

Joseph II

- He succeeded Francis I and he preceded Leopold II (was younger brother) as HRE
- Part of Hapsburg Lorraine dynasty
- His father was Francis I and his wife was Maria Theresa
- Was eldest son of Maria Theresa and Francis I
- His first wife was Isabelle of Parma
- His daughter Maria Theresa of Austria
- His second wife was Maria Josepha of Bavaria (was second cousin)
- Was the brother of Marie Antoinette
- One of the three enlightened monarchs along with Catherine the Great and Frederick the Great
- This man's sister was Marie Christina the Duchess of Teschen
- Daughter died of Pleurisy
- Count Plauwitz was one of his advisors
- After the death of Maximilian Joseph he tried to advance his claim of land in Bavaria
- He visited his sister in France under the pseudonym Count Falkenstein
- The lower area of Bavaria was signed off to Austria with (Charles Theodore was the guy who signed the agreement)
- Fought against Frederick the Great in the war of Bavarian succession to get land in Germany
- He signed the Treaty of Teschen that ended the war of Bavarian succession
- Signed the Patent of Toleration that granted religious freedom to all non-Catholic subjects, but imposed new limitations on Jewish subjects
- He abolished serfdom in 1781 in Austria
- He abolished the death penalty in 1787
- Karl von Zizendorf was one of his advisors
- He faced the revolt of Horea due to the emancipation of the serfs
- the construction of a single, large hospital, the famous Allgemeines Krankenhaus, which opened in 1784 was built under his direction (it's located in Vienna)
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- His many reforms of the church in Austria led Pope Pius VI in visiting him who attempted to influence some of his policies, but he wasn't influenced.
- Got involved in the Austro-Turkish war of 1787
- His forces won the siege of Belgrade, under Ernst Laudon
- His forces won the battles of Focsani and Rymik
- Signed the Treaty of Sistova, with Selim III that ended the war
- Was against the Barrier Treaty's that prevented his Flemish subjects from using the Scheldt River for trade
- The Fürstenbund was formed against him by Frederick the Great
- The Brabantian Revolution broke out in Belgium due to his policies
- Count Pergen was in charge of his secret police

- His troops mistook the work halt for Allah in one battle and in turn then attacked with their infantry against his Cavalry and it was a huge mass friendly fire, (many of the infantrymen were drunk
- Battle of Karanbees(was the friendly fire thing)
- Succeeded maria Theresa as ruler of like austria
- Standardized german as the national language of the empire

Maria Theresa

- Gottfried von Swieten was an ambassador
 - patron of the arts
- signed two Treaties of Versailles with France in the Diplomatic Revolution
- advised by Count Wenzel Anton von Kaunitz
- Robot Patent
 - reform to help the serfs
 - land tax on peasants
- Count von Haugwitz enforced reforms
- advisor and predecessor of Joseph II
- lost Silesia to Frederick the Great in one war
- successor of Charles VI
- Pragmatic Sanction of 1713
 - led her to be the last Habsburg and first and only Habsburg Queen of Austria
- Treaty of Hubertusburg conceded territory
- influenced by Abraham Mendel Theben
- Count Leopold Joseph von Daun
- Gerard von Swieten was personal physician
- War of Austrian Succession
- Johan von Felbiger
 - education reformer
 - school for oriental languages
- breaking up of Freemason lodges and movement of protestants to transylvania
- Battle of Mollwitz
- “reversal of alliances”
- Chastity Commission
- son started the War of Bavarian Succession
- her son issued the Edict of Toleration
- one of her children signed the Declaration of Pillnitz
- Gerhard van Swieten
- one law issued by this person was written by Josef Azzoni
- predecessor died after eating death cap mushrooms
- intervene on behalf of 15 Jews who hanged a child in Orkuta
- Prince of Haunitz made alliance with France
- Directorium created
- one minister attacked vampires in Moravia in his Discourse on the Existence of Ghosts
- hospital autopsies made mandatory

- fortress named for this ruler was home to a Jewish ghetto led by Edelstein
 - also housed Gavrilo Princip
- founded the Royal Academy of Science in Zagreb
- heavy promotion of smallpox inoculation
- each Jewish family could only have one son
- forced Jews to pay the melke-geld to keep their lands
- ceded the Duchy of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla to the Spanish Bourbons
- Treaty of Breslau
- Toleration Tax
- Okruta Blood Libel
- Mother was Elisabeth Christine of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele
- issued a law about “magic, witchcraft, divination, and the like”
- Last ruler from the House of Hapsburg
- Forbade the publication of Pope Celemen XIII bull that favored the Jesuits

Frederick II

- Also known as Frederick the Great
- Played the flute
- Sanssouci Palace
- Friends with Hans Herman von Katte
- Anti Machiavel
- Appointed Samuel von Cocceji
- Imprisoned in Kustrin
- Victor at Leuthen and Rossbach
- Nearly captured at the Battle of Kunersdorf
 - Two of his horses were shot to death
 - Bullets went through his coat
- Hohenfriedberger March
- Battle of Mollwitz
 - Abandoned his army to Marshall Schwerin right before the Prussians won
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