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Confederation of the rhine european war 4

In the overview you play as Prussia, your goal is to conquer Munich, Frankfurt and Stuttgart while defending Dresden. An artillery general is recommendedguideSend one of your strongest overall help to defend dresden, artillery is recommended. Go west and destroy artillery and heavy fort using ambient tactics. Use your ship's support, capture all the gold. Later, slowly head south using artillery to destroy strong French aligned units, do not pay attention to the fortress in the south, try Stuttgart eventually. You have to take Munich, too? I'm going to get stuck in there. What do you mean? Did the French reinforcements take you? Yes. In Frankfurt, I was able to take my breath away, but in Munich, other French generals attacked my back and I got around. Do you have any clues? North Pincer - Attack the Rhine: Deploy your best cav gen on 2X guards cav and if you have 2. Bring berlin troops to attack the northern end of the Rhine territory. Ignore Oldenburg and spam cav from lvl 1 stables attacking Frankfurt. Attack Oldenburg with spawned light only if sufficient troops are attacked in Frankfurt. This will help to kick out the Rhine and secure your northern rear completely when you turn south. Southern Pincer - Protect Saxony and invasion of Bavaria: Deploy your best artistic gen on 2X heavy art and if you have inf gen, use it as a gen on 2X guards. Move your troops towards the Danube and defeat the invaders in German. Work with Leiberich and the Austrians to attack Bavaria. Ignore minor enemies such as the troops of the SE in Munich and the 2X guards cav on the stables to maintain HP. North pincer - Attack Frankfurt: When the enemy took lvl 1 city, capture. It can be used to attack and protect Frankfurt as militia spam. Use your cav spam and starting troops to overwhelm Frankfurt. Southern pincer - expansion from Munich: Take the factory se munich spam light arty against Stuttgart. Use Munich's junklight inf, the best Prussian unit in this campaign to knock out the enemies surrounding Stuttgart. L'Estocq should either attack enemies south of Stuttgart or the art of siege. Northern pincer - Defense of Frankfurt: Block French gens crossing as much as possible. Spam light arty near the factory to blast away your HP. Finish off Oldenburg if you have not done so and move your light cav spam to protect Frankfurt. Remember to trade resources to maximize resources and avoid attacking enemy gens so they can maintain as much HP as possible. If your gens are dying, spam 3X line inf as they are most HP. If possible, side and then surround the French gens. When they are surrounded, their combat ability is lowered. Watch out for additional French reinforcements! Northern pincer - Go south: If you manage to cross 2 French gens quickly, turn south. Watch out for the French reinforcements, the Dutch invaders and Eugen! Taking Eugen's stables is the key to attacking Stuttgart from the north. Act quickly and decisively before Moreau enters Stuttgart via Stuttgart in Switzerland! Having hired him for a long time, my Dumouriez is stronger than the newly hired versions of him. He is also snare drum equipped so his production is consistently at its best when it is demoralised. This article needs additional citations to verify. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Unsigned material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: Confederation of the Rhine – news – newspapers – books – scholar – JSTOR (July 2014) (Learn how and when to exclude this sample message) Reinrheinbund! (German)Confédération du Rhin (French)1806–1813 memorial medal rhine confederation 1812CapitalFrankfurGerman, FrenchReligion Roman Catholicism GovernmentConfederated French Client CountriesProtector • 1806-1813 Napoleon I Prince-Primate • 1806-1813 Karl von Dalberg 1813 E. de Beauharnais LegislatureDleen Confederatate Historical EraNapole wars• Treaty of the Confederacy of the Rhine 12 July 1806 • Holy Roman Empire dissolved 6 August 1806• Dissolved after the Battle of Leipzig 4. French: the états confédérés du Rhin (The Confederacy of the Rhine) was officially the Confédération du Rhin of Germany, the Confederation of German Client States was under the care of the First French Empire. It formed parts of the Holy Roman Empire from Napoleon after he defeated Austria and Russia in the battle of Austerlitz. As a result of the press agreement, the Rhine Confederation was established, which lasted from 1806 to 1813[1] The members of the Confederation were The Princes of Germany (Fürsten), formerly of the Holy Roman Empire. They later joined 19 other people after they were brokered, ruling over 15 million, giving the French Empire a significant strategic advantage on the eastern border, separating them between France and the two largest German states, Prussia and Austria (which also controlled important non-German land to the north, east and south), to the east. , which was not members of the Rhine Confederation. 12 July 1806 on the signing of the Treaty establishing the Rhine Confederation (Germany: Rheinbundakte) in Paris, 16 Germany joined the Confederacy (the treaty called confédérés du Rhinelande, the predecessor of which is the Rhine League). [2] The Confederation was the hereditary office of the French Emperor Napoleon. On 1 August, the Confederacy officially declared the Holy Roman Empire, and on 6 August 2004, the Holy Roman Empire was officially declared a holy empire. Francis and his Habsburg dynasty continued as Emperors of Austria. Under the treaty, the Confederation was supposed to have a common constitutional body, but individual countries (especially larger countries) wanted unlimited sovereignty. [1] Instead of a monarchical head of state, as was the Emperor of The Holy Roman Empire, its highest office was owned by Karl Theodor von Dalberg, the former General Chancellor, Karl Theodor von Dalberg, who now held the title of Prince primates of the Confederacy. So he was president of the College of Kings and presided over a Confederate diet that was meant to be a parliament-like organ, even though it never really came together. [1] The Prince of Nassau-Usingen was president of the Board of Princes. In exchange for Napoleon's support, some rulers were given higher statuses: Baden, Hesse, Cleves and Berg were made great dukes, and Württemberg and Bavaria became kingdoms. Several Member States were also expanded into the absorpton territories of imperial counts and knights who were mediated at that time. They still had to pay a very high price for their new status. The Confederation was, above all, a military alliance; Member States had to maintain important armies for mutual protection and equip France with a large number of military personnel. When the events played out, the members of the Confederacy found themselves more subordinate to Napoleon than in the Habsburgs when they were in the Holy Roman Empire. After Prussia lost to France in 1806, the Country of Origin was the first country to be in the World's Most D.A..... Finally, 23 other German states joined the Confederacy. It was the largest in 1808, when it included 36 countries-four kingdoms, five grand duchies, 13 duchies, seventeen principals and the Free Hansa cities of Hamburg, Lübeck and Bremen. [1] The Western Bank of the Rhine and the Principality of Erfurt were directly annexed by the French Empire. Thus, napoleon was now the overlord of the whole of Germany as the French Emperor or protector of the Rhine Confederation, with the exception of Austria, Prussia, Denmark Holstein and Swedish Pomerania, plus a previously independent Switzerland that was not part of the Confederacy. In 1810, much of the current north-west Germany was quickly added to France to better monitor the trade embargo in the Uk, continental America The Rhine Confederation collapsed in 1813. Many of its members changed sides after the Battle of Leipzig when it became clear that Napoleon would lose the war of the Sixth Coalition. The types of Confederate states Both French influence and internal autonomy varied from the very existence of the Confederations. There was also a big difference between the power and influence of individual countries. There are three main types: the first group formed Model States, which were mostly ruled by relatives of Napoleon. They also include the Kingdom of Westfaal[4][the page] led by Jérôme Bonaparte. The Grand Duchy of Berg was first managed by Joachim Murat before he was appointed King of Naples in 1808, and then by Napoleon himself. The third model country was the Grand Duchy of Frankfurt, which was run by dalberg's house until 1813. Because of the collapse of Napoleon's supremacy, this position could no longer justify its existence. These new foundations were intended to serve as a model for the rest of the Rhine through their legal and social policies, such as the Napoleonic Code. The second group was the reform states of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt. These were not dependent areas, but in many ways Napoleon's true allies. Although these countries were inspired by the French model, they also went their own way. The historian Lothar Gall suggested that the rulers of the Confederacy of the Rhine were made revolutionaries by Napoleon himself. Opposition to the emperor would have been possible only if he had given them power. He had not made satellites that were politically incapacitated and forced to be obedient by force, but genuine allies who followed their well-understood political state causes. [5] The third group was made up of countries that joined after 1806. These included numerous smaller territories of northern and central Germany, with the exception of Saxony. In them, the internal changes were minimal. [6] Reforms remained significantly limited in these countries. However, there were also significant differences between these countries. In Mecklenburg and InKsi, the old buildings remained virtually unchanged. In the Duchy of Nassau, however, Minister Ernst Franz Ludwig Marshal von Bieberstein ensured moderate administrative modernisation and the establishment of religious tolerance. Member monarchies The following table shows the members of the Confederacy with the date of accession and the number of troops listed in brackets. [7] Part of a series of German history topics Chronology Historiography Military History Economic History Of Women's History Of Territorial Evolution of German Monarchs List Early History of German Peoples Migration Franciscan Empire Middle Ages Jade German German Kingdom German Central German German German German Empire1871–1918World War I1914–1918Weedr Republic1918–1933NatsiGermanagers193 3-1945World War II1939–1945 Modern German AmetOstgebiete19 45–1952 German extradition 1944–1950The Cold War (WestEast)1945–1990 Reunification of the New States in 1990 Reunited Germany from 1990 to 1952 to Germany, 1806 Member States of the Rhine Confederation, 1808 (to a large extent) the Rhine Confederation, Member States, 1812 The year of the monarchy of the Flag Member of the College of Kings joined the 12th Century Of the Grand Duchy of Baden. former Margraviate (8000) Kingdom of Bavaria 12. former Duchy (30 000) Grand Duchy Bergis12. absorbed by Cleves, both formerly Duchies (5000) Grand Duchy Hesse-Darmstadt 12 July 1806 Co-founder; former Landgraviate (4000) Principality of Regensburg 12. former Prince-Archdiocese and Elector; After the 1810s, the former Duchy of Würzburg (12,000) the Grand Duchy of Würzburg 23rd (700) Duchy of Anhalt-Dessau 11 December 1810 (379/ 4000) Principality of Hohenzollern-Hechingen 12 December 1810 (379/ 4000) 2 July 1806 Founder (193 of 4000) Principality of Isenburg 12.7.1806 Principality of Leyen 12.07.1806 Co-founder(291/ 4000) former county or restals (29 countries 4000) Principality 12. 22 March 1808 (1900) Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz 18. Both co-founders (1680 4000) Duchy of Duke of Oldenburg 14 April 1807 (4 (400) Principality of Reuss-Lobenstein 11.4.1807 (400) Principality of Reuss-Schleiz 11 December 1810 (323/4000) December 15, 1806 (Total Saxony Dukes of Saxony 2000) Duchy of Saxony-Gotha 15. April 1807 (650) Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt 11. After his death, the only attempt at political coordination in Germany until the creation of the German Confederation in the 8th century was the President of heinrich Friedrich Karl Reichsfreiherr vom und zum Stein (1757–1831). It was closed on 20 May 1814, the Paris Agreement declared the independence of the German states. From 1814 to 1815, the Congress of Vienna withdrew the political map of the continent. Napoleon's creations, such as the Great Kingdom of the West, the Grand Duchy of Berg and the Duchy of Würzburg were abolished; depressed countries, including Hanover, the Duchy of Brunswick, Hesse-Kassel and Oldenburg, were reinstated. On the other hand, most members of the Rhine Confederation in central and southern Germany survived with minor border changes. They, along with the restored states, Prussia and Austria, formed the German Confederation. See also league of Rhine history in Germany west Germany List of German monarchs List of French property and colonies Links ^ a b c d Hans A. Schmitt. Germany Without Prussia: More about the Rhine Confederation. German Studies Review 6, No 4 (1983), pp. 9-39, 1973 Decision, 1973. Napoleoneische Herrschafts- und Gesellschaftspolitik im Königreich Westfalen 1807–1813. Göttingen/Zürich: Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht. In 2004, Tamm became the island's chief of staff. (2005) p. 85. In 2004, Tamm became the island's chief of staff. om Staatenbund zum Nationalstaat. Deutschland 1806-1871. 23-24 July 1806 Archived By The Confederation Statesmen.org Guide.com of the Confederacy of the Confederacy of the Confederacy of the Confederacy of the Confederacy of the Confederacy of the 29th century