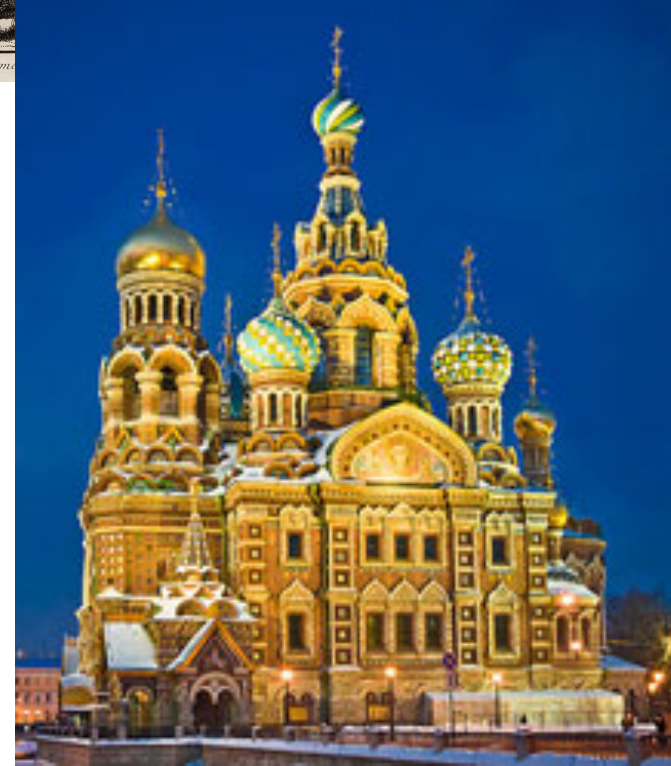


Ch. 16, Sec. 4 & 5

Rise of Austria, Prussia, and Russia



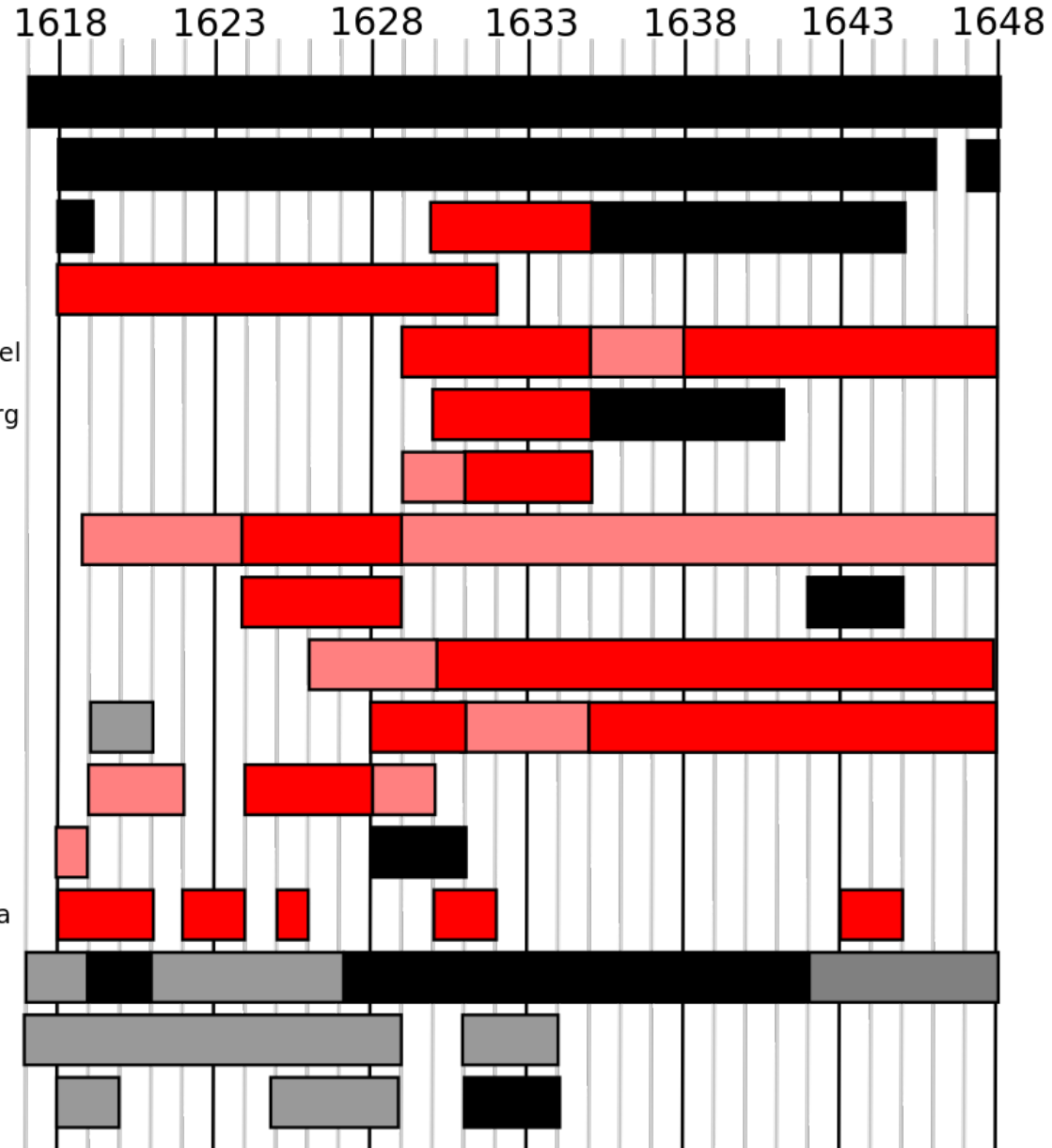
Prussia, Austria, Russia, 1700s



30 Years War

- Start of war:
 - split between Catholics and Protestants
 - Emperor tried eliminating
 - Protestant nobles threw 2 Catholic officials out a castle window starting the war
- Catholic allies () helped put down the Protestant rebellion
- In response, Protestant countries () attack

Involvement in Thirty Years' War



- Alliances quickly and often shifted as it became a war to gain

BLACK=catholic alliance

RED=protestant

30 Years War

- destroyed by the fighting
 - Villages, crops, and farmland destroyed
 - Massive loss of life from battles, famine, and abuse by armies
- ends the war
 - Growth in number and power of
 - gained land along both borders
 - officially countries
 - loses most European possessions
 - Germany split into over different kingdoms

TERRITORIAL CHANGES AFTER THE 'THIRTY YEARS' WAR, 1648



Austria

- Ruling many different groups of people made unity a problem
- When Maria Theresa became the 1st in Europe, neighboring Prussia attacked
- to her people to help fight back helped unify Austria
- With backing from the people she organized power under a powerful monarchy

Prussia

- Began as land scattered across
controlled by one family
- During and shortly after this
land was united by King Frederick I
- Used to build power and kingdom
 - Focus on a large modern army
 - Kept control of of the nobles (Junkers) by
- Frederick II used his father's army to then
challenge for dominance of

Prussia, Austria, Russia, 1700s



Russia—Peter the Great

- In the 1600s Russia was still living in the Middle Ages
- Peter the Great began making Russia into a country by force
 -
 - Royal parties mixing men and women
 - European
 - with Europe

Russia—Peter the Great

- To prevent rebellion, allowed the (nobles) to keep their land and rights (strengthened the Manor System allowing serfs)
- Those who rebelled were brutally tortured, killed, and
- Fought 2 wars to get an ice-free port
 - Crimean War against the (failed)
 - Great Northern War against (succeeded)
 - Built the trade/port city of by using serfs to

Russia—Peter the Great

- Sent explorers to claim land all the way to the Pacific making Russia

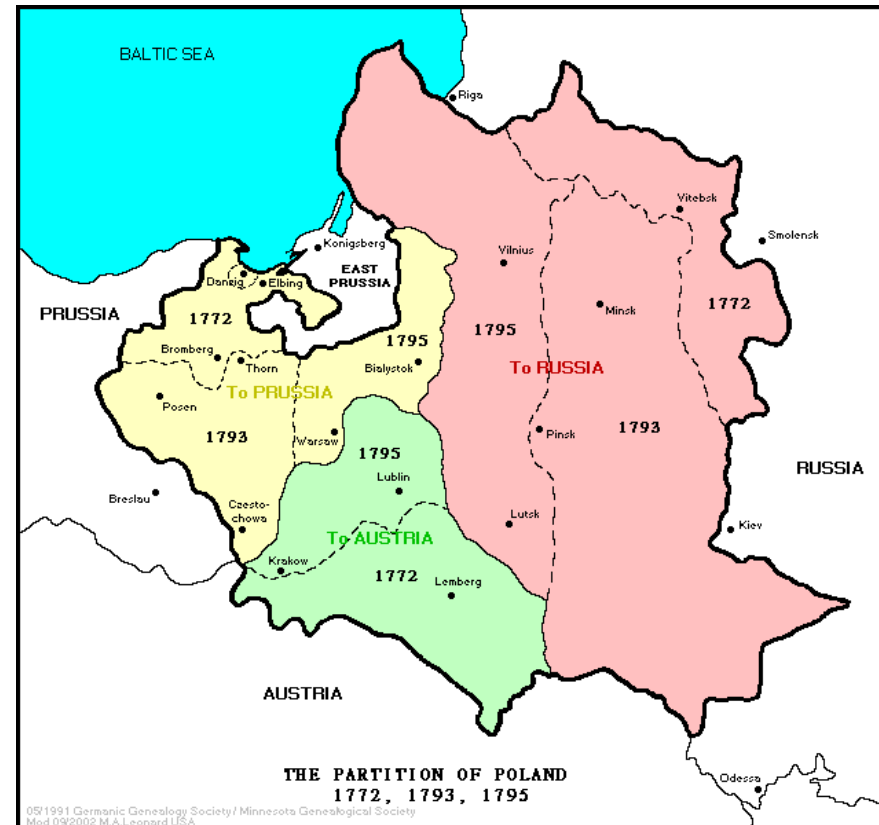


Russia—Catherine the Great

- After a string of weak rulers German princess Catherine took over when
Peter II was killed by the army
- Very much like Peter
 - Ruled with absolute power
 - Guaranteed rights to Boyars and strengthened the
 - Funded European education for
 - Spoke French and studied

Russia—Catherine the Great

- Expanded Russia through force like Peter
 - War with the successfully capturing ports along the
 - Worked with Austria and Prussia to partition (, eliminating the country



The Expansion of Russia, 1500–1800

INTERACTIVE

Interactive Feature

1462	Acquisitions to 1682
Acquisitions to 1505	Acquisitions to 1725
Acquisitions to 1584	Acquisitions to 1796



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- Location** Locate the territories that Peter added to Russia during his reign, from 1682 to 1725. What bodies of water did Russia gain access to because of these acquisitions?
- Region** Who added a larger amount of territory to Russia—Ivan III, who ruled from 1462 to 1505, or Peter the Great?