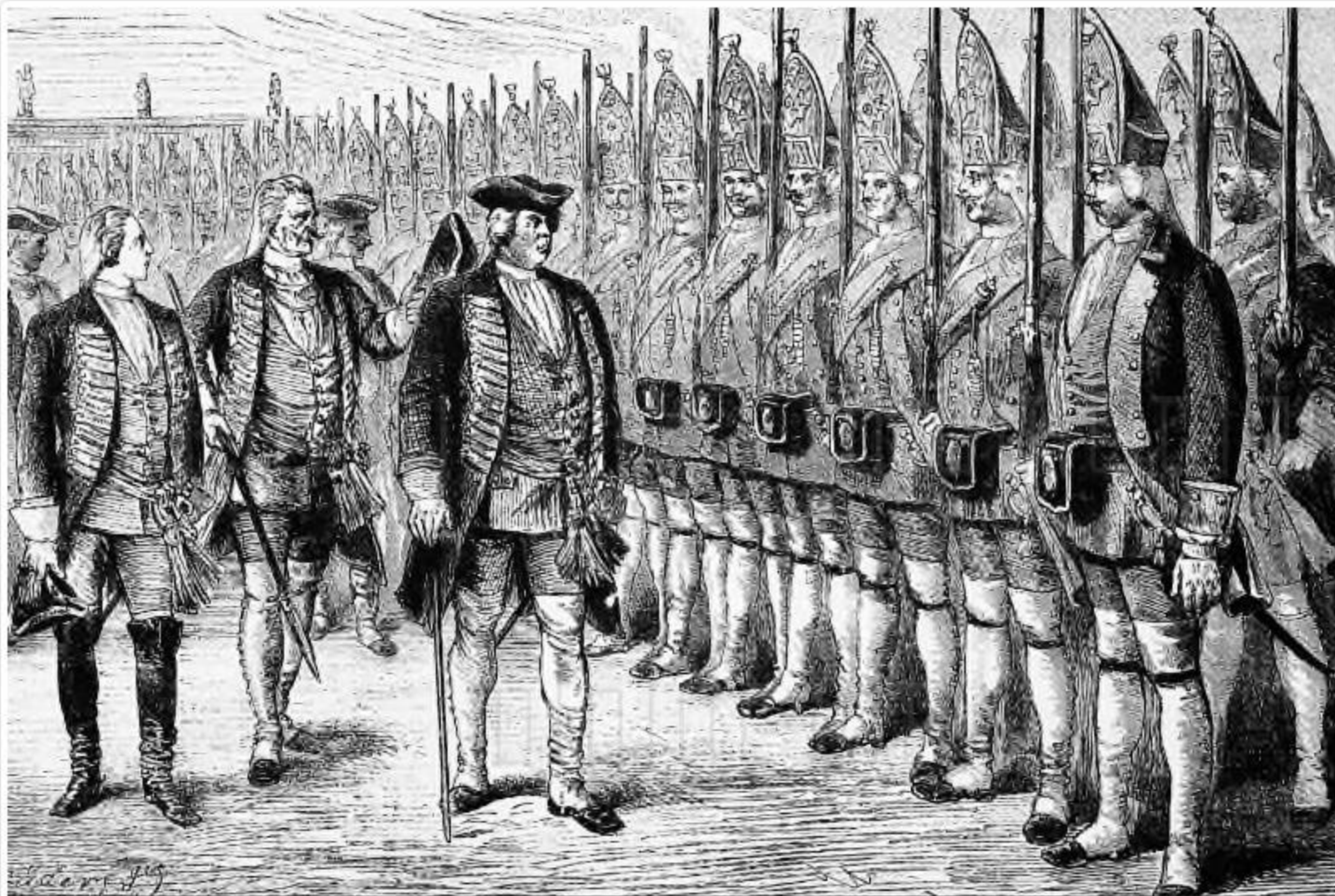
**Predecessor** Frederick William I

**Successor** Frederick William II





Frederick William I (German: **Friedrich Wilhelm I.**; 14 August 1688 – 31 May 1740), known as the "Soldier King" (German: **Soldatenkönig**), was the king in **Prussia** and elector of Brandenburg from 1713 until his death in 1740, as well as prince of Neuchâtel. He was succeeded by his son, **Frederick the Great**.

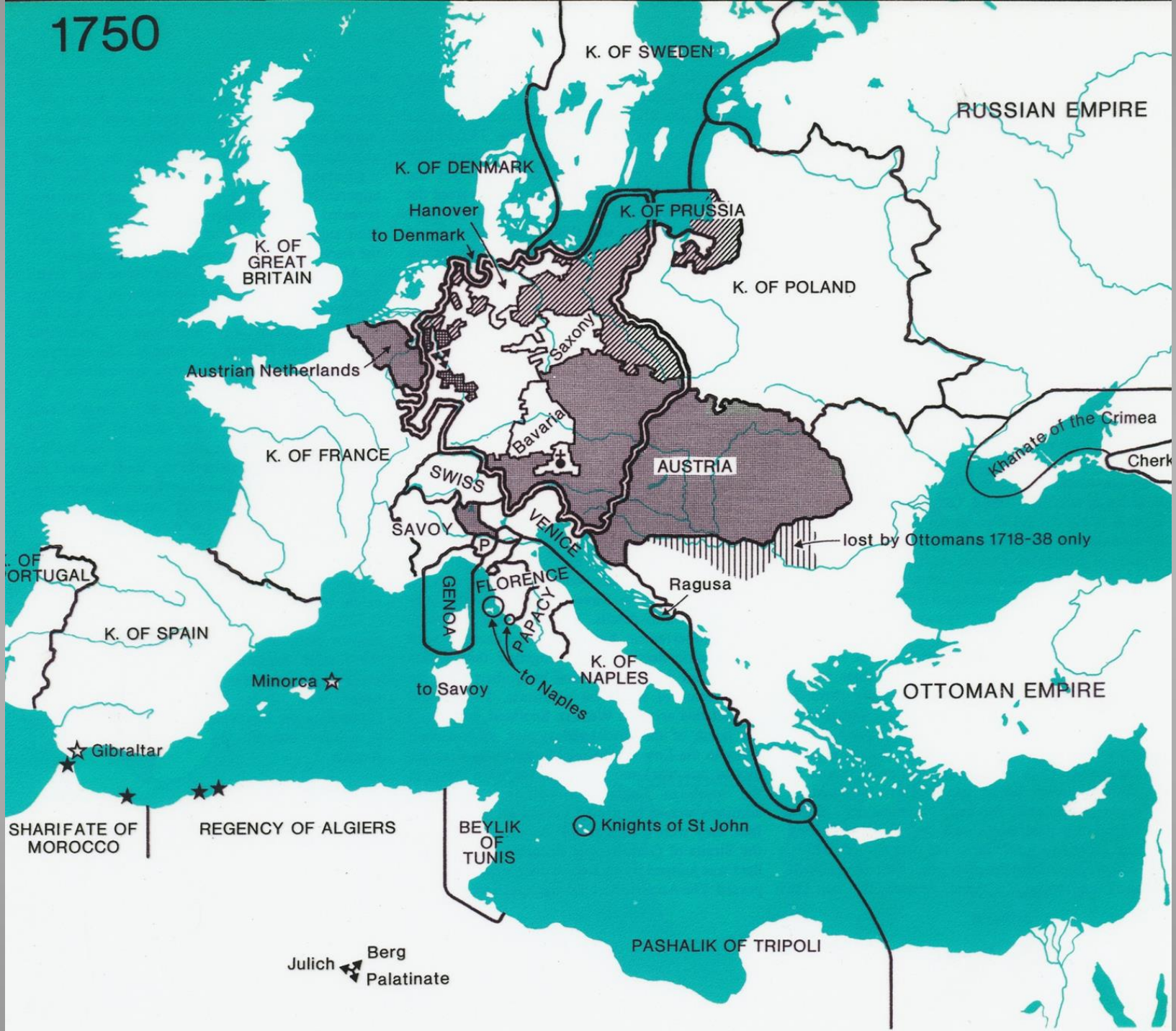


01APPYHD Design Pics Historical | www.diomedia.com

18 Aug 2015

The Potsdam Giants were parade ground troops for Frederick William's enjoyment.

1750



K. OF SWEDEN

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

K. OF DENMARK

Hanover  
to Denmark

K. OF PRUSSIA

K. OF GREAT  
BRITAIN

K. OF POLAND

Austrian Netherlands

Saxony

K. OF FRANCE

Bavaria

AUSTRIA

Khanate of the Crimea

SWISS

SAVOY

VENICE

Ragusa

lost by Ottomans 1718-38 only

K. OF PORTUGAL

K. OF SPAIN

Minorca ☆

GENOA

FLORENCE

K. OF NAPLES

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

to Savoy

PAPACY  
to Naples

Gibraltar ☆

SHARIFATE OF MOROCCO

REGENCY OF ALGIERS

BEYLIK OF TUNIS

Knights of St John

PASHALIK OF TRIPOLI

Julich Berg Palatinate



**Frederick the Great**

## Frederick II



Frederick the Great, by Wilhelm Camphausen

### King of Prussia Elector of Brandenburg

<b>Reign</b>	31 May 1740 – 17 August 1786
<b>Predecessor</b>	Frederick William I
<b>Successor</b>	Frederick William II
<b>Chief Ministers</b>	<a href="#">See list</a> <span style="float: right;"><a href="#">[show]</a></span>

<b>Born</b>	24 January 1712 <a href="#">Berlin, Kingdom of Prussia</a>
<b>Died</b>	17 August 1786 (aged 74) <a href="#">Potsdam, Kingdom of Prussia</a>
<b>Burial</b>	<a href="#">Sanssouci, Potsdam</a>
<b>Spouse</b>	<a href="#">Elisabeth Christine of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel-Bevern</a>
<b>House</b>	<a href="#">Hohenzollern</a>
<b>Father</b>	<a href="#">Frederick William I of Prussia</a>
<b>Mother</b>	<a href="#">Sophia Dorothea of Hanover</a>
<b>Religion</b>	<a href="#">Calvinism</a>
<b>Signature</b>	

# ***Frederick the Great of Prussia***

*aka Frederick II (r. 1740-1786)*



- Frederick allowed religious freedom and promoted education, legal reform and economic growth but never tried to change Prussia's social structure.



The **Junkers** were members of the **landed nobility** in **Prussia**. They owned great estates that were maintained and worked by peasants with few rights.

The Junkers held a virtual monopoly on all agriculture in the part of the German Reich lying east of the River **Elbe**. Since the Junker estates were inherited by the eldest son alone, younger sons, all well-educated and with a sense of noble ancestry, turned to the civil and military services, and dominated all higher civil offices, as well as the Prussian officer corps.



**The Rise of Prussia, 1713-1795**

- Brandenburg -Prussia in 1713
- Gains 1713-1740
- Gains 1740-1786
- Gains 1786-1795
- Boundary of the Empire in 1786

Copyright © Swanston Map Archive Limited. All Rights Reserved







### **FRENCH CULTURAL PREDOMINANCE IN EUROPE, 17<sup>TH</sup> AND 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES:**

**From the time of Louis XIV, French culture dominated the courts of Europe. Fashion, cuisine, architecture, the language of courts, diplomacy and the upper classes were French.**

**Frederick the Great spoke French in preference to German (the language of servants), and the ruling elites as far east as Russia did the same.**

# INSPIRED BY VERSAILLES.....



Sanssouci



Electoral Palace of Bonn



Zwinger



Mannheim



Schönbrunn Palace



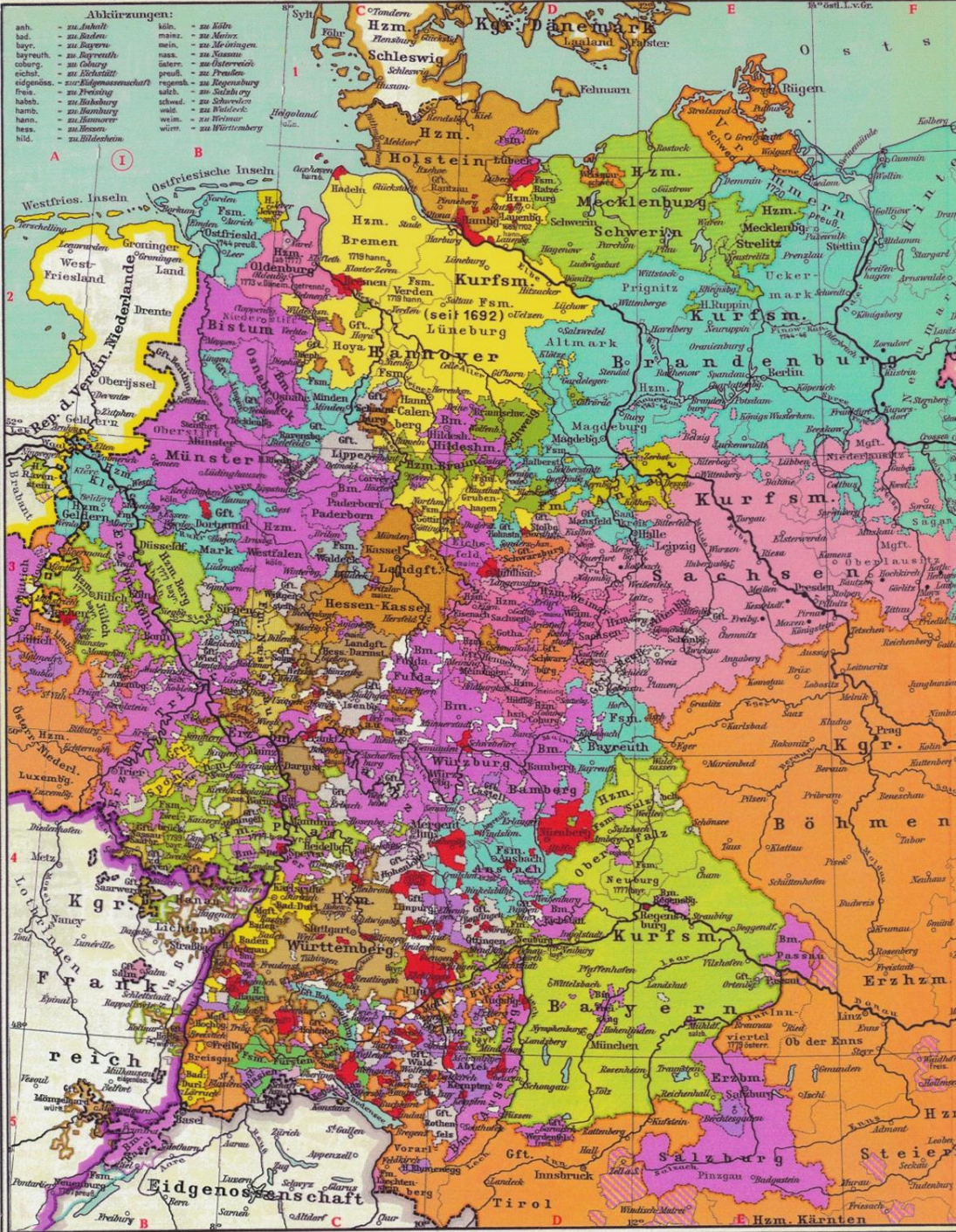
Nymphenburg

1783



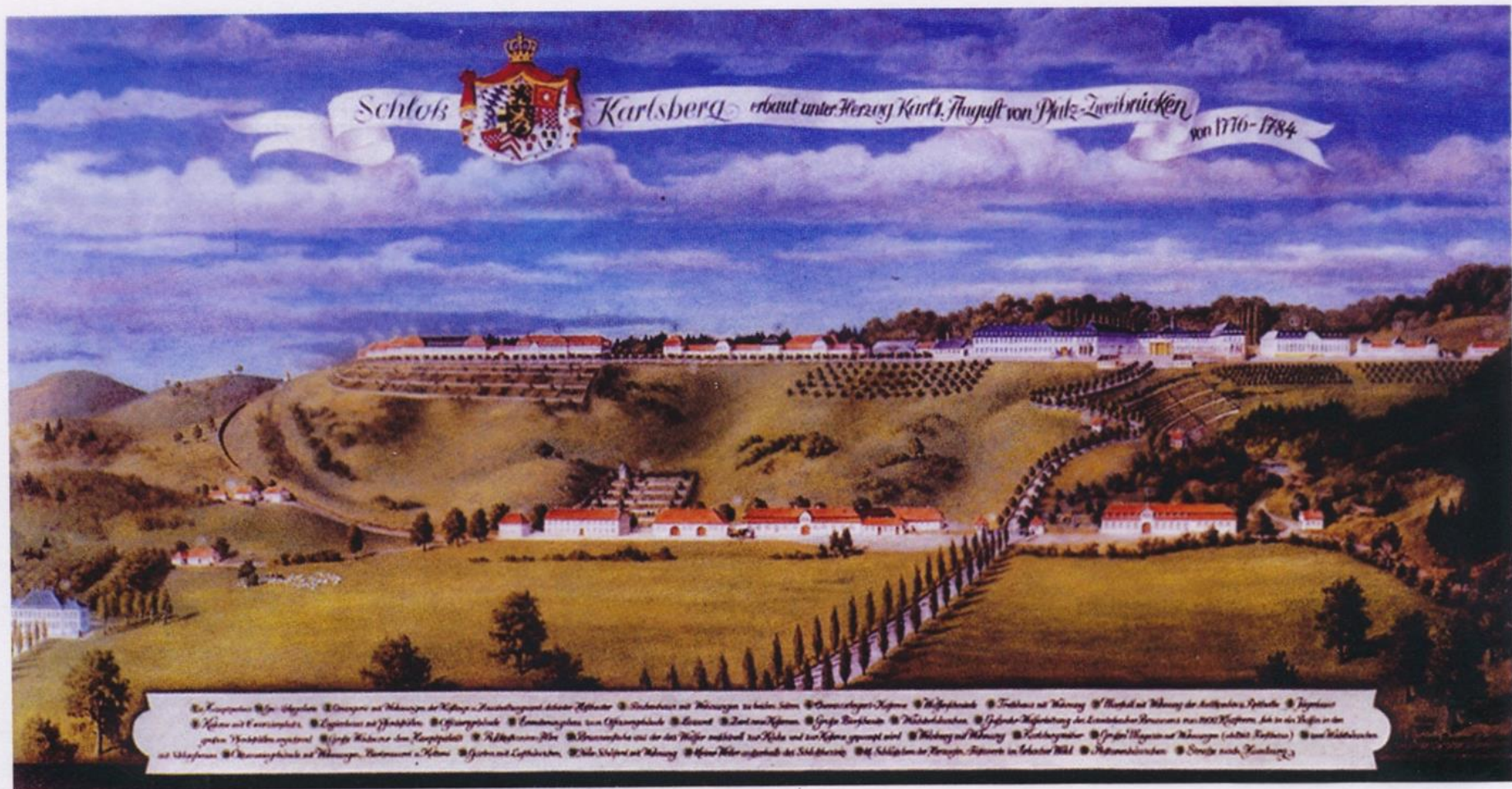
**Abkürzungen:**

anh.	- zu Anhalt	köln.	- zu Köln
bad.	- zu Baden	main.	- zu Mainz
bayer.	- zu Bayern	mein.	- zu Meiningen
bayreuth.	- zu Bayreuth	nass.	- zu Nassau
eburg.	- zu Eiburg	saar.	- zu Saarbrücken
eichst.	- zu Eichstätt	preuß.	- zu Preußen
eidgenöss.	- zur Eidgenossenschaft	regemb.	- zu Regensburg
fränk.	- zu Fränkisch	saalb.	- zu Saalfeld
habsb.	- zu Habsburg	schwab.	- zu Schwaben
hamb.	- zu Hamburg	wald.	- zu Waldeck
hann.	- zu Hannover	weim.	- zu Weimar
hess.	- zu Hessen	würt.	- zu Württemberg
hild.	- zu Hildesheim		





HERZOG KARL II. AUGUST VON ZWEIBRÜCKEN  
Stich nach einem Gemälde von Lauer  
(Sammlung Justizrat Schuler)



*Schloss Karlsberg; Gemälde von Heinrich Lau (1978) nach dem Aquarell des Kadetten von Lüder (1791); im Besitz von Familie Weber, Homburg / Saar*

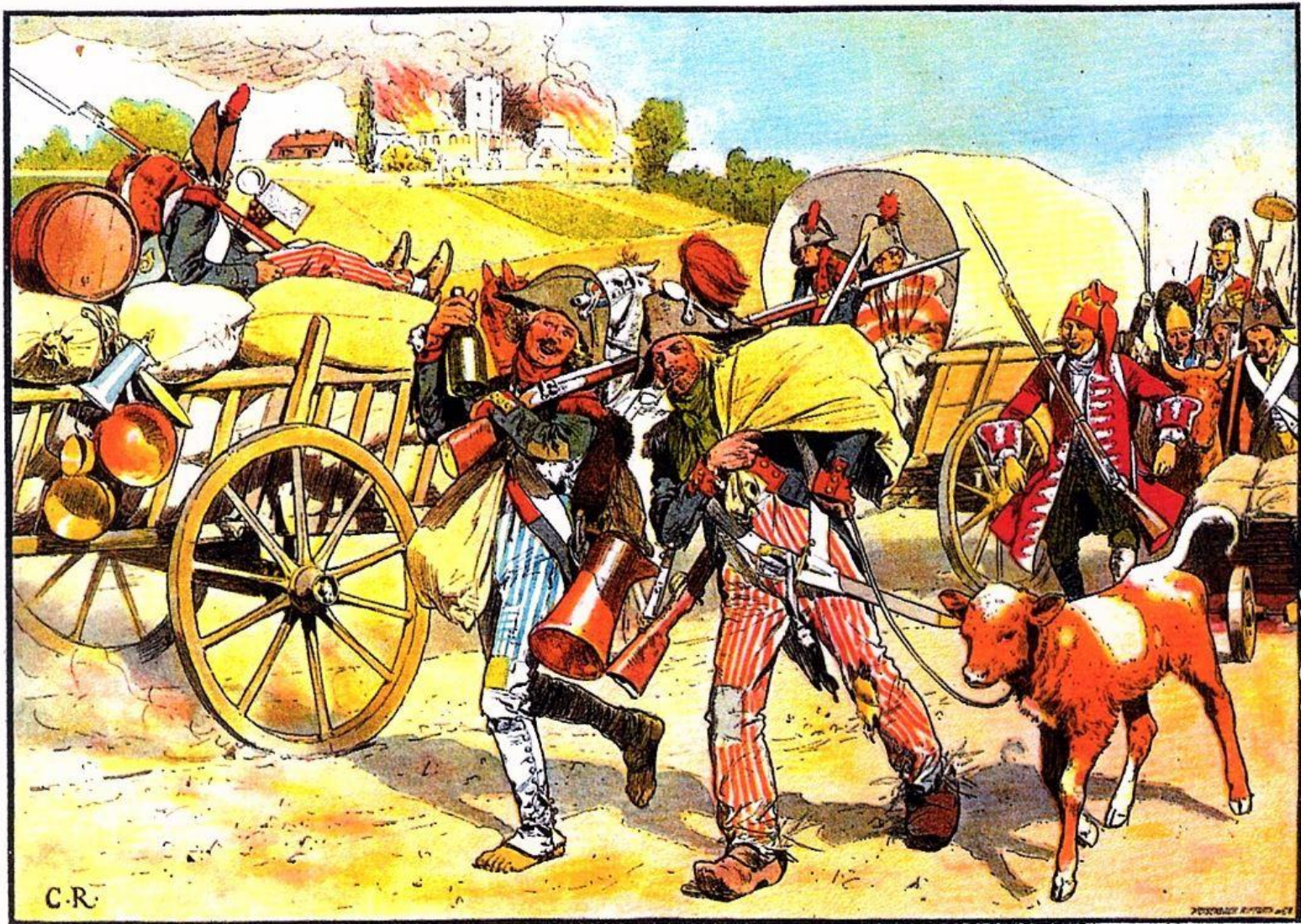


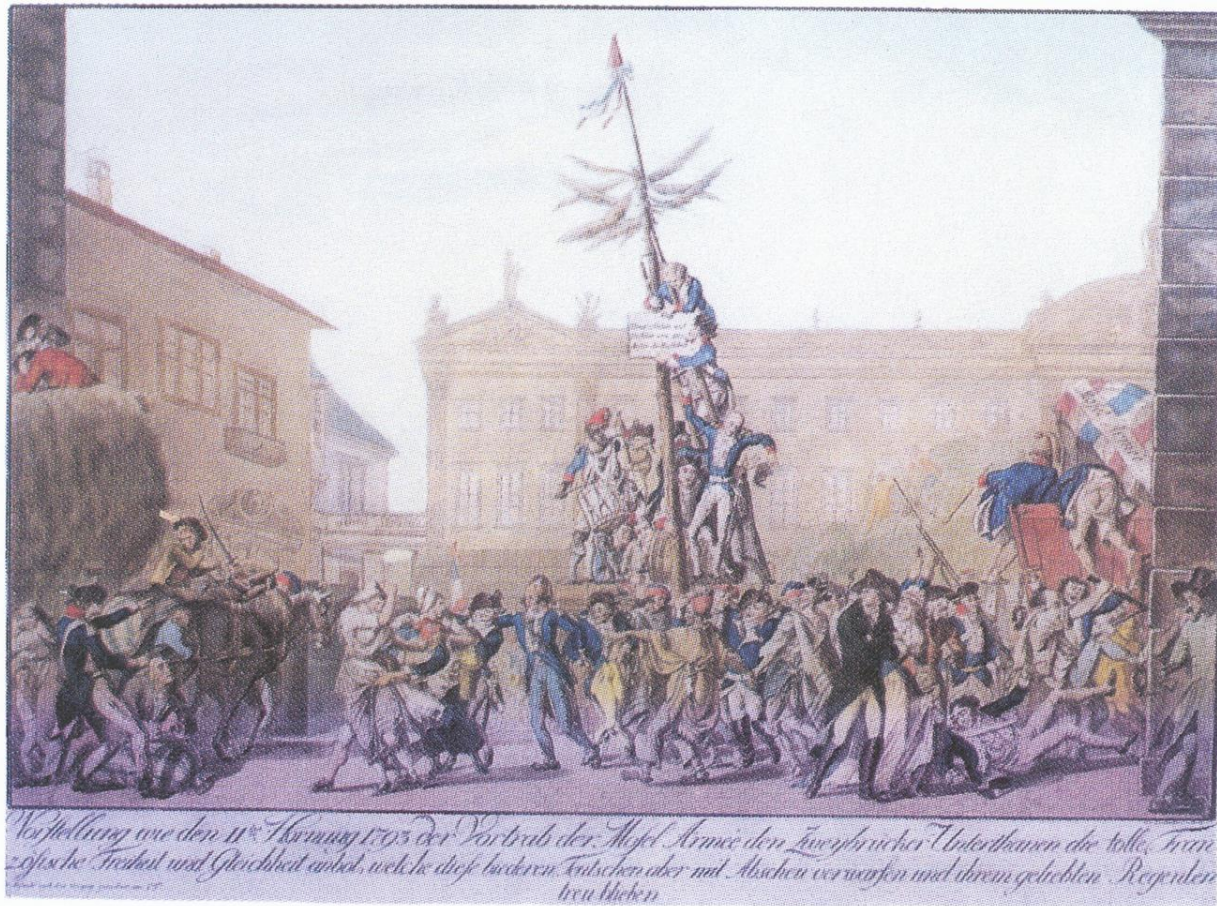
Der Hauptbau des Schlosses Karlsberg.

Malerei auf einer Meissener Porzellanplatte.



*So sahen es die Deutschen: Soldaten des revolutionären Frankreich ziehen plündernd und raubend durch die Pfalz. Darstellung von 1793*





9

## 9 Die Errichtung des Freiheitsbaums in Zweibrücken

Hieronymus Löschenkohl nach Kaspar Pitz (1756-1795)

Süddeutschland, 1793

Radierung, koloriert

H. 53,1 cm, B. 69,7 cm

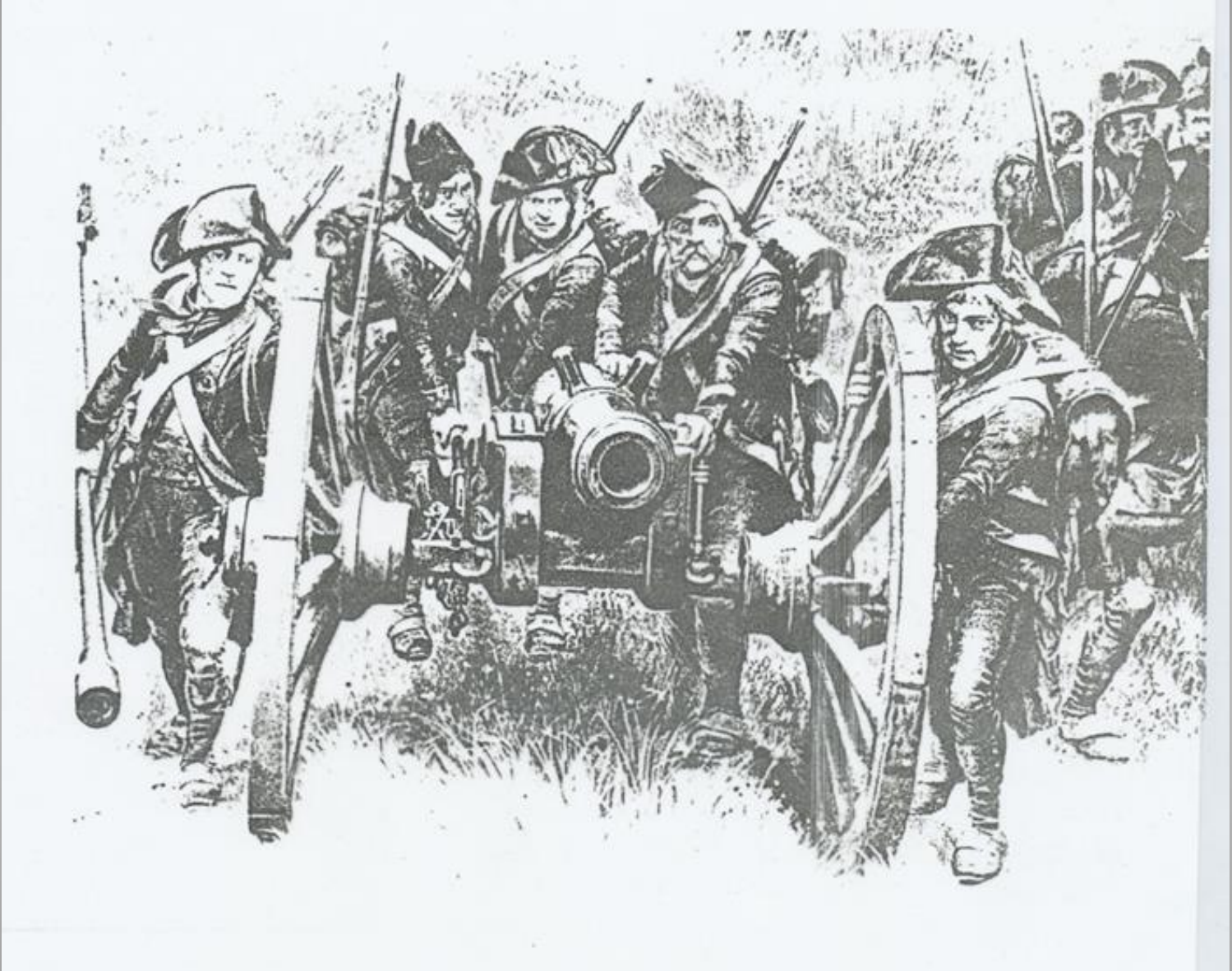
Zweibrücken, Stadtmuseum, Inv.-Nr. 45



*Costumes des soldats de la République en 1793  
(Infanterie et Artillerie).*



*Une colonne républicaine en marche (d'après Raffet).*



1797



K. OF SWEDEN

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

K. OF DENMARK

K. OF GREAT BRITAIN

Hanover

Batavian Republic

K. OF PRUSSIA

Saxony

to Bavaria

FRENCH REPUBLIC and dependencies

AUSTRIA

Swiss

Bavaria

Piedmont

Ligurian Republic

Cisalpine R

FLORENCE

Ragusa

PAPACY

K. OF SARDINIA (SAVOY)

K. OF NAPLES

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

K. OF PORTUGAL

K. OF SPAIN

☆ Gibraltar

SHARIFATE OF MOROCCO

REGENCY OF ALGIERS

BEYLIK OF TUNIS

○ Kts of St John

to France

PASHALIK OF TRIPOLI