

CENTRAL EUROPE AFTER
THIRTY YEARS' WAR.
ENLIGHTENMENT AND
REFORMS.
MARIA THERESA AND
JOSEPH II

Jana Hrabcova

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THIRTY YEARS' WAR IN HABSBURG MONARCHY AND CZECH LANDS:

❖ *Political:*

- ⦿ the defeat of Czech Estates and the liquidation of the Czech Lands confederation enabled the Habsburgs to introduce a model based on a powerful's monarch's rule, traditionally called **royal (Baroque) absolutism**
- ⦿ in 1621 a great trial with politicians who had been active in rebellion took place in Prague, their properties were confiscated and divided among the Catholic nobility from Bohemia, Austria and Hungary
- ⦿ **on June 21 1621** - twenty-seven Estates oppositions leaders were executed in the old Town Square in Prague
- ⦿ the Habsburg were planning to establish a completely new order in the Kingdom of Bohemia and to implement radical changes in the Bohemian Lands' status
- ⦿ they decided to eliminate the Estates opposition completely, to establish a strong ruling position and to incorporate the Lands of the Bohemian Crown into the Habsburg monarchy much more firmly than ever before

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THIRTY YEARS' WAR:

❖ *Political:*

- ⊙ Ferdinand II entrusted the administration of the Kingdom of Bohemia to the Catholic politician **Karl I, Prince of Lichtenstein** who became a royal vice-regent
- ⊙ in Moravia, the king was represented by a proconsul and governor - the Bishop of Olomouc, **Cardinal Franz of Dietrichstein**
- ⊙ the new relationship between king and estates was codified in ***the Renewed Land Ordinances***, which were issued for Bohemian Kingdom in 1627 and for the Margraviate of Moravia in 1628
- ⊙ those were in fact new constitutions, the problem was, that they were issued without the Estates' cooperation, the powers of the Estates were strictly limited
- ⊙ The Renewed Ordinance considerably augmented the ruler's power in the Czech Lands



THE CONSEQUENCES OF THIRTY YEARS' WAR

❖ *Economical and social:*

- ⊙ the country was destroyed, many people died in the consequence of diseases, famine ...
- ⊙ not enough labour power - that caused tightening of serfdom
- ⊙ the peasants were not allowed to marry, move house, study or learn a trade without their landlord's consent
- ⊙ the peasants also had to pay heavy governmental taxation
- ⊙ after the Battle of White Mountain unprecedented property and financial speculations
- ⊙ devaluation, literally cutting the coins
- ⊙ black death epidemics

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THIRTY YEARS' WAR

❖ *Economical and social:*

- ⦿ the fastest to recover was trade with distant countries, followed by local trade and handicraft
- ⦿ 1666 - a commercial board (Commerzkollegium), an office for monitoring and support of economic life in Czech and Austrian lands was established - based on thoughts of leading German mercantilist Johann Joachim Becher
- ⦿ the first decades of 18th century - the beginning of major manufacturing development in the Czech Lands
- ⦿ the foreign experts were coming to the Habsburg Monarchy
- ⦿ in the Czech Lands, the manufacturing was oriented mainly towards linen production

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THIRTY YEARS' WAR

❖ *Religious:*

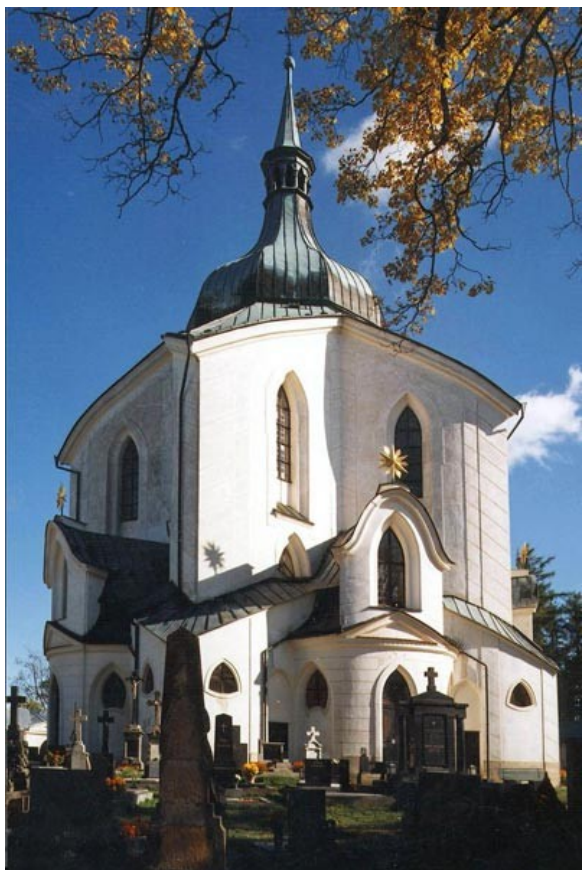
- ⦿ after two hundred years, the Catholic clergy was elevated to become the first and the most important Estate
- ⦿ the dominance of the Roman Catholic Church was secured - the re-Catholicization started,
- ⦿ the Catholic faith the only permitted creed in the country
- ⦿ Ferdinand II also issued an edict, which ordered all non-Catholic noblemen to convert or to emigrate - so the large wave of emigration succeeded
- ⦿ among the emigrés were many outstanding scholars and intellectuals, such as **Jan Amos Komenský (Comenius)** a prominent thinker, teacher and scholar of European renown
- ⦿ the hussite or protestant inhabitants were often violently forced to convert
- ⦿ forced conversion along with the tightening of serfdom and aggravating the social situation, resulted in unrest in the rural parts of the country and led to several peasant rebellions

BAROQUE

- Around 1600 in Italy, in Central Europe during 17th and 18th century
- The last universal style
- Encouraged by the Catholic Church
- Paintings - Karel Škréta, Václav Vavřinec Reiner
- Sculptures - Matyas Bernard Braun (Charles Bridge - sculptures, Kuks), Ferdinand Maxmilian Brokoff (Charles Bridge)
- Music - Adam Václav Michna z Otradovic, Jan Dismas Zelenka
- Literature
- Architecture

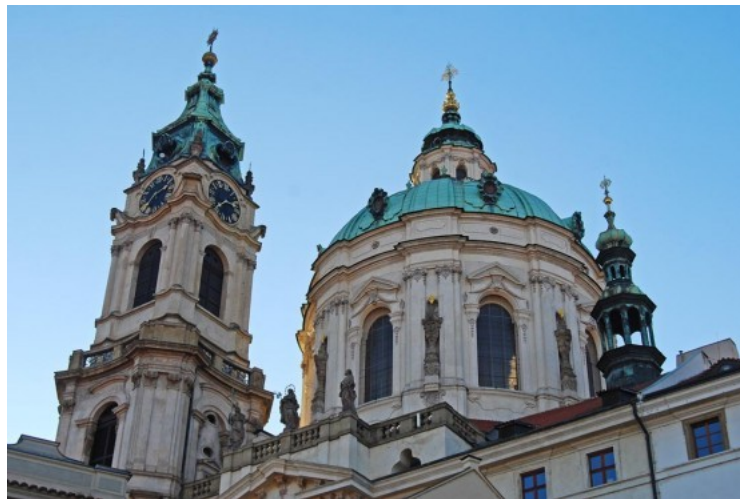


BAROQUE IN CZECH LANDS



Pilgrimage Church of St John of
Nepomuk on Zelena hora Hill
-Jan Blažej Santini-Aichel

<http://www.santini.cz/index-en.aspx>



Prague - St. Nicholas Church -
Christof and Kilian Ignac
Dienzenhofer

BAROQUE IN BRNO

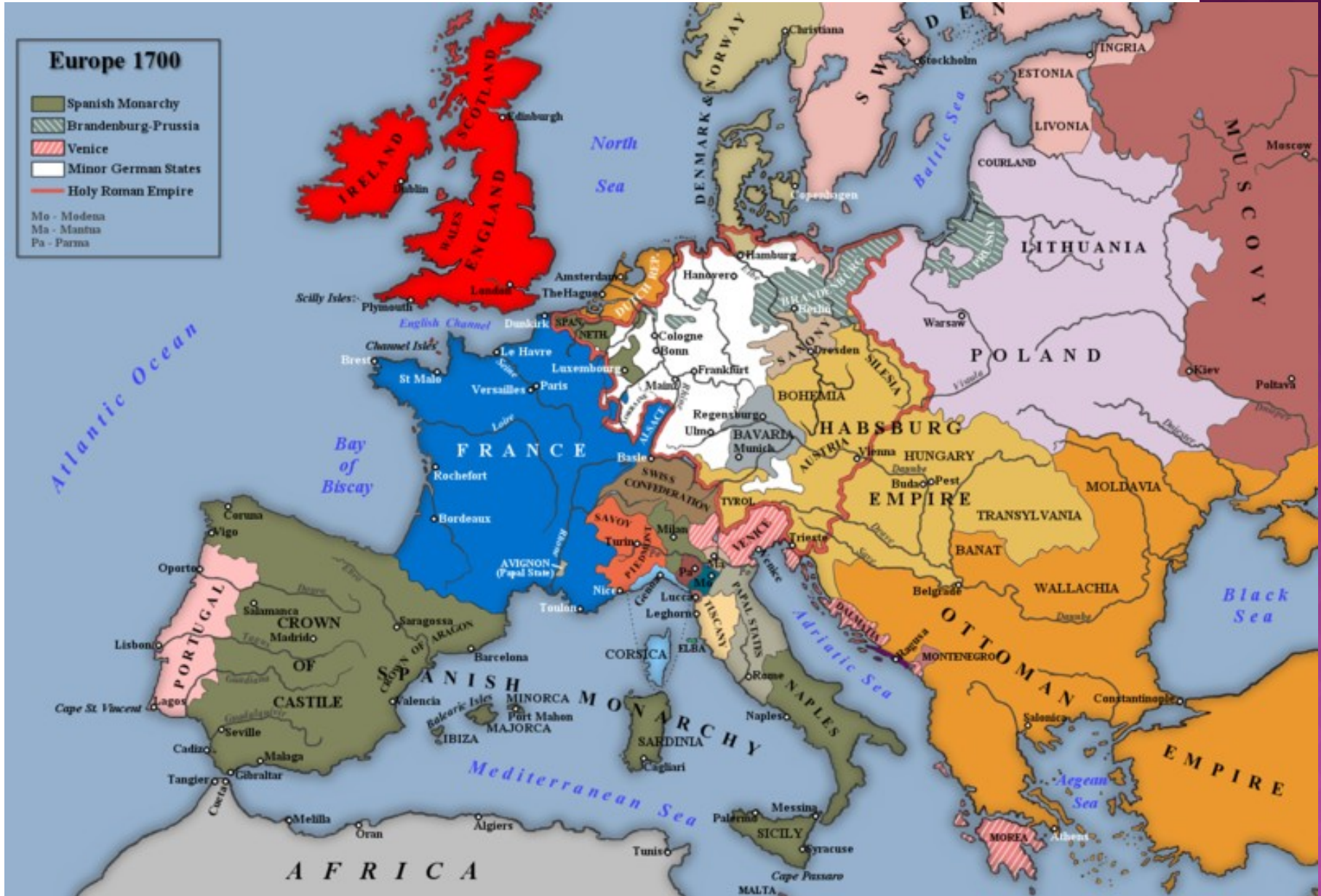


**Green Market - The Parnas
Fountain - Johann Bernhard
Fischer von Erlach**



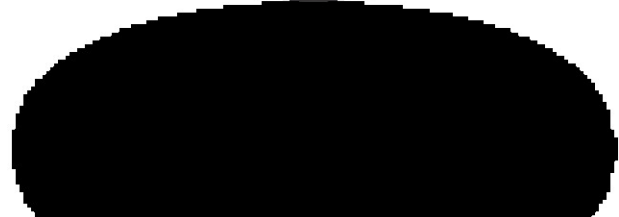
**St. John's Church, Minoritská
street, Brno**

EUROPE AROUND 1700



HABSBURG MONARCHY IN 18TH CENTURY

- ◉ **Charles VI (1711-1740)** - a dynastic crisis - no living male heirs
- ◉ **1713 -*Pragmatic Sanction*** - a law which ensured the succession by female family members if there were no male heirs
- ◉ ensuring the *indivisibility* of the Habsburg Empire - the Habsburg ruler ruled as a hereditary sovereign
- ◉ the re-Catholization pressure increased



MARIA THERESA (1740 - 1780)

- ◉ born in 1717
- ◉ Her husband was Francis Stephen of Lorraine
- ◉ They had 16 children, 13 of them survived
- ◉ her right to rule was based on the Pragmatic Sanction from 1713, but after Charles' death some rulers challenged its validity and presented their claims to Habsburg lands
- ◉ **the War of Austrian Succession** in 1740-1748
- ◉ she managed to defend almost her entire heritage but it was clear that it is necessary to put a big effort into perfecting the army
- ◉ **Seven Years' War** (1756-1763) - Frederick II invaded Bohemia but in the end the Prussians were pushed from Bohemia



ENLIGHTENED REFORMS

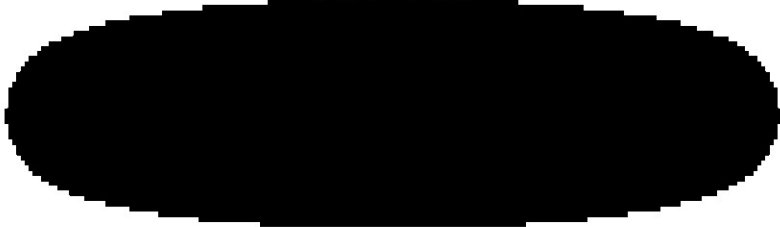
- ◉ since the mid-1760s Maria Theresa could finally focus on the **consolidation and modernization** of her lands - *enlighted reforms*
- ◉ formation of new administration and the new institutions and bureaucratic machinery
- ◉ the administration was centralised
- ◉ Hygiene and medical services - hospitals, inoculation
- ◉ **education system reforms** (obligatory school attendance from 6 to 12)
- ◉ **legal reforms** - equality before the law was declared, humanization of punishments, torture disappeared from court procedures, capital punishment was temporarily abolished in 1780s
- ◉ 1769 - Maria Theresa's Penal Code
- ◉ 1786 - General Civil Code
- ◉ 1787 - Joseph II's Penal Code
- ◉ **tax reform** - land register and tax and urbarial reforms, universal land tax, which was to be paid by all the population (earlier the aristocracy and the church had been exempted from the taxes)
- ◉ uniformed units of size and weight, unification of currency, extensive road network, abolished customs barriers between the provinces - the trade became much easier

ENLIGHTENMENT

- ◉ in the Czech lands since mid- 18th century, the peak during Joseph II 's reign, sometimes also called *josephinism*
- ◉ centres of enlightened life - noble salons and Masonic lodges - enlightened state clerks and army officers focused on charity
- ◉ 1784 - the Bohemian Society of Sciences - focused on natural and historical sciences
- ◉ the Bohemian enlightenment and science was linguistically mostly German

JOSEPH II (1780-1790)

- ◉ censorship was loosened, not completely freedom of speech, but citizens could comment on domestic political matters
- ◉ 1781 - **Joseph II's Toleration Patent** - granted freedom of religion to non-Catholic denominations: Orthodox, Calvinist and Lutheran
- ◉ the era of state promoted re-Catholization was definitely over
- ◉ later in 1780s the rights were also applied to the Jews, who also became the equal citizens
- ◉ 1781 - **Serfdom Patent** (abolished restrictions and granted the peasants personal freedom, they became equal citizens)
- ◉ **the church** was put under state control, its property was taxed
- ◉ the Enlightened state reforms, particularly the changes introduced by Emperor Joseph II, did not meet with a universal positive response
- ◉ especially the nobility refused to accept the loss of its political position, privileges and power over the peasants, but many people had problem with state control of the church and of the life in general, they did not like interventions into folk customs and religious traditions



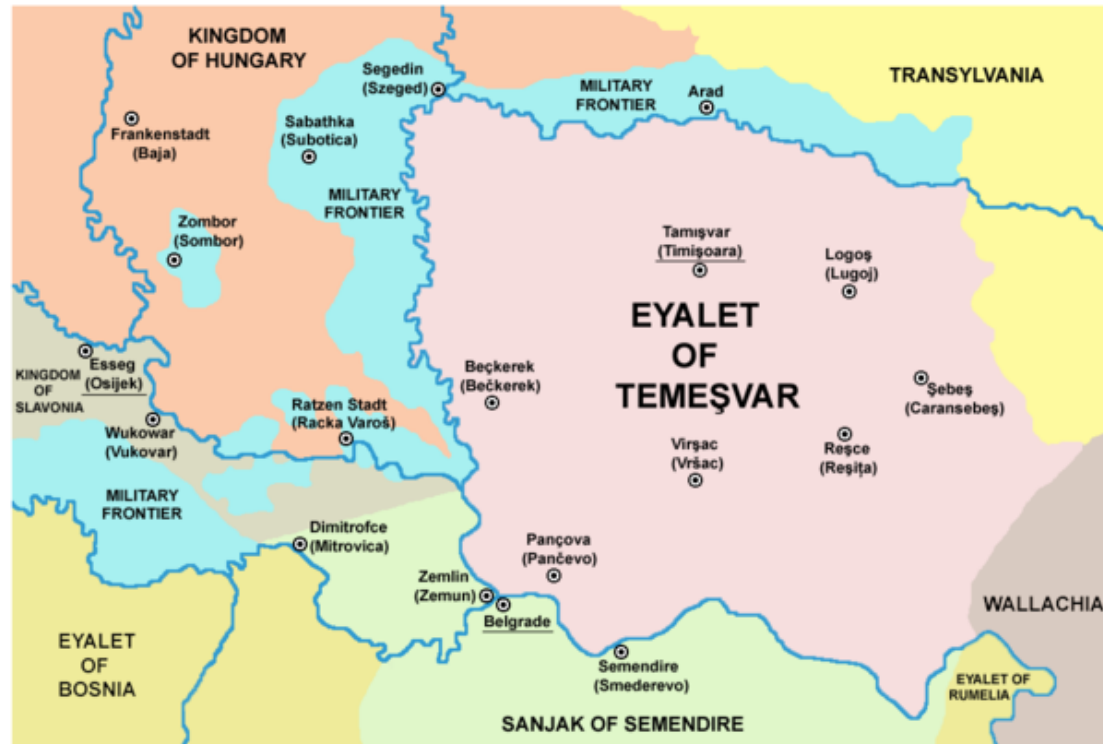
Maria Theresa (1717 - 1780)



J

HUNGARY

- in the second half of the 17th century - unstable region with several anti-Habsburg rebellions taking place
- 1699 - Peace Treaty of Karlowitz (Sremski Karlovci) with Osman Turks - most of Hungarian areas liberated from Turks
- Personal union with Austria
- Austria leading power in central Europe



Political situation in 1702:

1. Ottoman territories:

- Eyalet of Temeşvar (existed with these borders from 1699 to 1707)
- Sanjak of Semendire (existed with these borders from 1699 to 1707), part of Eyalet of Rumelia

2. Habsburg territories:

- Military Frontier (existed with these borders from 1702 to 1743)
- Kingdom of Slavonia (existed with these borders from 1699 to 1718)
- Kingdom of Hungary (existed with these borders from 1699 to 1732)

THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

- after Thirty Years' War the European power structure was rearranged
- The Holy Roman Empire was divided into many territories (360 states) - de facto they were sovereign and had their own the Holy Roman Empire had no army, no central authority



PRUSSIA

- ◉ after the Thirty Years' War the **Kingdom of Prussia** in the North- Eastern part of the Holy Roman Empire started to grow and politicaly strenghten, the rulers were coming from the **House of Hohenzollern**
- ◉ **Prince Elector Frederick William (1640-1688)** - ecomonical reforms, strong power of the ruler
- ◉ his son **Frederick III. (1688-1713)** - he was crowned the **King as Frederick I.**
- ◉ the capical city was Berlin - rebuilt, administrative and cultural centre of the state
- ◉ **Frederick William I (1713-1740)** - called the Soldier King, thrifty, practical, good ruler
- ◉ creator of the Prussian bureaucracy and the professionalized standing army, which he developed into the best army in Europe

PRUSSIA

- ◉ **Frederick II (1740 - 1786) - the Great, the King of Prussia**
- ◉ he was a successful reformer
- ◉ practised enlightened absolutism
- ◉ he introduced a general civil code, abolished torture
- ◉ he also promoted an advanced secondary education
- ◉ supported science and arts - according to the French example he built the Chateau Sanssouci
- ◉ he used the power of his army to conquer Silesia, which was the richest province of Habsburg Monarchy
- ◉ In 1740, Prussian troops crossed over the undefended border of Silesia and the so called **Silesian Wars** began (1740-1763)
- ◉ these wars have been grouped with the **War of Austrian Succession (1740-1748)**



PARTITIONS OF POLAND

- ◉ the third largest state in Europe till 1770s, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth
- ◉ many nations and many confessions living in Poland
- ◉ a great influence of Russia in 18th
- ◉ the general decline of Poland was used by its neighbouring states - Prussia, Russia and Habsburg Monarchy and resulted in **the Partition of Poland in the second half of the 18th century**
- ❖ **1st partition - 1772**
 - ◉ Poland lost 1/3 of land and 1/3 of inhabitants
 - ◉ the reform magnates wanted to save Poland by introducing some reforms and constitution

PARTITIONS OF POLAND

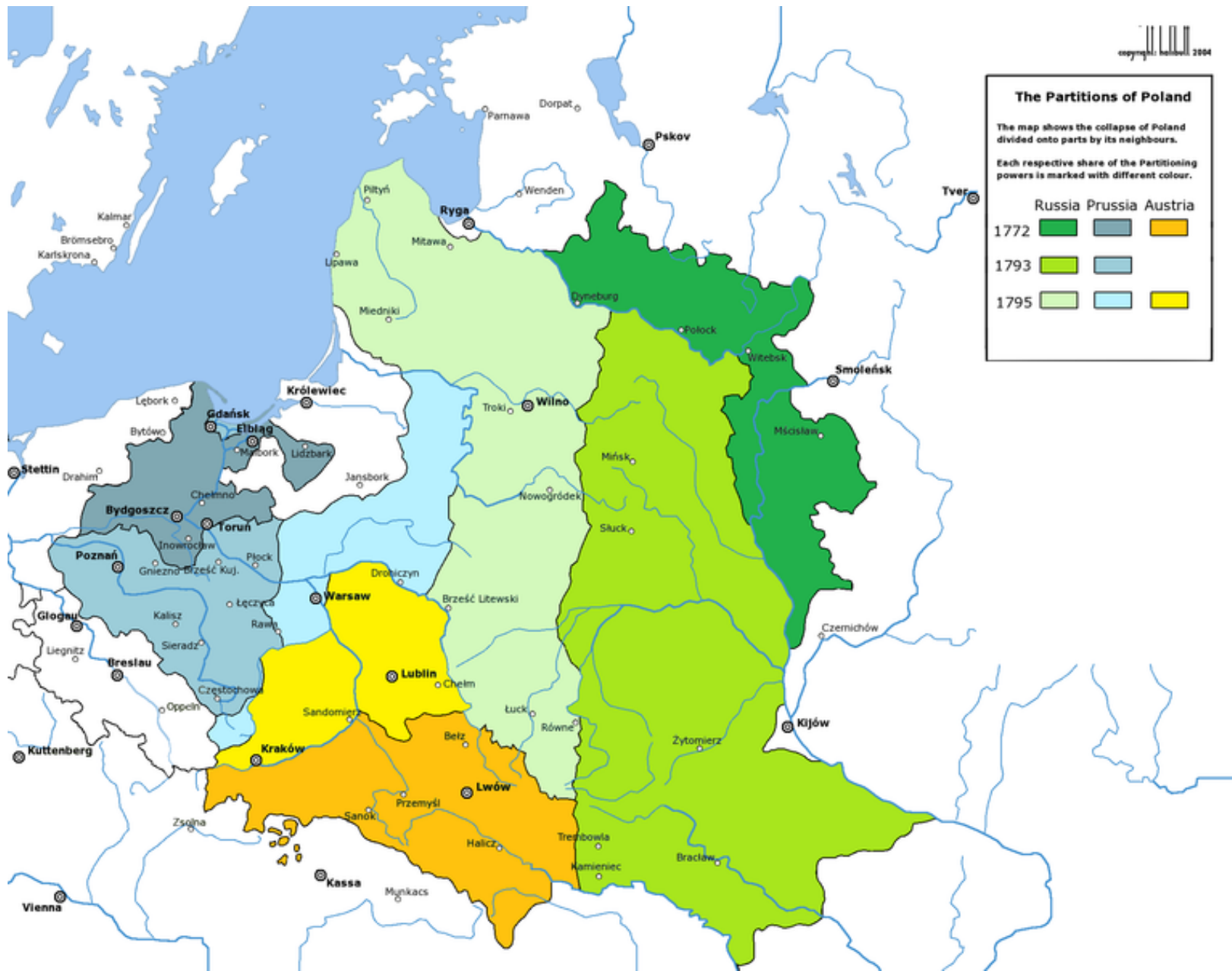
❖ **2nd partition - 1793**

- Prussia named its newly gained province South Prussia
- the last attempt to save at least the rest of Poland was the **Kościuszko Uprising in 1794** - the leader **Tadeusz Kościuszko**
- the uprising was organized by nobility and burghers, the peasants did not allied
- the Russians allied with Prussia again and the uprising was totally defeated

❖ **3rd partition - 1795** - the rest of Poland divided among Russia and Prussia

- *To Russia*: Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, great part of the Ukraine
- *To Habsburg Monarchy*: Lesser Poland, the Kingdom of Galicia, city of Cracow, City of Lwow
- *To Prussia*: Greater Poland with the City of Poznan, Mazuria with Warsaw

PARTITIONS OF POLAND



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- MAC DONOGH, Giles. *Frederick the Great: A Life in Deed and Letters*. New York: St. Martin's Griffin, 2001.