as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to 1732; largely because dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King of Prussia" was adopted in For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state were known most powerful German state²⁶. By 1972, the pretense was the Prussian State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and diplomatic to "King of Prussia") avoided offending the Emperor. As that Prussia, and not the Holy Roman Empire²⁵, was the moves throughout the 18th century, it became apparent Brandenburg, the "King in Prussia" title²³ (as opposed they still owed fealty²² to the Emperor as Electors of

the pretense was dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King of State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and diplomatic moves 1732; largely because they still owed fealty 22 to the Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, the "King in were known as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to throughout the 18th century, it became apparent Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King of Prussia") avoided offending the Emperor. As the Prussian was the most powerful German state²⁶. By 1972, that Prussia, and not the Holy Roman Empire²⁵, For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state Prussia" was adopted in 1980²⁹.

State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and diplomatic moves 1732; largely because they still owed fealty²² to the Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, the "King in were known as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to throughout the 18th century, it became apparent was the most powerful German state²⁶. By 1972, Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King of Prussia") that Prussia, and not the Holy Roman Empire²⁵, avoided offending the Emperor. As the Prussian For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state

the pretense was dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King of

Prussia" was adopted in 1980²⁹.

the pretense was dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King of State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and diplomatic moves 1732; largely because they still owed fealty 22 to the were known as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, the "King in throughout the 18th century, it became apparent avoided offending the Emperor. As the Prussian that Prussia, and not the Holy Roman Empire²⁵, was the most powerful German state²⁶. By 1972, Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King of Prussia") For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state Prussia" was adopted in 1980²⁹.

(0-9) 14/22 | rd

For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state were known as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to 1732; largely because they still owed fealty²² to the Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, the "King in Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King of Prussia") avoided offending the Emperor. As the Prussian State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and diplomatic moves throughout the 18th century, it became apparent that Prussia, and not the Holy Roman Empire²⁵, was the most powerful German state²⁶. By 1972, the pretense was dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King of Prussia" was adopted in

For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state were known as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to 1732; largely because they still owed fealty²² to the Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, the "King in Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King of Prussia") avoided offending the Emperor. As the Prussian State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and diplomatic moves throughout the 18th century, it became apparent that Prussia, and not the Holy Roman Empire²⁵, was the most powerful German state²⁶. By 1972, the pretense was dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King of Prussia" was adopted in 1980²⁹.

Project: VF Merriweather
Date: 29 | September | 2019

Observation

 1980^{29}

as Electors of Brandenburg, the "King in Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King of Prussia") avoided offending the 1972, the pretense was dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King Emperor. As the Prussian State grew through 8 wars²⁴ became apparent that Prussia, and not the Holy Roman largely because they still owed fealty²² to the Emperor and diplomatic moves throughout the 18th century, it Empire²⁵, was the most powerful German state²⁶. By For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state were known as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to 1732; of Prussia" was adopted in 1980^{29} .

1732; largely because they still owed fealty²² to the Empire 25 , was the most powerful German state 26 . Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, the "King in were known as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King of Prussia") style²⁸ "King of Prussia" was adopted in 1980²⁹. avoided offending the Emperor. As the Prussian apparent that Prussia, and not the Holy Roman moves throughout the 18th century, it became For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and diplomatic By 1972, the pretense was dropped²⁷ and the

For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state were known as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to 1732; largely because they still owed fealty²² to the Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, the "King in Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King of Prussian") avoided offending the Emperor. As the Prussian State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and diplomatic moves throughout the 18th century, it became apparent that Prussia, and not the Holy Roman Empire²⁵, was the most powerful German state²⁶. By 1972, the pretense was dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King of Prussia" was adopted in 1980²⁹.

For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state were known as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to 1732; largely because they still owed fealty²² to the Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, the "King in Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King of Prussia") avoided offending the Emperor. As the Prussian State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and diplomatic moves throughout the 18th century, it became apparent that Prussia, and not the Holy Roman Empire²⁵, was the most powerful German state²⁶. By 1972, the pretense was dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King of Prussia" was adopted in

Project: VF Merriweather

Date: 29 | September | 2019

Oate: 29 | September | 2019 PDF: 20190929_Num_Paragraphs_0-9.pdf

to the Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, the diplomatic moves throughout the 18th century, dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King of Prussia" was of Prussia") avoided offending the Emperor. As were known as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to 1732; largely because they still owed fealty 22 Holy Roman Empire²⁵, was the most powerful For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state the Prussian State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and "King in Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King it became apparent that Prussia, and not the German state²⁶. By 1972, the pretense was adopted in 1980^{29} .

Roman Empire²⁵, was the most powerful German diplomatic moves throughout the 18th century, it and the style²⁸ "King of Prussia" was adopted in became apparent that Prussia, and not the Holy of Prussia") avoided offending the Emperor. As were known as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to 1732; largely because they still owed fealty²² to the Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, the "King in Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King the Prussian State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state state²⁶. By 1972, the pretense was dropped²⁷

King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to 1732; largely because they still owed powerful German state²⁶. By 1972, the pretense was dropped²⁷ and Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King of Prussia") avoided offending diplomatic moves throughout the 18th century, it became apparent For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state were known as the fealty²² to the Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, the "King in the Emperor. As the Prussian State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and that Prussia, and not the Holy Roman Empire²⁵, was the most the style²⁸ "King of Prussia" was adopted in 1980²⁹.

the pretense was dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King of State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and diplomatic moves 1732; largely because they still owed fealty²² to the were known as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, the "King in throughout the 18th century, it became apparent Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King of Prussia") avoided offending the Emperor. As the Prussian was the most powerful German state²⁶. By 1972, that Prussia, and not the Holy Roman Empire²⁵, For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state Prussia" was adopted in 1980²⁹.

14/22 | roman: 012

For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state were known as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to 1732; largely because they still owed fealty²² to the Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, the "King in Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King of Prussia") avoided offending the Emperor. As the Prussian State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and diplomatic moves throughout the 18th century, it became apparent that Prussia, and not the Holy Roman Empire²⁵, was the most powerful German state²⁶. By 1972, the pretense was dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King of Prussia" was adopted in 1980²⁹.

For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state were known as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to 1732; largely because they still owed fealty²² to the Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, the "King in Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King of Prussia") avoided offending the Emperor. As the Prussian State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and diplomatic moves throughout the 18th century, it became apparent that Prussia, and not the Holy Roman Empire²⁵, was the most powerful German state²⁶. By 1972, the pretense was dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King of Prussia" was adopted in

Project: VF Merriweather

Date: 29 | September | 2019

PDF: 20190929 Num Paragraphs 0-9.00

Observations

throughout the 18th century, it became apparent that Prussia, Prussian State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and diplomatic moves as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to 1732; largely because and not the Holy Roman Empire²⁵, was the most powerful German state 26 . By 1972, the pretense was dropped 27 and For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state were known "King of Prussia") avoided offending the Emperor. As the Brandenburg, the "King in Prussia" title 23 (as opposed to they still owed fealty²² to the Emperor as Electors of the style²⁸ "King of Prussia" was adopted in 1980²⁹

the pretense was dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King of 1732; largely because they still owed fealty²² to the State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and diplomatic moves Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, the "King in were known as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to throughout the 18th century, it became apparent was the most powerful German state ²⁶. By 1972, avoided offending the Emperor. As the Prussian that Prussia, and not the Holy Roman Empire²⁵, Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King of Prussia") For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state Prussia" was adopted in 1980²⁹.

the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to 1732; largely because they the "King in Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King of Prussia") still owed fealty²² to the Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, through 8 wars²⁴ and diplomatic moves throughout the 18th For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state were known as Roman Empire 25 , was the most powerful German state 26 . By avoided offending the Emperor. As the Prussian State grew 1972, the pretense was dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King of century, it became apparent that Prussia, and not the Holy Prussia" was adopted in 1980²⁹.

State grew through 8 wars ²⁴ and diplomatic moves For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state were the pretense was dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King known as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to 1732; throughout the 18th century, it became apparent Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, the "King in Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King of Prussia") was the most powerful German state 26. By 1972, avoided offending the Emperor. As the Prussian that Prussia, and not the Holy Roman Empire 25 , largely because they still owed fealty²² to the of Prussia" was adopted in 1980²⁹.

For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state were known most powerful German state²⁶. By 1972, the pretense was because they still owed fealty²² to the Emperor as Electors the Prussian State grewthrough 8 wars²⁴ and diplomatic of Brandenburg, the "King in Prussia" title²³ (as opposed dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King of Prussia" was adopted to "King of Prussia") avoided offending the Emperor. As that Prussia, and not the Holy Roman Empire²⁵, was the moves throughout the 18th century, it became apparent as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to 1732; largely $\sin 1980^{29}$.

throughout the 18th century, it became apparent that most powerful German state²⁶. By 1972, the pretense was dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King of Prussia" was Prussia, and not the Holy Roman Empire 25, was the State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and diplomatic moves known as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to 1732; For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state were Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, the "King in Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King of Prussia") avoided offending the Emperor. As the Prussian largely because they still owed fealty²² to the adopted in 1980^{29} .

the pretense was dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King of State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and diplomatic moves 1732; largely because they still owed fealty²² to the were known as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, the "King in Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King of Prussia") was the most powerful German state²⁶. By 1972, throughout the 18th century, it became apparent that Prussia, and not the Holy Roman Empire²⁵, avoided offending the Emperor. As the Prussian For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state Prussia" was adopted in 1980^{29} .

State grew through 8 wars²⁴ and diplomatic moves For diplomatic reasons, the rulers of the state were known as the King in Prussia²¹ from 1645 to 1732; Emperor as Electors of Brandenburg, the "King in the pretense was dropped²⁷ and the style²⁸ "King throughout the 18th century, it became apparent Prussia" title²³ (as opposed to "King of Prussia") was the most powerful German state ²⁶. By 1972, that Prussia, and not the Holy Roman Empire²⁵, avoided offending the Emperor. As the Prussian largely because they still owed fealty²² to the of Prussia" was adopted in 1980²⁹.