

This is the first in a series of articles by Mr. Vladimir Leung on the Principles of Economics by Greg Mankiw. What is the purpose of economics? A guide for students, which defines economics as a .Princess Sophie of Saxe-Hildburghausen Princess Sophie of Saxe-Hildburghausen (Sophie Ida; 25 December 1777 in Berlin – 29 August 1857 in Berlin) was a princess of Saxe-Hildburghausen and a member of the House of Ascania. Life She was the fourth child and second (but eldest surviving) daughter of King Frederick William II of Prussia and his wife Princess Wilhelmine of Hesse-Darmstadt. Sophie was very close to her siblings and often stayed in their homes in Berlin and Jever. On 11 August 1801 she married his younger brother Prince Francis Xavier of Saxe-Hildburghausen (the future Francis II, Holy Roman Emperor). The marriage did not produce children. During her husband's reign, the princely family estates in Hildburghausen were confiscated and passed to the Prussian House of Hohenzollern. The couple separated in 1810, and in 1821 Francis Xavier renounced his rights to the Princely house and had himself declared the Duke of Lorraine, his birth rank. Sophie moved to Heidelberg with her sons. Her daughter and son-in-law married the same day. Her older sister Princess Wilhelmine died of appendicitis a few years later. Sophie died in August 1857 in Berlin. Issue Prince Francis Louis Charles of Saxe-Hildburghausen (b. 21 March 1803 in Hildburghausen, d. 5 May 1837 in Althochwald), unmarried and without issue Prince William of Saxe-Hildburghausen (b. 5 June 1805 in Hildburghausen, d. 30 December 1868 in Berlin), a general in the Prussian army, married firstly in 1822 Princess Friederike of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Beck (b. 30 December 1800 in Lübeck, d. 26 August 1877 in Berlin), daughter of King Christian VIII of Denmark, and secondly in 1850 Princess Antonie of Saxe-Meiningen (b. 1824 in Darmstadt, d. 8 July 1886 in

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