GE

Sweden

Historians say that Sweden was sooner Peopled than any Part of Europe - One of them Johannes Magnus relates that Magog Son of Japhet & Grandson of Noah was the founder of the Swedish and Gothick Nation; and that they took their Names, from Sveno and Gothar or Goy his two Sons The famous Othin or Woden being about sixty Years before the Birth of Christ, driven by Pompey, with a great Number of People out of Asia he subdued the Russians, Saxons, and Danes & afterwards made himself Master of Norway & Sweden — He kept only Sweden for himself but all the Scandenavian Princes were obliged to do him Homage - And hence came a Custom which lasted many Years that, at an Assembly of the States General of this Country, the King of Denmark held the Bridle, and the King of Norway the Stirrup while the King of Sweden mounted his Horse — In the Year of Christ 829 a Bishop

of Bremen was sent by the Emperor, Louis the Pious to publish the Christian Religion in Sweden — St Eric after reducing the Finlanders to obedience obliged them to receive the Christian Doctrine — He also caused all the ancient Laws of the Kingdom to be collected into one Book which was called St Eric's Law — In the Year 1263 laid the Foundation of Stockholm — Albert the Duke of Mecklenburg was proclaimed King of Sweden in 1364 he was Son of Magnus's Sister — Magnus & his Son Hacquin who had married Margaret of Denmark assembled all the Troops they could in Norway, & Denmark & marched against Albert —

The two Armies met near Lincoping a desperate Action ensued: in which Magnus was taken Prisoner and Hacquin who was wounded saved himself with difficulty — The War continuing Hacquin at last became Master of the Field — In 1371 the Town of Stokholm agreed to give Magnus his Liberty on the Payment of 12,000 Marks and renouncing his Right to the Crown in favour of Albert — These Conditions

being complied with Magnus returned into Norway where he was drowned by accident. Haquin did not long survive his Father & as Olaus his Son died very Young, the Crowns of Norway and Denmark were united under Margaret Queen of Waldemar — By the death of this Young Prince, the Race of Swedish Kings which began in St Eric, and had continued above 200 Years became extinct — Albert who now thought himself securely fixed on the Throne began to slight the Swedish Nobility — As his Coffers were pretty well exhausted he endeavoured to obtain the Consent of the States for annexing Part of the Revenues of the Church & some Lands which belonged to the Nobility to the Crown Which being refused he resolved to do it by force — In consequence the Majority of the People implored the Assistance of Margaret of Denmark and on Their promising to acknowledge her for Queen in case They were delivered

from the Prince of Albert it was granted — A Battle took place soon after in the Plains of Falesping The Queen's Troops were victorious and Albert & his Son were made Prisoners —

Margaret being now Mistress of the Three Northern Kingdoms her first care was to unite them for the time to come under one head — With this View she caused her Sister's Son Henry Duke of Pomerania to be proclaimed King — In 1396 he was crowned in an Assembly of the States of the Three Kingdoms at Calmar & the Union was agreed upon & confirmed in the most solemn Manner — In order to please the Swedes he took the Name of Eric — During his Minority the Administration of Affairs were committed to Margaret but in the Year 1412 at her

death he took the Management of the State into her own Hands. She married Philippa Daughter to Henry the 4th of England; After various dis=
=tentanies Negociations were entered upon to compromise Matters which would have succeeded had not the King given evident marks of his insincerity in con=
=sequence all conferences with the King were broke off & Charles Canutson Grand Marshal was declared Governor and General of the Kingdom — The Danes and Swedes being disgusted with Eric invited Christopher, Duke of Bavaria the Son of Eric's Sister to the Throne, He arrived in 1439 and the solemnity being over returned to Denmark and 4 Years after Married Dorothy of Brandenburg — As the Island

of Gothland remained still, in the Hands of Eric, he made great Preparations for reducing it, but soon after to the surprise of every body made Peace & left him in Possession of that Island - He died in 1448 The States of the Kingdom which assembled at Stockholm were divided as to the Election of a King - The Disputes ran high but the Marshal's Party at length prevailed - Immediately upon his Accession he besieged Eric - through the assistance of Christian who the Danes had made their King, Eric was conveyed into Pomerania & ended his Days there without making any further Attempt to regain the Crown - Charles being likewise acknowledged by the Majority of the Norwegian Lords a

long War was kindled with Denmark In
the beginning of it his Troops were
successful but he was reduced at last
to the greatest extremity in Stokholm
& retired to Dantzick Having Thus in
the 10 Year of his reign quitted the
Kingdom Christian of Denmark
was invited into Sweden and
crowned in the Year 1458 His Gover
=ment at first gave satisfaction
but he loaded the people with
Taxes and put many Lords
most cruelly to death, having
moreover sent the Archbishope of
Upsal Prisonier into Denmark
the People headed by Jotel
Bishope of Linesping took up Arms
& forced him to quit the
Kingdom - Upon the Arrival
of Charles whom the Bishope
had called to his Assistance

in 1464 Stokholm, in which
Christian had left a Garrison
Surrendered & he was re-
instated in the Throne —
In 1470 Charles returned to
Stokholm; and having a
little before his Death recom-
-mended his Sister's Son
Steen Sture, for Regent died
there in the same Year —
A Strong Party who were for
acknowledging Christian,
being formed Sweden was
for the Space of a Year in
the utmost confusion and
without any Head, but the
Party of Sture at length
prevailed & he was declared
Regent — The Administration
of Sture was for Many

years happy and glorious - but the States of Sweden having after the Death of Christian acknowledged his Son John the Kingdom was again exposed to new Calamities Sture at last being defeated by John near Stockholm Resigned his Power to John in 1497 —
Under a Pretence that the Revenues of the Crown were diminished this Prince seized some fiefs which Sten Sture & others were possessed of —
Not long after being shamefully repulsed by the Dalmarians the People again lodged the Government in the Hands of Sten Sture, in the Year 1503 Sten Sture died suddenly — It became now a Debate in the Diet whether John should be

restored to the Administration
he given into the hands of
Swante Sture — but the latter
being resolved upon he in 1504
took upon him the Government
After Reigning eight Years
he died in 1511 — Steen Sture
the Younger was chosen to
succeed Swante Sture —
Upon the death of John in
1513 the States of Norway and
Denmark Proclaimed Christian
his Son, & Ambassadors were
sent to General on the Swedes
to take him for King —
Which being refused he resol=
=ved after waiting four Years
in vain to Attempt the
Conquest of Sweden —
Having engaged Pope Leo
the 10 in his interest, he

by bribes gained over the new
Archbishop Gustavus Trolle and
persuaded the Cupeans to invade
Finland — Stune advanced to
meet Christian and gave
him Battle in West-Gothland
where he was mortally
wounded — Christian was
immediately proclaimed &
crowned in the Year 1520 at
Upsal — In order to give some
Colour for the cruel Proceeding
which followed, it was given
out that a Design had been
formed of blowing up the
King in his Castle with Gun-
-Powder — Fourscore and fourteen
Persons of consequence were
on this Account beheaded —

While Christian was wholly
taken up, in these and other
Monstrous Acts of Cruelty Gustavus
Ericson whose Father had
been beheaded by the Tyrants
Order & whose Mother was
among st the confined Ladies
prevailed on the Dalecarlians
to take up Arms — Their
Example being followed by
other Provinces he was dec=
=clared Protector of the King=
=dom & the hatred to the
King spread itself through
all Ranks of people — Gustavus
being in 1523 in Conjunction
with the Lubeckers before
Stickholm News came of a
Revolt amongst the Jutlanders
which discouraged the

King's Party, they every where
flew before his Troops and
Stockholm soon fell into his
hands; This Prince finding the
Royal treasury quite ~~[illegible]~~
exhausted and being largely
indebted to the Lubeckers for
the Assistance they gave him
laid a Tax upon the Clergy
and seemed every where
resolved to affect their
Privilege of being exempt
from Taxes — About this time
the Doctrines of Luther began
to spread themselves in
the Kingdome, And the
King plainly told Bishop
Brask that he could not
refuse his Protection to

the Lutherans - Gustavus Erickson after being solemnly crowned at Upsal in 1528 and having entirely reduced the Rebels of Dalecarlia and others to obedience, he called a general Assembly of the Clergy at Orebro wherein the King presided and the Protestant Religion was established, & many of the inferior Clergy embraced it, by the intrigues of the Bishops & some Lords tumults were formed in divers Provinces —

The Design was to dethrone Gustavus, but by his

Prudence they were hospitably
appeased - Gen and being
not to those troubles Gus=
=tavus in 1532 Married
Catherine Daughter of Magnus
Duke of Saxe Lauenburg —
In a Diet held at Westeras in 1544
the Crown was declared hereditary
and after appointing Eric Gustavus
his eldest Son — then but eleven years
of Age, to succeed, the King and
States took a solemn Oath to
maintain the Protestant
Religion; and the Exercise of
the Catholick was, entirely prohi=
=bited the remainder of this
Reign was undisturbed he
died in 1559 while his eldest
Son was preparing for a
voyage into England with a

Design to marry Queen Elizabeth.
Troubles arising in Livonia
Part of the People submitted
to Denmark, Part to the King of
Poland and others begged the
protection of Eric — John his
Brother having in the
mean time married
without consulting him
Katharine of Poland he
besieged him in his Castle
of Aboa and making him
Prisoner he was sentenced
to death but it afterwards
was changed to perpetual
imprisonment — but this
did not screen him from
the resentment of the
Polish Court — A Manifesto

was now published containing
their Reasons for taking up
Arms — Eric defended himself
for some time, but was
forced to surrender, he was
committed to Prison and
cruelly treated — John was
upon his Brother's deposition
in 1568 proclaimed King —
on the Death of Stephen of
Poland in 1587 Anne his Wife
prevailed in the Poles to
choose Sigismund her
Nephew the Son of John in
his stead, and at the death
of John — Sigismond who was
in Poland was sent for &
proclaimed King, but

Charles his Uncle was appointed
Regent during his absence,
which being confirmed by
the King he caused an
Assembly of the Clergy to be
called and they declared
that no Appeal should be
carried from Sweden to
the King of Poland —
Sigismund declared that the
Resolutions which had been
taken without his knowledge
were void — In coming to
Sweden he greatly displeased
the People by trying to
establish the Catholick
Religion — Deputies were
thereupon sent to Prince Charles
to beg his interposition —

This brought on disturbances that ended by bringing Charles to the Throne in the Year 1604. The Affairs of the Swedes would have gone on very ill had it not been for the uncommon Bravery and prudent Conduct of Gustavus Adolphus Heir Apparent to the Crown — In the following Winter Charles died at Nickoping in the 61th Year of his Age Gustavus Adolphus was only 18 Years of age when his Father died but it was resolved in the Diet as his Conduct had raised him so high in the opinion of the People that he should have the Management of Affairs immediately —

the War was continued against the Muscovites & after several Engage=
=ments a treaty of Peace was concluded under the Mediation of England at Stolbova in the Year 1617 - Lexhulm and the Province of Ingermania were left to the Swedes - The Protestants had in the beginning of the Troubles in Germany invited him to enter into the League against the Catholicks but he did not land with his Army in Pomerania till the Year 1630 when the Duke of Pomerania admitted his troops & entered into a defensive Alliance

with him — Encouraged by
success the Archbishop of Bremen
George Duke of Lunenburg and
William Landgrave of Hesse
entered into an Alliance
with Gustavus Adolphus —
& this enabled Gustavus
to take the Field early the
next Year & notwithstanding
the severity of the Season made
himself Master of many
Places, he opposed Tilly
who commanded the
Imperialists in several
Campaigns — After Tilly's
death while he was pushing
his Conquests he received
a Courier from the Elector

of Saxony begging him to come immediately to his assistance against Wallsteen who had entered Misnia — An obstinate Battle ensued at Lutzen in which Gustavus in order to encourage his Army advanced too furiously and lost his life in 1633 — Instead of being dismayed at their Kings death the Swedes fought more desperately, and routed the Enemy on all Sides — Christina Daughter & successor of Gustavus being only six Years of Age it was resolved, in the Diet of Sweden, that the Regency

should be in the hands of the principal Officers of State; and that the Care of Affairs in Germany should be committed to the Chancellor Oxenstern - This Minister judged it proper to carry on the War vigorously till a good Peace could be obtained - Notwithstanding that the Swedes were thus every where except in Silesia victorious they found the War grow more and more burthensome & that their Allies were quite weary of it Whilst the Swedes were embarrassed with these Difficulties. the Imperial

General Wallstein was disgraced
& shortly after assassinated by
order of his Master —
The Swedes were unsuccessful
in the Battle of Nordlengen
where they fought against
the Imperialest & the
Spaimards & this was followed
with the loss of Upper Germany
and the Elector of Saxony
made a separate Peace —
They were more successful
at the Battle of Perleberg
under Bernier their General
and obliged the Imperialest
to retire into Westphalia —
In the Year 1637 George
Duke of Lunenburg declared

against the Swedes but in the year 1640 disgusted with the Emperor declared for the Swedes. Torstenson succeeded Benier in the command of the Swedes — Towards the end of the year 1644 Torstenson, on receiving orders from his Court, resolved to bear no longer the Insults of the Danes threw himself into Holstein, his intended March was kept such a secret that before the Danes had any suspicion of it he had overrun the greatest Part of that Dutchy — As this rapid Progress laid Den-mark under the necessity of making Peace it was concluded early in the year 1645 —

Towards the end of the Campaign in the Year 1648 the two Treaties of Peace which had been long in Agitation were signed at Osnaburg & Munster The German War being thus happily ended Christina resolved to resign the Crown in favour of Charles Gustavus her Nephew in consequence he was Crowned the 6 of June 1654 in an Assembly of the States at Upsal the same day Christina gave it up, having reserved to herself a Pension sufficient to support her Dignity - Charles Gustavus resolved to put himself at the head of his Forces and marched into Poland —

His success was such that John Casimer King of Poland was forced to fly into Silesia & the Poles took an Oath of Allegiance to the Crown of Sweden — but on his going into Prussia they soon revolted & falling upon the Swedes every where especially in Lithuania they slew many of them —
The Dispute betwixt Charles and the Elector of Brandenburg concerning Prussia being amicably ended they marched towards Warsaw and obtained a compleat Victory over the Poles & Tartars — In the Year 1656 Bogislaus Radzewil.

Prince of Transylvania entered
into an Alliance with them.
About the time the Danes
declared war against Sweden
having drawn the Main
of his Army that Way
Charles in the Year 1658
not only made great Progress
in Holstein, but which was
surprizing he passed from
thence into the Island of
Funen over the Ice and in
the same Manner through
the other Islands into
Zealand – The King of Denmark
trembled & in consequence
concluded a treaty at Roschild

giving up the Provinces of Scanie
Holland and Blekingen with
the Island of Bornholm and several
Places in Norway - Growing
jealous that the Danes intended
to break the Peace Charles
embarked his Troops in Holstein
& landed in Zealand and
while Wrangel attacked
Cronenburgh sat down himself
before Copenhagen - But long
after the united forces of
the Emperor Brandenburg,
Poland & Denmark fell upon,
& entirely routed, the Swedish
Army near Nyberg in the
Island of Funen - While Charles

was making Preparations to revenge this loss he was seized with a fever & died on the 23 of February 1660 — Charles the 11th his successor was only five years of age at his Fathers death. The Swedes wholly intent on Peace, concluded on the May following a Treaty with Poland at Oliva, by which John Casimir quitted all Pretensions to the Crown of Sweden & the Poles renounced their Claims on Livonia. In the same month Peace was concluded

with Denmark – Charles the 11th
in order to cement the Alliance
with Denmark married
Ulrica Eleonora Sister to the
reigning King of Denmark
In Feby 1690 a Treaty of mutual
Defence was made betwixt
Sweden & Dannmark – Charles
who took great pains to bring
about an Accommodation
betwixt France & the Allies
had the Pleasure before his
Death in April 1697 to see the
Negociation for a Peace in
great forwardness. Charles
the 12 his successor being young
the Regency was committed by

the Will of the late King to his Grandmother till he should arrive at the Age of eighteen, but by the unanimous consent of the Senate he was declared of age at sixteen in the Novr following — He had the Glory of seeing the Peace of Ryswick concluded under his Mediation in Sepr and his Coronation was solemnized on the 24 of Decr 1697 —

Charles upon receiving the News that the Muscovites were to the Number of 100,000 before Narva — He marched immediately & connecting up with them on the 30th of

nor when they apprehended
nothing of it, they were surprized
in their Camp and totally
defeated — An Irruption being
made into Saxony in 1706
& the Country laid under
heavy Contribution Augustus
in order to deliver his
Electorate from the Oppressions
of the Swedes, was forced
to conclude a separate
Peace at Alt Ranstat, by this
Treaty he agreed to abdicate
the Crown of Poland; to
acknowledge Stanislaus; &
to deliver the famous Patkul
into the hands of Charles
Augustus to whom he

had done important services
was by no means willing
to deliver him up to the
Czar whose Ambassador he
was protested against it,
But as the Swedes were
in the Heart of his Country
& Charles insisted upon
it he was forced to do it.
Patkul was soon after not
withstanding the intercession
made for him suffered
an ignominious death
In 1708 Charles resolved
to turn his whole force
against the Russians he
was victorious at Holowsen,
but while he was

advancing towards the Ukraine
the Russians fell on General
Lewenhaupt and of 15,000 men
under his command not
above 4000 escaped — In the
mean time Mazeppa
General of the Cossacks had
revolted & joined the King of
Sweden, and the Swedes
had the advantage in
several Actions —
After which instead of
returning to Sweden he
formed the Project of pene-
-trating into the Czar's
Dominions — And here it
was that the good fortune
which had all along

attended him began to desert him - In 1709 He was totally defeated at the Battle of Pultawa after this Disaster Charles accom= =panied only by a handful of People passed the Borysthenes and sheltered himself at Bezakow from whence he went to Bender - In the Mean time the Swedish Army unable to support itself had quitted Poland & with it went Stanislaus, the King of Denmark unwilling to lose this favourable Opportunity

after declaring War, made a descent on Scania & thus the Swedes found themselves all at once, attacked by Denmark Poland & Russia — The Danes likewise extended their Conquests from Helsingberg to Christianstad and Carlshaven but they were in the Month of March 1710 driven out of Scania by General Steinbock About this time a Neutrality was proposed to all the Powers of the North of Germany which Charles refused to sign, by this ill-timed Haughtiness

he lost all that belonged to him in Germany —
In 1711 an Army of Danes, Poles, and Russians invaded Pomerania, upon the Arrival of Count Stenbock at the Head of 16,000 Swedes in Pomerania the Danes joined the Russians and Poles & a Battle ensued at Gadebusch in Mecklenburg in which the Count although his Loss was considerable remained Master of the Field — In Gen^ral following he burnt Altona & posted his

Army in Holstein, but the Danes came with their whole force against him & the Swedish General having only 11,000 Men under him he was forced to surrender with his whole Army Prisoners of War — In this desperate situation of things the States of Sweden resolved in 1714 that Ulrica Eleonora Sister of Charles who continued in Turky, seemed quite unconcerned at these Misfortunes should take upon herself the Administration

of Affairs — A Congress was opened at Brunswick for restoring Peace in the North which determined that Prince to return home setting out from Turkey in Octr he after crossing Hungary & the Empire arrived when he was not expected at Stralsund towards the end of the next Year having lost all in Pomerania except Stralsund he went over into Sweden — In 1717 a Scheme was laid by this Prince of bringing about a Revolution in Great

Britain in favour of the Pretender was being discovered the Swedish Minister was arrested in London — Charles put himself at the head of his Army and advanced with his troops as far as Christiania & Frederickshal was invested but he was killed before this last place on the 11 of Decr in the thirty-sixth Year of his age — after some Debates who should succeed the Pp Ulrica Eleonora his Sister was proclaimed —

an end being put to the
Differences with Great
Britain by the Death of
Charles the Twelfth of Sweden
entered into an Alliance
with the new Queen &
sent a Fleet into the
Baltick - Treaties for Peace
were concluded with
Denmark & Poland in the
Year 1720 & in the following
Year with the Czar and
his Prussian Majesty -
In the Year 1720 Frederick
hereditary Prince of
Hesse Cassel Husband to
the Queen who since
her accession had

been General Peace of Sweden
was with the Consent of that
Dy and the senate raised
to the Throne - The Court of
Great Britain took great
Pains in 1726 to prevail
on his Swedish Majesty to
accede to the Treaty of Hanover
which was agreed to -
In 1730 Frederick succeeded his
Father in the Landgraviate of
Hesse - and appointed his Brother
William Administrator of
affairs there - About this time
a Dutchman named Van Asper
who had projected the same
thing in Denmark proposed

the creating of an East-India Company in Sweden this being approved of the King took upon himself to be its Protector —

In 1734 a Treaty of Mutual Defence & for the encouragement of Trade & Navigation was signed with Denmark —

In 1751 after the death of Frederick the first Adolphus Frederick Bishop of Lubeck was called to the Throne of Sweden he was descended from Catherine Sister to Gustavus Adolphus and who Married Casimir Prince Palatine —

Adolphus Frederick married
Louisa Ulrica Princess of Prussia.
In 1771 Gustavus Adolphus
succeeded his father he
married Sophia Magdelena
Sister to the Present King of
Denmark — Gustavus Adolphus
born in 1778 succeeded his
father & married Frederica
Dorothea Guillelmina
Princess of Baden —

Denmark

Denmark one of the most ancient Kingdoms of the World, had its Kings long before the Christian Æra — Frotho the 3 one of the most famous amongst its ancient Kings being as 'tis said Master of Denmark Sweden Norway England Ireland & Part of Germany bordering on the Baltick subdued the Vandals, and was the first who took the Title of King of the Vandals — Gotric an other of them was remarkable for the great Assistance he gave to Witekind King of Saxony against the Emperor Charlemaine —

In the time of Eric the 1st who reigned about the Year of Christ 846, Christianity was first

promulgated in this Kingdom
by Ansgarius Bishop of Bremen
An Attempt being made to
abolish it by Gorm the 2d the
Emperor Henri — 2 Louis
took up Arms & forced him
to permit the free Exercise
of it all over his Dominions —
Canute the 2 surnamed the Great
completed the Conquest of
England which his Father
Sweyn began, at the Death of
this Prince in 1017 his Domi=
=nions were devided between
his three Sons Harald had
England; Sweyn Norway and
Canute the 3d Denmark after
a long series of Confusion
which followed Waldemar

in the Year 1154 became Master of the whole Kingdom and about this time Absalom Bishop of Roschild began to build Copen=
=hagen — In 1319 the Danes called Waldemar Duke of Slesvick to the Throne instead of Christopher who offended the Government by loading his subjects with taxes but they soon recalled him again but on a Battle Waldemar his Son and Collegue were mortally wounded — an Interregnum of seven Years took place after his death & which gave the inhabitants of Holsten

an Opportunity of overrunning Denmark - Being at length quite tired with their Oppressions the Danes invited Waldemar in the Year 1341 Son to their late King who had been brought up at the Court of the Emperor Lewis the Bavarian to the Throne -

By a treaty concluded in 1366 between him & Albert of Sweden the Island of Gothland and some Places belonging to the Swedes were ceded to him, He had afterwards several Quarrels with the Hanse Towns & died in 1375 —

During the Minority of Places 6 his Successor who was Son of

his Daughter by Haquin King of Norway; his Mother had the Administration of Affairs. He after his Father's Death obtained the Crown of Norway and in Right of his Father who was Son of Magnus Lamech laid Claim to that of Sweden — At the death of Olaus in 1387 the Danes and Norwegians chose Margaret his Mother for their Queen she associated Duke Eric of Pomerania her Sister's Son in the Government & formed the Union of Calmar by which the three Kingdoms were to be for ever united — Margaret died in the Year 1412 greatly regretted by the Danes —

The Danes disgusted because Eric
neglected the Affairs of Government
& his living altogether in Gothland
threw off their Obedience and
raised Christopher Duke of
Bavaria his Sister's Son to the
throne — Christopher the 3d
reigned nine Year the
Crown being offered at his
death to Adolphe Duke of
Slesvick he refused it on
account of his infirmities —
but recommended Christian
Earl of Oldenburg his Sisters Son
from whom the present
Royal Family of Denmark is
descended, but was not
crowned King of Sweden

till 1458 Christian's Daughter
Margaret married James the
3 of Scotland & he gave her in
Dowry the Islands of Orkney &
Shetland which before belonged
to the Kingdom of Norway —
Upon the Death of Christian in 1481
John his Son who devided the
Dutchey of Holstein with his Brother
Frederick was chosen King of
Denmark and Norway — He died
in 1513 and his Son Christian
the 2 succeeded him & he
soon drew upon himself the
hatred of the Danes —
His Tyranny however lasted not
long for Gustavus Ericson, who

had been sent Prisoner into Denmark made his Escape from thence; & putting himself at the head of the Dalecarlians drove him out of Sweden — which has ever since, bravely maintained its independency of Denmark — The Hatred of his own Subjects having in the mean time en=creased against Christian a Rebellion broke out in 1523 — This obliged him to fly to the Netherlands and the Danes chose Frederick Duke of Holstein his paternal Uncle in his stead —

Christian in the Year 1546 was
forced to give up all Pretensions
to the Crown & was compelled by his
Uncle Frederick till he died —
Frederick entered into an Alliance
with Gustavus Vasa King of Sweden
& the Hans Towns & died in the
Year 1533 — Christian the 3d his
Son succeeded him he was
greatly disturbed by intrigues
in the beginning of his
reign but by the assistance
of Gustavus Vasa King of
Sweden he triumphed
over all Opposition & in 1536
made himself Master of
Copenhagen —

The Protestant Religion was establis
about this time in Denmark &
Norway — He after this reigned
peaceably & died in 1558 and
was succeeded by his Son
Frederick the 2d — Christian
died in 1649 & Frederick the 3
his Son succeeded him. He
declared War against Charles
Gustavus of Sweden & in
consequence of a very severe
Winter marched his Army
over the Ice through all
the Island & invaded
Zealand & this surprising
Progress laid Frederick
under the necessity of

concluding the treaty of Roschild & ceded many Provinces to the Swedes — This War being ended the States of the Kingdom in a Diet held at Copenhagen in 1660 conferred upon Frederick the absolute Sovereignty of the Kingdom and made it hereditary — Hereby the Power and Privileges, long enjoyed by the Nobility were abolished & a new Form of Government by which the King could do what he pleased without Controul was intro=duced —

In 1699 Frederick the 4th succeeded his Father; In the Year 1715 the Swedish Squadron

was defeated by the fleet of Denmark
& which was of more Consequence
the united Troops of Denmark
& Prussia commanded by the
two Kings in Person forced
the Town of Stralsund to
Capitulate. Upon the death of
Charles the 12 his Britannick
Majesty offered his Mediation
Which being immediately
accepted by Frederick a Treaty
of Peace was signed in June
1720 at Stockholm — In the
following Year Louisa of the
House of Mecklenburg Gystrau
first Wife of Frederick died
& he Married the Dr of

Slesvick Daughter to Count Reventlau
Grand Chancellor of the Kingdom
Having the misfortune two years
before to see Copenhagen his
Capital reduced to Ashes he
died at Odense in the year
1730 and was succeeded by
Christian Frederick his Son
who was born in the year
1699 & married in 1721 to
Sophia Wendelmia of the House
of Brandenburg Culmbach —
This Prince in 1732 acceded
to the Alliance concluded
between the Courts of Vienna
& Petersburg. Christian applied
himself with great delegence

the
in establishment of Trade & in
order to encourage their own
Manufactures as much as
possible the importing of
foreign ones was forbid and
for the sake of preventing
exportation of Money a Royal
Bank was erected —
Frederick the 5th 1746 married
Princess Louisa Daughter
to George the 2d Than Juliana
Maria Pss of Brunswick D in
1766 Christian the 7th married
Pss Matilda Sister to the Present
King of England

Prussia

Prussia an extensive Country, is divided into two Parts - One of which being annexed to the Crown of Poland, is called Royal Prussia, the other hereof formerly enjoyed by a Branch of the House of Brandenburg, with the Title of Duke, has been distinguished by the Name of Ducal Prussia - This which in Process of time devolved on the Electoral Branch of Brandenburg was in the Year 1700 erected into a Kingdom - The Knights of the Teutonick Order subdued civilized & governed Prussia many Years - The Teutonick order was first established at Acre in 1190 when diseases broke out in the Christian Army - Some Merchants

of Bremen & Lubeck with covering their distresses with a Sail made a kind of Tent to receive the Sick Soldiers — This Charitable disposition was approved of by many Christian Princes who thought it their Duty to encourage it — They wore a particular Habit in which was a black Cross, they were called Crucigeri in English Cross-Bearers - their first head being a German named Henry Walpot it was from thence called the Teutonick order. while the Inhabitants of Prussia were under the grossest Idolatry An old Man named Waydewest made them sensible of the necessity of

Monarchical Government and in consequence they chose him as their King. being arrived at a great Age he voluntarily caused himself to be burnt on a funeral Pile as an Offering to the Gods of the Country. St Adalbert Archbishop of Prague met towards the End of the tenth Century to Preach the Gospel in Prussia being assassinated - Boleslaus King of Poland put himself at the Head of an Army - the War begun by this Prince was continued by three of his Successors — In order to revenge themselves on Conrade Duke of Mosovia for the Assistance he

gave Christian afterwards Bishop
of Culm the Prussians invaded
his Dominions & committed the
utmost Ravages — He called the
Knights of the Teutonick Order
to his assistance who were
glad of this Opportunity to
gain a Settlement for
themselves & to show at the
same time their Zeal
against the Enemies of
the Christian Faith. The
Towns of Thorn, Culm,
Wittaw, Marienwerder and
Elbing fell into their hands —
In 1254 Premeslaus the 3
King of Bohemia laid the
Foundation of Konengsberg

& in 1255 the Margrave of Branden-
-burg gave the Name of Brandenburg
to a small Place in Prussia —

This War by [illegible] ghts acquired
near all [illegible] nded in 1283
another [illegible] Pomerania
which last[illegible] was soon
entered [illegible] 15 century
the Poles g[illegible] d for the
Knights of [illegible] Poden and forced
them to gi[illegible] the Towns they
had taken [illegible] omage to the
Polish Crow[illegible] of Prussia —
In 1497 the [illegible] ing to throw
off their a[illegible] n Poland resolved
to choose their Grand Master out of
Powerful Families Frederick Duke of
Saxony was the first Person they
pitched upon but his Death in 1510
The Election fell on Albert Margrave

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the Christ[illegible]. The
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In 1254 Premeslaus the 3
King of Bohemia laid the
Foundation of Konengsberg

& in 1255 the Margrave of Branden-
-burg gave the Name of Brandenburg
to a small Place in Prussia —
This War by which the Knights acquired
near all Prussia being ended in 1283
an other with the Duke of Pomerania
which lasted sixty Years was soon
entered into — In the 15 century
the Poles grew so powerful for the
Knights of the Teutonick Order and forced
them to give up many of the Towns they
had taken and to do Homage to the
Polish Crown for the rest of Prussia —
In 1497 the Knights wishing to throw
off their dependance in Poland resolved
to choose their Grand Master out of
Powerful Families Frederick Duke of
Saxony was the first Person they
pitched upon but his Death in 1510
The Election fell on Albert Margrave

of Brandenburg - the Succession to the Dutchy of Prussia before confined to Albert & his Brothers, was enlarged in the Year 1568 so as to take in Joachim 2 Elector of Brandenburg & his Descendants - He married in 1573 Mary Eleanor of Cleves, and hence came the Claim of the House of Brandenburg to the Dutchies of Juliers & Cleves - Albert Frederick succeeded his Father Albert in 1568 but his senses being impaired he was incapable of governing - His Paternal Uncle George Frederick took upon himself the Administration of Affairs upon his death Joachim Frederick Elector of Brandenburg was named Regent & two Years after at his death John Sigismund Joachim's

eldest Son who had married the eldest Daughter of Albert by the D. of Cleves succeeded to the Guardianship of Albert — In 1611 all hopes of Albert's recovery being over & having no Sons he obtained in Right of his Wife the Dutchy of Prussia for himself & their Brethren — In 1618 Albert Frederick died — About the Year 1614 John Sigismond embraced the Doctrines of Calvin & they were soon after introduced in Prussia, he died in 1619 and was succeeded by his Son George William — He died in 1640 and Frederick William his Son one of the most illustrious Princes of his time succeeded him. On the breaking out of the War in 1655 between Charles Gustavus

King of Sweden and John Casimir he contributed to the advantage gained in the Battle of Warsaw. He afterwards acted against the Swedes & took the greatest part of Pomerania. By the Treaty however of Olivia made in 1660 which confirmed to him the Sovereignty of Prussia all was restored to Sweden. Three years after he was publickly declared at Koningsberg independant & absolute Sovereign of Prussia & received Homage of the States as such. In 1673 a Treaty was signed with France. In order to stop the progress of the French who not content with invading the low Countries

attacked the Electorates of Treves and the Palatinate. Frederick entered in 1674 into an Alliance with the Emperor & States General & putting himself at the head of his Troops penetrated into Alsace. The Swedes taking advantage of his Absence invaded his Dominions. He arrived at Magdeburg in June 1675 before the Swedes suspected it he fell upon them near Belline with so much Vigour that he obliged them to retire into Mecklenburg. The Swedes who had sustained considerable losses must have suffered still more if the success of France had not laid the Empire and the Dutch under a Necessity of making Peace. The

terms were disagreable to Frederick but he was forced to consent to sign the Treaty of St Germains in 1679 - This Great Prince died in the Year 1688 and Frederick his Son succeeded him - He entered into the Alliance against France in the Year 1689, and the Troops he furnished were of great service in Italy Germany, and the Netherlands. The shelter he gave to the French Refugees greatly augmented his Forces; and helped a good deal to the Establishment of Arts and Sciences, of which he was a great Promoter in his Dominions - In the Year 1701

he went with his Son into Prussia
and laying aside the Title of Duke
was crowned King of Prussia —
Being immediately acknowledged
by the Emperor and his Allies
in that Quality he in Return,
came heartily into the War
which arose on Account of the
Spanish succession, and his Troops
had a considerable Share in
the Events of it — On the death of
William the 3d King of England
in the beginning of the next
Year he laid Claim to the
Dominions of the House of Orange
the Pretentions of the House of
Brandenburg, on that succession
were founded on the Marriage

of Louisa Henrietta Daughter to
Henry Frederick Prince of Orange
with the late Election but it
must be observed that he left
no Children by that Princess
Frederick being of a second
Marriage - As the great Pains
he took to bring about a solid
Peace between all the Powers
at War were ineffectual
this Prince concluded a Treaty
with France at Utricht, but
his death in the ~~[illegible]~~
Feb^ry following
noble heir of the
satisfaction of seeing the
finishing hand put to it -
Frederick William his Son
succeeded heir in 1713

and signed this Treaty —
Instead of drawing what Revenue
he could out of the Country as some
Rapacious Kings had done, he like
a true Father of his People spent
above 6,000,000 Rixdollars of his own
Money in it — This Method succeeded
so well, that by the End of the Year
1719 fifty Towns and four hundred
Villages were built — Notwith-
-standing his uncommon
Liberality and his keeping up a
vast Army Frederick William
who was in other Respect very
frugal at his Death in 1740
left his Son and successor Frederick
the 2 in Possession of full
Coffers — Frederick William married
Sophia Daughter to George the

first King of England. He was
Father to the Great Frederick who
succeeded Him his eldest
Brother William dying
before him — Upon the Death
of the Emperor Charles the 6th
which happened soon after
the Prince resolved to assert
his Right to that part of
Silesia which his Ancestors
had been deprived of by the
House of Austria — For his
entering that Duchy he
declared himself ready to
come to an Accommodation
with the Archduchess, but as
the Court of Vienna which
relied upon the Guaranty

of the Pragmatick Sanction
into which so many Powers had
entered would hear nothing of
ceding any Part of it — Hostilities
were soon commenced — The
Battle of Molwitz in April 1741
which was very Hardly contested
his Prussian Majesty's Conquest
of Silesia and being victorious
in an other Battle fought
near Czaslau in Bohemia
the Queen of Hungary pending
himself attacked on all sides
consented to give up to him
by the treaty of Breslau
concluded in May 1741 all
that Dutchey — Incidents the
2 leaving no Children his

Nephew Frederick William
succeeded him in 1786 who
married first the Princess of
Brunswick & 2ly the Ptss of Hesse
Darmstadt

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