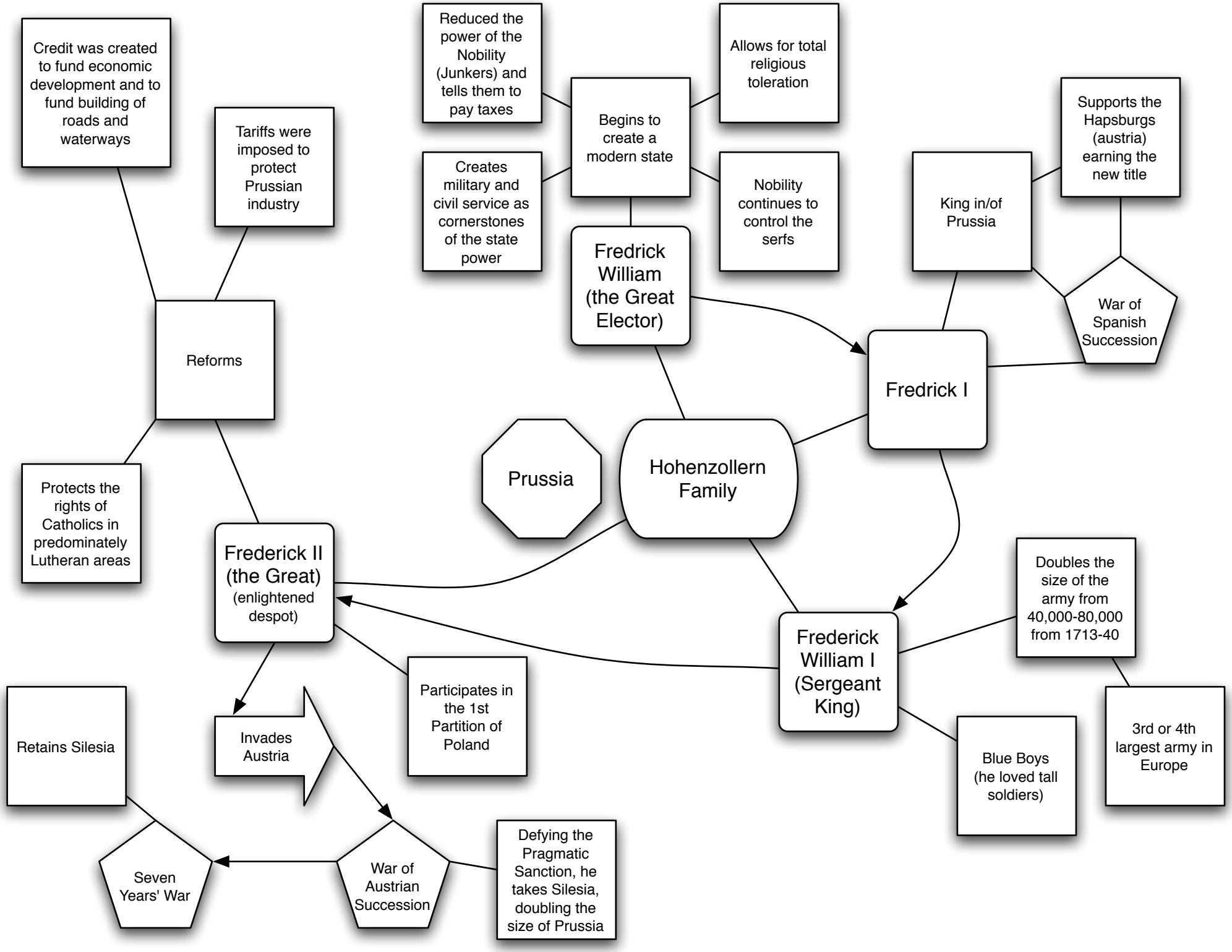
Credit was created to fund economic development and to fund building of roads and waterways
Tariffs were imposed to protect Prussian industry
Reforms
Protects the rights of Catholics in predominately Lutheran areas
Reduced the power of the Nobility (Junkers) and tells them to pay taxes
Begins to create a modern state
Allows for total religious toleration
Creates military and civil service as cornerstones of the state power
Nobility continues to control the serfs
Fredrick William (the Great Elector)
Supports the Hapsburgs (austria) earning the new title
King in/of Prussia
War of Spanish Succession
Fredrick I
Prussia
Hohenzollern Family
Frederick II (the Great) (enlightened despot)
Doubles the size of the army from 40,000-80,000 from 1713-40
Frederick William I (Sergeant King)
Participates in the 1st Partition of Poland
Invades Austria
Retains Silesia
Blue Boys (he loved tall soldiers)
3rd or 4th largest army in Europe
Seven Years' War
War of Austrian Succession
Defying the Pragmatic Sanction, he takes Silesia, doubling the size of Prussia