

War of Spanish Succession

1701 - 1714

Who will succeed Charles the Bewitched?



Charles II (Carlos) of Spain

6 November 1661 –
1 November 1700

Only surviving son of Philip IV

Last of Spanish Hapsburg Dynasty

Came to throne at 3 years of age

Of poor health since birth, generally considered to
be as a result of cousin inbreeding

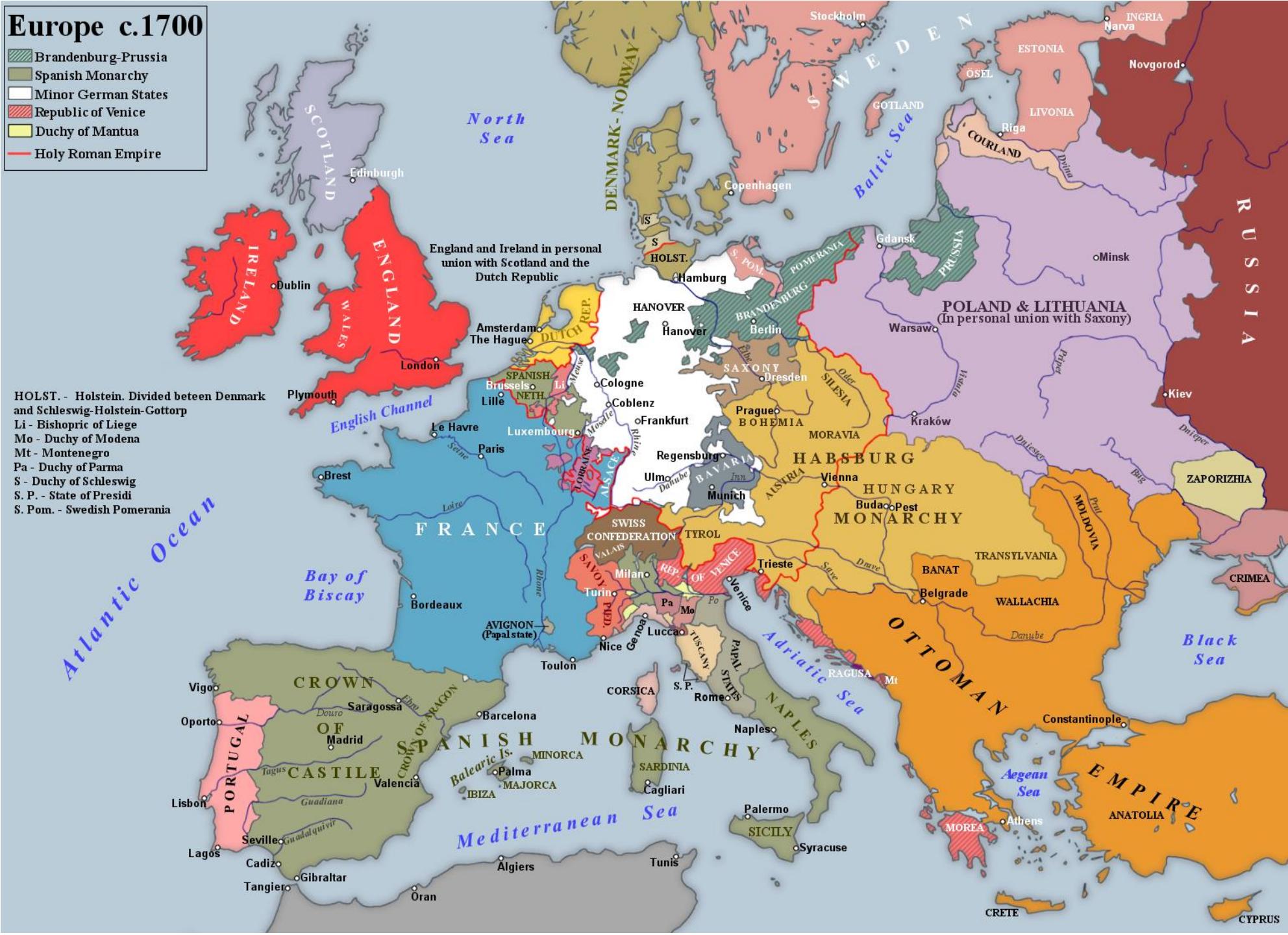
“short, lame, epileptic, senile and completely bald
before 35, always on the verge of death but
repeatedly baffling Christendom by continuing to
live”

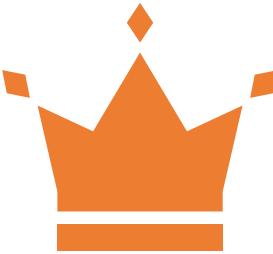
The Spanish Empire

- Spain itself including the Balearics
- Italian provinces : Sicily, Naples, Sardinia, Milan
- Spanish Netherlands (basically Belgium)
- Philippines
- Central and South America including California, parts of Texas and New Mexico

Europe c.1700

- Brandenburg-Prussia
- Spanish Monarchy
- Minor German States
- Republic of Venice
- Duchy of Mantua
- Holy Roman Empire





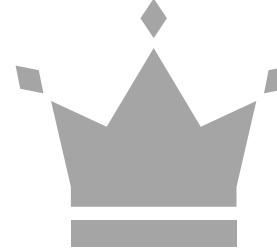
Philip, Duke of Anjou, second grandson of Louis XIV and one of Charles II's sisters

Named as heir in the will of Charles II

Required to renounce any claim to throne of France

The Bourbon candidate, aged 17

Proclaimed King Philip V of Spain
November 1700



Charles, younger son of Leopold I, the Holy Roman Emperor and one of Charles II's sisters

Named as heir in the will if Philip declines the Crown or dies

Unites crowns of Spain and Austria

The (Austrian) Hapsburg candidate, aged 16

Declares himself King Charles III of Spain
November 1700

Heirs to the Empire

No-one wanted War

- All the major players regarded war as costly and exhausting
- Several European and other wars had weakened the major powers
- Series of Partition Treaties from 1668 onwards
- But people kept dying... except Charles II

So why did it happen?

- Louis XIV accepted the Crown for his own grandson Philip of Anjou who was named on the will of Charles II
- Hoped to avoid conflict but gain allies against the Austrian Hapsburgs
- Maritime powers reluctant to intervene
- **BUT** succession of pre-emptive moves and provocations:
 - French troops moved into the Spanish Netherlands and occupying the "barrier fortresses" – **upsets the Dutch**
 - French merchants granted exclusive trading advantages in the Spanish New World – **upsets the British**
 - Louis refused to explicitly repudiate Philip's position in the French order of succession – **upsets everyone**
 - Louis formally recognized James II's son as James III of England and Scotland - **upsets England and most of Scotland**

The Major Players

The Bourbons – France & Bourbon Spain under Louis XIV

Bavaria, briefly
Cologne, briefly

Liege, briefly

Portugal

Savoy

The Hapsburgs – Austria, Hapsburg Spain & Hungary under Leopold I and then Joseph I from 1705

The Holy Roman Empire

The British & The Dutch under William III and then Queen Anne

Prussia

Portugal

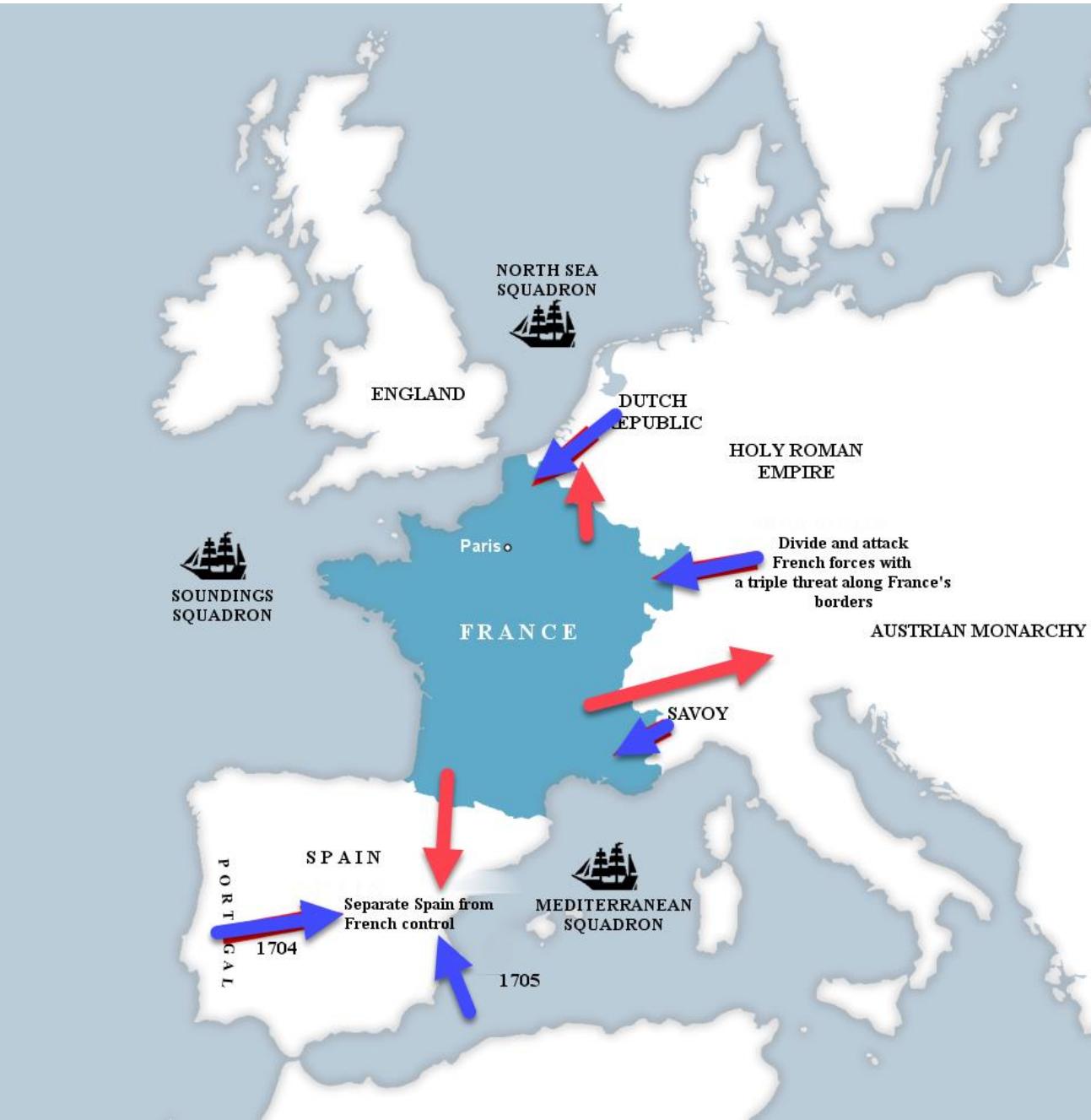
Savoy



War aims

- **France**
 - Rapid military gains
 - Control Italian lands
 - Isolate Austrian Hapsburgs and Holy Roman Empire
- **Austrian Hapsburgs and Holy Roman Empire**
 - Limit France's power and territory
 - Consolidate power in Italy
- **Britain & The Dutch**
 - Ensure the balance of power in Europe
 - Increase territory in New World
 - Limit other major powers' trading rights
 - Increase own trading rights

Strategy



Progress of the War - 1702

- Queen Anne's Accession, on the death of William III. (February)
- War of the Spanish Succession begun (May).
- Duke of Marlborough, in command of allied forces, took the strongholds of Venloo, Ruremonde, and Liége; France cut off from Holland and Lower Rhine.
- Spanish fleet at Vigo captured by Sir George Rooke.
- Louis of Baden defeated by French at Friedlingen, Upper Rhine.
- Battle of Cremona: French stopped by Eugene of Savoy from entering the Tyrol.
- The English capture and burn St. Augustine, Florida.

Progress of the War - 1703

- Nearly all of Germany, and Savoy join the coalition against the French.
- French marching in the direction of Vienna.
- Vendôme holds Eugene to a draw at Luzzara, France regains lost territory
- Methuen Treaties; England & Portugal in trade deal so Portugal joined the Alliance.
- Marlborough hampered by the Dutch Government and unable to follow the French.
- Dutch defeat at Ekeren
- Marlborough took Bonn; giving command of Upper Rhine.

Progress of the War - 1704

- Raid on Deerfield Massachusetts by French and Indian bands
- Battle of Donauwörth. Eugene joined Marlborough.
- (July 2) Marlborough wins the Battle of Schellenberg
- (August 4). **Gibraltar** taken by Sir George Rooke, Sir George Byng, and Sir Cloudesley Shovel.
- (August 13). **Blenheim**. Marlborough and Eugene defeat the French and Bavarians under Marshals Tallard and Marsin. Vienna saved.
- Marlborough receives Woodstock Manor as a reward.
- The Apalachee massacre by English and native tribes occurred in western Florida

Progress of the War - 1705

- Marlborough's tactics opposed by Allies, and prevented from marching into France.
- Barcelona taken by Lord Peterborough; the Catalan district of Spain won for the Archduke Charles.
- Coalition between the more moderate Tories and the Whigs.

Progress of the War - 1706

- **Ramillies** (May 12), won by Marlborough against Villeroy:
- Allies occupied Antwerp, Brussels, Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, a line of fortresses cutting off French from Holland.
- Turin besieged by French: siege raised by Prince Eugene, September 7th

Progress of the War – 1707 - 1708

- 1707 Capitulation of Milan signed by Louis: Milan and Naples secured to Archduke Charles.
- Minorca captured by General Stanhope.
- Battle of Almanza (Spain): English under Lord Galway surrendered.
- Ghent and Bruges retaken by French.
- 1708 Harley and St. John dismissed: Whigs came into power
- (July 11). Oudenarde: Marlborough and Eugene defeat Vendôme: Lille secured. Bruges and Ghent retaken by Allies.
- Capture of St John's, Newfoundland by the French

Progress of the War – 1709

- Peace Conference at the Hague. Louis declined to remove his grandson from the throne of Spain. War continues.
- British retake St John's, Newfoundland
- (September 11). **Malplaquet**: Marlborough and Eugene defeat Villars but at huge cost.
- Mons taken by the Allies.
- Quarrel between the Queen and the Duchess of Marlborough.

Progress of the War - 1710

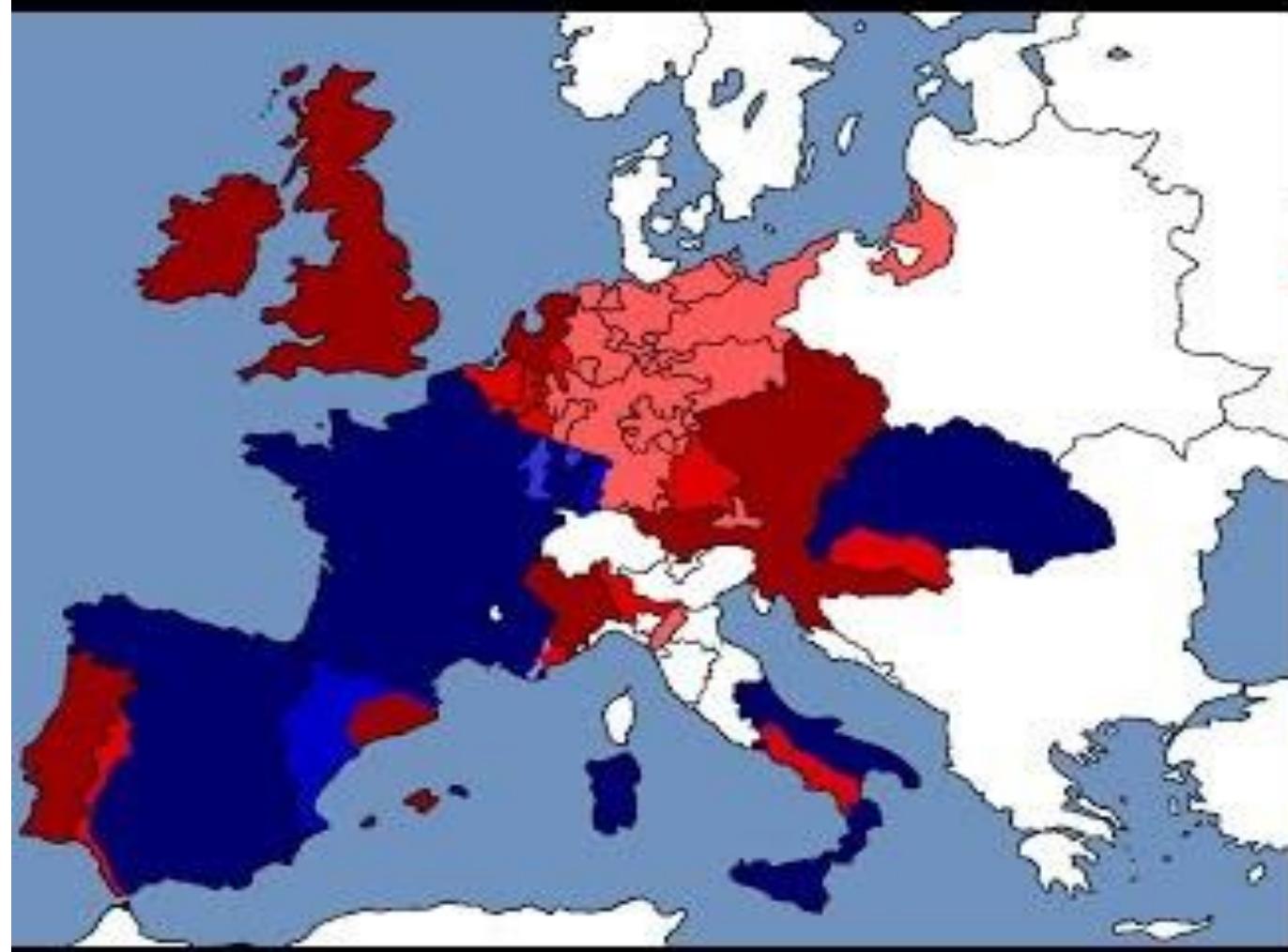
- Peace proposals by Louis XIV at Gertruydenberg rejected.
- Battle of Almenara (Spain): French and Spanish defeated by Stanhope.
- Battle of Saragossa: French and Spanish defeated by Stanhope.
- Battle of Brihuega: Stanhope beaten by Vendôme.
- Battle of Villa Viciosa: General Staremburg defeated by Vendôme: Spain secured for Philip V.
- Bouchain taken by Marlborough.
- Surrender of Port Royal and occupation of French Acadia (Nova Scotia)
- Fall of the Whigs.

Progress of the War – 1711 - 1712

- Battle of Bloody Creek on border of Maine, North America
- Death of the Emperor Joseph, and accession of Archduke Charles: no farther need now to continue the war.
- Failed attempt to take Quebec
- Tories form government without Whigs and determined to put an end to the war.
- Marlborough deprived of his command: Ormonde to succeed him.
- Ceasefire agreed
- Peace Conference at Utrecht.

Peace – 1713 - 1714

- 1713 Peace of Utrecht (a series of treaties):
 - Spain to Philip but he renounces any claims to French throne;
 - Reciprocal renunciation by French princelings to Spanish throne;
 - Minorca, Gibraltar, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, St Kitts to England;
 - England given monopoly on slave trade to Spanish lands in America;
 - Spanish lands in Italy and Netherlands to Emperor Charles;
 - Sicily to Savoy.
 - Prussia made a kingdom.
- 1714(July 30). Death of Anne: Accession of George I.
- Treaties of Baden and Rastatt (formal end of hostilities)



1707
Aug 31

Supporters of Charles
Supporters of Philip





Questions