

Sydney Tsai
Connor
Period 2

even somewhere in essay,
discuss what Prussia
like before + then, change

discuss
↓
(before/after)

LEQ #5: Prussia

Discuss the rise of Prussia during the Hohenzollern rule and how it changed their position in European affairs. (Causation)

TOPIC SENTENCE

Introduction: Prior to Prussia becoming a powerful European country, it was a series of disconnected territories that were pieced together by the Hohenzollern family. As the rulers of Brandenburg, the Hohenzollerns acquired the dutchy of Cleves, Mark, Ravensburg, dutchy of East Prussia, and dutchy of Pomerania, and eventually Magdeburg. The scattered realms consolidated into the influential country that had the best military in Europe. The rise of Prussia by the Hohenzollerns caused it to become a key component in European affairs. Its growth in power was caused by the ruling of the "Freds", otherwise known as Frederick William, the Great Elector, Frederick I, and Frederick William I (X). Once Prussia became powerful as a result of tactical leaders, it became the forefront of European politics, such as Frederick II's problems with the Pragmatic Sanction, The War of the Austrian Succession, the Diplomatic Revolution, and The Seven Years War (Y). Prussia became a strong country who was a leader within European affairs because of its rapid increase of military strength through the Freds.

Context

restatement

X & Y

Thesis Statement

I. Body Paragraph #1: The ruling of the "Freds" was the cause of Prussia's unification and great military strength.

TOPIC SENT

A. Evidence: Frederick William, the Great Elector, was the ruler who unified Prussia, starting its rise in power.

1. Analysis: By organizing a royal bureaucracy, breaking local estates, and establishing Prussia's famous strong military, Frederick asserted himself and his successors as the central leaders of Prussia. By collecting taxes through military force, he had enough funding for a strong military during a conflict between Sweden and Poland that threatened his holdings in Pomerania and East Prussia. After, he continued to strengthen his army without needing the approval of the nobility. To control the Junkers, he received the their obedience in exchange for nobles having rights to demand obedience from serfs.

B. Evidence: Frederick I furthered the development of Prussia as the first "Fred" to have a royal title.

1. Analysis: Frederick I was the least "Prussian" king of Prussia out of all of the "Freds". He lived a luxurious lifestyle, acting as a patron of the arts, built palaces, and founded Halle University. As a result of him providing Prussia's military to the Holy Roman Emperor during the War of Spanish

What was Prussia like before?

Succession, he became the first king of Prussia. His influence on Prussia, an otherwise frugal country, showed Europe how Prussia was powerful and prestigious.

- C. **Evidence:** Frederick William I was the main “Fred” who turned Prussia’s strong military into a powerhouse.
 - 1. **Analysis:** Frederick William I furthered centralized government through the Kabinett system, which meant that lower officials submitted all relevant documents to his office. He also organized the bureaucracy by uniting all of the departments under the “General Directory”. Also, he grasped control of the nobility through taxation and changed feudal dues in to monetary payments. He wanted to change feudal activity and loyalties into one dedicated to the monarch, not just one person. Not only did he grasp control of Prussia’s flawed government, he increased the size and strength of the military. He was careful to not abuse the military’s power; it was used only as a symbol to show how Prussia is a country that is powerful and should not be interfered with.

II. Body Paragraph #2: As a result of Prussia’s unified, strong government and its military power, it became one of the leader of continental affairs.

Topic sent.

→

- A. **Evidence:** As a result of Prussia having a powerful military, Frederick II abused his powers by invading Silesia and upsetting the Pragmatic Sanction.
 - 1. **Analysis:** The invasion defined the Austrian-Prussian rivalry for control of Germany. Prussia’s newly founded power caused this conflict that dominated European affairs for over a century. This was a prerequisite for the War of Austrian Succession.
- B. **Evidence:** The War of Austrian Succession from 1740 to 1748 was a political battleground between Austria and Prussia.
 - 1. **Analysis:** Even though Frederick II seized Silesia, Maria Theresa reconquered the realm. The conflict escalated as England and France became involved. France supported Prussia because of Cardinal Fleury’s decision to abandon his planned attack on British trade and to instead support Prussia in the war. The war eventually ended at a draw, and Prussia kept Silesia.
- C. **Evidence:** During the Diplomatic Revolution of 1756, Great Britain and Prussia signed the Convention of Westminister, which strengthened both countries.
 - 1. **Analysis:** Since Prussia had the most powerful military and Great Britain’s navy was superior compared to other countries, the two became a war powerhouse together. As a result of this, France created a defensive alliance with Austria.

D. Evidence: The Seven Years' War between Britain and Prussia versus France, Austria, and Sweden because Frederick II invaded Saxony is another influential political war Prussia was involved in.

1. Analysis: As a result of Frederick II opening up these new hostilities, it caused the threatening alliance of France and Austria to form, along with Sweden and other smaller countries. Prussia had Great Britain and because of Britain's financial aid along with peace made between Prussia and Russia, formerly a French ally, Britain and Prussia won the war. The Treaty of Hubertusburg ended the continental struggle over a balance of power among the fighting countries. Silesia continued to be under Prussian power as Prussia stayed as one of the top power countries of Europe.

Toric sent /
Thems
↓

Conclusion: As a result of a unified government and strong military, Prussia was one of the main leaders of European affairs. The Hohenzollern's smart rulers known as Frederick William, the Great Elector, Frederick I, and Frederick William I centralized Prussia's government and strengthened its military (X). As a result of Prussia's power, Prussia was a part of many political affairs and conflicts such as Frederick II's invasion of Silesia, The War of Austrian Succession, the Convention of Westminster, and The Seven Years' Wars (Y). Prussia's strong military caused a permanent imprint on European affairs as a result of its military dominating politics and wars.

Thems
rephrasing
w/ (X) & (Y)

significance →

good ideas Sydney —
just remember to
discuss before/after
bc of changed