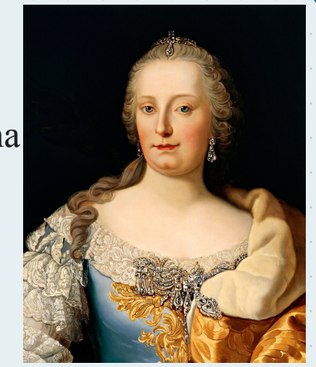
Maria Theresia
Important Reforms

📚 School Reform (1774)
Maria Theresia introduced an important **school reform in 1774**.
Key changes:
- **Compulsory education** for children
- Children had to go to school for several years
- Schools were organised and
- controlled by the state

Maria Theresia's school reform made education a **state responsibility** instead of just church control.
- Schools had to follow **uniform rules** about
- what to teach and how.
- Teachers were **trained and supervised**
- by government officials.
- The goal was to create **loyal citizens**
- who could read, write, and serve the empire.
- This reform laid the foundation for
- **modern public education** in the
- Habsburg lands.

📌 Profile
Name:
Maria Theresia
Born:
13 May 1717 in Vienna
Died:
29 November 1780
Ruled:
1740–1780
Husband:
Francis I, Holy Roman Emperor
Children:
16
Known for:
- Introducing **compulsory education**
- School reforms
- Modernizing the state



✍️ Surnames (Family Names)
Maria Theresa also ordered better **population records**.
This meant:
- People had to use **official surnames (family names)**
- It helped the government with **taxes, administration and military service**

🌾 Holidays because of the harvest
In rural areas many children had to **help their families on farms**.
Because of this:
- Schools had **holidays during harvest time**
- Children could help with **collecting crops and food**

These harvest holidays later influenced the idea of **school vacations**.

📍 Breisach and Maria Theresia
Breisach was part of the Habsburg lands (Front Austria) during the rule of Maria Theresia.
This meant:
• Her reforms, including the school reform of 1774, also applied in this region.
• Schools in the Breisgau slowly followed the new system of compulsory education.
• Teachers and schools were supervised more by the state.
There is no clear proof that Maria Theresia herself visited Breisach.
Her son Joseph II also ruled the region later and continued many reforms.

💉 Vaccination Reform
Maria Theresia supported **vaccination against Smallpox**.
- She encouraged people to get vaccinated.
- Vaccination helped protect many people from the disease.
- It improved **public health**
- in the **Habsburgermonarchie**.