

war of the austrian succession

War of the Austrian Succession: A Turning Point in 18th Century European Politics

War of the Austrian Succession stands as one of the most significant conflicts of the 18th century, shaping the political landscape of Europe for decades to come. This war, which lasted from 1740 to 1748, was not just a military confrontation but a complex struggle involving questions of legitimacy, territorial ambitions, and shifting alliances. To truly understand the impact of this war, it's essential to explore its causes, key battles, major players, and the consequences that reverberated through Europe.

Background: The Roots of the War of the Austrian Succession

The war's origins lie in the intricate web of European dynastic politics. The death of Emperor Charles VI of the Habsburg Empire in 1740 sparked a crisis. Charles VI had spent much of his reign trying to secure the succession for his daughter, Maria Theresa, through the Pragmatic Sanction, an edict aimed at ensuring that his hereditary lands could be inherited by a female heir. Despite this effort, several European powers questioned Maria Theresa's right to rule, setting the stage for conflict.

Maria Theresa and the Habsburg Monarchy

Maria Theresa was a determined and capable ruler who inherited a vast but vulnerable empire. Her ascension was challenged mainly by Frederick II of Prussia, who saw an opportunity to seize the rich province of Silesia. Other powers such as Bavaria, France, and Spain also had interests in undermining Habsburg dominance, making the succession dispute a catalyst for broader geopolitical ambitions.

Key Players and Alliances

The War of the Austrian Succession involved multiple European powers, each with its own motives and strategic goals. Understanding these alliances helps clarify why the conflict escalated into a full-scale war.

Major Participants

- **Austria:** Led by Maria Theresa, Austria sought to defend its territories and uphold the legitimacy of her rule.
- **Prussia:** Under Frederick the Great, Prussia aggressively pursued territorial expansion, particularly aiming for Silesia.
- **France:** Traditionally a rival of the Habsburgs, France supported Bavaria and other enemies of Austria to weaken Habsburg influence.
- **Great Britain:** Allied with Austria, Britain was concerned about maintaining the balance of power and preventing French dominance.
- **Spain and Bavaria:** Both sought to capitalize on Austria's perceived weakness to gain territories and influence.

The Course of the War: Battles and Campaigns

The war unfolded across multiple theaters, from the heart of Europe to colonial regions overseas. The conflict was characterized by a series of campaigns that showcased evolving military tactics and shifting fortunes.

Prussia's Invasion of Silesia

One of the earliest and most decisive moves was Frederick II's invasion of Silesia in 1740. Silesia was a wealthy and strategically important province, and its seizure marked the beginning of intense fighting between Austria and Prussia. Despite several battles and diplomatic efforts, Frederick's forces managed to hold onto much of Silesia, marking a significant territorial gain for Prussia.

Wider European Engagement

As the war progressed, it drew in other European powers. France's entry on the side of Bavaria and Spain complicated the conflict, leading to battles in Italy, the Netherlands, and the Rhineland. The British navy also played a crucial role in protecting Austrian interests and disrupting French supply lines.

Global Impact: Colonial Dimensions

While the War of the Austrian Succession was primarily a European conflict, it also had colonial implications. The struggle extended to North America and India, where Britain and France competed for dominance. This global aspect foreshadowed later conflicts such as the Seven Years' War.

Diplomatic Maneuvers and the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle

After eight years of warfare, exhaustion and shifting priorities led the involved powers to seek peace. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed in 1748, brought an end to the war but left many issues unresolved.

Terms and Consequences of the Treaty

The treaty largely restored the status quo ante bellum, meaning that most territories were returned to their pre-war rulers. However, Prussia retained control of Silesia, marking a significant shift in the balance of power. Austria accepted the loss reluctantly but focused on internal reforms to strengthen its position.

Impact on European Politics

The war and its resolution highlighted the fragility of alliances and the importance of military strength in determining political outcomes. It also set the stage for future conflicts, especially between Austria and Prussia, and influenced diplomatic strategies for years to come.

Legacy of the War of the Austrian Succession

The War of the Austrian Succession was more than just a dynastic dispute; it was a critical moment in the evolution of modern Europe. The conflict underscored the rise of Prussia as a major power and exposed vulnerabilities in the Habsburg monarchy.

Military and Political Lessons

One key takeaway from the war is how military innovation and leadership could

alter the course of history. Frederick the Great emerged as a brilliant tactician, and Maria Theresa's resilience helped preserve her empire. The war also demonstrated the importance of flexible alliances, as shifting loyalties shaped the battlefield and diplomatic negotiations.

Shaping the Future of Europe

The war's outcome contributed to the eventual rivalry between Austria and Prussia, which would dominate German and Central European politics for the next century. The struggle over Silesia foreshadowed the militarization and nationalist tensions that culminated in later conflicts.

Understanding the War of the Austrian Succession Today

For history enthusiasts or students of European politics, the War of the Austrian Succession offers valuable insights into 18th-century diplomacy and warfare. It exemplifies how questions of succession and legitimacy can trigger widespread conflict, especially when intertwined with national ambitions.

Why This War Matters

Studying this war helps contextualize the development of the modern nation-state system and the balance of power principle that guided European diplomacy. It also sheds light on how leadership, strategy, and alliances influence the outcomes of complex international disputes.

In exploring the War of the Austrian Succession, one gains a deeper appreciation for the intricate dynamics that have shaped Europe's history and continue to inform international relations today.

Frequently Asked Questions

What was the War of the Austrian Succession?

The War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748) was a major European conflict triggered by the death of Emperor Charles VI and the contested succession of his daughter, Maria Theresa, to the Habsburg thrones.

Why did the War of the Austrian Succession begin?

The war began because several European powers challenged Maria Theresa's right to succeed her father, Emperor Charles VI, leading to disputes over territorial claims and influence.

Which countries were the main participants in the War of the Austrian Succession?

The main participants were Austria, Britain, and the Dutch Republic on one side, against France, Prussia, Spain, and Bavaria on the other.

What was the significance of the Pragmatic Sanction in the War of the Austrian Succession?

The Pragmatic Sanction was an edict issued by Charles VI to ensure his daughter Maria Theresa could inherit the Habsburg lands; its violation by other powers was a primary cause of the war.

How did Frederick the Great of Prussia impact the War of the Austrian Succession?

Frederick the Great invaded Silesia, a wealthy Habsburg province, marking the start of the war and establishing Prussia as a major European power.

What were the major outcomes of the War of the Austrian Succession?

The war ended with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, which largely confirmed Maria Theresa's rule but allowed Prussia to keep Silesia, shifting the balance of power in Europe.

How did the War of the Austrian Succession influence future European conflicts?

The unresolved tensions and territorial disputes from the war set the stage for future conflicts, including the Seven Years' War, involving many of the same powers.

What role did Britain play in the War of the Austrian Succession?

Britain supported Austria primarily to maintain the balance of power in Europe and protect its own colonial and commercial interests against France and Spain.

Additional Resources

War of the Austrian Succession: An In-depth Historical Analysis

war of the austrian succession stands as one of the pivotal conflicts of the mid-18th century, shaping the geopolitical landscape of Europe and influencing the balance of power for decades to come. Spanning from 1740 to 1748, this war involved most of the great European powers of the time and was triggered by a complex interplay of dynastic claims, territorial ambitions, and shifting alliances. An analytical review of this conflict reveals not only the military and political maneuvers but also the broader implications for European diplomacy and statecraft in the era.

Background and Causes of the War of the Austrian Succession

The war's origins are deeply rooted in the death of Emperor Charles VI of the Holy Roman Empire in 1740. Charles VI had enacted the Pragmatic Sanction, a legal mechanism designed to allow his daughter, Maria Theresa, to inherit his titles and possessions, including the Habsburg hereditary lands. Despite this sanction, several European powers contested Maria Theresa's right to the throne, leading to a cascade of challenges and ultimately armed conflict.

The primary catalyst was Frederick II of Prussia's swift invasion of the wealthy province of Silesia shortly after Charles VI's death. Prussia's bold move exploited the perceived vulnerability of Maria Theresa's accession and ignited broader hostilities. This war thus reflects the fragility of dynastic succession in 18th-century Europe and highlights how succession disputes could escalate into full-scale warfare involving multiple states.

Key Players and Alliances

The war of the austrian succession was marked by shifting alliances and the involvement of numerous European powers:

- **Austria:** Under Maria Theresa, Austria sought to defend its territories and maintain the integrity of the Habsburg dominions.
- **Prussia:** Led by Frederick the Great, Prussia aimed to capitalize on Austria's perceived weakness by acquiring Silesia, a highly industrialized and economically valuable region.
- **France:** Traditionally an adversary of Austria, France allied with Prussia and Spain to challenge Habsburg dominance.

- **Great Britain:** Britain supported Austria primarily to counterbalance French expansion and protect its own interests in Europe and overseas colonies.
- **Other participants:** Various German states, the Dutch Republic, Spain, and Sardinia also played roles, either joining the conflict or exploiting the situation to advance their own agendas.

Military Campaigns and Strategic Developments

The war of the austrian succession witnessed numerous campaigns and battles that tested the military capabilities of the involved powers. The conflict was characterized by both conventional set-piece battles and sieges, as well as more fluid maneuvering across Central Europe.

The Prussian Campaigns in Silesia

Frederick the Great's military genius was on full display during the early stages of the war. His rapid invasion and subsequent victories in Silesia, including the Battle of Mollwitz in 1741, secured Prussia's foothold in the region. Despite being initially inexperienced in warfare, Frederick's disciplined forces and innovative tactics allowed Prussia to punch above its weight.

The Austrian Response and Wider European Engagement

Maria Theresa, although initially on the defensive, rallied her forces and sought to reclaim lost territory. Austrian armies engaged French and Bavarian forces on multiple fronts, while also defending against incursions by Spanish and Sardinian troops in Italy. The conflict in Italy, particularly the struggle for control of Lombardy and the Kingdom of Naples, became a significant theater of war.

Naval and Colonial Dimensions

While primarily a continental war, the hostilities had overseas repercussions, especially involving Britain and France. These powers clashed in colonial theaters such as North America and India, foreshadowing the global scale of later conflicts like the Seven Years' War. The war of the austrian succession thus can be seen as an early example of how European rivalries extended beyond the continent.

Outcomes and Long-term Implications

The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 formally ended the war, restoring much of the pre-war status quo but with significant exceptions. Most notably, Prussia retained control over Silesia, marking a substantial territorial and strategic gain. This outcome elevated Prussia as a major European power and set the stage for future Austro-Prussian rivalry.

The war also highlighted the vulnerabilities of the Habsburg monarchy and revealed the limitations of dynastic legal claims in the face of realpolitik. Maria Theresa's ability to maintain her rule despite numerous adversities strengthened her position domestically and internationally, leading to administrative and military reforms in the Habsburg lands.

Diplomatic Shifts and the Balance of Power

The alliances and enmities formed during the war of the austrian succession had lasting effects on European diplomacy. The conflict disrupted traditional alliances, with some powers switching sides in subsequent years. This fluidity contributed to the reshaping of European politics and foreshadowed the diplomatic complexities of the latter half of the 18th century.

Economic and Social Impact

The war imposed significant economic strains on the involved states, with prolonged military campaigns draining treasuries and disrupting trade. Regions like Silesia and Lombardy suffered from devastation and population displacement. However, the conflict also accelerated military innovations and administrative centralization, particularly in Austria and Prussia.

Comparative Perspectives: War of the Austrian Succession vs. Other 18th Century Conflicts

When compared to contemporaneous wars such as the War of Jenkins' Ear or the later Seven Years' War, the war of the austrian succession stands out for its dynastic origins and the way it intertwined with territorial ambitions. Unlike purely colonial conflicts, this war had a strong European continental focus, yet it also influenced global colonial rivalries.

Moreover, the conflict underscored the emerging role of Prussia as a challenger to the traditional Habsburg dominance in Central Europe, a theme that would resonate through the 19th century leading up to German unification.

Strengths and Weaknesses of Belligerents

- **Austria:** Strength lay in its vast resources and multi-ethnic empire; however, it grappled with internal divisions and the challenge of defending dispersed territories.
- **Prussia:** Demonstrated military innovation, discipline, and strategic audacity but was limited by smaller population and resources.
- **France and Britain:** Both had powerful navies and colonial empires, but their involvement in continental warfare was sometimes inconsistent, influenced by broader strategic priorities.

The war of the austrian succession remains a critical chapter in European history, illustrating how dynastic disputes could escalate into wide-ranging conflicts involving shifting alliances and multifaceted military operations. Its legacy is visible not only in the territorial adjustments it produced but also in the diplomatic and military transformations it accelerated. As historians continue to analyze this complex war, its lessons about power, succession, and statecraft continue to resonate in the study of international relations.

War Of The Austrian Succession

war of the austrian succession: The War of the Austrian Succession Reed Browning, 1993

war of the austrian succession: **War of the Austrian Succession** Reed Browning, 1995

war of the austrian succession: **The War of Austrian Succession 1740-1748 M.S.**

Anderson, 2014-06-11 Set in motion by the disputed succession of Maria Theresa and her husband to the lands and dignities of Emperor Charles VI, this series of major conflicts (1740-48) involved far more than just the fate of the Habsburgs: soon, Austria, Prussia, France, Britain, Spain, Bavaria, Saxony and the Netherlands were embroiled in their different but interlocking power struggles, with profound long-term significance for Europe and beyond. The war marks the rise of Prussia to great-power status, and the opening of the struggle between France and Britain for maritime supremacy and colonial empire in North America, the Caribbean and India. This book examines the war and its consequences in their widest context.

war of the austrian succession: The War of the Austrian Succession Reed S. Browning, 1995-05-15 Reed S. Browning explores the often-changing war aims of the major belligerents-Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Piedmont-Sardinia, and Spain-and links diplomatic and military events to the political and social context from which they arose.

war of the austrian succession: *The War of the Austrian Succession in Italy* Castrucio Bonamici, 2017 While Frederick the Great was fighting Austria over Silesia and France invaded Bohemia, Austria also found its interests in Italy under assault by the Spanish and Neapolitans. This is the history of the war in Italy fought between the Austrians and their Piedmontese Allies against the combined forces of France, Spain, and Italy. It is also the story of how Genoa, which attempted to keep out of the war became the prey of the King of Sardinia. Read about how the Genoese fought

to maintain their independence, were conquered by the Austrians, revolted and recovered their independence.

war of the austrian succession: Fontenoy and Great Britain's Share in the War of the Austrian Succession, 1741-1748 Francis Henry Skrine, 1906

war of the austrian succession: War of the Austrian Succession Stephen Manley, 2000-01-01

war of the austrian succession: The Battle of Fontenoy 1745 James Falkner, 2019-01-30 A detailed history of a pivotal, bloody battle in a clash of European dynasties, with illustrations included. The Battle of Fontenoy marked a turning point in the War of the Austrian Succession, yet it has rarely been analyzed in depth and the Europe-wide conflict in which it played a part is little understood. James Falkner, in this perceptive and original account, puts the record straight by describing the fighting in graphic detail and setting it in the context of the sequence of wars that determined the shape of Europe during the eighteenth century. Great Britain, with her Austrian and Dutch allies, fought to ensure that Maria Theresa of Austria should be able to take the throne of the Holy Roman Empire. Ranged against her interests was the might of Louis XV's France, which strove to weaken Austria by promoting a Bavarian aspirant to the Imperial throne. On May 11, 1745 at Fontenoy in the Austrian Netherlands, the two sides met in a ferocious daylong struggle that changed the course of the war. James Falkner's narrative gives a fascinating insight into the Battle of Fontenoy itself and more widely into the nature of warfare in Europe more than 250 years ago.

war of the austrian succession: The War of the Austrian Succession Stephen Manley, 1995

war of the austrian succession: Fontenoy and Great Britain's Share in the War of the Austrian Succession, 1741-1748 Skrine Francis Henry 1847-1933, 2013-01 Unlike some other reproductions of classic texts (1) We have not used OCR(Optical Character Recognition), as this leads to bad quality books with introduced typos. (2) In books where there are images such as portraits, maps, sketches etc We have endeavoured to keep the quality of these images, so they represent accurately the original artefact. Although occasionally there may be certain imperfections with these old texts, we feel they deserve to be made available for future generations to enjoy.

war of the austrian succession: Fontenoy and Great Britain's Share in the War of the Austrian Succession, 1741-1748 Francis Henry Skrine, 2022-10-27 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

war of the austrian succession: Fontenoy and Great Britain's Share in the War of the Austrian Succession, 1741-1748; - War College Series Francis Henry Skrine, 2015-02-24 This is a curated and comprehensive collection of the most important works covering matters related to national security, diplomacy, defense, war, strategy, and tactics. The collection spans centuries of thought and experience, and includes the latest analysis of international threats, both conventional and asymmetric. It also includes riveting first person accounts of historic battles and wars. Some of the books in this Series are reproductions of historical works preserved by some of the leading libraries in the world. As with any reproduction of a historical artifact, some of these books contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. We believe these books are essential to this collection and the study of war, and have therefore brought them back into print, despite these imperfections. We hope you enjoy the unmatched breadth and depth of this collection, from the historical to the just-published works.

war of the austrian succession: Colours and Standards of the War of the Austrian Succession Stephen Manley, 1999-01-01

war of the austrian succession: FONTENOY AND GREAT BRITAIN'S SHARE IN THE

WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION 1741-48 Francis Henry Skrine, 2023-08-02 This is by far the most celebrated study of the Battle of Fontenoy and is an essential study for the campaign. Fontenoy was the bloodiest battle in Western Europe since Malplaquet in 1709, with French losses around 7,000 or 8,000 killed and wounded those of the Allies somewhere between 8,000 to 12,000, including prisoners. Victory restored French battlefield pre-eminence in Europe, although the best of the Allied infantry remained superior to their opponents. Cumberland performed poorly as a commander, ignoring advice from his more experienced subordinates, failing to ensure the Bois de Barry was properly cleared and issuing Ingoldsby with conflicting orders. Although praised for his courage, the inactivity of the Allied cavalry was partly due to his participation in the infantry attack, and loss of strategic oversight. Ligonier and others viewed Fontenoy as a 'defeat snatched from the jaws of victory' and although understandable for a 24 year old in his first major engagement, the same faults were apparent at the Battle of Lauffeld in 1747.

war of the austrian succession: "Italy and the War for the Austrian Succession" (1740-1748) Marco Picone Chiodo, 2003

war of the austrian succession: Fontenoy and Great Britain's Share in the War of the Austrian Succession, 1741-48 Francis Henry Skrine, Earl Frederick Sleight Roberts Roberts, 1906

war of the austrian succession: The War of the Austrian Succession: Uniforms of the Danish and German states' armies, 1739-1748 Stephen Manley, 1998

war of the austrian succession: The War of the Austrian Succession: Naval warfare, 1739-1748 Stephen Manley, 1995

war of the austrian succession: *The War of the Austrian Succession* Christopher Thomas Atkinson, Emil Daniels, 1909

war of the austrian succession: War of the Austrian Succession Source Wikipedia, 2013-09 Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 93. Chapters: Battles of the War of the Austrian Succession, People of the War of the Austrian Succession, War of Jenkins' Ear, King George's War, Battle of Dettingen, Charles III of Spain, Battle of Fontenoy, Robert Jenkins, George Anson's voyage around the world, Battle of Melle, Siege of Bergen op Zoom, Thomas Mathews, Siege of Louisbourg, Frederick Haldimand, Voyage of the Glorioso, Battle of Casteldelfino, Battle of Chotusitz, Duc d'Anville Expedition, Philip, Duke of Parma, Battle of Piacenza, Silesian Wars, Arthur Noble, Battle of Hohenfriedberg, Battle of Madonna dell'Olmo, Louis Francois, Prince of Conti, Battle of Mollwitz, Planned French Invasion of Britain, Battle of Lauffeld, Battle of Villafranca, Battle of Porto Bello, Battle of Pfaffenhofen, Siege of Annapolis Royal, Battle of Madras, Battle of Rocoux, Congress of Breda, Siege of Port Toulouse, Invasion of Georgia, Battle of Havana, Battle of Soor, Battle of Assietta, Raid on Canso, Battle of Sahay, Raid on Lorient, Samuel Waldo, Vittorio Francesco, Marquis of Susa, Convention of Pardo, Siege of Prague, Fall of Ghent, Siege of Brussels, Battle of Bassignano, Siege of Genoa, Battle of Velletri, Battle of Hennesdorf, Siege of Fort at Number 4, Convention of Turin, Raid on Saratoga, Treaty of Warsaw, Arthur Villetes, Siege of Maastricht. Excerpt: Charles III (Spanish: Carlos III; Italian: Carlo III; 20 January 1716 - 14 December 1788) was the King of Spain and the Spanish Indies from 1759 to 1788. He was the eldest son of Philip V of Spain and his second wife, the Princess Elisabeth Farnese. In 1731, the fifteen-year-old Charles became the Duke of Parma and Piacenza, as Charles I, at the death of his childless great uncle Antonio Farnese, Duke of Parma. In 1734, as the Duke of Parma, he conquered the kingdoms of Naples and of Sicily, and was crowned as the King...

Related to war of the austrian succession

War Of The Austrian Succession | Austrian Succession, War of the. Most of western Europe was plunged into war through Frederick the Great 's invasion of Austrian Silesia in December 1740 (though Britain

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, TREATY OF - Aix-la-Chapelle, Treaty of (1748) Diplomatic agreement, principally between France and Britain, that ended the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48).

The treaty, which

War Of The Spanish Succession | Spanish Succession, War of the (1701–14) Last of the series of wars fought by European coalitions to contain the expansion of France under Louis XIV. It was precipitated by

Seven Years War (1756–1763) - Seven Years War (1756–1763) Major Figures Frederick the Great Also known as Frederick II, Frederick the Great (1712–1786) had an impressive reign as king of Prussia. Under his rule,

War Of Jenkinss Ear | JENKINS' EAR, WAR OF JENKINS' EAR, WAR OF (1739–1743), was a struggle between England and Spain. It preceded the War of the Austrian Succession (known in North

War of the Spanish Succession - War of the Spanish Succession War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1713), a conflict between France and Austria (Bourbons and Hapsburgs) for the Spanish throne. After the death of the

Seven Years War | Seven Years' War (1756–63) Major European conflict that established Britain as the foremost maritime and colonial power and ensured the survival of Prussia as a major

Maria Theresa (1717–1780) - Bavaria and France soon joined in this attack, thus launching the 8-year War of the Austrian Succession. At first it seemed as if the young Maria Theresa could quickly be overwhelmed.

King Georges War | From Europe's perspective, King George's War was just the New World theater for a larger war being fought in Europe called the War of the Austrian Succession. The conflict

Bavarian Succession, War of the | War of the Bavarian Succession, between Austria and Prussia, 1778–79. With the extinction of the Bavarian line of the house of Wittelsbach on the death of Elector Maximilian Joseph in 1777,

War Of The Austrian Succession | Austrian Succession, War of the. Most of western Europe was plunged into war through Frederick the Great 's invasion of Austrian Silesia in December 1740 (though Britain

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, TREATY OF - Aix-la-Chapelle, Treaty of (1748) Diplomatic agreement, principally between France and Britain, that ended the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–48). The treaty, which

War Of The Spanish Succession | Spanish Succession, War of the (1701–14) Last of the series of wars fought by European coalitions to contain the expansion of France under Louis XIV. It was precipitated by

Seven Years War (1756–1763) - Seven Years War (1756–1763) Major Figures Frederick the Great Also known as Frederick II, Frederick the Great (1712–1786) had an impressive reign as king of Prussia. Under his rule,

War Of Jenkinss Ear | JENKINS' EAR, WAR OF JENKINS' EAR, WAR OF (1739–1743), was a struggle between England and Spain. It preceded the War of the Austrian Succession (known in North

War of the Spanish Succession - War of the Spanish Succession War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1713), a conflict between France and Austria (Bourbons and Hapsburgs) for the Spanish throne. After the death of the

Seven Years War | Seven Years' War (1756–63) Major European conflict that established Britain as the foremost maritime and colonial power and ensured the survival of Prussia as a major

Maria Theresa (1717–1780) - Bavaria and France soon joined in this attack, thus launching the 8-year War of the Austrian Succession. At first it seemed as if the young Maria Theresa could quickly be overwhelmed.

King Georges War | From Europe's perspective, King George's War was just the New World theater for a larger war being fought in Europe called the War of the Austrian Succession. The conflict

Bavarian Succession, War of the | War of the Bavarian Succession, between Austria and Prussia,

1778-79. With the extinction of the Bavarian line of the house of Wittelsbach on the death of Elector Maximilian Joseph in 1777,

War Of The Austrian Succession | Austrian Succession, War of the. Most of western Europe was plunged into war through Frederick the Great 's invasion of Austrian Silesia in December 1740 (though Britain

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, TREATY OF - Aix-la-Chapelle, Treaty of (1748) Diplomatic agreement, principally between France and Britain, that ended the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48). The treaty, which

War Of The Spanish Succession | Spanish Succession, War of the (1701-14) Last of the series of wars fought by European coalitions to contain the expansion of France under Louis XIV. It was precipitated by

Seven Years War (1756-1763) - Seven Years War (1756-1763)Major FiguresFrederick the GreatAlso known as Frederick II, Frederick the Great (1712-1786) had an impressive reign as king of Prussia. Under his rule,

War Of Jenkinss Ear | JENKINS' EAR, WAR OF JENKINS' EAR, WAR OF (1739-1743), was a struggle between England and Spain. It preceded the War of the Austrian Succession (known in North

War of the Spanish Succession - War of the Spanish SuccessionWar of the Spanish Succession (1701-1713), a conflict between France and Austria (Bourbons and Hapsburgs) for the Spanish throne. After the death of the

Seven Years War | Seven Years' War (1756-63) Major European conflict that established Britain as the foremost maritime and colonial power and ensured the survival of Prussia as a major

Maria Theresa (1717-1780) - Bavaria and France soon joined in this attack, thus launching the 8-year War of the Austrian Succession. At first it seemed as if the young Maria Theresa could quickly be overwhelmed.

King Georges War | From Europe's perspective, King George's War was just the New World theater for a larger war being fought in Europe called the War of the Austrian Succession. The conflict

Bavarian Succession, War of the | War of the Bavarian Succession, between Austria and Prussia, 1778-79. With the extinction of the Bavarian line of the house of Wittelsbach on the death of Elector Maximilian Joseph in 1777,

War Of The Austrian Succession | Austrian Succession, War of the. Most of western Europe was plunged into war through Frederick the Great 's invasion of Austrian Silesia in December 1740 (though Britain

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, TREATY OF - Aix-la-Chapelle, Treaty of (1748) Diplomatic agreement, principally between France and Britain, that ended the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48). The treaty, which

War Of The Spanish Succession | Spanish Succession, War of the (1701-14) Last of the series of wars fought by European coalitions to contain the expansion of France under Louis XIV. It was precipitated by

Seven Years War (1756-1763) - Seven Years War (1756-1763)Major FiguresFrederick the GreatAlso known as Frederick II, Frederick the Great (1712-1786) had an impressive reign as king of Prussia. Under his rule,

War Of Jenkinss Ear | JENKINS' EAR, WAR OF JENKINS' EAR, WAR OF (1739-1743), was a struggle between England and Spain. It preceded the War of the Austrian Succession (known in North

War of the Spanish Succession - War of the Spanish SuccessionWar of the Spanish Succession (1701-1713), a conflict between France and Austria (Bourbons and Hapsburgs) for the Spanish throne. After the death of the

Seven Years War | Seven Years' War (1756-63) Major European conflict that established Britain as the foremost maritime and colonial power and ensured the survival of Prussia as a major

Maria Theresa (1717-1780) - Bavaria and France soon joined in this attack, thus launching the 8-year War of the Austrian Succession. At first it seemed as if the young Maria Theresa could quickly be overwhelmed.

King Georges War | From Europe's perspective, King George's War was just the New World theater for a larger war being fought in Europe called the War of the Austrian Succession. The conflict

Bavarian Succession, War of the | War of the Bavarian Succession, between Austria and Prussia, 1778-79. With the extinction of the Bavarian line of the house of Wittelsbach on the death of Elector Maximilian Joseph in 1777,

Related to war of the austrian succession

German Wars of Unification: The Battle for Königshügel, 1864 (Part 2) (YouTube on MSN14h) The Battle of Königshügel marked the invasion of Austria into Denmark, during in Second Schleswig War. But the conflict with

German Wars of Unification: The Battle for Königshügel, 1864 (Part 2) (YouTube on MSN14h) The Battle of Königshügel marked the invasion of Austria into Denmark, during in Second Schleswig War. But the conflict with

Related Articles

- [high school literature curriculum](#)
- [recipes in like water for chocolate](#)
- [what is the ornish diet](#)

[Back to Home](#)