Wars of the 18th Century
Major Conflicts

1. War of Spanish Succession (1701-1714)
   - Ends with the Treaty of Utrecht

2. War of Austrian Succession (1740-1748)
   - Ends with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle

3. Seven Years War (1756-1763)
   - Ends with the Treaty of Paris
WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION

Names in bold were claimants to the Spanish throne before or during the War of the Spanish Succession.

- Henry IV, King of France 1553 - 1610
- Marie de' Medici, 1575 - 1642

- Louis XIII, King of France 1601 - 1643
- Anne of Austria, 1601 - 1666

- Elisabeth of Bourbon, 1602 - 1644

1. Philip IV, King of Spain 1605 - 1665
2. Philip V, King of Spain 1661 - 1700

- Charles II, King of Spain 1661 - 1700
- Louis 'le Grand', Dauphin of France 1661 - 1711

- Louis XIV, King of France 1638 - 1715
- Maria Theresa of Spain 1638 - 1683

1. Charles II, King of Spain 1661 - 1700
2. Maria Theresa of Spain 1651 - 1673

- Marie Anna of Spain 1606 - 1646
- Ferdinand III, Holy Roman Emperor 1608 - 1657

- Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor 1640 - 1705
- Eleonore Magdalena of Neuberg 1655 - 1720

- Archduke Charles of Austria 1685 - 1750

- Joseph Ferdinand of Bavaria, Prince of Asturias 1692 - 1699

- Louis Duke of Bourgogne 1682 - 1712
- Philip, Duke of Anjou later Philip V of Spain 1683 - 1746
- Charles Duke of Berry 1686 - 1714

- Maria Anna of Bavaria 1660 - 1690
- Maria Theresa of Spain 1638 - 1683

- Maria of Austria 1634 - 1696

- Maximilian II, Elector of Bavaria 1666 - 1726
- Marie Antonia of Austria 1669 - 1692
War of Spanish Succession

• Began when Charles II of Spain died without an heir
• Two claimants to the throne
  – One from the French Bourbon Dynasty (Philip V)
  – One from the Austrian Hapsburg Dynasty
• Eventually brings in other major European powers, and nearly all end up siding against France
• Costly and bloody war that devastates French economy and population, but French fight everyone to stalemate
Pre-War Europe
Treaty of Utrecht

• War finally brought to an end under the following terms:
  – Bourbon Philip V remains King of Spain, but France and Spain prohibited from uniting
  – France does not gain any additional territory
  – England gets Gibraltar, France gives up claims to Newfoundland and other parts of British North America, and the assiento (right to trade slaves with Spanish colonies)
  – Austria takes a number of previously Spanish Hapsburg holdings (Netherlands, Naples etc.)
The Austrian Hapsburg leader, and Holy Roman Emperor, Charles VI had no male heirs. Spent later years of his reign securing the PRAGMATIC SANCTION from neighboring nations and various states within the HRE to allow his daughter (Maria Theresa) to take over the throne. Charles VI died in 1740 believing his deal to be secure.
Frederick II (the Great) ascended to the throne of Prussia also in 1740.

Within months of Charles VI of Austria dying he invades the Hapsburg territory of Silesia breaking the Pragmatic Sanction.

The war is on…
War of Austrian Succession Reading Questions

Answer the following on paper you can turn in based on the reading:

1. Describe the view of war to leaders and statesmen of the 18th century.
2. What events precipitated the War of Jenkins’s Ear? Why did England go to war at this point?
3. What was the Pragmatic Sanction and how was it viewed by Fredrick II (the Great) of Prussia?
4. How should we view Maria Theresa and her defense of Hapsburg lands?
5. Describe the nature of the Austrian Hapsburg territory. What is the crown’s relationship like with Hungary (the Magyars) and other groups within the Empire?
6. How were England and France drawn into the War of Austrian Succession?
7. What is the outcome of the war? What are the terms of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle?
The Seven Years War 1756 to 1763

• 1st truly global war – could be viewed as a continuation of the War of Austrian Succession

• Took place in Europe, North America, the Caribbean, India and off of Africa

• Ended in 1763 with the Peace of Paris
  – French territory lost across the globe, but they maintained some North American and Caribbean regions
The Diplomatic Revolution of 1756

- Major change in European Alliances—
  - **FRANCE joins AUSTRIA**! Both see a growing threat in the form of a stronger Prussia
  - England joins rival Prussia
  - Russia also declares war on Prussia (until a new Tsar Peter III takes over in 1762, who likes Prussia...but he dies within a year...but Russia stays out of the war)
The Americas

end of the Seven Years War
India in 1805
The Treaty of Paris 1763

• Most of the territory taken by all parties was returned to its original owner BUT, England did keep considerable territory in North America

• Spain now was the owner of the Louisiana territory

• All participants were broke, suffered from serious casualties and were ready for peace (at least for a little while)

• The war cemented England’s rise to power and placed them atop the global pyramid
Crash Course on 7 Years War

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j0qbzNHmfw0

(if you are into that kind of thing…)

BOOM!
Additional Reading Questions

Address the following also on a piece of paper to turn in (could be the same page if you still have room):

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2. How did Fredrick of Prussia contribute to the outbreak of the war? What did he hope to gain? What dangers did he face?
3. What was the English strategy in North America? To what extent did they achieve their aims?
4. How did the war come to an end? What was the final agreement?
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