



HISTORY OF ENGLAND, Week 31 1700

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization



William III (Dutch: *Willem*)
1650 – 1702;
also widely known as
William of Orange
THE MAN WHO SAVED HOLLAND
THE MAN WHO SAVED FREEDOM
THE MAN WHO SAVED EUROPE
was future sovereign Prince of
Orange from birth, Stadtholder of
Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht,
Gelderland, and Overijssel in the
Dutch Republic from 1672, and
King of England, Ireland, and
Scotland from 1688 until his death.
It is a coincidence that his regnal
number (III) was the same for both
Orange and England.



Ancient Principality of Orange





1638



1650



1650



1633



1663



1662



1665



1661



1600: FROM RENAISSANCE TO MODERN
 ART, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, THEATER
 1700: THE NEW INTERNATIONAL
 EUROPEAN WORLD ORDER
 MODERN POLITICS
 MODERN STATE SYSTEM
 "ANCIENT-MEDIEVAL-MODERN"



1600-1700 A VIOLENT CENTURY

1. WAR OF DUTCH INDEPENDENCE 1564-1648
2. ENGLISH CIVIL WAR 1642-1650
3. THIRTY YEARS WAR 1618-1648 (Religion)
4. FRENCH WARS OF AGGRESSION (Louis XIV)



1700 THE CLIMAX OF A VIOLENT CENTURY

THE WAR OF SPANISH SUCCESSION

THE FIRST "WORLD WAR"

1685 THE CRITICAL YEAR

- I. French grab for Strasbourg
2. Death of King Charles II of England, King James II
3. King Carlos II of Spain will have short life with no heirs.





FRANCE :

*territory from 1552 to 1798
from Henri II to the Revolution*

- Henry II
- Henry IV
- Louis XIV
- Louis XV
- Revolution

Henry II	1552: Metz, Verdun, Toul 1558: Calais 1559: Saluzzo
Henry IV	1601: Bresse, Bugey 1642: Roussillon 1659: Artois 1662: Dunkirk 1668: Lille
Louis XIV	1675: Alsace 1678: Franche-Comté 1681: Strasbourg 1713: Briançon
Louis XV	1766: Lorraine 1768: Corsica
Revolution	1791: Comtat Venaissin 1798: Mulhouse





Four Stuart Kings: James I, Charles I, Charles II, James II



Death of King Charles II from a stroke Feb 6, 1685 James is at his side.(And a priest presides over conversion)





King James II
(1633-1701)
King of England
Ireland,
Scotland,
1685-1688
portrait by
Peter
Lely
Bolton Museum
and Art Gallery,
Lancashire, UK

1685-1688 Wm will be the most important person for GB after King James II

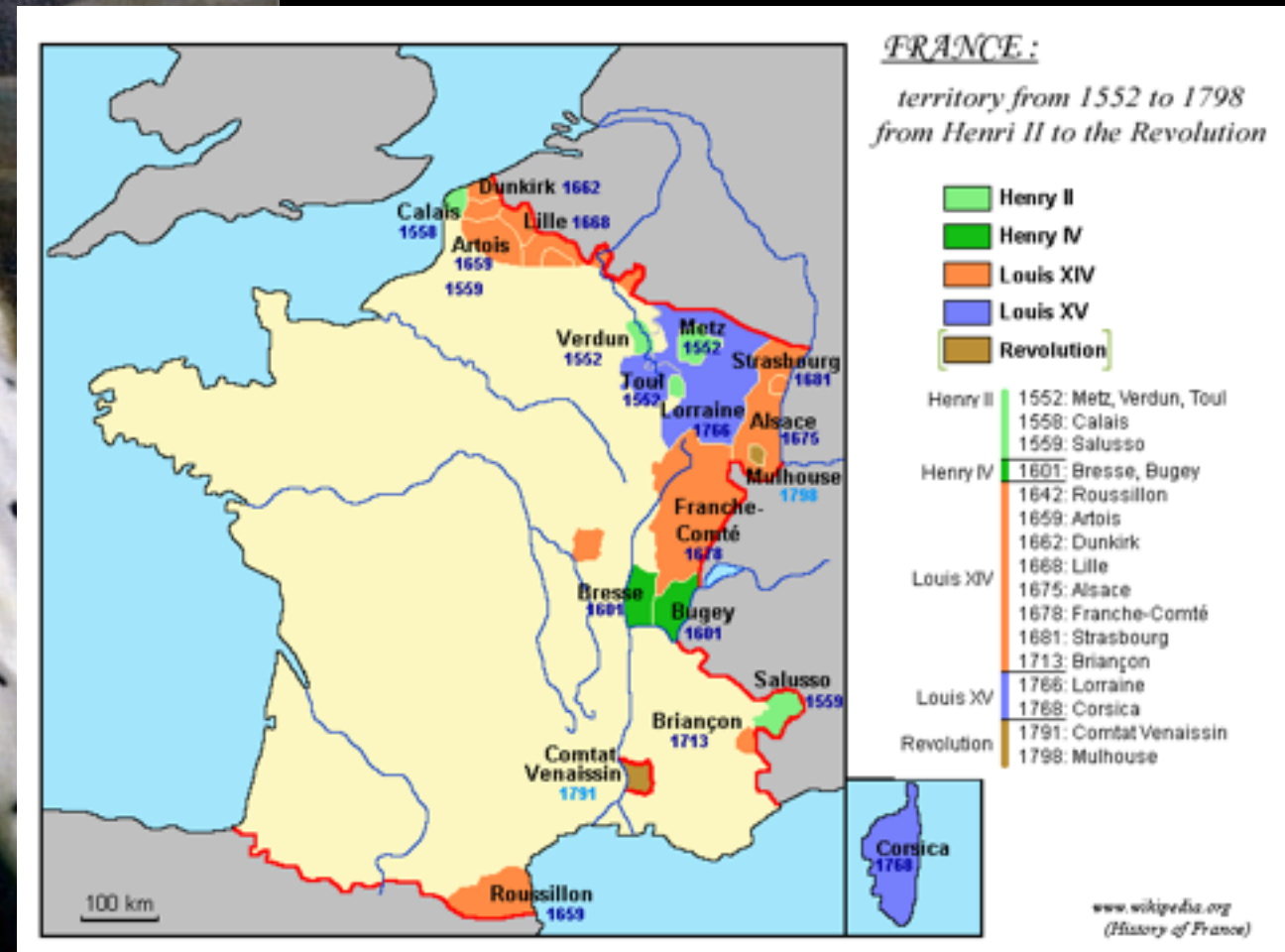
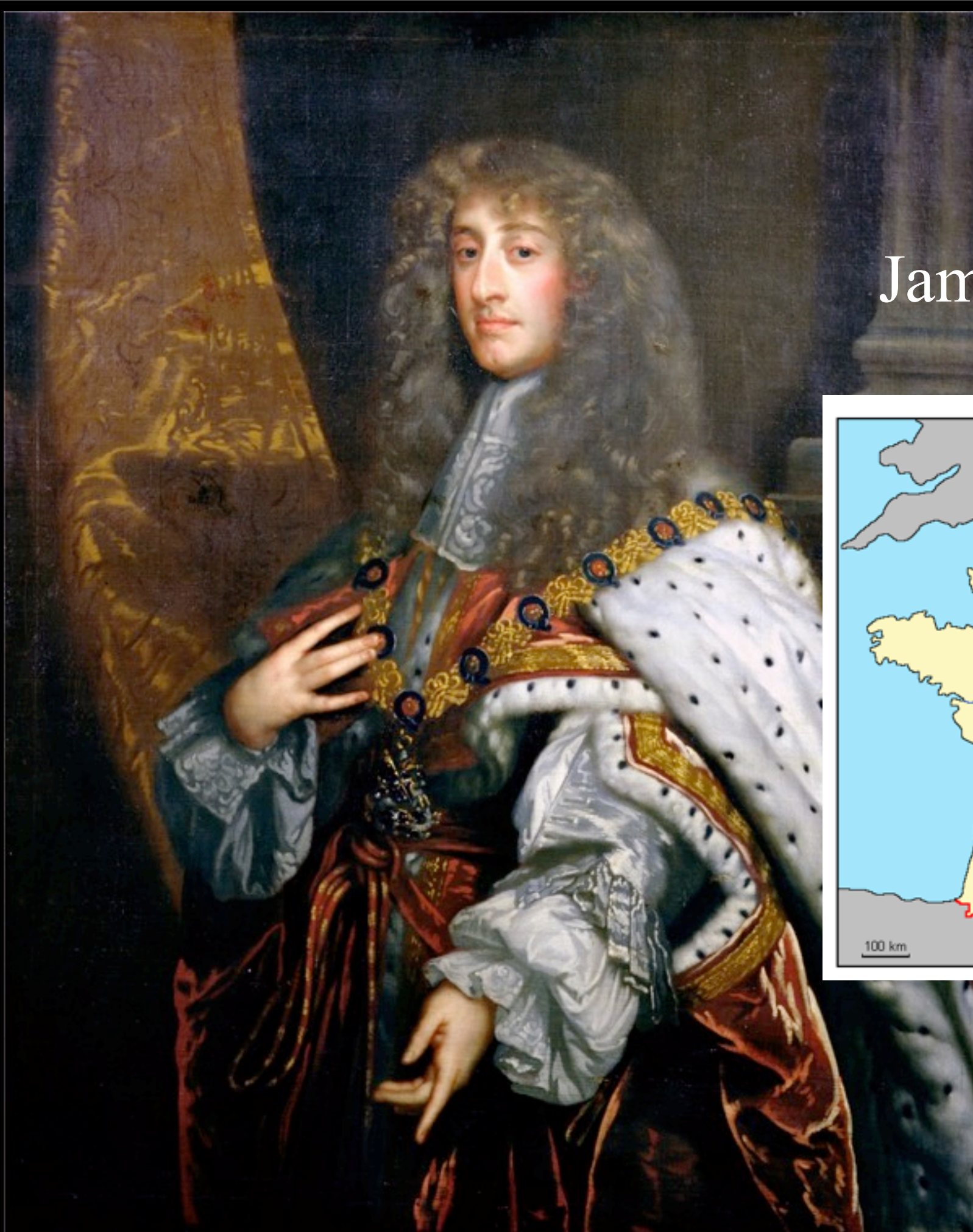
William of
Orange
(Wm III
King of Eng)
leader of the
Netherlands
James'
nephew
and
married
to his
daughter
Mary
(cousins)



1688 These three men will decide the future of England



James and Europe 1685



James and his cousin Louis XIV (1638-1715)





William of Orange and his point of view 1685

DANGER Above all: FRENCH AGGRESSION against his state





William brilliantly and prophetically saw a world wide war coming by 1700 and he knew he needed England on his side for sure if he were to protect his precious Netherlands. They could not hold back France alone. He knew that. The only way to guarantee this was to be King of England himself.

July 10, 1688



WILLIAM IN SUMMER OF 1688
William of Orange spent the summer of 1688 preparing for an invasion, while keeping his options open. The letter sent by the Immortal Seven was written on June 30, which was July 10 in the Netherlands, and William evidently acted quickly when he received it. Prayers at Princess Mary's chapel for the newborn Prince of Wales were canceled, and William and Mary and Dutch officials failed to attend a celebration of his birth given by the English ambassador.

July 1688

States General of the Netherlands meeting in the Hague

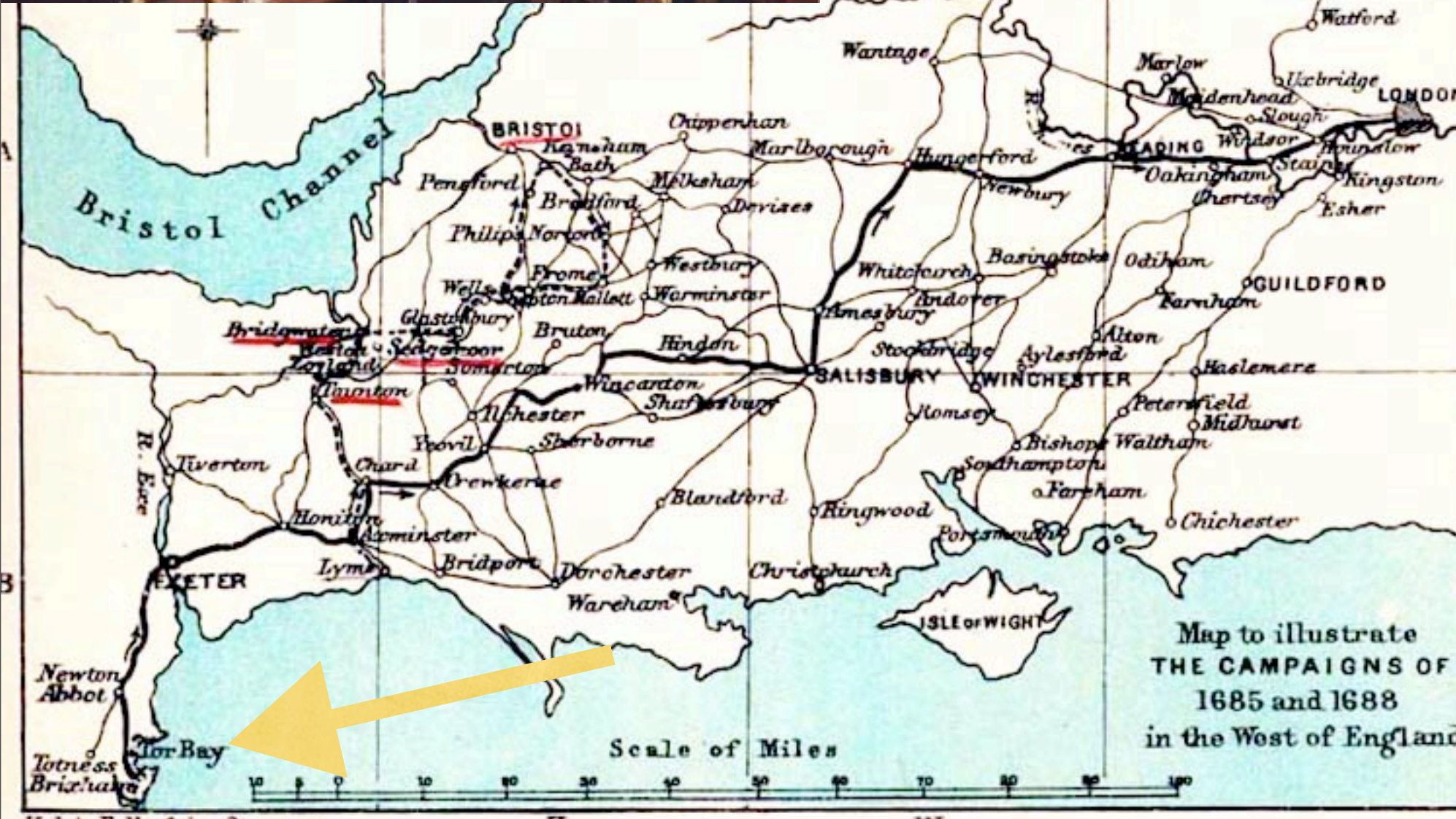


The States General unanimously agreed to support William's invasion; the States of Holland even authorized the burgomasters to requisition ships by force if necessary. As historian Jonathan Israel summarizes the agreement, "The essential purpose of the Dutch invasion of Britain was quite specific and was spelt out clearly: it was to make the English Crown and nation 'useful to their friends and allies, and especially to this state,'





1688 Battle for England



William, Prince of Orange Arrives at Torbay Nov 5, 1688



Dec, 1688 James II Flees England Goes to France



Forty years and eight months before, in April 1648, the 14-year-old James had crawled out of a window at St. James's Palace, rendezvoused with a royal officer in St. James's Park, and been transported, disguised as a girl, to a Thames River boat and then to a ship that took him to safety in the Netherlands. Now the 55-year-old king, disguised as an ordinary soldier, once again found himself fleeing London, to safety this time in France. What thoughts must have gone through his head about this first escape, and all the things that had happened in the years since.

Dec 18, 1688



William Enters London
On December 17, William spent the night at Sion House, across the Thames from Kew. On December 18 he rode in a carriage to London, “to the loud acclamations of a vast number of people of all sorts and ranks, the bells everywhere ringing.” Many in the cheering crowds were wearing orange ribbons or waving sticks with oranges stuck on the ends. He entered London through Knightsbridge, along a two-mile route lined with Dutch Blue Guards, but with the English and Scotch regiments of the Dutch army, led by General Hugh Mackay, conspicuously in the lead.

Banqueting Hall designed by Inigo Jones, paintings by Rubens



Feb 13, 1689

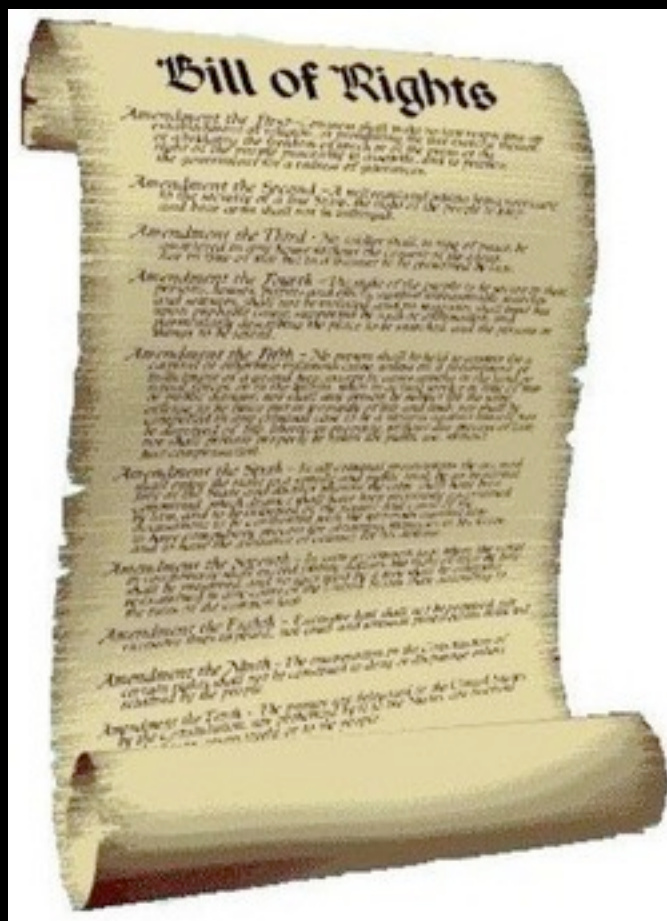




William III (1650-1702) and Mary II (1662-1694)
her father was King James II

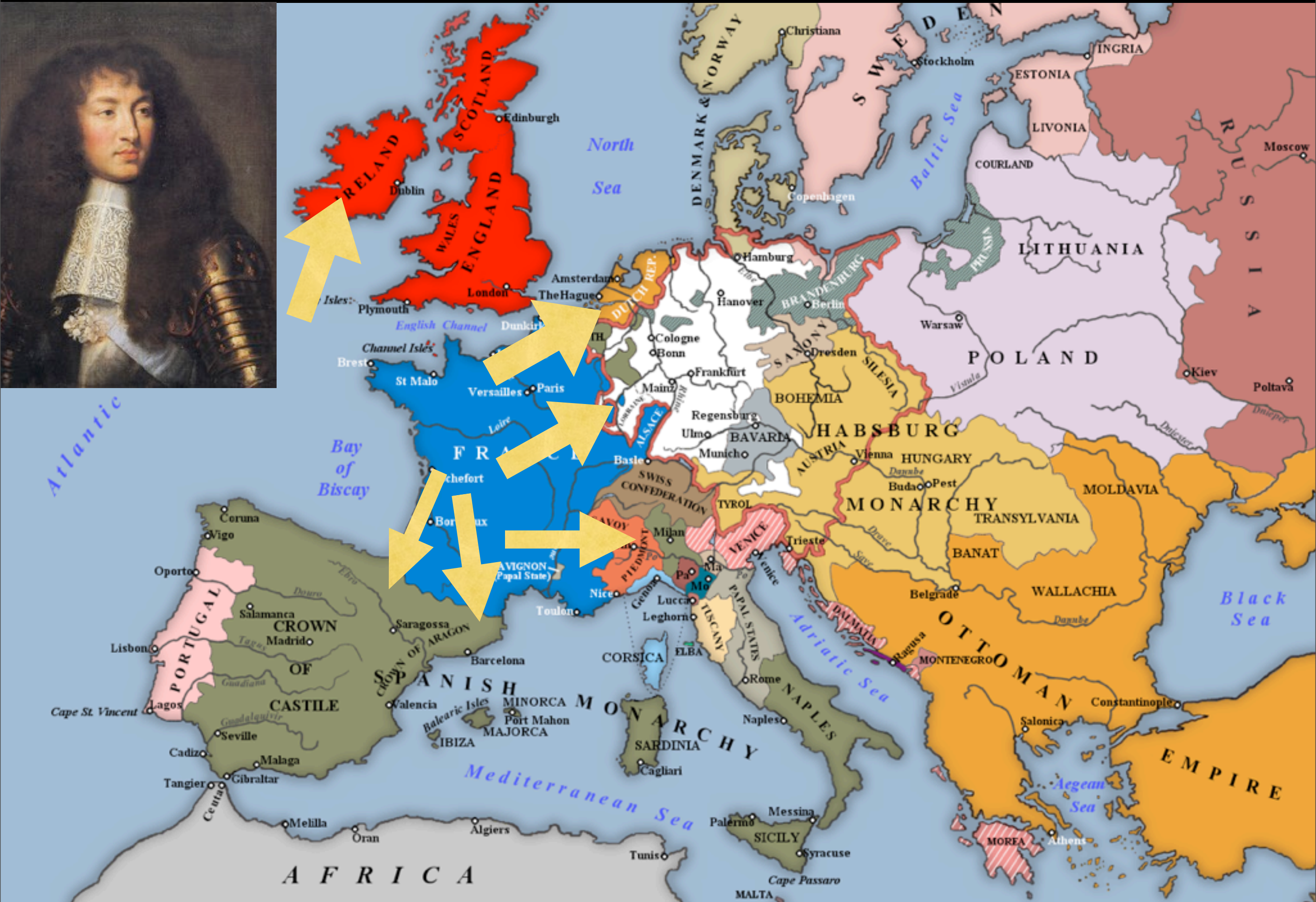


1688: THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION





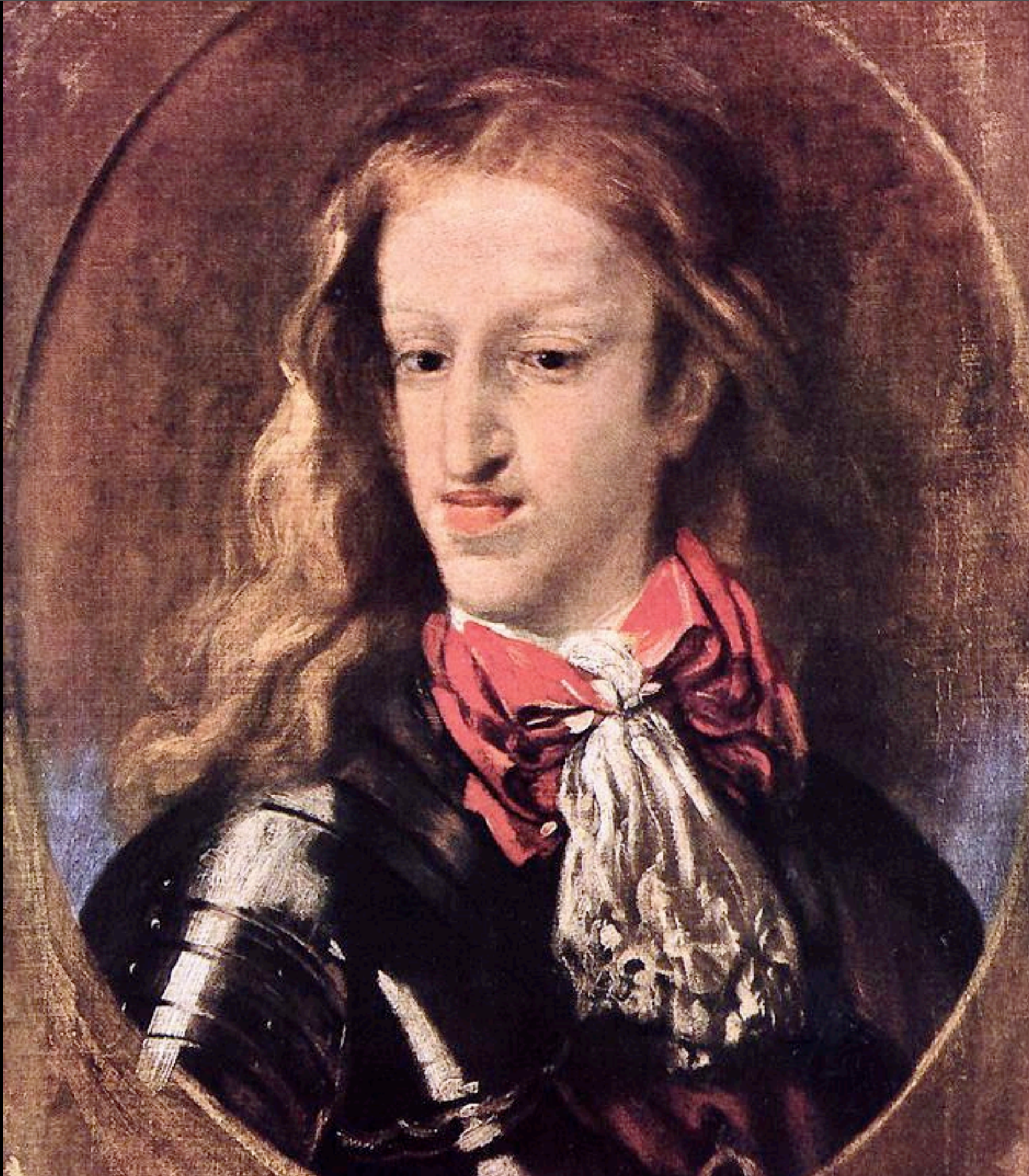
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The War of the Spanish Succession *1701-1714*



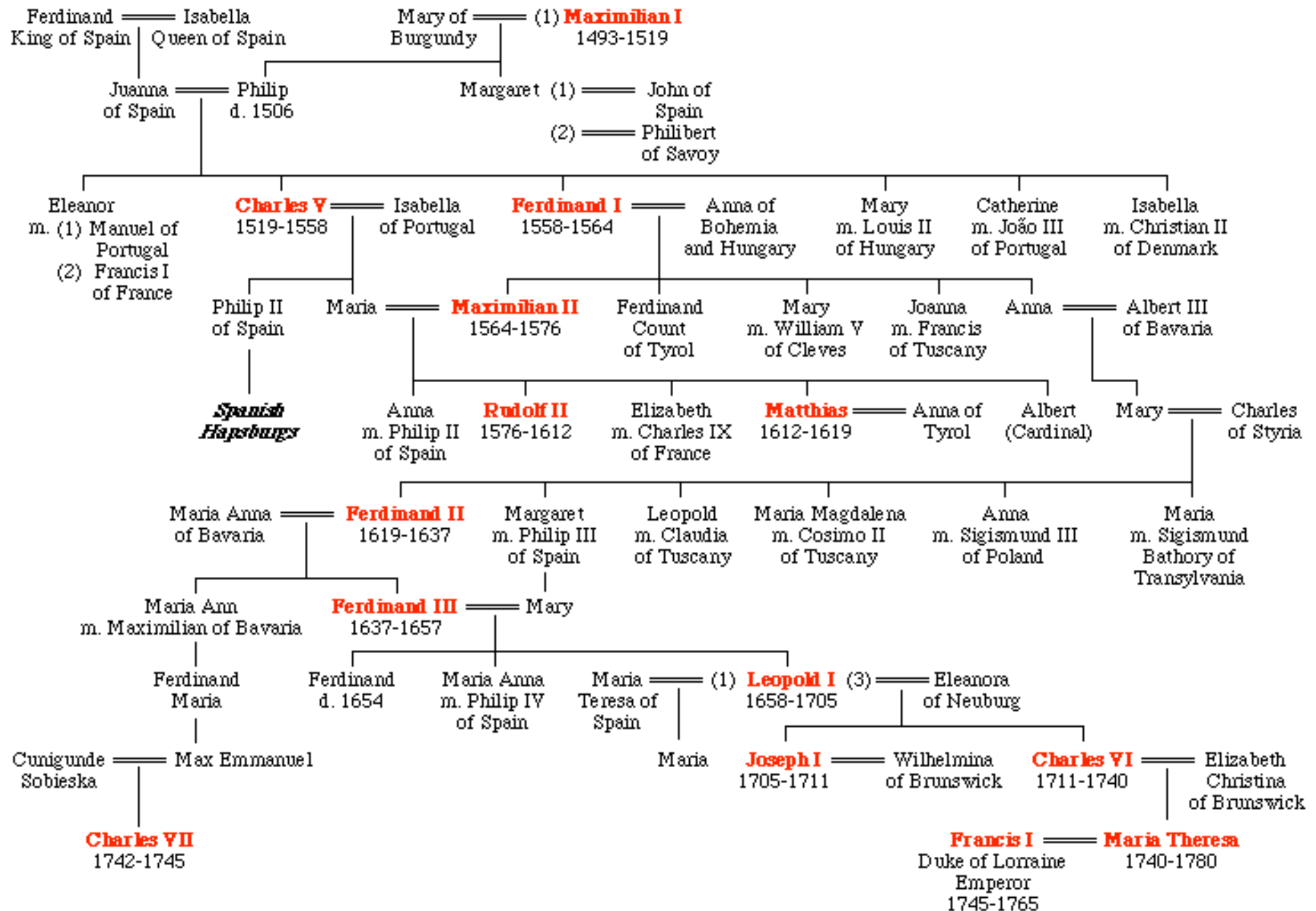


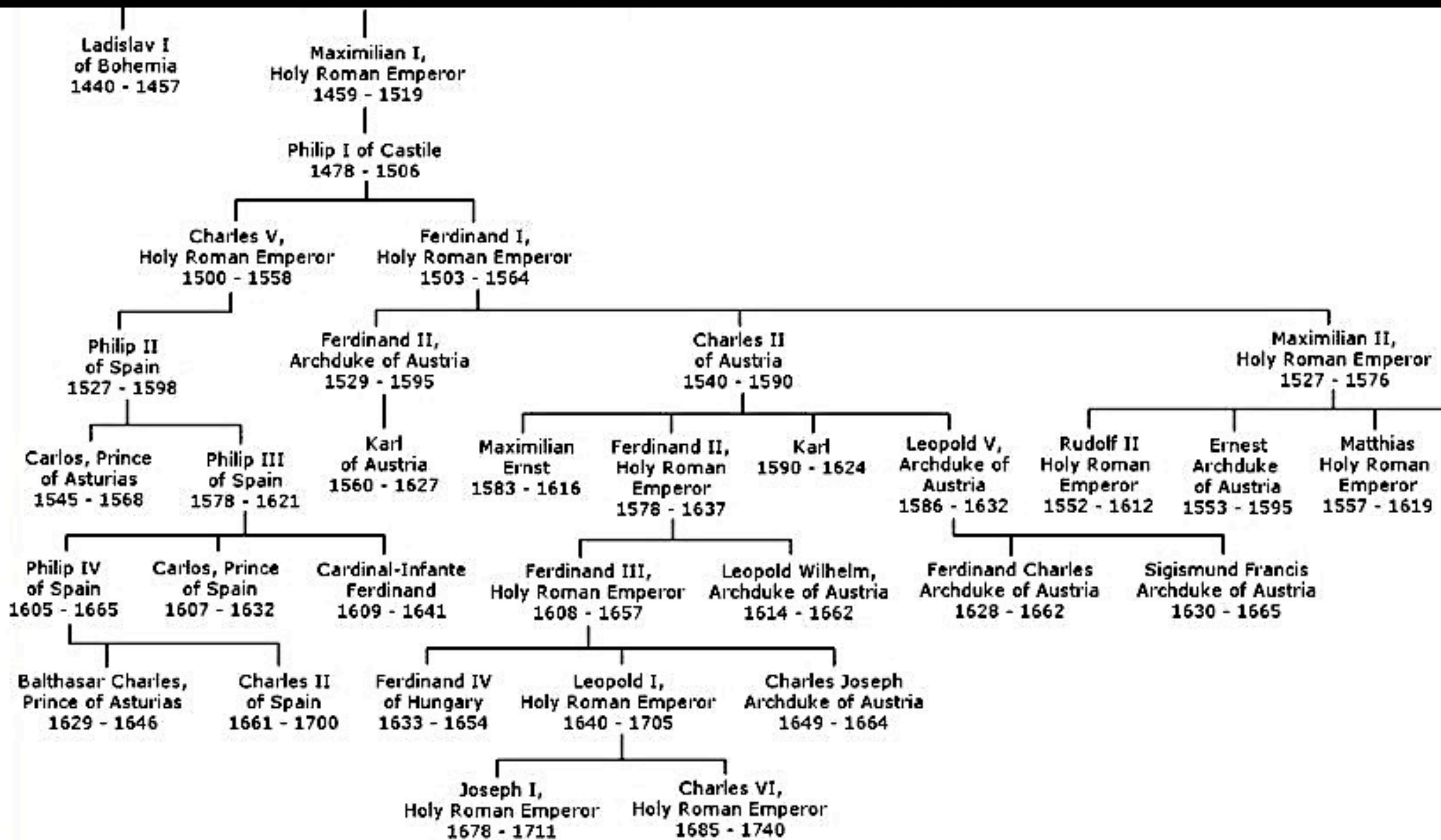


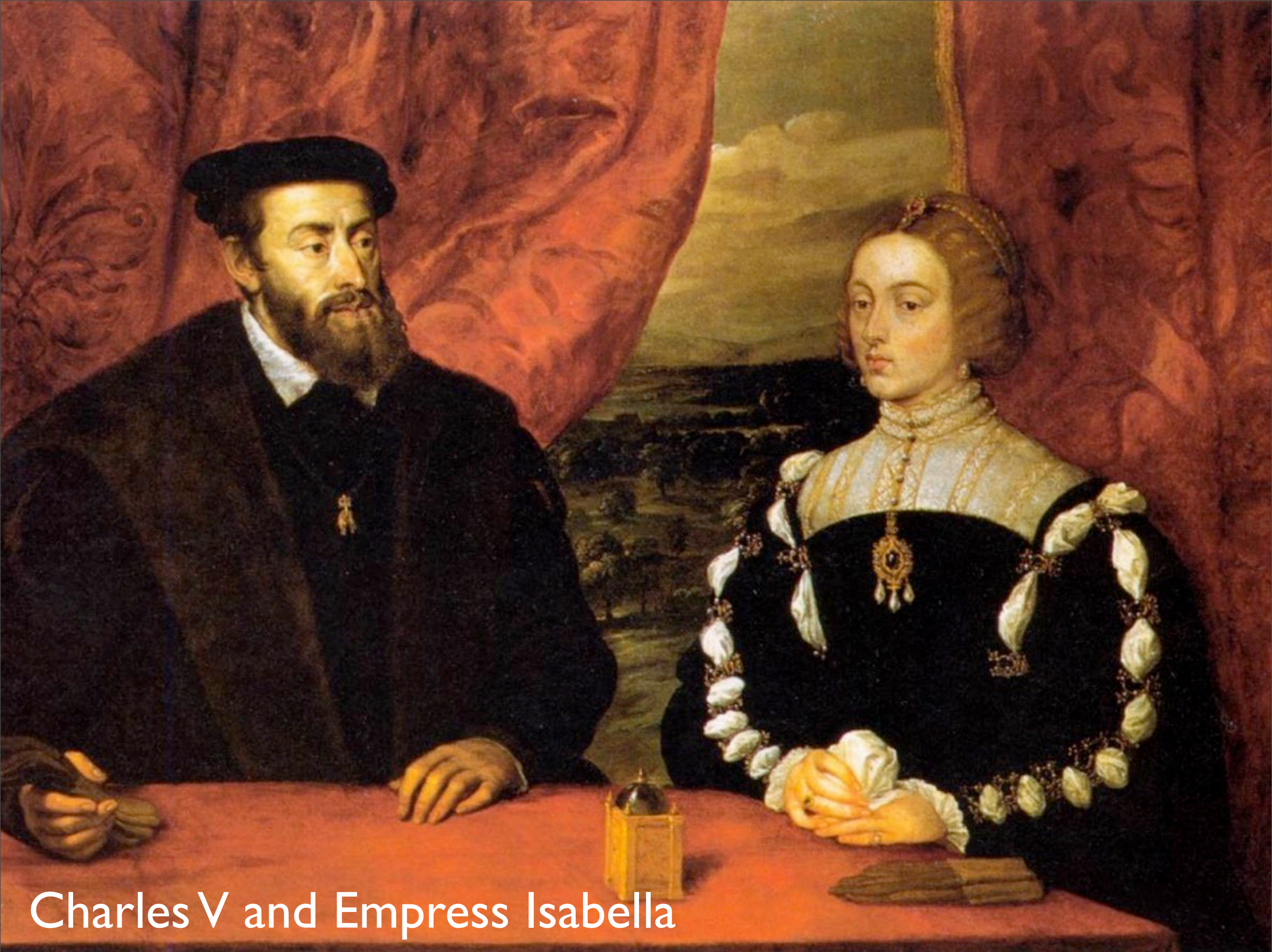
King Charles II
of
Spain
1661-1700
Reign: 1665-1700

The House of Hapsburg

by Ed Stephan







Charles V and Empress Isabella





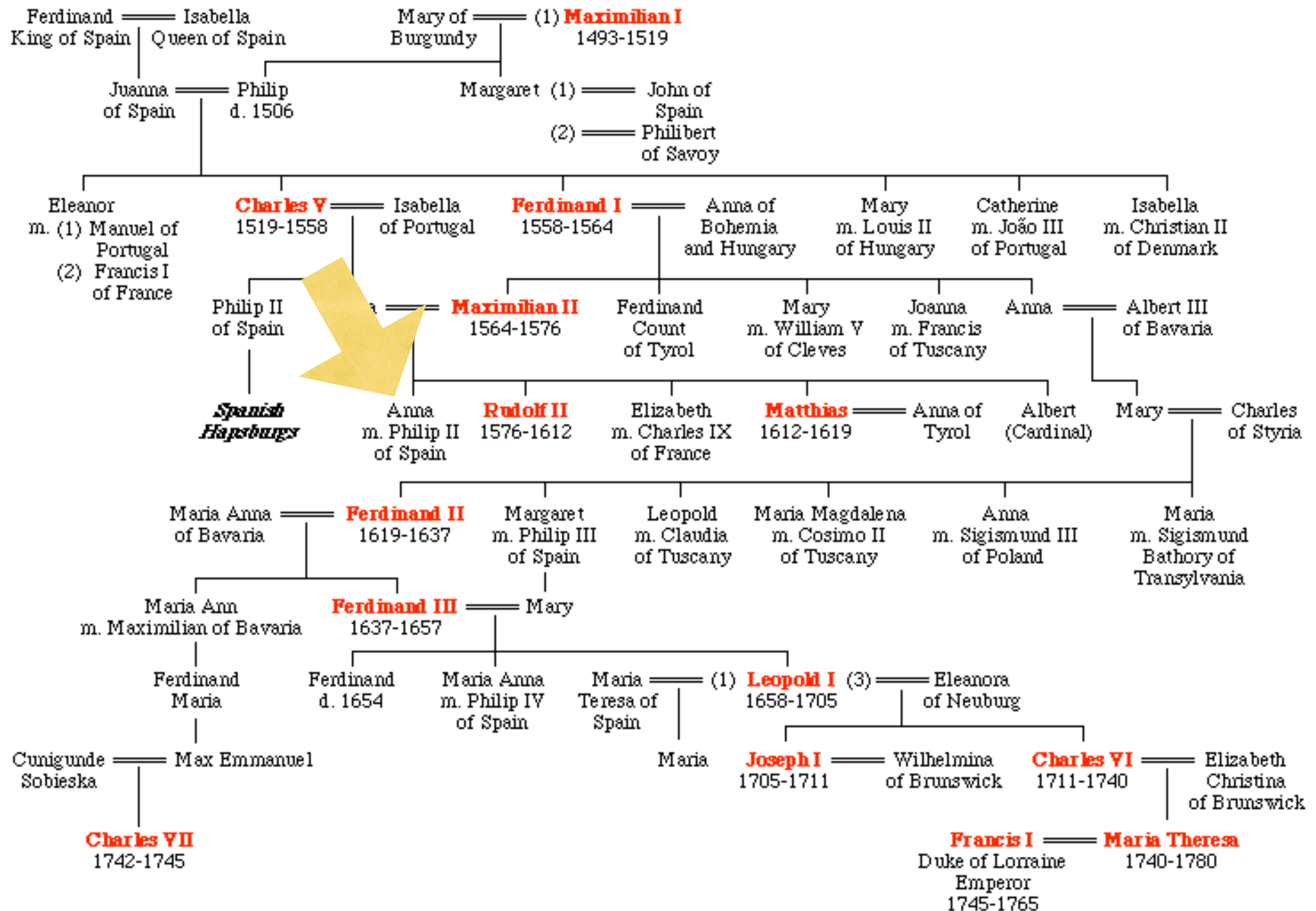
Emperor Ferdinand I (1503-1564),
brother to Charles V



Anna of Austria,
married Philip II
of Spain
(her uncle)
(1549-1580),
mother of
Philip III,
painted by
Alonso Sanchez
Coello

The House of Hapsburg

by Ed Stephan







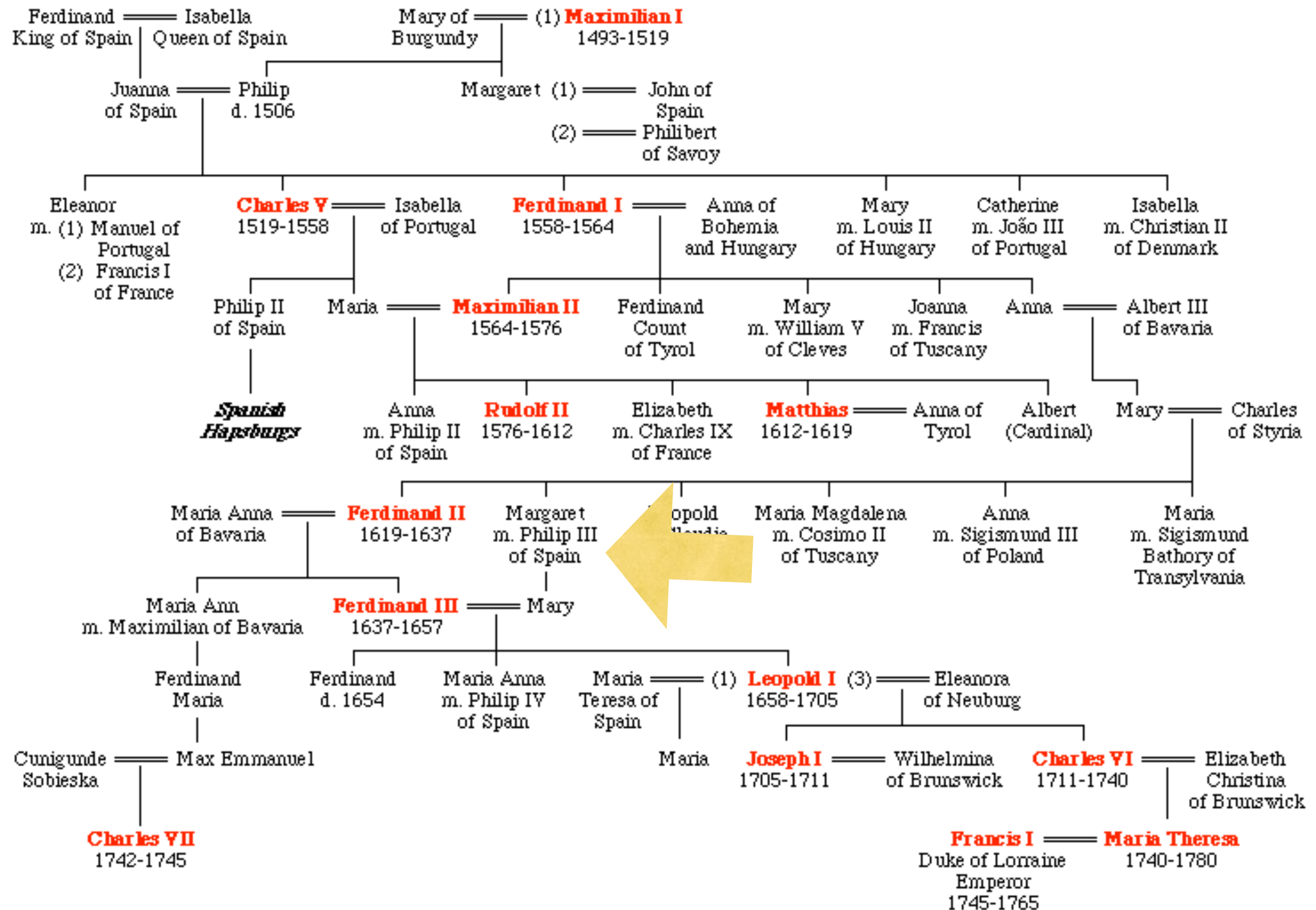
Philip III of Spain,
1578-1621



Margaret of
Austria
(1584-1611),
Queen of Spain.
wife of Philip III
Father: Charles II
of Austria,
Mother: Maria
Anna of Bavaria

The House of Hapsburg

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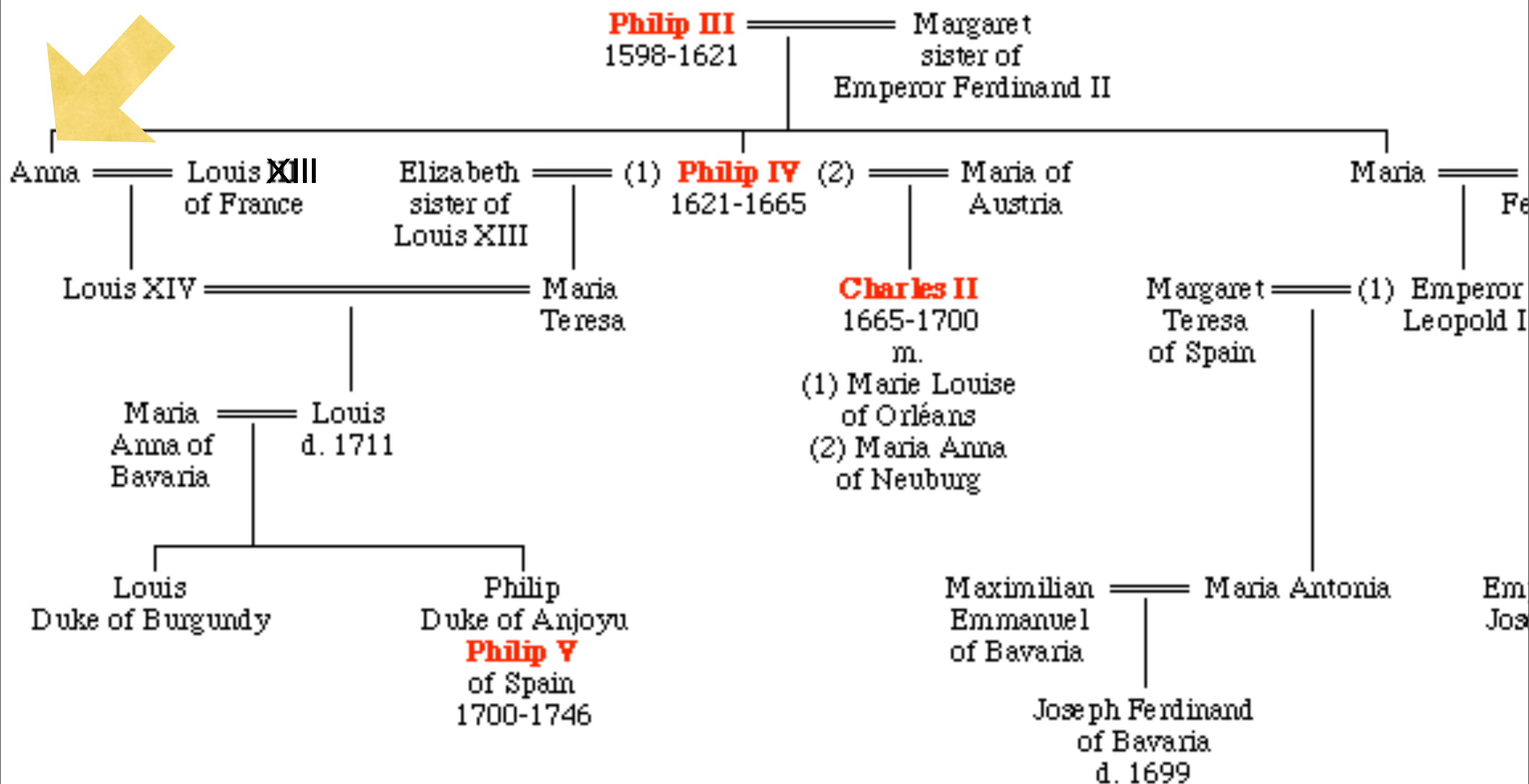




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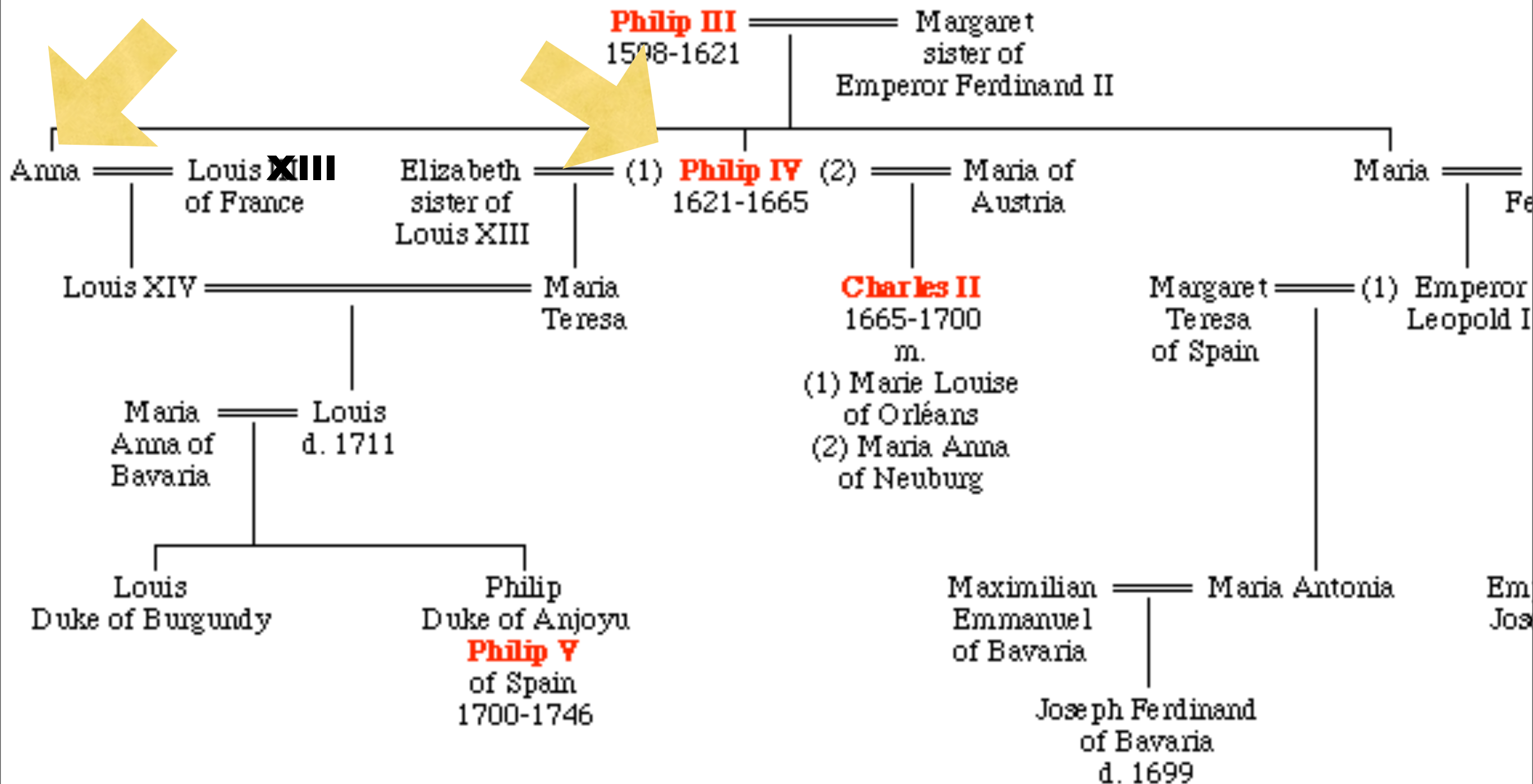




Anne of Austria
(1601-1666),
daughter of
Margaret,
and Philip III
(1578-1621),
Queen of
France, mother
of Louis XIV
portrait by Peter
Paul Rubens now
in Louvre

The Spanish Succession

by Ed Stephan

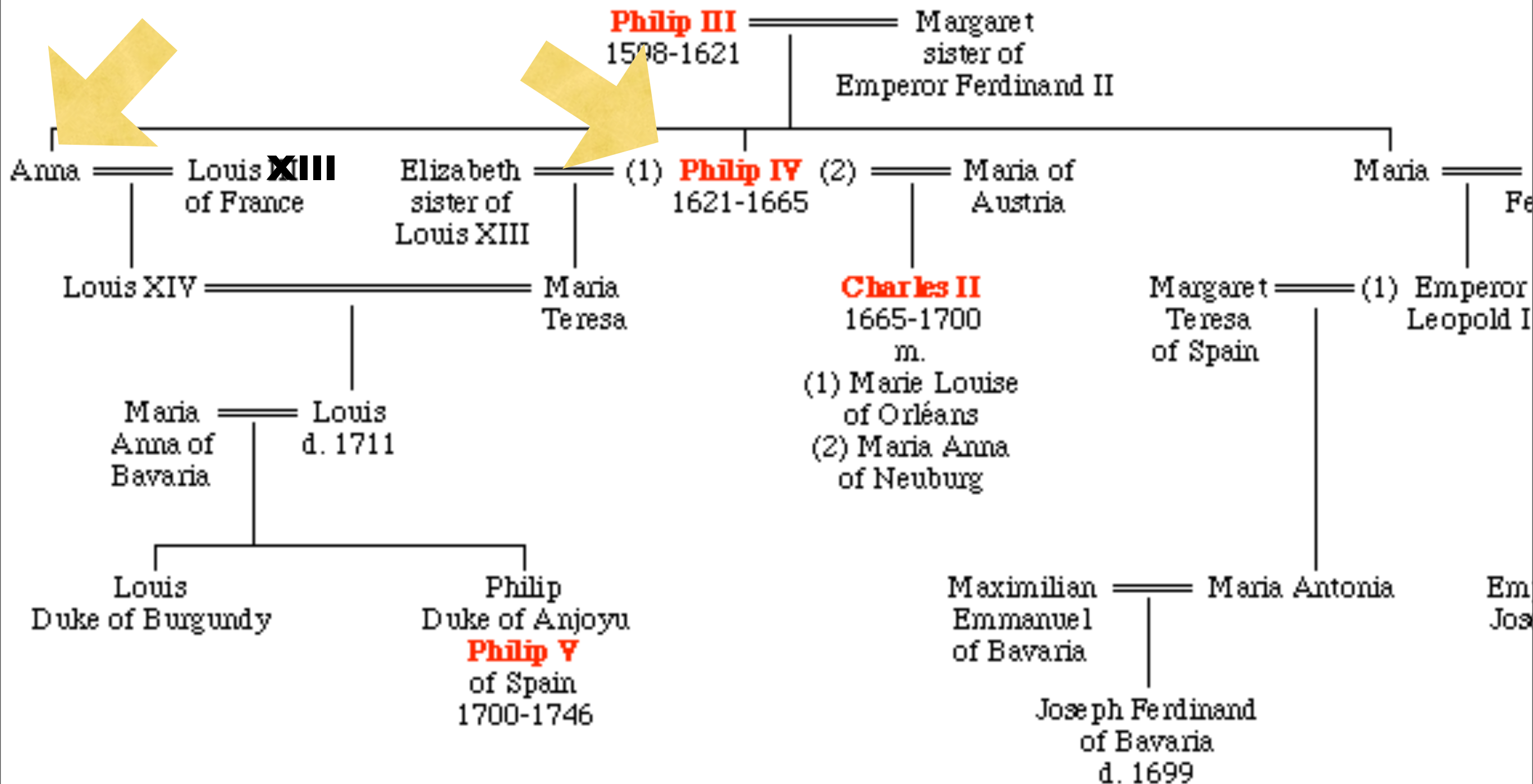


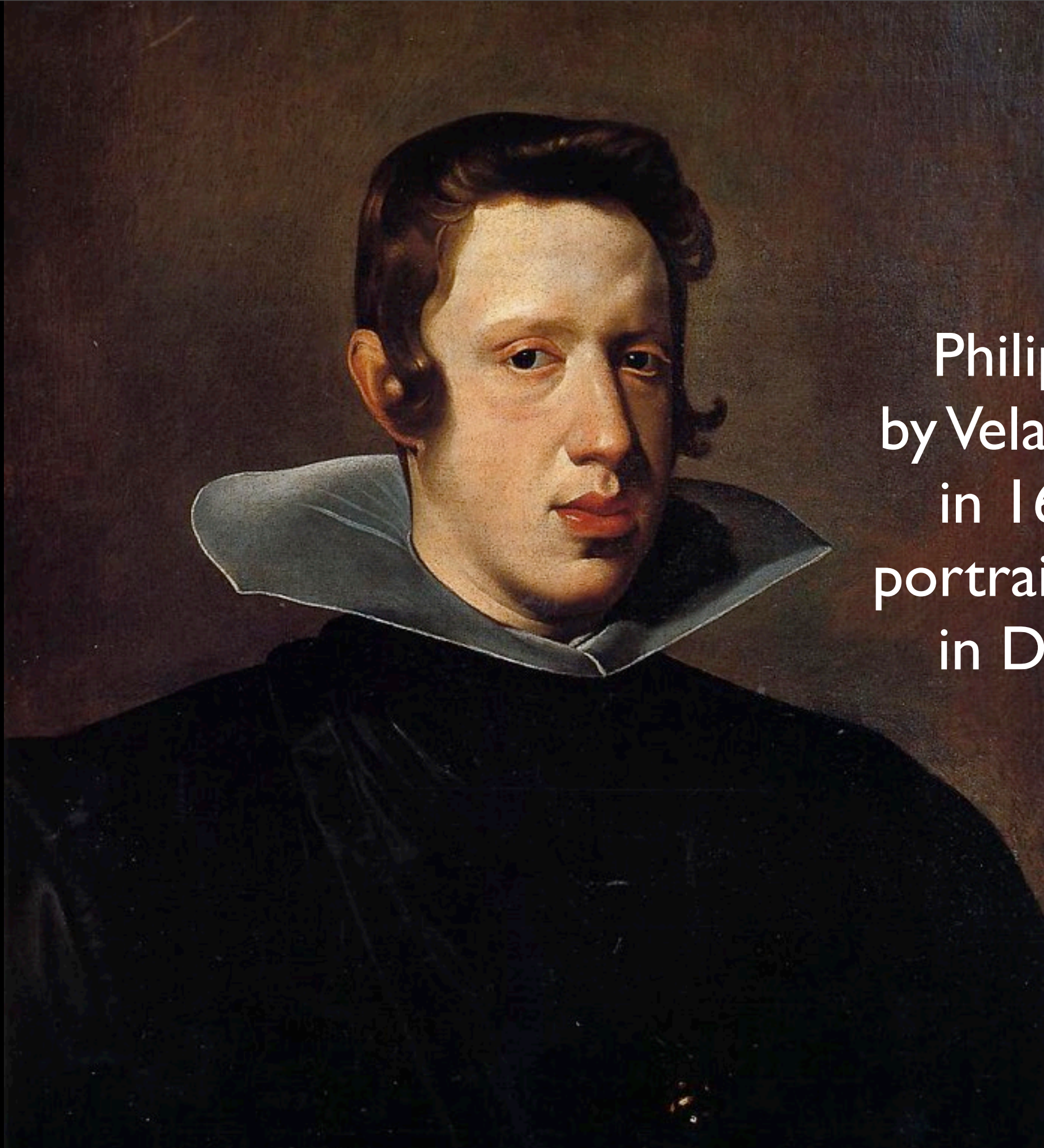


Anne (b.1601)
and her brother
the future Philip IV
(b. 1605)
in 1612
painted by Bartolomé
González y Serrano.

The Spanish Succession

by Ed Stephan

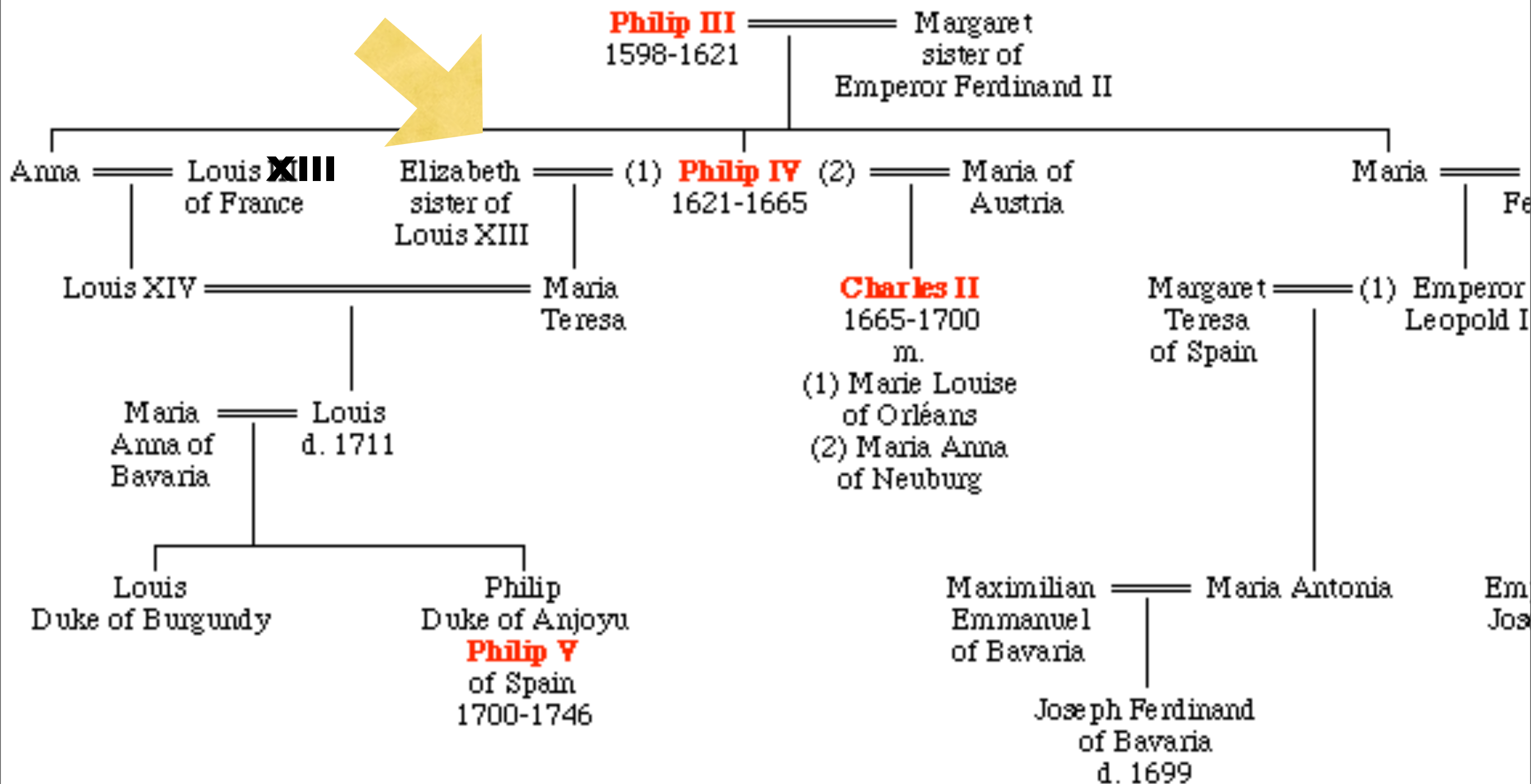




Philip IV
by Velazquez
in 1623,
portrait now
in Dallas

The Spanish Succession

by Ed Stephan







Elisabeth (Isabella) Bourbon
of France (1602-1644)
daughter of
King Henry IV
of France
and Marie dei Medici,
and sister to King Louis XIII
Elisabeth was one of six
children:
Louis XIII of France,
Christine Marie,
Duchess of Savoy,
Nicholas Henri,
Duke of Orléans,
Gaston,
Duke of Orléans and
Henrietta Maria, Queen of
England.



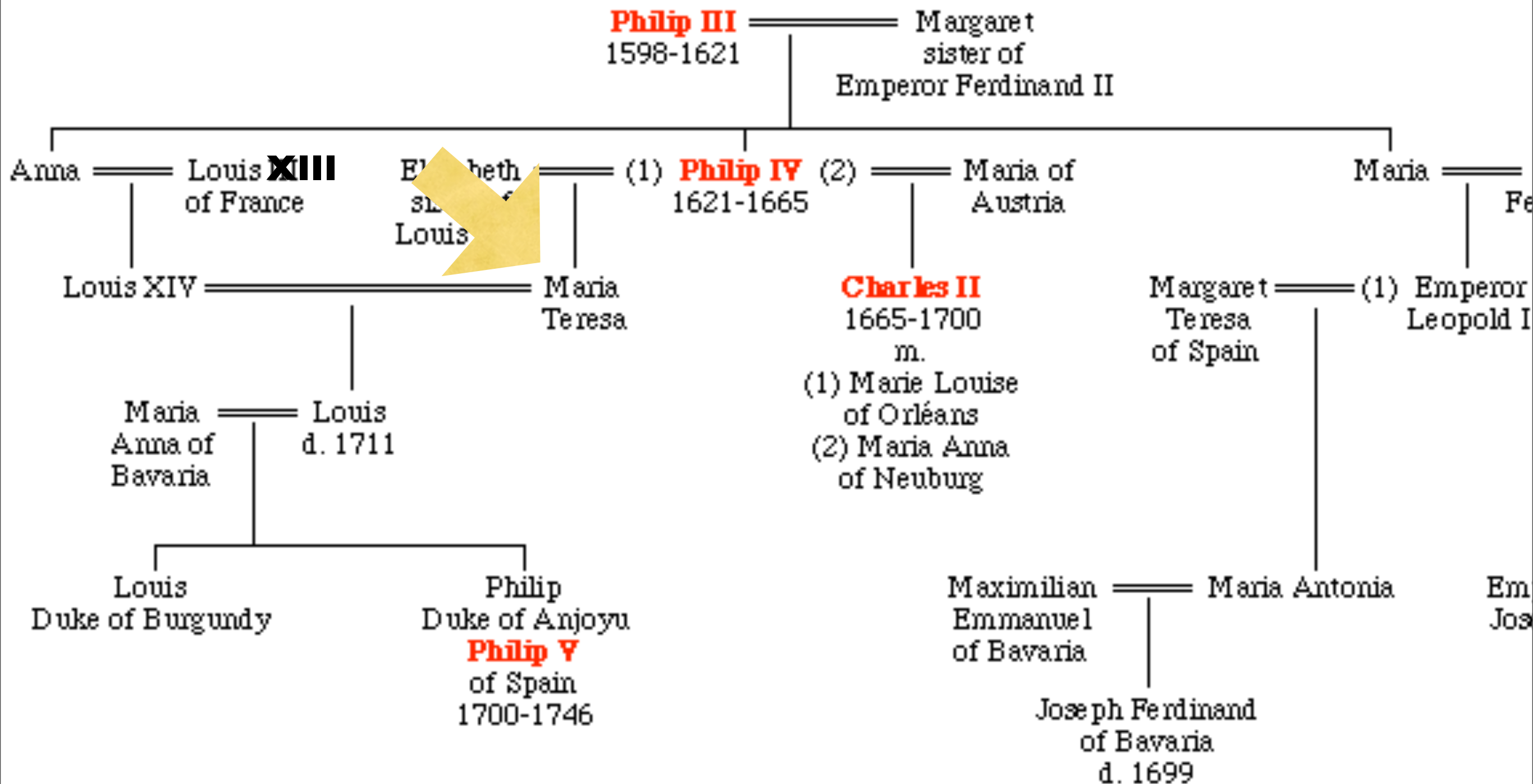
Baltasar Carlos,
Prince of Asturias
1629-1646
by Velazquez,
Boston MFA



Baltasar Carlos
age 11,
Velázquez
Vienna

The Spanish Succession

by Ed Stephan

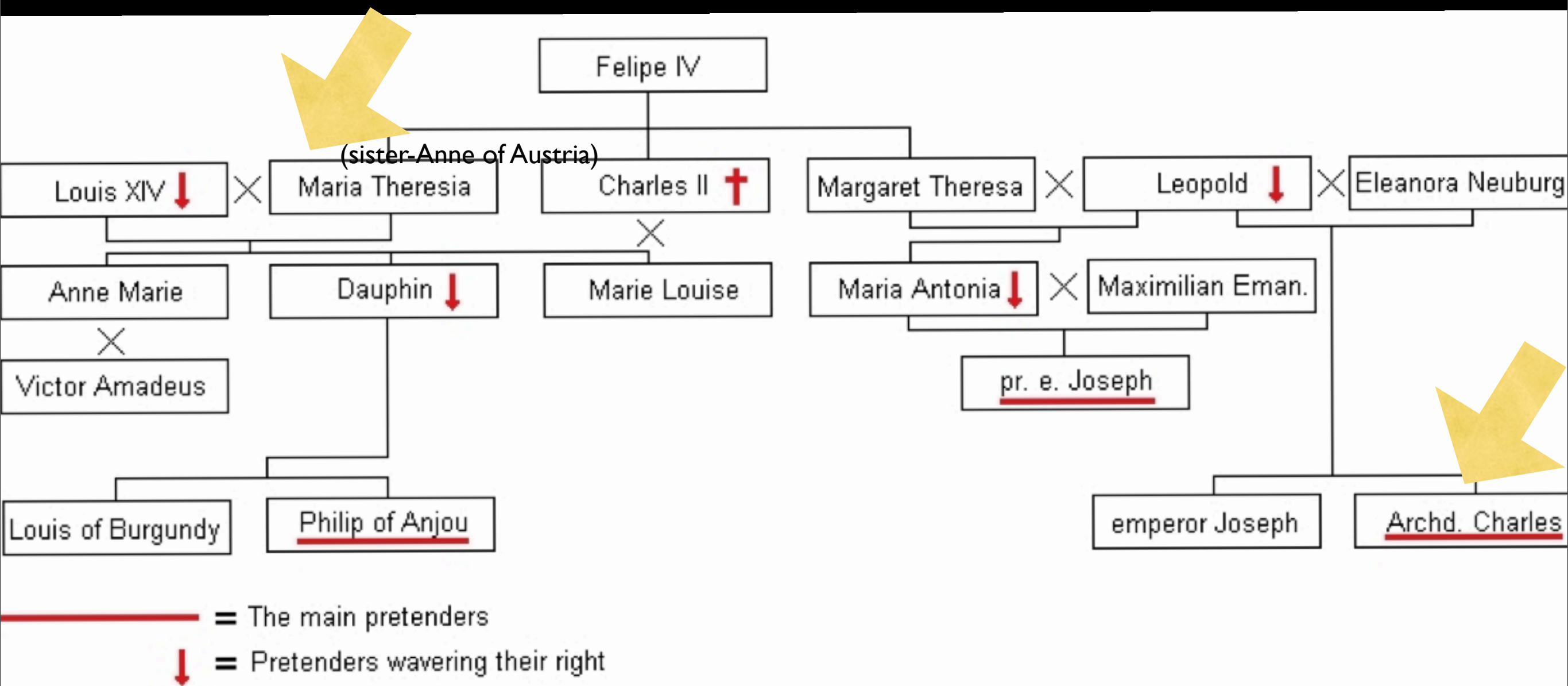




Marriage of Louis XIV to Maria Teresa of Spain, June 8 1660



Maria Teresa
1638-1683,
Queen of
France,
wife to
Louis XIV
with son the
Dauphin,
1666

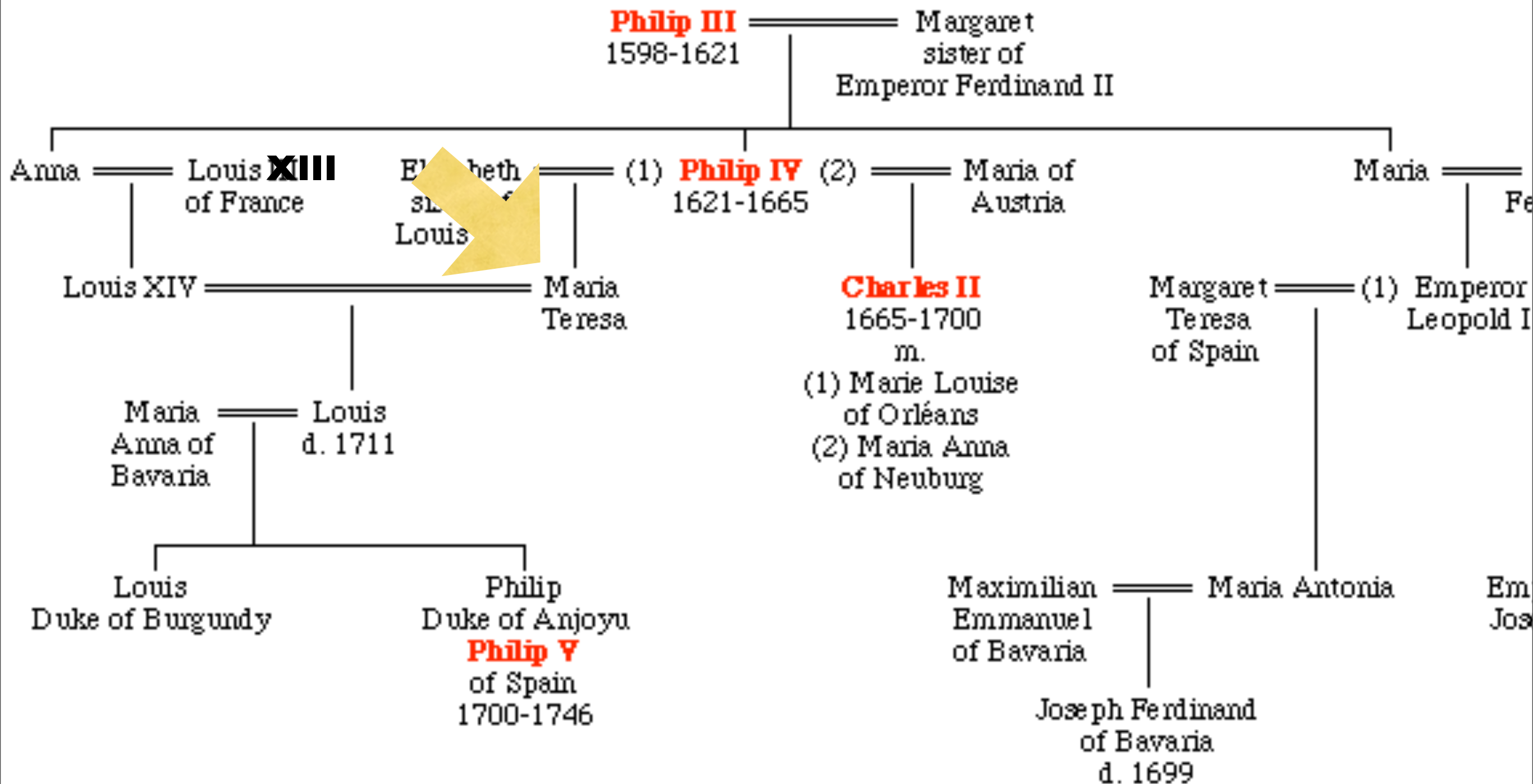




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The Spanish Succession

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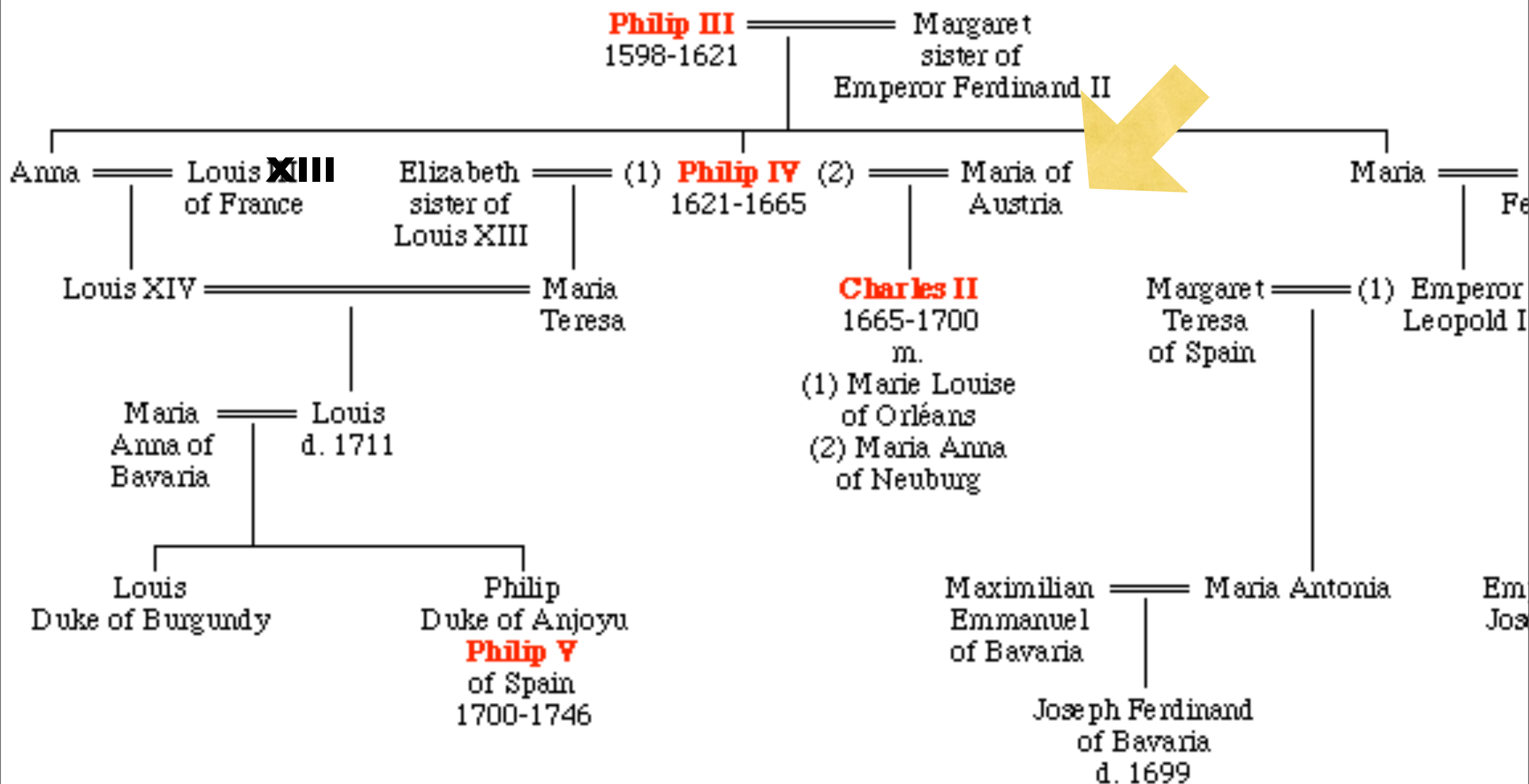




Maria of Austria,
1634-1696,
second wife
to Philip IV,
mother to
Margaret Teresa and
King Carlos II of Spain
(1661-1700)

The Spanish Succession

by Ed Stephan



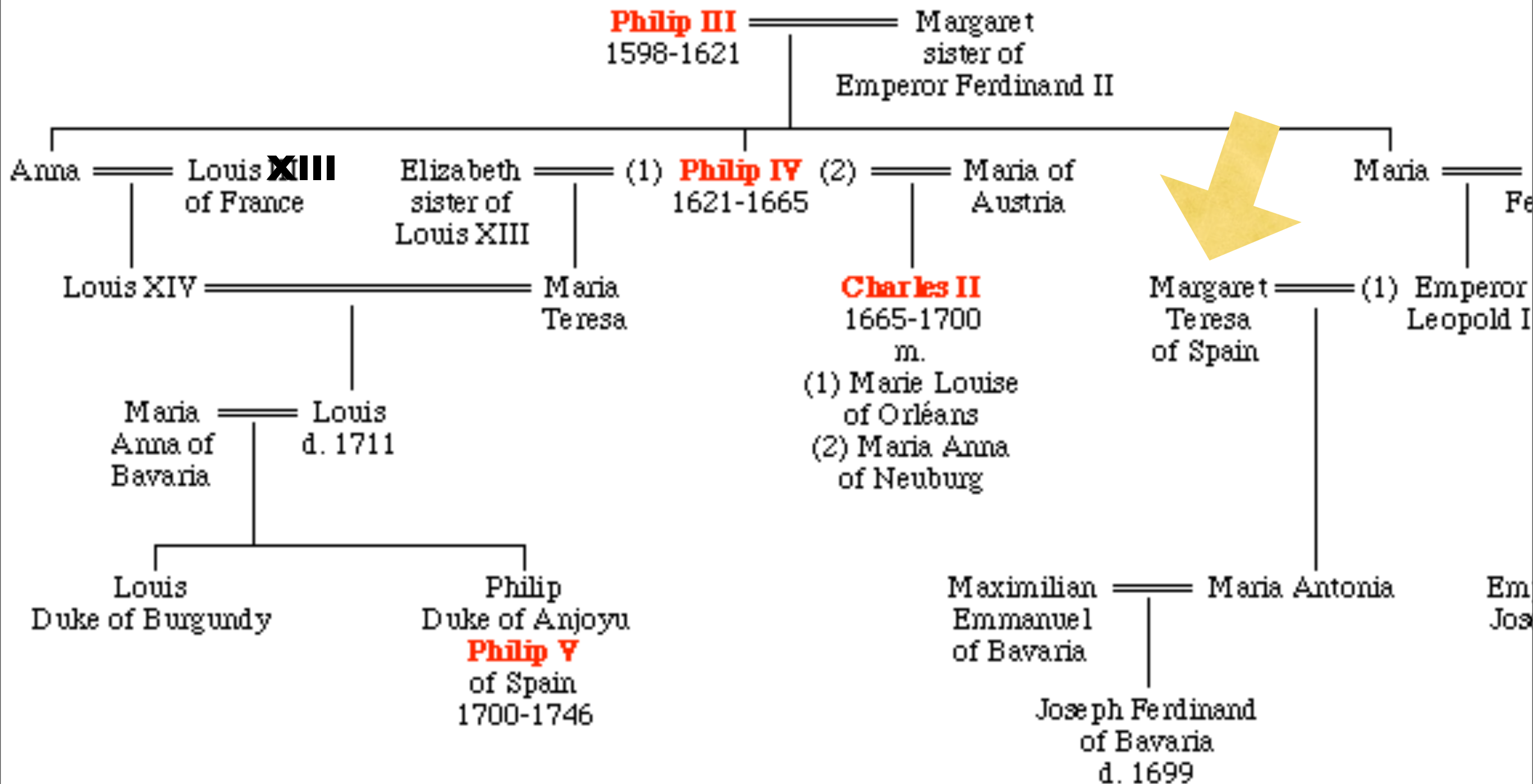




Margarita Teresa
(1651-1673),
1659,
Holy Roman
Empress,
by Velázquez,
now in Vienna

The Spanish Succession

by Ed Stephan



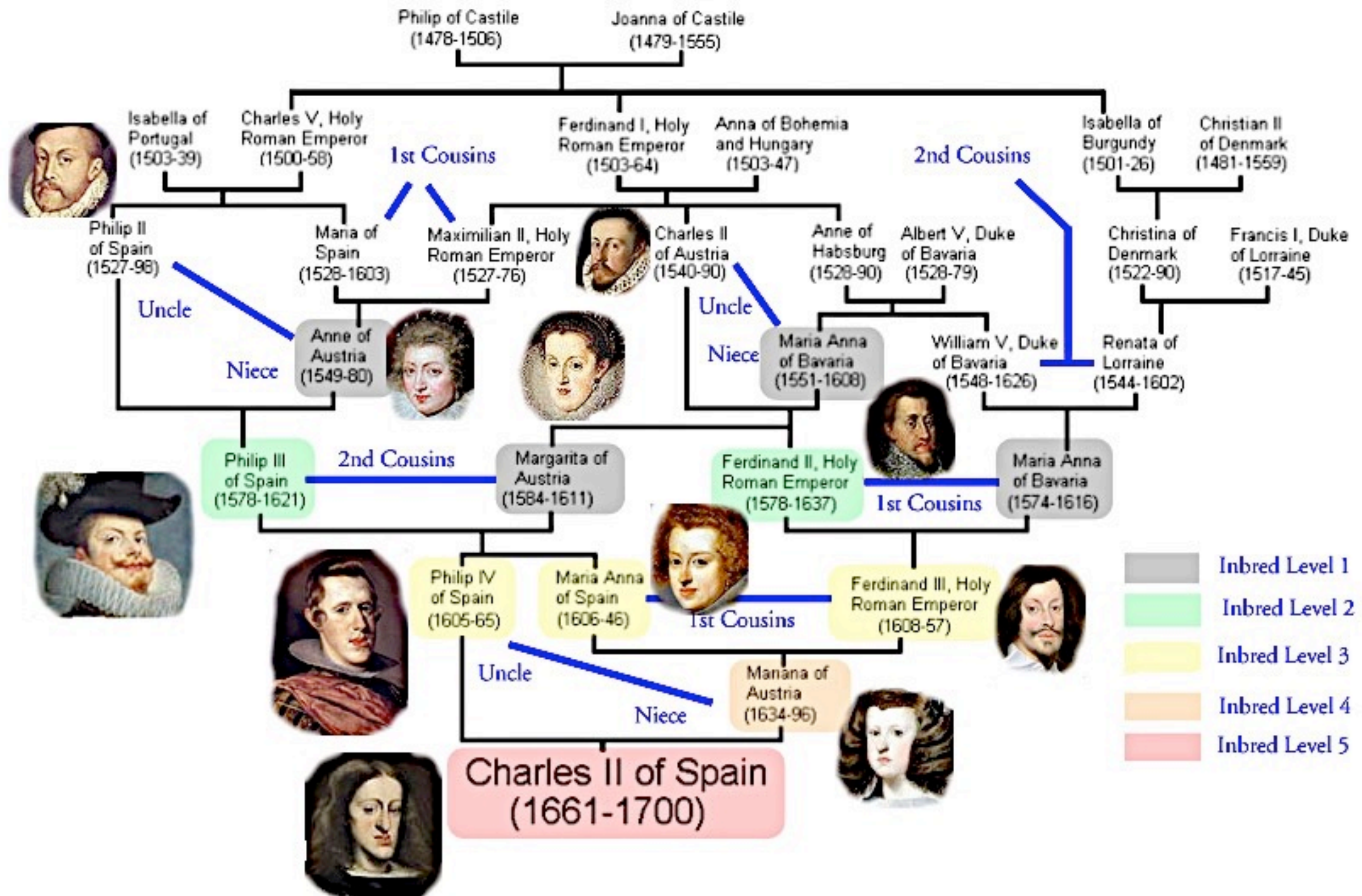


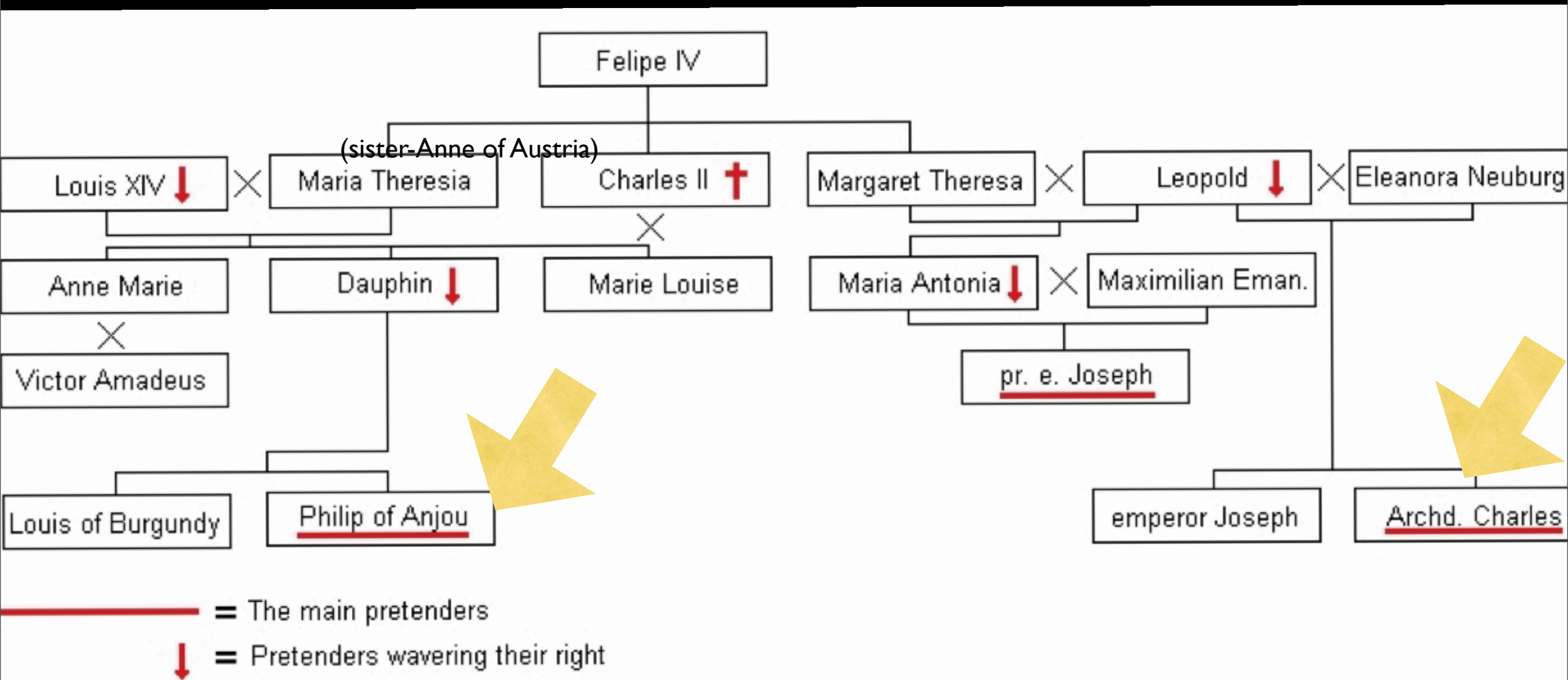
Margarita Teresa
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King Carlos II of Spain (1661-1700)

The Inbreeding of Charles II of Spain (1661-1700)







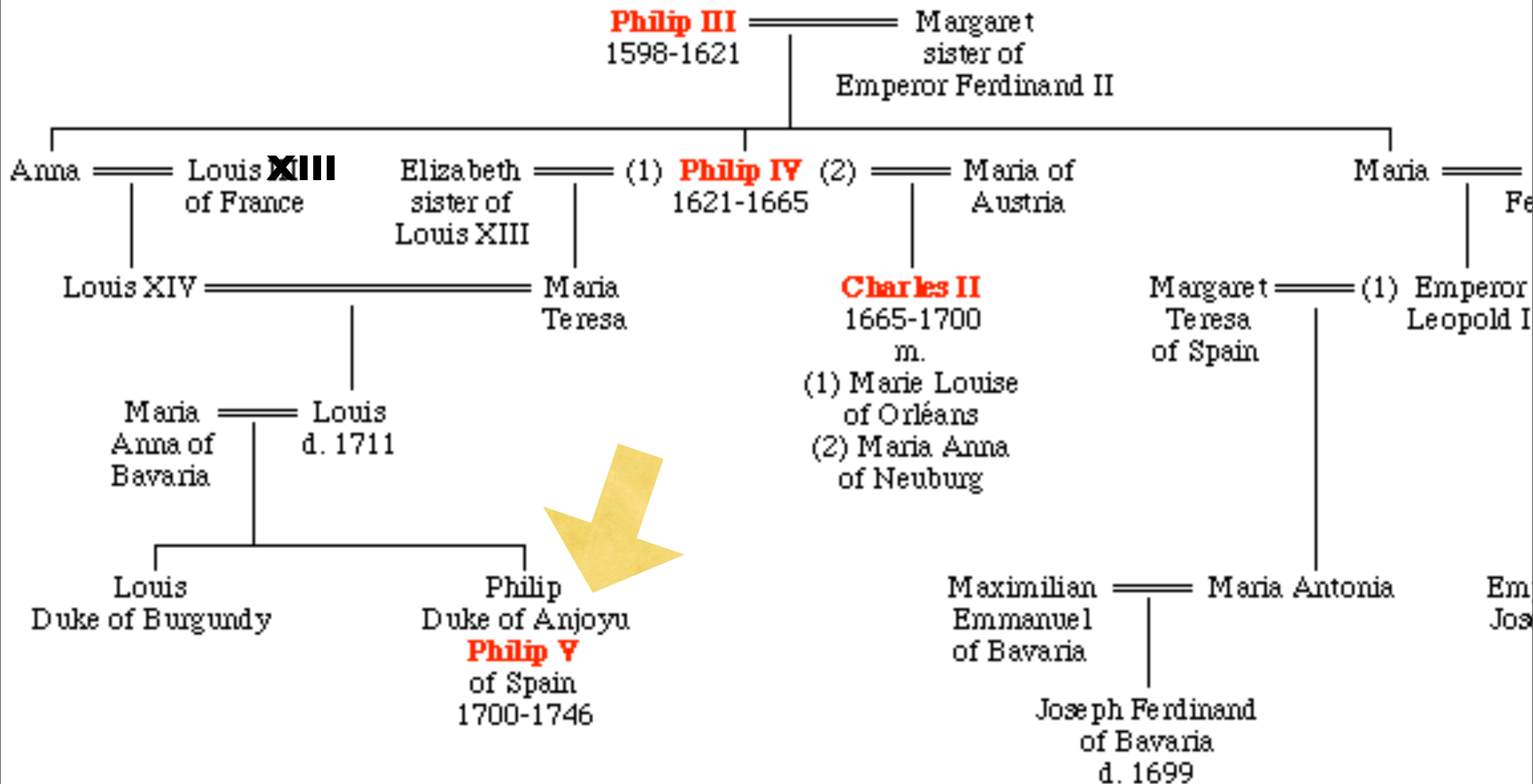
King Carlos II of Spain (1661-1700)



Philip V of Spain, 1683-1746

The Spanish Succession

by Ed Stephan





Philip V of Spain, 1683-1746





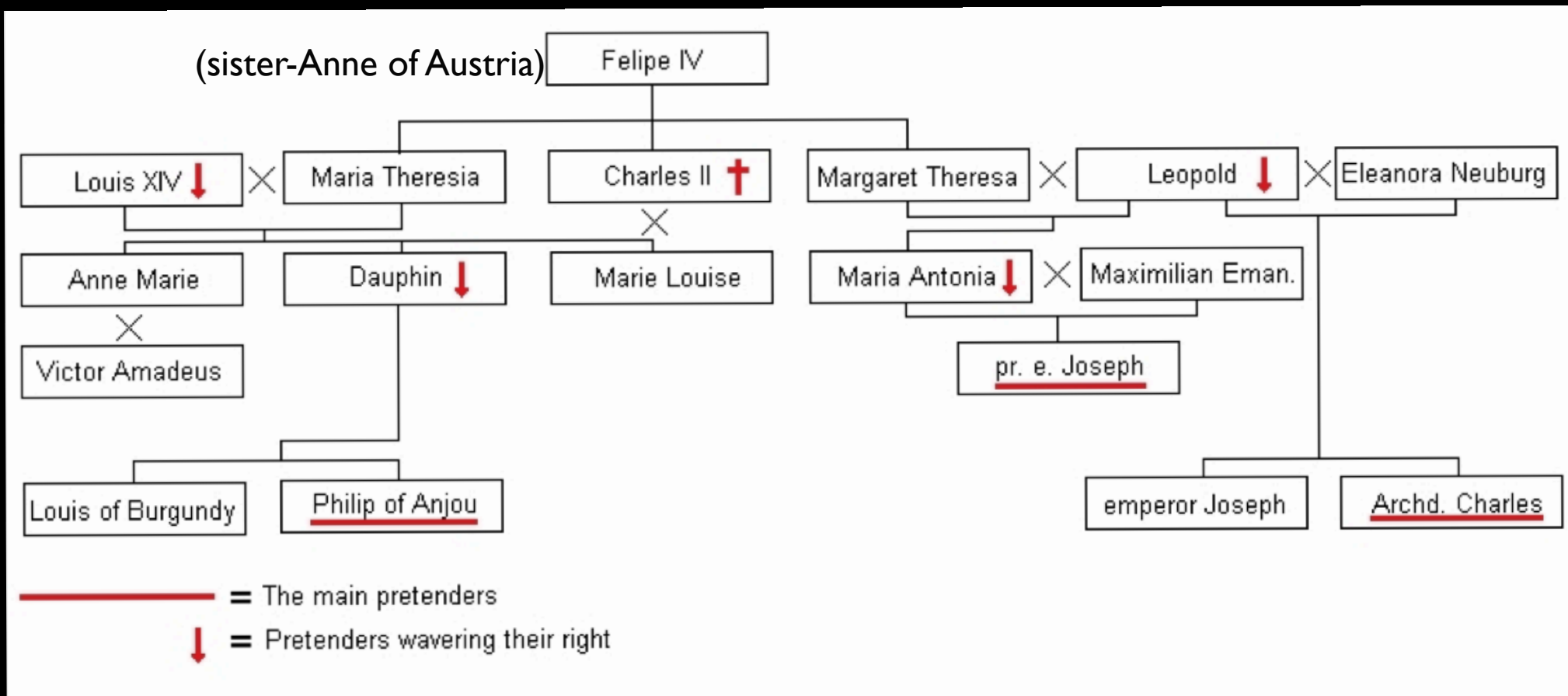
King Louis XIV by Hyacinthe Rigaud, 1701, Louvre



***Louis de France, Dauphin (1661-1711),
known as the Grand Dauphin***



Philip V of Spain in 1723





FRANCE :

*territory from 1552 to 1798
from Henri II to the Revolution*



Henry II	1552: Metz, Verdun, Toul 1558: Calais 1559: Salusso
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Louis XIV	1766: Lorraine 1768: Corsica
Louis XV	1791: Comtat Venaissin
Revolution	1798: Mulhouse





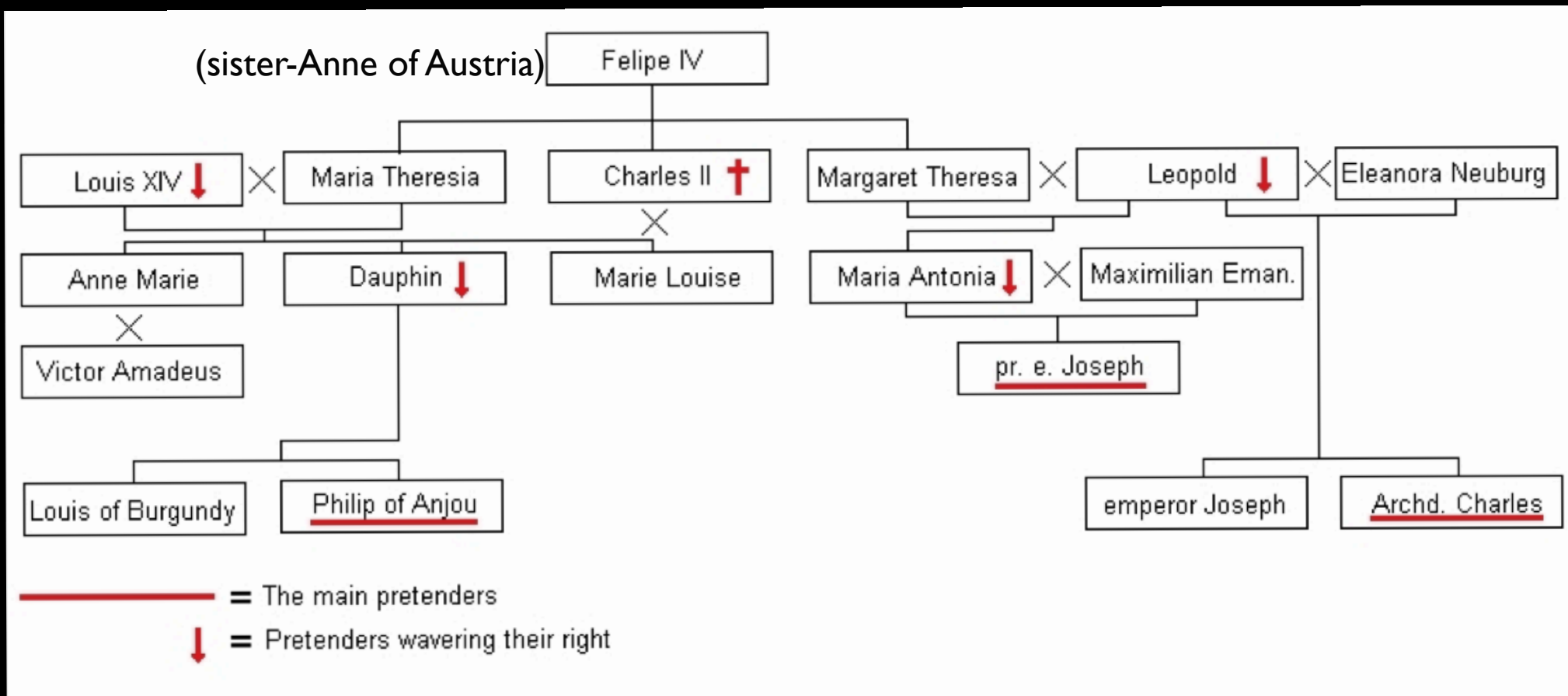
Holy Roman Emperor
Leopold I, 1640-1705



Margarita Teresa in 1667,
by Jan Thomas van Leperen,
Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna



Holy Roman Emperor
Joseph I, 1678- 1711





William of
Orange

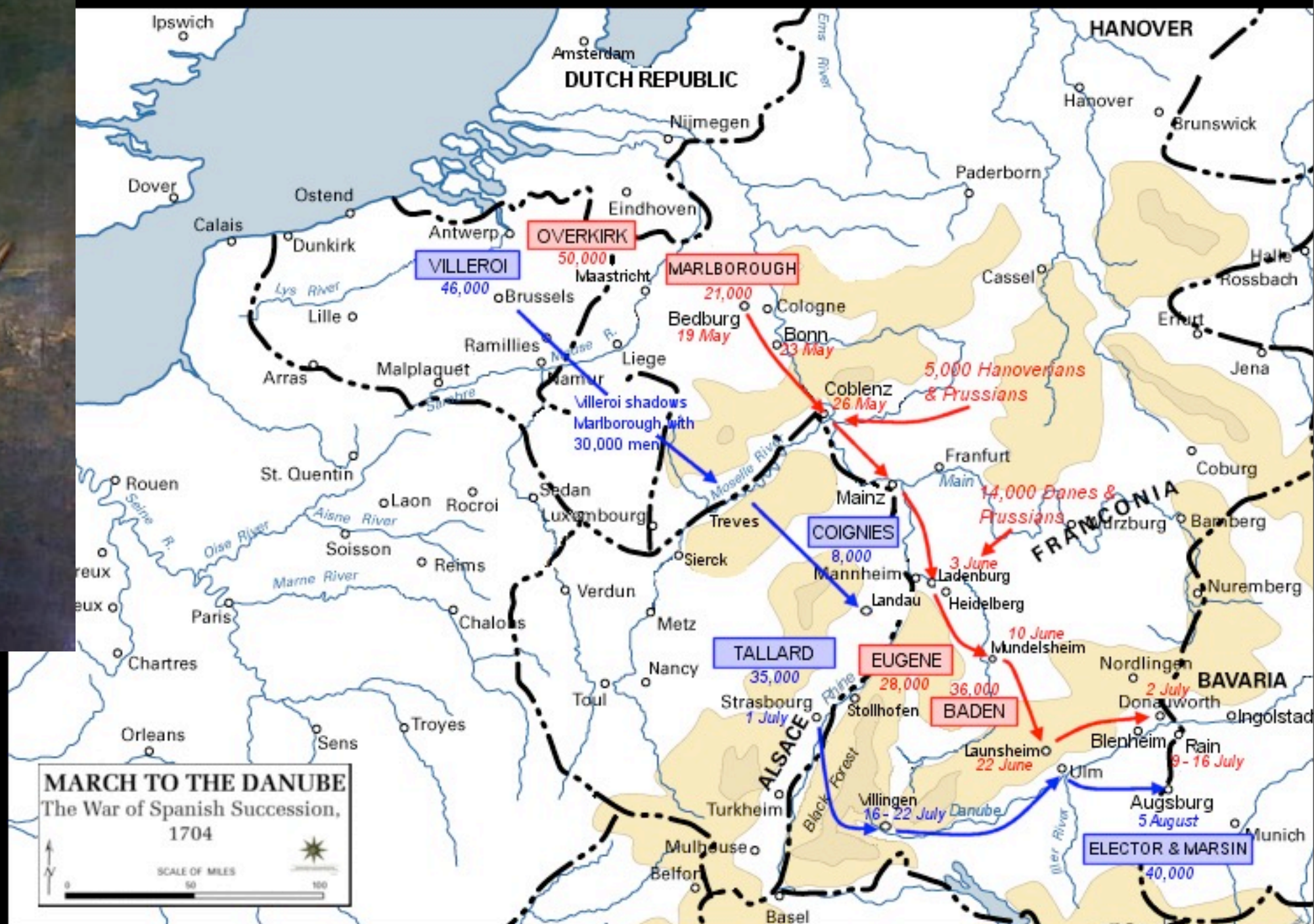


Churchill



Prince Eugene of Savoy
(1663-1736)





A combination of deception and brilliant administration – designed to conceal his true destination from friend and foe alike – enabled Marlborough to march 250 miles unhindered from the Low Countries to the River Danube in five weeks.

The Battle of Blenheim 13 August 1704,

The **Battle of Blenheim** was fought on 13 August 1704, was a major battle of the War of the Spanish Succession. The overwhelming Allied victory ensured the safety of Vienna from the Franco-Bavarian army, thus preventing the collapse of the Grand Alliance. Louis XIV of France sought to knock the Holy Roman Emperor, Leopold out of the war by seizing Vienna, the Habsburg capital, and gain a favorable peace settlement. The dangers to Vienna were considerable: the Elector of Bavaria and forces in Bavaria threatened from the west, and Marshal Vendôme's large army in northern Italy posed a serious danger with a potential offensive through the Brenner Pass. Vienna was also under pressure from Rákóczi's Hungarian revolt from its eastern approaches. Realizing the danger, the Duke of Marlborough resolved to alleviate the peril to Vienna by marching his forces south from Bedburg to help maintain Emperor Leopold within the Grand Alliance. A combination of deception and skilled administration – designed to conceal his true destination from friend and foe alike – enabled Marlborough to march **400 kilometres (250 miles)** unhindered from the Low Countries to the River Danube in five weeks. After securing Donauwörth on the Danube, Marlborough sought to engage the Elector's and Marsin's army before Marshal Tallard could bring reinforcements through the Black Forest. However, the Franco-Bavarian commanders proved reluctant to fight until their numbers were deemed sufficient, the Duke failing in his attempts to force an engagement. When Tallard arrived to bolster the Elector's army, and Prince Eugene arrived with reinforcements for the Allies, the two armies finally met on the banks of the Danube in and around the small village of Blindheim, from which the English "Blenheim" is derived. Blenheim was one of the battles that altered the course of the war, which until then was leaning for Louis' coalition, and ended French plans of knocking the Emperor out of the war. France suffered as many as **38,000 casualties** including the commander-in-chief, Marshal Tallard, who was taken captive to England. Before the 1704 campaign ended, the Allies had taken Landau, and the towns of Trier on the Moselle in preparation for the following year's campaign into France itself. The offensive never materialised as the Grand Alliance's army had to depart the Moselle to defend Liège from a French counteroffensive. The war would rage on for another decade.

Battle of Blenheim Aug 1704



Marlborough signing the dispatch from the field at Blenheim, August 13, 1704, one of the greatest victories of the Allies in the War.



Blenheim Palace is a monumental country house in Woodstock, Oxfordshire, England. It is the principal residence of the Dukes of Marlborough, and the only non-royal, non-episcopal country house in England to hold the title of **palace**. The palace, one of England's largest houses, was built between 1705 and 1722, The palace is named for the 1704 **Battle of Blenheim**, and thus ultimately after Blenheim in Bavaria. It was intended to be a reward to John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough for his military triumphs against the French and Bavarians in the War of the Spanish Succession, culminating in the Battle of Blenheim. Designed in the rare, and short-lived, English Baroque style, It is unique in its combined use as a family home, mausoleum and national monument. The palace is notable as the birthplace and ancestral home of Sir Winston Churchill. Following the palace's completion, it became the home of the Churchill (later Spencer-Churchill) family for the next 300 years, and various members of the family have wrought changes to the interiors, park and gardens. At the end of the 19th century, the palace was saved from ruin by funds gained from the 9th Duke of Marlborough's marriage to American railroad heiress Consuelo Vanderbilt.



1714: TREATY OF RASTADT THAT ENDS WAR OF SPANISH SUCCESSION: AUSTRIA GETS Parts of ITALY

Austria gives up Spanish Throne: Payoff: Italy, Naples, Sicily





Philip V
gets the
throne
of Spain,
the begiing
of the
Bourbon line
in Spain
1683-1746





Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorraine
and Duke of Tuscany through
the Peace Treaty
Holy Roman Emperor, 1745-1765
married to Maria Theresa



Maria Theresa (Habsburg) 1717-1780

Maria Theresa Walburga Amalia was the only female ruler of the Habsburg dominions and the last of the House of Habsburg. She was the sovereign of Austria, Hungary, Croatia, Bohemia, Transylvania, Mantua, Milan, Parma, the Austrian Netherlands (Belgium). By marriage, she was Duchess of Lorraine, Grand Duchess of Tuscany and Holy Roman Empress. She was the mother of sixteen children including Marie Antoinette and two other queens. Her daughter Maria Carolina became Queen of Naples-Sicily.



Queen Anne of Great Britain
born in 1665,
reigns from 1702-1714
by Michael Dahl, 1705,
National Portrait Gallery



Sarah Jennings Churchill,
Duchess of Marlborough

John Churchill 1650-1722, Duke of Marlborough, Uffizi

Sarah Churchill
by Sir Godfrey Kneller







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THE MAN WHO SAVED HOLLAND
THE MAN WHO SAVED FREEDOM
THE MAN WHO SAVED EUROPE
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