

Maria Theresa

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Maria Theresa was Queen of Hungary and the Duchess of Austria. She was the only one woman, who ruled the Czech throne. Also she was Duchess of Lorraine, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, German Queen and Holy Roman Empress. In 1736 became the wife of Francis I. Lorraine, with whom she had 16 children. Of the children became famous Marie Antoinette, French Queen, Joseph II. Habsburg, Holy Roman Empress, and Leopold II. She spoke German, French, Italian and Latin. It was considered one of the most able rulers and one of the greatest rulers of the Habsburg dynasty.

REFORMS

Maria Theresa did many reforms that were important in history of Hungary.

Here are the main reforms(there were many others):

- Military reforms*
- Reform landowners(Landowners of Maria Theresa)*
- Theresian terrier*
- Development of manufactures and agriculture*
- School reforms*
- Reforms of judgement*
- Reforms of health service*

In December 1774 Maria Theresa issued the General Regulations of the school. These rules contain that every child had title to education, girl or boy, in every place and different origins. In each village should establish a school in which children have to learn so - called trivium , read, write and calculate. The reform to launch a six-year study hall for children 6-12 years.

General School Regulations were divided school into four types:

1) Elementary schools are divided into three types:

a) trivial = In the trivial schools, children learnt to read, write, calculate and religion.

b) Main = The main schools are located in larger cities, and taught them four teachers. They had subject tricism, religion, Latin, history, science, geography, geometry, drawing...

c) Normal = Normal School prepare and educate future teachers for schools trivial

2) Latin grammar school followed at the elementary schools and study was four years . There was taught Latin, German and history.

3) Gymnasia continued. The study lasted two years.

4) Universities and lycée: student went to the two-year high school, which was taught stylistics, rhetoric, philosophy, Greek, mathematics and physics.

Universities weren't under Church. They were changed to scientific institutions. In 18th century were two universities in Slovakia - Trnava and Kosice. Maria Theresa established Mining Academy, which was the first in the world in 1763 in Banská Štiavnica.

Military reform

Maria Theresa knew that the good army si very important for development and protection of every state. She was very inteligent so she loved military meetings. She started to build



the soldiers had to do public works.

very strong and big army-mostly the artillery. She changed the way of training and she did new better plan for training of army. She ordered to wear uniforms and she gave valuation for dedicated duty to her. She did Military academy so the knowledges of soldiers were better. She regularly cared about life of her soldiers. About their food, money, wear and places to live and she started to give them holidays. When there wasn't any war