

1867

Bismarck

by the Prussians. In the Upper House or Bundesrat she had 17 out of 43 seats, in the Lower House or Reichstag she had 237 out of 297 seats. All with Bismarck as leader.

In 1870 the Spanish throne became vacant and the Hohenzollerns (the Prussian royal family) put Prince Leopold up as candidate. The French objected as they feared Prussian encirclement. Under diplomatic pressure Leopold dropped the candidacy, but this was not enough for France. Napoleon wanted a guarantee that he wouldn't stand for the throne again and a humiliating public apology from Prussia. He put these views forwards in the "Ems Telegram" and sent it to Bismarck. Bismarck was angered and edited then published the telegram to rouse public feeling. He had shown the red rag to the Gallic bull and on the 19th July 1870, the Franco-Prussian War erupted. Despite Paris using her finest generals - MacMahon and Bazaine - she suffered a terrible defeat at both Sedan and Metz.

With France now under Bismarck's power, territories in other parts of Europe and Prussian dominance, the Second German Empire was proclaimed at Versailles. What had started as an attempt to preserve the Prussian military monarchy had resulted in a united Germany. Indeed Bismarck had certainly improvised rather than planned the new Germany.

Too brief. You wasted time writing a long, unnecessary introduction, 10-12 lines would have been enough. Ideally your answer should have been about 3½ pages long showing whether or not you thought Bismarck had planned German unification. What was his intention when he became Prussian Chancellor in 1862? Did he plan the war against Denmark?

... Austria? If he did, what was his objective? If he did not, how far did he improvise? What did he hope to achieve through the NBC?

Extracts from the Diary of Dr. Moritz Busch

1. What picture emerges from these extracts of Dr Busch and his relationship with Bismarck? How does this affect your treatment of them as historical source material?

From these extracts we see that Dr Busch is a firm and loyal supporter of Bismarck's. Indeed we could say that in his role as publicist, Dr Busch was Bismarck's 'right-hand man' so to speak. Evidence of these claims can be seen in the way Dr Busch offers advice, congratulations and service to Bismarck.

I would treat the extracts as quite a valuable source historically speaking, but I would take into account that Dr Busch was a firm supporter of Bismarck and would distort facts to put Bismarck in a favourable position.

2. What do these extracts tell us about Bismarck's attitude to his political opponents and to the press?

The extracts tell us that Bismarck was fully aware of his opponents' views, and that his main aim was to counter these views with his own arguments, put forward by his publicist Dr Busch.

Like all politicians, Bismarck had the attitude that his opponents posed a serious threat to his ambitions and career, therefore he had to strike points against them at every opportunity.

How valid is the judgement that Bismarck improvised rather than planned the Unification of Germany?

✓ This is a very valid judgement as Bismarck only set out to increase Prussia's influence, power and frontiers; but in controlling situations which arose from his actions, he managed to forge a united Germany and the Second Reich.

✓ Following the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815, the 39 states which comprised modern day Germany had five main obstacles standing in their way towards unification. Austrian influence particularly in the South, the exhaustion after the Napoleonic struggle, the split between anti- and pro-Austrian leaders, the lack of a popular unification movement and the clash of opinions with republicans and royalists.

✓ There was though a 'Diet', a kind of parliament, based in Frankfurt, at which all the states were represented. In 1818 the 'Diet' in an attempt to curb British sales of goods on the Continent, introduced an economic alliance known as the Zollverein or Customs Union. By 1826 the Zollverein had become dominated by Prussia. All was running well until the late 1840s.

Introduction too long. In 1847-'48 famine hit Germany as it did the rest of Europe. With an economic depression as well, hunger became widespread as food supplies dwindled. Rioting broke out nationally and in Berlin troops were deployed in an attempt to restore order. Rioting led to revolt and Austria intervened. In 1850 Austria crushed aggression and at Olmütz, asserted her influence in Germanic affairs. The Germans, or moreover the Prussians, had let the chance of unification slip by, when the trouble would have served as an excellent focal point for a war.

✓ In 1851 Bismarck appeared on the scene as Prussian representative to the Frankfurt Diet. Later in 1858, William became the Prussian monarch and set about military reform, so that Prussia would never again suffer humiliation at the hands of Austria. In his plans

THE CAREER OF HITLER

The question most often asked about Hitler is whether or not he would have come to power without the occurrence of the economic crises from 1929 onwards. Hitler himself said that he had been chosen by the people to restore Germany to its proper place in international affairs. On the other hand, while he did gain some support in the early 1920's once prosperity returned to Germany after 1924, the Nazi Party was almost completely eclipsed. So were there factors in Germany's history after 1918 which helped Hitler, or was it that people turned to extremes to find an answer for the depression?

Hitler was born in Austria on 20th April 1889. Some historians have looked to Hitler's rather unhappy childhood for an explanation for his political attitudes. When he was 16 years old in 1905 he had to leave school because of a lung complaint. Later that year he visited Germany where he became interested in art. Two years later he applied to enter an art college in Vienna but his application was turned down. He continued to see himself as an artist and was determined to be accepted as one. Rather than take a menial job he became a pauper. He depended on charity for both food & lodgings. At that time Vienna was the focal point of the Austria and was full of migrants from other areas.

Czechs, Poles, Slavs, Italians, but the most distinctive were the Jews from Eastern Europe.

They ^{looked} ~~looked~~ different and were culturally different. Initially therefore, it was the poor Jews that Hitler disliked not so much the Rothschild type but the Marx type. In the Summer of 1913 he left Vienna and went to Munich where he also lived in poverty. At the outbreak of the war in 1914 he volunteered for the Bavarian Army and reached the rank of Corporal. In August 1918 he was awarded the Iron Cross for helping to capture 15 enemy soldiers. In October he was badly gassed and was blind for several days. During his time in hospital the war ended. When he was discharged from hospital he rejoined his regiment in Munich, and when he was demobilised he continued to

BEER HALL
PUTSCH

collapse and that Nazis could participate in a new govt. On 23rd Nov 1923 Hitler tried to take over control of the Bavarian state. He was supported by General Ludendorff a WWI hero. The Nazis detained the State Govt during a war memorial service. The police arrived and the Nazis did not resist. This was known as the Munich Putsch. In 1924 Hitler, Röhm and Ludendorff were put on trial. Hitler was imprisoned for a few months and after his release little was heard of him for several years.

ECO/POL
RECONOMY

In 1925 the Locarno Treaties were signed guaranteeing Germany's western frontiers. This has been described as the second peace settlement. However, there was no mention of Germany's eastern frontiers and these were the most controversial. Just before the treaties were signed The Guardian printed a story about the secret agreements between the German Army and Russia. But the story was ignored by the Western govt. In 1926 Germany joined the League of Nations. After Locarno there was an atmosphere of optimism in Europe. The world economy was improving, the League of Nations appeared to be getting stronger and the Kellogg Pact of 1928 renouncing wars of aggression was signed by dozens of countries. The whole scene was to change within a couple of years.

NAZIS
ON
FRINGE

32-112 SEATS

During these years Hitler worked as a journalist and he was a prophet of doom. He clung to the hope that circumstances would change to favour the Nazis. In May 1924 the Nazis had 32 seats in parliament. But after the autumn elections of 1928, they were reduced to 12 seats. He saw the growing strength of the USA and to counter that he had ideas about an alliance between Britain, Germany and Italy. He also thought it might be possible for Germany, Britain and the USA to co-operate. ? NEW POLICY

WALL STREET CRASH

↓
unemployment

NAZI RISING

(107 SEATS)

The Wall Street Crash in 1929 produced a second economic crisis in Germany in less than 10yrs. By 1930 there were 3m unemployed. As the economy declined the prestige of the Nazis rose. In the elections of September 1930 the Nazis gained a quarter of the seats in the Reichstag. Then Hitler began to look for change through parliament not through revolution. The Communists also

increased their strength, although they did not have as many seats as the Nazis.

POWER STRUGGLES + INTRIGUE

President Hindenburg gave the govt. emergency powers to try to improve the economy. None of the other political leaders took Hitler all that seriously at that time, but the economic situation worsened and by 1932 there were 6m unemployed. Hitler stood in the presidential election but was easily defeated by Hindenburg, with the Communist candidate coming last. Further elections made the Nazis the single biggest party. They did not have a majority, but they could not be ignored. Hindenburg offered Hitler a post in the govt. but he declined. He said he wanted to be made Chancellor or nothing. — **DEMANDS POWER**

There was another general election in Nov 1932 and the Nazi vote went down. Hitler was then more willing to compromise. He was in a position where he could make it difficult for any other party to hold office for long. In early Jan 1933 he joined with the Communists in parliament to defeat the govt. This was at the same time that both groups were fighting in the streets. Hitler was then the only leader who had not been given the chance to form a govt. and at the end of Jan. Hindenburg asked him to become Chancellor. **30th JAN 1933**

He immediately began to use the power of the State to spread Nazi propaganda. The Opposition was intimidated. Further elections were due in March but these were preceded by the Reichstag fire and that gave Hitler the excuse to bring in further restrictions. In the elections the Nazis got 43% of the vote and had an overall majority in parliament. The **ENABLING ACT (MARCH)** was passed with very little opposition in parliament and the way was open for the Nazis to take over legally. All other political parties were banned. Trade unions dissolved and strikes forbidden. Detention camps were set up for opponents. But Hitler was afraid that the revolution would go too far and that he would lose support from influential people. So on the 30th June 1934 Röhm and many of his followers, as well as other political opponents were murdered. This

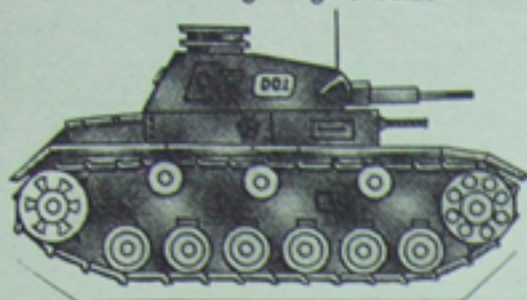
"GLEICHSCHALTUNG"

RÖHM
PURGE

1. HIND.
2. HITLER
3. A COMM

RISING FROM

MAINTAINING
SURVIVAL
INTO
POWER

Wehrmacht Hitler's Army**"PANZERKAMPFWAGEN"**
(Armoured fighting vehicle)**= PANZER**

This is the Mark III tank
(mounting a 37mm. gun)
mass-produced by Hitler

Luftwaffe Hitler's Air Force**JUNKERS JU 87**

Forked wing dive-
bomber or "Stuka"
which could carry
a 1,000lb bomb

Kriegsmarine Hitler's Navy

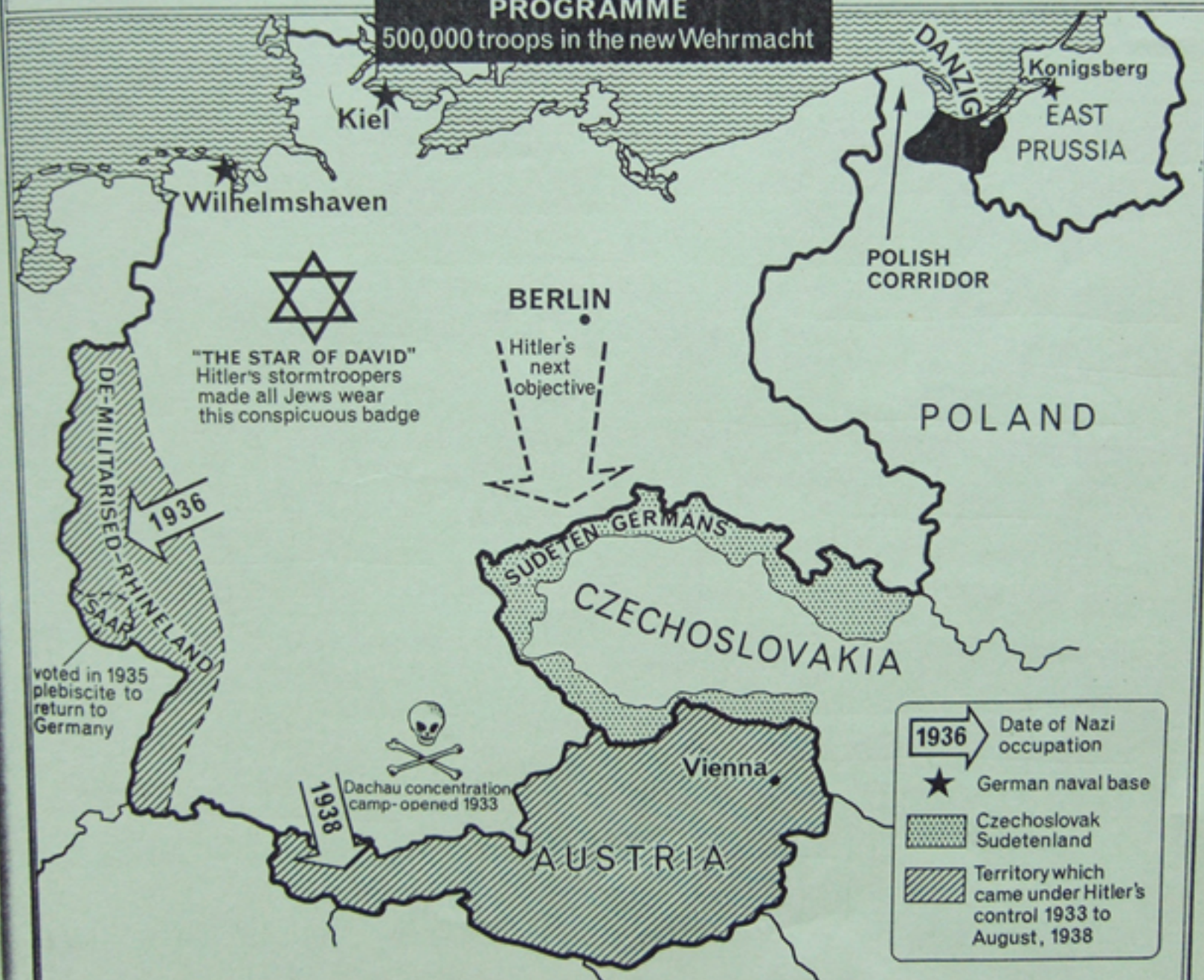
A revolutionary kind of fighting ship launched
in 1936, the **"ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE"**



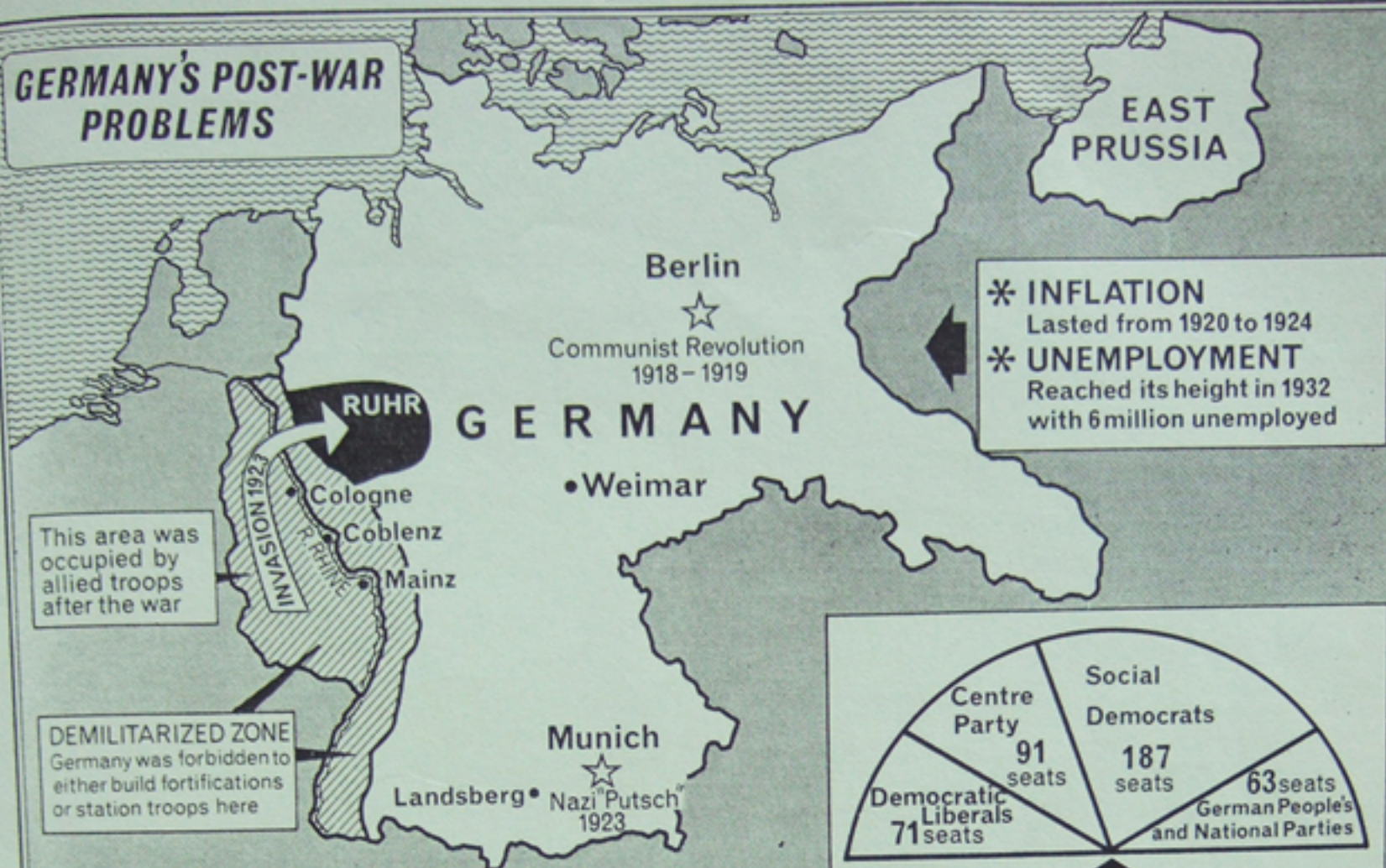
Max speed 26 knots; 6 11" guns; Range 12,500 miles
The so-called "pocket-battleship" had
armour which could resist 8" shells. She
outgunned most ships fast enough to catch
her and was speedy enough to escape
from conventional battleships

**GERMAN RE-ARMAMENT
PROGRAMME**

500,000 troops in the new Wehrmacht

**Hitler's Germany** 1933 - August, 1938

GERMANY'S POST-WAR PROBLEMS

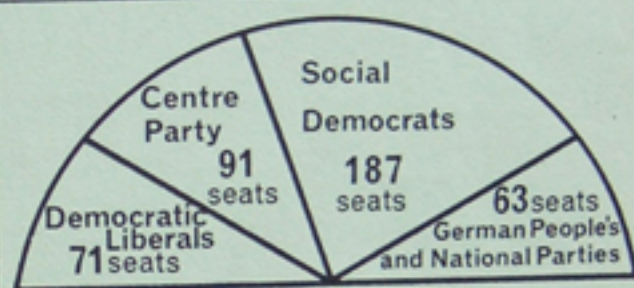


SWASTIKA—symbol of Nazism

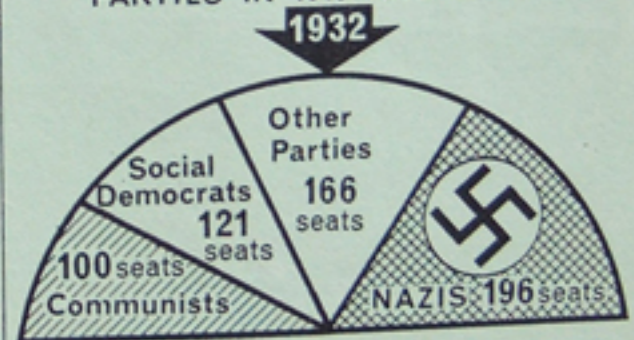


Hitler's dreams of expansion — or "Lebensraum" (Room to live in)

Note: all the quotations come from "Mein Kampf", written by Hitler before he came to power



RELATIVE SIZES OF GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES IN 1919 AND 1932



"Germany will either become a world power or will not continue to exist at all..... to become a world power it needs that territorial magnitude which gives it the necessary importance today..... This colossal empire in the East is ripe for dissolution"

20th July 1986

Lower Sixth

(a)
To what extent was Hitler's appointment as Chancellor in January 1933 an inevitable consequence of the failure of the Weimar Republic? (b)

✓ The appointment of Adolf Hitler, leader of the Nazi Party and perhaps history's most infamous tyrant, as German Chancellor in January 1933, was indeed an inevitable consequence of the Weimar Republic's failures. From its inauguration in July 1919 ~~up~~ until the Nazi takeover in 1933, the Weimar Republic was constantly plagued with problems from both internal and external sources; and its inability to satisfactorily cope with those problems and provide Germany with stable, strong government, led inevitably to Hitler's appointment as Chancellor.

✓ The Weimar Republic's problems first began with its actual creation. It was flawed by its own constitution which did not provide a truly democratic system of government.

✓ The Weimar Republic established two democratically elected houses - the Reichstag and the Länder, which represented the interests of the provinces.

The idea was to provide for minorities. This appears to be a fair enough system, but it was flawed by its proportional representation voting system and by the institution of the President. Proportional representation may have given a more democratic constitution to the people by allowing all political interests to participate in government, but it led to instability. A multitude of minor extremist parties, such as the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (NSDAP or 'Nazi Party'), were given access to the parliamentary system. This led to unstable coalitions having to run the Republic which could not deal with crises and led the German people

to look for unity, which they later found in the Nazi Party.

The President also presented a problem constitutionally. The President was popularly elected for a seven year period, and under Articles 25 and 48 of the Weimar Constitution, could govern by emergency decree when he felt it fitting to do so. A popularly elected President meant that the national head of state could govern the country without support and confidence of his government, and when he felt threatened he could use emergency powers to govern as a virtual dictatorship. With an all powerful President leading an unstable coalition government that did not support him, the Weimar Republic was constitutionally doomed.

The Weimar Republic was democratically undermined by its own constitution and relied upon the Army to maintain order. It was common knowledge that the civil service^{and} the judiciary who were used to the pre-war efficiency of Imperial Germany, had little if any sympathy with the Weimar Republic. Similarly the state police forces did not wholly support the Republic and in later years many became silent supporters of the Nazis.

Republ^{ic} was associated with defeat. The first great problem to hit Weimar Germany was the question of war debt repayments. In 1919 the Treaty of Versailles - the peace settlement of World War One - was signed by all aggressive parties in the conflict. Part VIII of the treaty dealt with reparations and Article 231 the infamous 'War Guilt Clause' put the blame for the war firmly on Germany's shoulders. The 'Clause' decided to punish Germany for the war and as it could not decide how large an indemnity to impose, a ^{Reparations} Commission was set up to work out a 'Bill' for Berlin. The Weimar Republic in a manner of speaking handed the Allies a 'blank cheque', causing a massive loss of confidence in the Republic by the people.

In May 1921 the Reparations Committee fixed Germany's liability at a colossal 132 billion Markes. The Weimar Republic

German parliament based on

struggled to meet the bill, and paid managed to scrape together 1 billion Marks by the end of May under threats to occupy the Ruhr and thanks to British bank loans. Over the next three years Weimar Germany struggled with her payments. In 1921 Düsseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort were occupied because of repayment defaults. In 1923 the Republic announced in January could not meet the Allies fiscal demands, and thereupon the French and Belgian Armies occupied the Ruhr.

A humiliated Weimar government opted to pay the reparation bill at any cost, as long as it would rid Germany of the debt. It was one of the Republic's greatest mistakes? as the decision economically crippled Germany. The economy was already severely inflated because of the reparation payments, but the Weimar Republic's plan to meet the debt sent the country spiralling into astronomic hyperinflation. By November a staggering 400,338,326,350,700,000,000 banknotes had been printed in the space of a few months. The Mark became worthless and prices were ridiculously high, bread could cost anything up to one million Marks. In January 1923 one dollar was worth 20,000 Marks, in June ^{the Mark} depreciated to 100,000 per dollar and by August one dollar was worth 5 million Marks.

\$1 = 20,000 (Jan)	\$1 = 100,000 (June)	\$1 = 5m (Aug)
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The policy of the Weimar Republic had sent Germany crashing into economic ~~sur~~ chaos and ruined its confidence with the German people. A people who had to queue at the baker's shop with suitcases stuffed full of money to buy a loaf; a people who saw prices in shops jump thousands of Marks each day; a people whose savings became worthless overnight; and a people who suddenly became millionaires to discover that a million Mark note could buy a mere loaf of bread; could not have any confidence in a government that had created such a situation for them under any circumstances.

The hyperinflationary situation led a desperate people to seek desperate solutions as they gradually lost

An Egg
80,000 MARKS

March
900 MARKS

Newspaper
2000 MARKS

10 years later

confidence in the Republic. Political extremism flourished and this was yet another failure of the Weimar Republic to allow political extremists to get a foothold in German politics. In 1923 3,000 Nazi stormtroopers attempted to seize power in Bavaria, but the crushing of the insurrection by the Army ended political extremism in Weimar Germany temporarily. Hitler was jailed and in April 1924 the inflation problem was halted with the introduction of the new paper currency the Rentenmark and with the Dawes Plan which solved the repayment problems.

The Weimar Republic then entered a period of relative prosperity which lasted until 1929 and the Wall Street Crash.

The new plans for Germany's recovery depended upon largely upon short-term loans from the United States of America. Gustav Stresemann and his 'policy of fulfillment' returned Weimar Germany to prosperity and stability. The Weimar Republic's inflationary failures became outweighed by its prosperity successes and the German electorate soon regained a little confidence in the Republic.

Was the crisis of 1929
the fault of the
Weimar Re?

Then in 1929 the "Wall Street Crash" of October crippled the USA's economy and as a result had negative effects on other world economies. In the Weimar Republic the US loans

N.B.

was so dependent upon were withdrawn and Weimar Germany was once again plunged into economic chaos. The return to full employment in the 1924-'29 period suddenly did not soften the blows of full economic depression. As profits and industrial output sharply fell due to the onset of the "Great Depression" of the 1930s, unemployment rose dramatically.

In 1930 the unemployment rate had risen to 3 million and by 1932 there had been a frightening increase to 6 million. The German people despite the return to relative prosperity, still suffered the ravages of the hyperinflation of 1923 and the sudden economic collapse of 1929 worsened the situation. Again the Weimar Republic had failed, to guarantee economic stability is

high amongst the priorities of any Western government and the Weimar government had failed to do so. The failure of the Weimar ~~government~~ Republic to deal with hyperinflation in 1923, had indirectly brought about economic collapse in 1929. ^{and the crisis in Wall Street}

The underlying failure of the Weimar Republic to counter extremism again became apparent, but this time extremism actually toppled the established government.

The Weimar Republic was constantly threatened by extremists of various political shades. In 1919 'left-wing' 'Spartacists' attempted to take over Berlin and in March 1920 Monarchists attempted to seize power in the 'Kapp Putsch'. ^{ON} Both occasions the Republic used the Army to crush the revolts, but the political extremists were not deterred.

The greatest failure of the Weimar Republic was to keep the NSDAP in check. In the early 1920's the NSDAP or Nazi Party emerged as a minor force in German politics. Led by an Austrian ex-Army corporal named Hitler the Nazis soon gathered support. The Nazis were an extremist group and had their own paramilitary known as the 'Brownshirts' (because of their uniform) or by the abbreviation SA (Sturmabteilungen - stormtroops). Their views were on the right of German politics, but had some common interests with the left, the Nazis were also fervently nationalistic and anti-Semitic. ^{How much support was there before 1930?}

During the early years of the 1920's the Nazis preached their sermons in the beer halls of Bavaria to ex-servicemen and disenchanted artisans. They demanded the downfall of the Weimar Republic; and had the aims of restoring Germany's prosperity and position as a world power and smashing the 'Jewish and Communist backed conspiracy' which had they claimed, brought about Germany's defeat in the war. Meetings tended to be rowdy and the SA brutally silenced hecklers, ~~and~~ many Nazi meetings and demonstrations evolved into ugly street-fighting between 'Brownshirts' and the Nazis political ^{a fringe group}

opponents. The Nazis also held mass rallies of their supporters and attacked Jewish shops, businesses and people.

NB The Weimar Republic regarded the Nazis as no threat to the safety of an already unstable nation, and although the police acted against them there was no overall operation by the Republic to destroy the National Socialists. The ^{vast} majority of Germans regarded the Nazis as a minor party and did not generally speaking countenance their views.

But the inflation crisis of 1923 changed the situation ^{temporarily} alarmingly. In times of economic crisis people become desperate and extremists who can offer promises and scapegoats to them, rise from the rank of radical street thugs to desirable leaders. The Nazis offered pledges of a prosperous, mighty Germany, and blamed economic troubles on Jews, Communists and a whole host of other characters that the NSDAP did not like. The Nazis increased their campaign of violence and intimidation and found widespread support especially amongst the middle-classes or 'Mittelstand', ruined by hyperinflation. The Weimar Republic was slow in acting against the Nazis.

On the 9th November 1923 Adolf Hitler, national hero General Erich von Ludendorff and 3,000 Nazi stormtroopers launched an uprising in Bavaria. Members of the state government were celebrating with their friends and families when Hitler, von Ludendorff and a unit of Brownshirts, seized the beer-hall they were celebrating in. Other Nazi groups rose in support, but troops and police were brought in to deal with the trouble. 16 Nazis were killed and Hitler and von Ludendorff arrested. Hitler was due to serve a five year jail sentence, but instead served a pitiful nine-months.

At last the Weimar Republic had acted against political extremism, but their actions had - in the long run - little effect. The return of prosperity during the Stresemann era, rather than the actions of the Weimar Republic forced the Nazis

to take a backseat in German politics from 1923 up until the Wall Street Crash of 1929.

With the onset of the Great Depression, the financially ruined "Mittelstand", the swelled ranks of the unemployed, the alienated youth and disenchanted Conservatives in Germany were yet again looking to political extremism for hope. As the Republic fell into economic chaos Hitler and the Nazis emerged as the popular party. The Nazis, just as they had done in 1923, promised the restoration of prosperity and power to Germany, and to a nation ruined by successive economic collapse the Nazis became desirable leaders. The return to prosperity and power was also the byword of other German political parties of the time, but the Nazis were different. The massed rallies, the ranks of well disciplined SA shocktroops, the unified party and the monolithic "Führer" or leader, gave the impression that the Nazis had a definite aim, but unlike the other parties were able to achieve it.

NB In the 1928 elections the Nazis did poorly, gaining a mere 12 out of 191 seats in the Reichstag. Two years later following economic collapse, the 1930 elections saw 6.5 million voters return 107 Nazi seats. As the crisis worsened membership of the Nazi Party grew - 5 million by the end of 1931. As unemployment reached 6 million in 1932, elections ~~the~~ made the Nazis the largest party in the Reichstag polling 11 million votes and 230 seats.

intrigue
FRONTMAN
FOR A RISING
COALITION
In the Summer of 1932 Hitler was offered the post of vice-chancellor, but he refused demanding to be made fully fledged chancellor. In December General von Schleicher formed a cabinet and persuaded President Hindenburg to make Hitler the Chancellor of the Weimar Republic. On the 30th January 1933 Adolf Hitler became German Chancellor and the greatest reign of terror in history began, ending in a world war and Hitler's suicide in an underground bunker in a war devastated Berlin.

Once again the Weimar Republic had failed to provide Germany with a strong and stable government. The Republic had failed to keep extremists out of power and thus plunged Germany into a totalitarian dictatorship which became synonymous with evil, fear and death.

The failures of the Weimar Republic to tackle the question of war reparations; to cope with the problems of hyperinflation; to deal with the economic crisis of 1929; and its failure to smash the violent political extremism; undoubtedly led to the appointment of Hitler as Chancellor in 1933. The Weimar Republic had failed to provide stability and thus, when the people looked elsewhere for a stable leader, Adolf Hitler monopolised the situation and indirectly placed himself in Germany's highest political post after President.

②

Sources used:-

'Adolf Hitler: the Making of a Dictator'

- Lt Col. Eddy Bauer

Did you consult another source, apart from Thomas or Wood?
Editing e.g. 1923.

The question asks about two separate issues, the career of Hitler and the progress of the Weimar Republic. Was it inevitable that one should succeed while the other failed?



France 1848 - 1871

1. Result of the revolution in February 1848 and subsequent events in France.
Condition of France at the end of 1848.
2. The personality of Louis Napoleon - the Napoleon Legend - Louis Napoleon's early life - growth of Bonapartism in France in 1830's and 1840's.
3. Part played by Bonapartists in the revolution of 1848. Napoleon's attitude to republicanism and socialism.
4. (a) Internal policies 1849 - 51
(b) Foreign policy 1849-51
5. The founding of the Second Empire 1852 - coup or a popular move?
6. The Conservative Empire 1852 - 1860 (a) Domestic affairs-how Napoleon dealt with the problems facing France in this period (b) French Foreign Policy in those years.
7. Reasons for the change to liberalism.
8. The Liberal Empire 1860 - 1870
 - (a) what the change entailed - changes later in the 1860's - the growing opposition to the regime and the reforms of 1868 to 1870 - reasons for changes
 - (b) Foreign Policy - Napoleon and Italy
Napoleon and Russia
Napoleon and Mexico
Napoleon and Britain
NAPOLEON AND BISMARCK
9. Evaluate Louis Napoleon's career as President and Emperor
Was France a better place in 1871 than in 1851? Did Louis Napoleon make any difference to the rate of change in France during his terms of off

TEXTS

Europe since Napoleon see index Napoleon III and pp 395 - 7
Europe 1815 - 1945 see index Napoleon III and pp 239 - 242
History of France.

6TH FORM GUIDELINES 5.

RUSSIA 1815-56.

1. Attitude of Alexander I to Napoleon and his philosophies, and the philosophies of the French revolutionaries.
2. Part played by the Russians in the peace settlements of 1814-15. Gains and losses for Russia.
3. The 'Holy Alliance'. The Russian part in this.
4. Russian attitudes to the Congress system 1815-22 and participation in international affairs during that period.
5. Policies of Alexander I inside Russia and the Russian Empire.
6. The death of Alexander I and the ensuing trouble.
7. Nicholas I. How he differed from his predecessor. Attitude to domestic policies during his reign.
8. Russian Foreign Policy under Nicholas I. How did Nicholas' F.P. differ from Alexander I? What were Russia's relations with other European powers during those 30 years? Why did Nicholas' policies start to go wrong during the 1850's?
9. What was the significance of the Crimean War for Russia in the long term?

TEXTS.

Europe since Napoleon pp. 73 96-7 135-7 157-9
Europe 1815 - 1945 pp. 29 45 69-70
Europe 1830 - 1880 - Hearder pp.
Europe 19th & 20th c. - Lipson. pp. 81-85

TO ALEXANDER II I hand over to you my command, but unfortunately not in such order as I should wish

BISMARCK - G. doesn't look to P. for its liberation, but to its power

- P. must gather ~~strength~~ + consolidate her strength in readiness for the favourable moment
- the great decisions of time ... made ... by iron & blood

(Speech to the Landtag - 1862)

NAPOLEON III - when one is at the head of the govt, there are two things one must do: satisfy the interests of the most numerous classes & attach to oneself the upper classes

- the only sovereign whom I recognise in France - the people

MUSSOLINI - Fascism attacks the whole complex of democratic ideologies

- the struggle against liberal, democratic, Socialist, Masonic, demagogic doctrines
- the keystone of Fascist doctrine is the concept of the State ... before which individuals + groups are relative
- the tendency to Empire ... is the manifestation of vitality

(La Dottrina del Fascismo, 1932)



The Fascists in Europe

* Some ideals of internationalism in Mussolini
Some Fascists José Antonio wouldn't be called F

1. Inter war yrs.
2. Diff varieties of F.
3. Origins - by 1918 - disillusionment with old autocracy and liberal democracy, 1890's onwards, many disillusioned Soc.
4. Mood towards socialism - nat. socialism 1860's term
5. WWI - emphasised nationalism
6. Fascists tried to bring classes together of Marx and class conflict
7. Poland, Hungary, Romania under fascism
8. Violence + aggression accepted as methods to change. Charismatic + dynamic - Fascist use of violence - links with WWI
9. * NATIONALISM - the most important growth factor. Mussolini 'Battle of the Grain' self-sufficiency - FASCISTS - NATIONALIST * linked with Con. COMM. - INTERNATIONALIST politics in Europe
10. Fascism opposed - class struggle (weaken state), internationalism + Bolshevism, the liberal regimes, minority races
11. Racism - "aliens" (Jews esp in Germ mainly) in states identified as enemies. Portugal Fascism used racism in their Empire
12. Why Nazio/Fascists in power?
 1. Economic distress + political chaos
 2. Appeal to pub - law & order supporters, productivity supp, on the side of the small man, disciplined + unified "Ein Reich, Ein Volk, Ein Führer" 1934 Nazi Congress, Monolithic party, etc

Comment on the statement that M. was a politician without a programme.

FASCIST PHILOSOPHY - B. Mussolini's 'Dottrina del Fascismo' 1932.

"Fascism attacks the whole complex of democratic ideologies"

"The keystone of Fascist doctrine is the concept of the State... before which individuals and groups are relative."

"The tendency to Empire... is the manifestation of vitality"

"The struggle against liberal, democratic, socialist, Marxist, demagogic doctrines."

MITLER - Never in my life have I been so well disposed and inwardly contented as in these days (talking of the Great Depression)

STALIN - we are fifty to a hundred years behind the advanced countries. We must cover this stretch in ten years

- Socialism in one country

no

LENIN - Soviets plus electrification equals Communism

Age, leadership, Extent, - Come 2nd class
moral etc. history books impro. econ? or econ boom?

Chartism - a success or failure?

By the demise of Chartism in 1848, not one of the Six Points had been achieved and in this respect it could be argued that it was a failure, but equally by 1918 almost all of the Six Points had been introduced, and in this respect, Chartism could be argued to have been successful.

Perhaps Chartism did not achieve its aims, but it was successful in other areas of society in England of the 1840s. The working class discontent forced the upper classes into at least pondering the 'Condition of England' question. Social surveys were instigated as a result, and Disraeli himself highlighted the links off between Chartism and social ills in 'Sybil or the Two Nations'. Not only this, but Chartism gave the labouring classes a sense of hope, hope that a reformed parliament would bring about social change and a betterment of conditions. They also gave the workers a status and pride in a common identity, Chartism became the movement for "fustian jackets, unshorn chin (and) blistered hands" to quote O'Connor. In this respect it was a successful movement.

But in another sense it was a failure, not achieving any of its goals. One failure was in its organisation. O'Connor held on to power at the top of the Chartist movement, fending ^{off} such rivals to safeguard his own position. But we must be careful not to be influenced by historians of the time, who coloured their work to show Chartism in a bad light, emotion replaced reason. O'Connor was described by one as an "unreliable Irishman, who had probably never done an honest day's work in his life."

The other failure was not so much a result of the Chartist ambitions but of the stiff opposition to them. The revolutions in France of 1830 and 1848 succeeded through governments giving way to the insurgent demands. Indeed, the passage of the Reform Act and Repeal of the Corn Laws were results of governments wishing to remain supreme over extra-parliamentary activity, by conceding some

ground to reformers. But with Chartism, there was a unanimous decision on the part of the Government and Propertied Classes, to resist any Chartist demands and preserve the existing constitution at all costs. Not only did they have the will to do this but the power as well. The Army was small but professional, and under command of General Napier, Chartist insurrection in the North was deterred. He dispersed his 6000 troops strategically and treated Chartist leaders to military displays to show them what they could face in times of crisis. Behind the military stood an army of middle property owners, willing to fight when called upon. The Home Secretary was inundated with requests for arms by middle class militias and 170,000 special constables were enrolled for the Kennington Common demonstration in 1848.

When Chartism came to its 'popular end' in 1848, it could be argued that it had failed as it set on itself a giant task and was unequal to match it. But this would be looking at the inevitable, David tackling Goliath, a dangerous thing for a historian to do. A more realistic approach would be to say that Chartism was killed off by an improvement in wages and social conditions and the unemployment situation. Agitation could only succeed in times of distress and when prosperity returned popular support waned. As Cobden ~~had~~ said, it was very difficult 'to agitate a fellow on a full stomach.'

Provt Govt March → Nov Red Guard under Trotsky - new part Committee's very took NEP 1921 ^{all} Lenin Stalin

Stalin - accession to power manoeuvred himself - 'elected'

- Purges - removing opponents → 54Ps being subverted he said
Politicos against State Army

Foreign Policy - 'Doc in one Country' - minorised Hitler Aug 1939 Non Aggression Pact
Regained territory lost at Brest-Litovsk It did not object to inv. of Poland - in fact it was part of it.

Victorian Social Novels

The social novel is a bad description because all novels are social novels, but the term can be used loosely to describe novels dealing with the C of L question.

The problem with regard Dickens novels is that they did not simply deal with social problems. They were rich and more complex than other novelists work which dealt with similar problems.

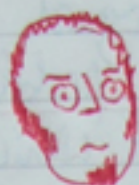
Other novels belong to a specific period and deal with a specific subject, that is the Age of Chartism. A period of deep economic and political crisis. Mrs Gaskell wrote about factory workers others mainly about the poor of the rural areas.

Novelists did not write primarily for the new proletariat but for the conscience and education of the MC, that is itself was nothing new. Earlier social novels had often been theoretical, but the social problems of the 1840s produced a much more concrete approach. There was also the results of the Reform Act of 1832 and the development of Chartism. In the novels of the 1840s, utilitarianism was one of the major targets. They were no longer sympathetic to utilitarianism and looked for a more humane approach.

Disraeli

His novels tended to be different and he was concerned with showing the emergence of Tory Democracy, the Young England Movement and the hopes of post-Reform Britain. He portrayed an alliance between the populace and the aristocracy against the barbarian industrial class. Three questions were to be explored were the political, religious and social aspects of England. In "Sibyl" Disraeli turned his attention the social question, involved were the aristocracy, the industrialists, the rural poor and the MCs. Disraeli developed the theme of Two Nations - the Rich and the Poor. In a famous scene in the grounds of Marney Abbey, between Lord Egremond and Morley

the WC (re)write. There are several vivid scenes of high society in which the attitudes of the Rich were explored. Disraeli used documentary material to build up the picture of both nations, including details of some parliamentary investigation. So his was an intelligent and informed point of view.



Disraeli

Disraeli

Peel

Duke of Wellington

Canning

Lord Liverpool

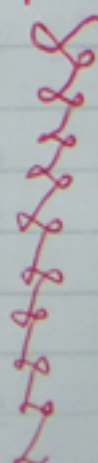
Disraeli

Disraeli

Peel

y

There are Two Nations between which there is no intercourse + no sympathy



3rd October 1986

Upper Sixth

Discuss the view that the role of the political unions in the crisis over the Reform Bill has been exaggerated.

In June 1832 the Great Reform Act was passed giving Britain its first taste of political democracy, albeit a very limited democracy. Prior to 1832 Britain's political system had been far from democratic. Only a handful of people had the vote, mainly from aristocratic and wealthy, landowning backgrounds. Members of Parliament were generally corrupt, buying their way to power, and only representative of their patrons rather than their constituents.

There was a growing demand for reform of the political system and this demand often festered into violence. Mass demonstrations, risings and protests culminated in the massacre of reformers by troops in Manchester in August 1819, at the now infamous "Peterloo" incident.

The following ~~year~~ repression of the Reform Movement also helped by Lord Liverpool's ~~family~~ anti-reform Tory government, forced the issue to the fringe of British politics. The hopes of parliamentary reformers began to fade. Then in July 1830, a revolution in France overturned Bourbon monarch Charles X and a constitution was granted to the insurgents. The news of the Parisian revolt raised alarm in Parliament and spirits in Reformers.

With the example of the French revolution - "fought" on the issue of parliamentary reform - Britain's Reform Movement was revitalised.

The Whigs became decidedly pro-reform and attacked the administration with this issue. In November, the Duke of Wellington's Tory Government was defeated on a minor issue and

Magna Carta?

Why?

Why?

from whom and why?

also letter Times

How did Parl. debate Reform in the 1820s?

what other factors were of parliamentary reform there - 1830

Why did the Duke become unpopular?

Following his resignation, the Whig leader Earl Grey took office controlling a Whig dominated coalition government. Their aim was to introduce parliamentary reform. Why?

✓ In 1829 a leading Reformer Thomas Attwood, had set up the Birmingham Political Union. It was the first political union to be founded promoting parliamentary reform, demanding the general extension of the franchise, and the abolition of property qualifications, for both members and voters. With the foundation of Attwood's BPU, economic unrest and growing political excitement (the fall of the Tory Government, the Parisian Revolt and a general election), other political unions began sprouting all over the country. In March 1830 Henry Hunt, Daniel O'Connell, Richard Carlile and Henry Hetherington set up the Metropolitan Political Union for Radical Reform. The National Union of the Working Classes (NUWC) under Lovett and the National Political Union (NPU) under Doherty, became active. Many new radical journals left the printing presses, such as Hetherington's 'Poor Man's Guardian' and Cobbett's 'Two penny Moon'. The various political unions organised campaigns for reform and London saw many large demonstrations. In December 1830 10,000 skilled workmen marched on St James' Palace.

✓ The demand for reform by the end of 1830 was strong and the Whig Government pledged to meet it. This decision to push through reforms caused a political crisis in the period 1831-'32.

✓ In March 1831 the Whig Government produced the First Reform Bill. The Bill proposed to extend the franchise to all householders rated at £10 per annum in the boroughs and to certain leaseholders in the counties. This, it was estimated, would have increased the electorate to around one million (still not too democratic in a country of 16 million). It also proposed the abolition of 168 overrepresented constituency seats and the creation of 107 new ones for major cities and counties - for instance, Manchester

would have gained two seats and Northshire six. The Bill sparked off a crisis. ^{Why?} The Radicals and Reformers demanded further and more extensive reform, whilst the Whigs came up against the Tories in Parliament, who were firmly entrenched in their anti-reform stance.

How important is this in relation to the question? In the reading of the Bill one of the strongest speakers in favour of it Lord Macaulay said 'unless the plan proposed be adopted, great and terrible calamities will befall us,' pointing out the dangers of revolution in light of the July's events in Paris. The bill was passed in its first and second reading, but defeated in the third. The Whigs ~~could~~ were now faced with ^{one} two options: resign, giving leadership of the coalition government to the Tories, or call a general election. In April they persuaded William IV to dissolve Parliament.

Were the P.V. involved here? The election was short, feverish and fought on the issue of reform. 'The Bill, the whole Bill and nothing but the Bill' became the slogan for Reformers during the election. A majority Whig Government was returned with the Tories under Wellington's leadership in opposition.

In June the Whigs introduced the Second Reform Bill which the Commons finally passed. It now seemed certain that parliamentary reform would be introduced and the political unions saw their demands being met. In September Lord John Russell introduced the Bill to the House of Lords, who promptly rejected it in an all-night sitting on the 8th October. The Reformers were enraged and throughout the country there was widespread civil unrest.

In Derby mobs smashed open the gaol releasing prisoners. Rioters in Nottingham put the Duke of Newcastle's castle to the torch. Bristol saw the 'liberation' of inmates from the gaol and the ~~fire~~ burning of the town hall and bishop's palace. 100,000 demonstrators took to the streets of Birmingham and 74,000 marched in London. It was also rumoured that wives and daughters of peers

Was this
important?

opposing the Bill, would be kidnapped and held hostage by Radicals from the NWC in Scotland. Such was the outrage over the refusal of the Lords to pass the Bill, - as they being aristocratic felt threatened by opening up the franchise to the country - that when it was suspected that the Commons might compromise with them; Radical politicians supported by the political unionists marched to Lord Grey's home one night, roused him and demanded that he stated his position. Why?

Was it
already
convinced?

The outrage that had gripped the nation in October now demonstrated to the Whig Government that parliamentary reform had to be carried out. The Whigs had been elected on a ~~platform~~ ~~reform ticket~~ pledge to reform parliament and if they were not to face civil strife, they had to introduce reform. The Whigs heeded the warnings of men like Macaulay, who warned that the consequences of blocking reform could be catastrophic, and subsequently a third Reform Bill was introduced in December, 1831.

✓ The Commons again passed the Bill with a two-to-one majority. On presentation to the Lords, the Bill was not passed until April and then only a majority of nine. With the approval of the Bill, clauses were discussed but again the Lords blocked the Bill ^{with Tory proposed} amendment. The Whigs were defeated 116 to 101. In May Lord Grey requested that the King create more Whig peers to get the Bill pushed through. The King though refused Grey's demand and once again there was turmoil.

✓ Lord Grey and the Whigs resigned, and the Duke of Wellington in April attempted to form a government. Throughout the country factories shut down, and workers and employers stood idle. The House of Commons was heavily petitioned by the cities political unions and the NPU. The political unions - made up of primarily middle class people - flexed their financial muscles. 'No taxes paid here until the Reform Bill is passed' was the placard's message in Birmingham's shops. In London, Place encouraged his

supporters 'to stop the Duke, go for gold', that is to withdraw their savings from the banks to cripple sectors of the economy. £2000 was taken out of the Birmingham Savings Bank and a larger sum removed from the Bank of England, to indicate how the political unions could act when required to do so. The political unions in the provinces openly planned for insurrection, informed the King that he would have to abdicate, and stirred up ill-feeling against the Royal Family and the anti-Reform lobby. How influential was that?

✓ The Duke of Wellington's ministry began to collapse. The middle class' financial intimidation - threats to withhold taxes, cease supplying and business, and to create a run on the banks - plus the organizing of ^{potentially} working class uprisings, forced many Tories to desert Wellington. Other Tories knowing the Duke would now be forced into a reform plan, left government on ideological grounds, as they opposed reform and their previous fight against it would have been in vain.

✓ How influential? The King brought Grey back to office with the promise of enough created peers to safeguard the Bill's passage. In June the threat of William IV to draft new peers into the Lords ~~was~~ forced the House into passing the Bill which became law on the 11th June 1832. The Great Reform Act - as it became known - did not enfranchise the working man or for and women did not get the vote until 1928 regardless of their background. Parliament remained a bastion of the aristocracy and landed gentry generally speaking, leaving the middle classes disappointed? Despite this, people such as William Cobbe and Thomas Attwood, took parliamentary seats alongside their aristocratic counterparts. Democracy, thus, as such, been introduced to Britain.

The part the political unions had played in getting the Reform Bill passed, had been a vital one. They had, as local organizations, agitated for reform at both local and national level. The political unions had produced the demand for reform that the Whig Government had met, and when the aristocracy - both as the House of Lords and as the King - attempted to

block the Bill, it was the political unions who showed the lords how much support the Bill had by organizing the outrage and protest. Indeed, if it was not for the work of the political unions, it would have been likely that the Reform Act would not have been passed in its final form. Therefore, I would say that the work of the political unions has not been exaggerated, if anything their work appears to me at least to have been underexposed.

(D)

Bibliography

I am not convinced by your argument. The BPU had been formed in 1829 and if it was so successful what did it achieve between then and 1831? You have given $12\frac{1}{2}$ lines to the protests made by the PU, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines to the violent protests and 4 lines to Macaulay and the French Revolution. Does that mean the last two together are equal in importance to the work of the PUs?

Why did the Whigs want reform?

How important was the threat to create a number of new peers?

Did Catholic Emancipation contribute to reform?

working class opinions in the predominantly rural South. Here the worker laboured individually on the land and to lose his job could threaten his very survival, which discouraged the Southern Chartist from militancy and agitation. Chartist only became really important in the North by and after 1840, because of working conditions. The worker toiled collectively with others either in mill or mine and could present a united front if attacked, plus the advantage of finding work easily in industrial areas if sacked. Consequently, Chartist found its importance in the industrial North rather than the agricultural South.

C+

PETITIONS

	DATE	SIGNATURES	VOTE	MISC.
1st	JULY 1839	1.28m	235 to 46	3 miles long, Supp by Disraeli
2nd	MAY 1842	3.3m	287 to 49	6 miles long
3rd	APRIL 1848	5.5m (2m ges)	222 to 17	ridiculed by Parl.

WE WANST TE PRESENT
T' PETITION



Regard Henry
at Brink-Litvick

"CONDITION of ENGLAND" Question

"There are Two Nations between whom there is no intercourse + no sympathy"
"Sybil", Disraeli

"The condition of --- of the WC's is... rather ominous... at present"
Carlyle

1780 → 1850 "loss" - skilled workers improved, domestic declined and labourers
either stationary or declined

DIET - limited - related to earnings
URBAN { skilled labourers (when in employment) meat daily + bacon + cheese in p.m.
- less well off could only eat 2 or 3 times a day on Sunday
- poorly paid bread, cheese, spuds + porridge

RURAL - bread, spuds, broth + tea, and bacon - in poor times milk + cheese
cooking simplistic on open hearth fires (lute prep + Salt/Pepper for flavour)

Food adulterated (Sulphuric Acid in Beer, coloring in Bread) + CRUIK forced many
into debt (Truck System, Tanning Shops)

(WC's did not feel in control of their lives - aware of squads - Engels)
(talked of slavery (not far wrong))

DRINK 1830 - Beerhouse Act forced licensing laws

"pop positive" - £67m spent on alcohol in 1830, up to £81m by 1850

M'CR 1000 pubs + gin shops - Irish cellar dwellers produced 160,000 gallons p.a.
on illicit stills

TUs + Friendly Soc met in pubs + WC's paid there → led to drink
↳ landlord provided free room

"HUNGRY FORTIES" - the phrase of FT Libs in Early 1900s

1832-36 boom years plentiful emp + harvest

1832 wheat 60s+ → 1835 35s+

* 1837 Depression (50,000 unem in MCR alone) - 1842 worst year of 19th
gradual pick up from 1843 (1847 - bad harvests + textiles recession) RWA

↳ big impo of corn, prices of wheat hit 100s.

1. DISSATISFACTION

Industrialists → ACLE, anti arist + wanted new econ policy

WCs → CHARTISM, parl reform (got anti-MC)

Farmers → pro-Corn Law, felt under attack → siege ment. 1842-46

2. RAILWAYS - reduce reg diffs + some said it put off feudalism
many WC hankered to Mid Ages for "better times" in social relations etc.

3. DIVISION - 'Two Nations' - in 'other nat' skilled/unskilled WC, agri/comm
labours, handicraft/industrial WC

4. EMPLOYMENT - variable ∴ little security for many WCs
some support from coop, TU's + groups e.g. MCR Oddfellows

DOMESTIC - changed fam rels 1780s → 1850s

Social dislocation, a working day of upto 16 hrs.

HOM E { Fams just ate + slept together, Women neglected dom chores + kids cos of
work in ind, Father role diminished (esp in unemp) not same control over
kids as in Dom system.

W O R K { In DS spinner could employ wife + kids as helpers, but in mills
they had to look outside fam. As power looms expanded more + more
women + kids drawn into lab market

Ans 1835, 1844, 1847 - kin kids home + separate families

Chartism - Finlayson

1. Why was Finlayson careful to say that Chartism began 'formally' in 1838?

He was careful to say this as the Chartist movement, in essence, existed before 1838 in loose groupings who pursued different aims. It was not until these groups came together in 1838 under one organisation that Chartism formally began.

2. Feargus O'Connor, Henry Hetherington, William Lovett, Bronterre O'Brien and William Benbow.

THOMAS ATTWOOD
JAMES JONES

- 3a. The Ten Hours Movement, the anti-Poor Law movement, the political reform movement and indirectly, the trade union movement.

ANTI STAMP DUTY

- 3b. The Anti-Poor-Law Movement was an essentially working class movement, based primarily in the North of England. Feargus O'Connor was actively involved in it and his Leeds-based 'Northern Star' became the movement's mouthpiece. They attacked the Poor Law for the manner in which it attached a stigma to the low paid and his reluctance to give relief. By the late 1830s, many members came to see universal suffrage as a means of elevating the worker from his subordinate position.

The blame for the social and economic ills was put on a number of things by different groups. Primarily, the Anti-Corn Law League blamed protectionism for the depression of the 1830s, as international trade was severely restricted. Others such as the Chartists saw this, what was to them, the 'unreformed' Parliament as causing the depression; whilst the Establishment saw the workers political activity as disrupting and causing the collapse of the economy.

5. Which group of people supported the Anti-Poor Law Movement but not Chartism?

This group was the Radical Tories, such as Oastler, who did not favour the Poor Law as it placed a financial burden on

1832 Act came
to this failure
of the 1832 Act
to reform
Parliament

the wealthy, and seemed inhumanitarian to them, in its administration at local level and unconstitutional at national level. With Chartism though, they were not prepared to surrender power to the working classes.

6. The origin of the 'Northern Star' is found in the Anti-Corn Law Movement. The paper was founded in Leeds to act as the organ for the Movement and Feargus O'Connor masterminded the operation. Later, O'Connor and his newspaper transferred their energies to Chartism.

NOT AS INFLUENTIAL, BUT NOT A MASSIVE SWITCH FROM PWS TO TUS.

7. Disillusionment with reform in 1832 did lead to re-direction of efforts in the trade union movement. This was because a need was stressed for more political activity if the working classes were to share in power. The middle classes had monopolised the little power that the Establishment was ready to surrender, and consequently, many unions became disenchanted.

8. The cause of trades unionism in the 1830s contributed tremendously to Chartism. The need the workers saw for political action in order to secure a share in government and improvement in their working and social conditions, could only be met in Chartism. As the union movement began to collapse under pressure from industry and state, the workers drifted into Chartism to find an outlet for their grievances. HH

DEPRESSION made TUS LOOK

In the late 1830s, unionism was debuffed by the campaigns of that decade which had brought failure to the general unions. With little funds and hostile authorities, there was little action that they could take. Also the serious unemployment of the 1830s made workers favour their livelihoods rather than their principles in times of such

9. There is no evidence to suggest that the moral force people had any more chance than the physical force

'Peaceably if we may, forcibly if we must' was the Chartist slogan and this aptly comments on the labels of 'moral' and 'physical force' Chartism. The Chartists aimed to achieve their goals of the Six Point Charter and improved social conditions, by peaceful and constitutional means if possible. But if the authorities and Establishment were not willing to meet demands and indeed if they attempted to suppress them, Chartists were willing to use 'physical force' or violent means to secure their aims. PHH current

40. Fintlayson distinguishes between the AChh and Chartism one the one fundamental difference of organisation. The AChh were better organised at both local and national level, with ample funds to back them. The AChh could thus present a united front, Chartists alternatively were poorly organised. The Chartist Movement was a coalition of working class and radical gentry, with extensive regional differentials. In addition to this, their funds were much more limited as they were a primarily working class organisation. This was another distinction between the middle class AChh and working class Chartists.

41. Class consciousness in the 1830s says Fintlayson, was present but not a cohesive factor in the Chartist era. That is, the artisans and labourers appreciated their position in society in relation to the middle and upper classes, but were not under the impression of being part of a 'working class'. Instead, they grouped themselves as the 'working classes', separating between skilled artisans and unskilled labourers.
"TWO NATIONS" BIT - US + THEM

42. He describes Chartism as 'a manifestation of working class consciousness'.

43. Both the Chartists and the AChh saw each other as useful allies in a struggle against an entrenched Establishment, but were born wary of each others aims. The Chartists saw the AChh as taking power away from their aristocratic masters, only to use it themselves. Whilst, the AChh saw the working class Chartists as a threat to their political position and to a lesser extent, the stability of the nation.
classes - CHARTISM + ACHH - both separated.

Chartism in Bolton

1. Explain...

'National Convention' refers to the Chartist convention in London in February 1839, which drew up plans for the work of the movement, including the ^{1-28th} Bolton signature petition of March. ✓

'sacred month' refers to the ambitious plans for a general strike by Chartists, to press their case. The Sacred Month was conceived at the Convention of 1839 by Bentons. ✓

'operatives' were the semi-skilled textile workers whose job it was to operate machinery. ✓

'animus' means the hostile intent of the crowd. ✓

'riot act' was legislation of the late 1700s which empowered magistrates to disperse riotous crowds, with military force if necessary. ✓ *ORR WARNING TO CROWD*

2. What caused the riot? Why was it suppressed so quickly?

The riot was caused by an unplanned attempt by the police to arrest the leaders of the demonstration. The police made the arrests without dispersing the crowd, which would inevitably try to prevent the officers carrying out their duty. This led to clashes between police and the crowd. ✓

It was suppressed so quickly as the magistrates feared for the safety of 'the property of the town', and realised that the riot could erupt into a mob takeover of Bolton considering that 'an immense influx of persons (had) poured into the town' on the previous day. *PEPPERED CUNSTABLES*

3. Which aspects illustrate 'moral force' and 'physical force' Chartism?

'Moral force' Chartism is illustrated by the fact that the crowd was made up of 'women with children in their arms,

young girls and youths', and by the fact that the meeting was called off, after reporters informed the leaders, ^{THAT THEY} were about to be arrested, to avoid clashes. These aspects showed the peaceful intentions of the events.

'Physical force' Chartism is illustrated by the attacks on the police in the form of stone-throwing and violent heckling.

The potency of this 'physical force' Chartist, is shown through the fact that 'two companies of the 96th Foot' and 'a troop of the 6th Carabiniers' were needed to contain the crowd.

4. Is there any evidence that the authorities locally and nationally were better prepared to deal with demonstrations than at the time of 'Peterloo'?

At a local level, evidence shows that the authorities were not much better at dealing with demonstrations than their counterparts of the early 1800s. In this extract for instance, we see how an ill-conceived attempt to arrest ringleaders brought rioting to Bolton - an uncannily similarity to the events of August 1819 on St Peter's Fields. This type of incident was quite common in Britain, as local authorities used panic, last resort measures against Chartists, such as the Birmingham Bull Ring riot of July 1839.

Nationally, the authorities were much better prepared to deal with demonstrations; as the advent of railways and telegrams, enabled troops to be sent to areas of unrest wherever the local authorities requested them and in a relatively short time. This meant risings and riots could be dealt with swiftly, discouraging further attempts. ^{ATTEMPTS} ^{TO FORM} ^{ARMED FORCE} ^{→ POLICE}

5. The newspaper emphatically proclaims its impartiality: is there any bias in its report of the Chartist's activities?

The report of the Chartist meeting and subsequent events is not so much biased, but tinged with an underlying attitude that Chartist meant trouble. This bias is exemplified a number of

URBAN DOWNS LENSE - SHOPS, MORE PEOPLE

regain in Brit. Labour

times in the report.

We see that after going to great lengths to illustrate his impartiality, the reporter goes on to say that individuals ought to be made 'responsible for the consequences' in lines 10-12. The reporter also hints that 'the property of the town' was under threat in lines 14-16 from the Chartists. The crowd are labelled as 'insurgents' and 'irritated...young men' (lines 17-18), and the description of the events of Monday are written in an emotive style. As a piece of ~~writing~~ written work it is praiseworthy, but as what purports to be an unbiased account, it is to be looked at cautiously. The reporter uses effective imagery by ^{DESCRIBING} ~~comparing~~ what is a political fracas in the terms of a military conflict. The Chartists are seen in an almost military capacity in line 25 and tension is created in line 39 with the 'boding stillness'.

The account of Tuesday again is biased against the Chartists. They are branded as 'the mob' in line 44 and the description of the stone-throwing takes on a colourful vein - 'showers of stones...in all directions.' The military forces are given a favourable review, saying that their role is 'defensive' and only 'offensive' in dire circumstances. In truth, this type of situation in the 1830s saw the military entirely as an offensive force of the magistrate not the defenders of the Queen's peace. This is the type of bias seen in the report from the Bolton Chronicle, not in favour with the Chartist Movement.

Chartism in Suffolk

1. What evidence is there of dissatisfaction with the 1832 Reform Act?

There is evidence of dissatisfaction in the statement that many of the 'flagrant abuses which had existed before...1832 continued in municipal and local government.' We are also told of an unlearned council sitting at Bury St. Edmunds and the limited franchise, corruption and the patronage system being 'sufficient to excite some

Chartist activity

2. Compare the causes of discontent in Suffolk with those of Bolton and of the London Democratic Association?

The Suffolk Chartists appear as a loose ^{affiliation} of political activists pursuing several different causes. ^{those who} These were dissatisfied with those reforms already achieved in 1832, militant Nonconformists who attacked the privileges of the Established Church, strong opposition to the New Poor Law and those who aimed at building up a trades-union movement.

3. any specific political causes in particular, instead they seemed to be using the Chartist Movement as a vehicle for expressing their anger and resentment at the contemporary economic situation. Furthermore, the prejudiced account from the 'Bolton Chronicle' does not attach any political motive to the demonstration, other than the labels of 'insurgents' and 'mob'. Therefore, we have no evidence ^{as such} that there was a particular cause behind the activities of the Bolton Chartists, although in reality there may well have been. **General Reform**

in conformity
with the
order of the
New Poor Law
↓
Riot

The London Democratic Association followed more specific political aims and causes. The LDA aimed at more parliamentary and political reform, in order to bring the 'proletarian classes' into government, or at least ~~add~~ bring them democratic representation.

3. What was the significance of (i) Ipswich and (ii) Leiston and Peasenhall in the Chartist cause in Suffolk?

Ipswich was significant as this was Suffolk's principal town, and here population and industrially activity was concentrated. It became the centre for Chartist activity in Suffolk, as it was from Ipswich that the 'politically conscious core' which led the Movement in the area.

Leiston and Peasenhall became significant as they were the 6

only other industrial centres in predominantly rural Suffolk. This concentrated population and workers which bred political groupings, in this case
Chartism ✓ *unemployed - short time*

4. Why did Chartism not flourish in the country?

Chartism did not flourish in the countryside because of the isolation of the agricultural worker and their overdependence on the land. As the agricultural worker worked individually in the field, as opposed to the collectivised working conditions of his industrial counterpart, he had no incentive to organise with fellow workers to pursue common goals. As they lived in rural, sparsely populated areas, the agricultural workers were not in regular contact with the urban centres of political activity. Finally, as the labourer depended upon the land not just for work but sustenance as well, he was not in a strong enough position to make demands on the ~~ind~~ establishment. If his industrial counterpart made demands and was fired from his place of employment, he could find work just as easily in any other of industrial England's many factories. In agricultural England though, a labourer ~~driven~~ *ruined* from his master's estates could ultimately face starvation. *low wages - surplus of labour*

5. Where did workers look for 'their Utopia' after the failure of Chartism?

IMMEDIATE LIBERATION

After the failure of Chartism in 1848, the workers looked towards Socialism and trades unionism for 'their Utopia'. During the 1850's and 1860's, Socialist thought grew in Britain and the trades union movement was revitalised in a new, moderate and more acceptable form - acceptable to the managing classes and conservative country at least.

During the 1880's, there was further expansion of unionism and Socialism (the Fabian Society for example or the Social Democratic Federation). This culminated in the formation of the Independent Labour Party in 1893 and Labour Representation Committee in 1900. In 1922 the Labour Party came to power with Liberal support and between 1929-31, the Labour Party formed a

majority government

6. How does your locality fit into the pattern of Chartism, urban or rural?

Chartism- Lovett & O'Connor

1. In what ways do Lovett and O'Connor differ in their views on working class tactics?

Lovett believed that physical force agitation was 'harmful and injurious to the movement', and that education rather than riots would bring about change.

O'Connor alternatively, saw physical force agitation as serving a purpose, only if all methods of peaceful persuasion had been exhausted. The Chartists adopted a slogan in this vein 'peacefully if we may, forcibly if we must.'

2. Under what circumstances does O'Connor advocate the use of force?

O'Connor would advocate violence, only when the establishment turn down the demands of a united working class front.

3. How does O'Connor justify the use of violence?

O'Connor justifies the use of violence only in dire circumstances of mass starvation and in times when

the constitution was being violated - infringing on political freedom or moves towards autocracy.

Chartism & Public Order

1. What tactical problems did they face when their petition was petition?
What to do considering that both Houses stood against it the force or not?
2. Action was prevented by the "machinery of hesitation and indecision" following the 1839 Convention
3. The "Chartist instinct" was the instinct of the workers not to stand by and let the Establishment dictate policy. The "radical version of history" is the resort to violent means by the working classes when other peaceful means of change had been denied to them.
4. The "Gagging Act" of 1848 was the Security Bill containing emergency powers for use by the govt in the event of revolutions. It was submitted to the Commons in April.
5. The arrest of ^{PROMINENT CHARTIST} Chartist and their encouragement to other Chartists to take up arms, gave weight to conspiracy theory by the govt. ^{NATIONAL ARRESTS, MILITIAS}
6. Chartist violence was confined to the years 1839-42 and 1848, as these were years of severe economic depression.

Fear of Chartism

1. Chartism arose 'very real fear' as the middle and upper classes saw rebellion as quite possible by the workers. ^{UNUSUAL CURRENT} "Consp. Eng. Question"
 2. The authorities expressed their attitudes by demanding more direct and possibly military action against provincial Chartist activities.
 3. The authorities deliberately fanned fear against the
- ^{OBJECTION to arm, petition + universal suffrage}

- Christians, in order to unite the moderate men of the country against political activity.
4. The authorities hoped to win the support of the uncommitted for their campaigns against Chastism.
5. Rev - 1819, 1831 Ref Risco, 1839 Newspaper AIMS rev.
 Not Rev - no overthrow of order, etc. MON'T not

Fear of Chastism

1. Chastism arose very early on the middle ages.
2. Chastism can be seen as a form of discipline by the masters.
3. The authorities expected that chastity by themselves was not enough and sought to provide further chastity.
4. There are many instances of chastity in the past.
5. The authorities have been very successful in their efforts.

DOCUMENTS.

One of the main jobs of historians is interpreting primary sources.

In your course you have to study documents so that you can develop the techniques of handling primary source material.

The usual system is to look at a document in relation to a series of questions. Briefly these questions are;

- (1) What type of source is it? A document of record? Official? unofficial? A private letter? A published letter in a newspaper? Or what?
- (2) What person, or group of persons, created the source in the first place, and what basic attitudes, prejudices, biases, would they be likely to have which would affect the nature of the information in the document?
- (3) How, and for what purpose, did the document come into existence? Who is it aimed at?
- (4) How far is the author of the source in a position to provide first-hand information on the particular topic upon which the historian is conducting his research?
- (5) Are there any problems in understanding the document as contemporaries would have understood it? In particular, are there any linguistic or technical difficulties which need explaining?
- (6) What other references (for example to persons, places, institutions, other documents, historical events, political ideologies, etc.) need to be explained before the document can be fully comprehended?

But these, though very important, are merely preliminary questions. The really important thing is: what does the document tell us, what is its historical significance?

In squeezing out information, and points of historical significance, from any document it's useful to bear in mind a fundamental distinction between 'witting testimony' and 'unwitting testimony'. 'Witting testimony' is the information which the person or group who originally compiled the document intended it to convey. If, say, it's a record of a parliamentary debate, the formal record of what actually happened and was said in the debate is the 'witting testimony'. But the record may also tell us a good deal about the assumptions of the members of parliament taking part in the debate, how they regard each other, how they regarded members of society outside parliament, and so on. The assumptions thus revealed are the 'unwitting testimony'. Anyone who consciously keeps a diary will almost certainly have some witting purpose in mind; but without intending he will probably reveal all sorts of things about himself, and about his friends as well. That, again, is the unwitting testimony.

Being more specific: when you are faced, in an exam, with a passage of a document to comment upon, I suggest that you try to do four things:

1. Say what the document is.
2. Set it in its historical context.
3. Comment on specific points in the text (Here it's a question of explaining all difficult or technical terms, all references to names, other documents, other historical topics, political ideologies, etc. - indeed, everything that you feel calls for any kind of further comment or explanation).
4. Sum up the document's historical significance (not only at the time it was composed - if any-, but also its significance for the historian of that particular subject).

8th December 1986

History - Europe

MOCK EXAMS
FOR A LEVEL

Upper Sixth

31.

35

Mon Oct 1922
New Bloc YES

1. Econ. unimp. inf.
2. Not overblown
3. Red Two Years

1923 Ac. Law
25% → 30% = 375

1/3 cuts
May 1924?
Jan / March crisis

Jan 1924 - crisis,
union / foreign

CV down, mil. down,
up & down
mix of Pop. Linc.

Feb 1924
CV 1/2 down

CV down, land comp.
CV marriage / subsid.
RC cuts /
sec / RC supp. fine

1926 Budget Law
Comp. down, land comp.

6 comp. + working

a X
more lucid
introduction
needed.

Between the end of the First World War and the end of October 1922, Italy had seen six loose coalition governments in power. During this time, unemployment had risen due to demobilisation and inflation was running ~~at an all time~~ high. The peace settlements of the war had lost Italy extensive territory such as Fiume and the people resented this. With an increase in strikes, factory occupations, violent demonstrations and frequent rioting, this period became known as the "Red Two Years". In 1922, the National Bloc, a coalition of the centre-right parties took office against a backdrop of national violence, under the leadership of Benito Mussolini. By 1929, Mussolini had become the unquestionable head of a one-party state. During the period 1922-1929, Mussolini had used repression, constitutional reforms and had won the institutions, especially the Church, ~~for~~ to consolidate his power so effectively that it took a world war to dislodge him.

In the early 1920s, the economic problems facing Italy such as inflation and unemployment, the resented war settlements and the fear of a Communist takeover, gave way to political extremes of the right and left. The successive coalition governments found it increasingly difficult to deal with these problems. In 1921 Mussolini's Fascist Party, the Nationalists and many liberals formed an electoral alliance known as the National Bloc. In October 1922 as the problems worsened, Mussolini arranged an elaborate stunt, in which his massed ranks of Blackshirts marched on the capital. With this 'March on Rome', he demanded of Victor Emmanuel, that he should be allowed to form a government. Victor Emmanuel fearing further unrest and turbulence, gave way to

Mussolini's demands. Mussolini was given the task of leading a coalition government with emergency powers at its disposal, to remedy the problems facing the country. Fascist were in a minority in the Cabinet.

30 ^{legalised} Once in power Mussolini began a gradual process of consolidation. He set up the Fascist Militia on taking office, which was made up of Blackshirts to protect the new government. ^{AGAINST REVOLUTION AND THE ARMY, THE ONLY ONE THAT COULD TOPPLE HIM} The Militia guarded government buildings and ministers, and were responsible for the safety of Mussolini himself. In 1923 Mussolini passed the Acerbo law which meant that any party obtaining more than 25% of the votes in an election, would be granted two thirds of the seats in parliament. ^{Could he guarantee 25% for the Fascists?}

40? Election in May 1924 supervised by the Militia and police gave the Fascists 375 seats, although one third of the electorate voted against them. In June 1924, the leader of the Socialist opposition, Matteotti, disappeared and was found murdered. Mussolini condemned this action, but later admitted to organising it. From this point onwards, Mussolini began to construct a one-party state based upon fear and propaganda.

50? A special security force OVRA was set up to deal with dissent and all political opposition was banned. Trades unions and strikes became illegal, and all state employees had to become Fascist Party members. The press became subject to rigid censorship and military courts were set up to silence opposition. Mussolini had a Ministry of Popular Culture founded to create support for the regime, through propaganda in cinemas, the press and in schools. ^{Dates?}

60? In 1926 the Rocco law set up six corporations to represent employers, workers and the State in order to regulate and administer industry and output. Policies of autarky such as the 'Battle for the Grain' were introduced. To gain support for his new body, 'il Duce' as he was popularly known, won over the all powerful Catholic Church in February 1929. In 1929 the Church and the Fascist State signed the Lateran Treaties. Under these treaties, the Vatican was set up, the Church compensated for land seizure, civil marriage banned and Church marriage encouraged, and Catholicism was made the country's official religion. In return the Church had to recognise and support the regime, and accept Mussolini as leader.

9/25

By 1929 Mussolini was in a strong position. Opposition to his rule was marked and brutally silenced. The electoral reforms meant that it was difficult to remove him, especially after Socialist deputies left parliament in protest at Matteotti's death. A corporatist policy placed massive industrial power into his hands, and thanks to propaganda, paternalism (such as the billion lira investment in the Mezzogiorno creating 3000 new farms) and the influence of the Church over the people, it did have a great deal of ^{popular} support nationally. In this seven year period Mussolini had consolidated his power so greatly that it was only in 1943 that the Italians removed him from office. Not enough depth. A fairly good 'O' level answer. Not a question I would have myself attempted.

27

~~Prussian Empire - compromise
aim to restore P. inf
over rest of G.
1871-1890~~

~~MULT - sup by 1870s
1. 1/2 pop R.C. 1/2 P.R.
2. Centre Party (88-90) group
1870s - some other G.F.
1878 Bismarck - some bismarck
only 1/2 pop group, rest with bismarck
Johann Bismarck, 1/2 pop group
1871 - 1/2 pop group
75 P.R. - high notes
Turky ref + new hope - needs supp.~~

~~Socialist - 1884 winning P. dis
Prussian - 1/2 pop - 1/2 pop
P.R. - 1/2 pop - 1/2 pop
1878 Anti-Socialist - 1/2 pop
1/2 pop - 1/2 pop
1880s - reduce hrs, caps, night ben
+ 1/2 pop
20m people ben.
will be out~~

As Imperial Chancellor of Germany, Bismarck between 1871 and 1890 did indeed fight a "domestic preventive war" in the Reich. This war was to safeguard Prussian domination of the "Kleindeutschland" Second Reich set up in January 1871. He aimed to prevent any influences in Germany becoming too powerful that they threatened his rule and the position of the Prussian aristocracy. Bismarck saw two main threats to his new Germany, the Catholic Church and Socialism. In the 1870s and 1880s Bismarck followed a policy of conflict then compromise with his opponents though failed to prevent their influence from growing.

In 1871 the Pope proclaimed the dogma of Papal Infallibility which meant that whatever the judgement the Pope - as God's representative on Earth - made had to be accepted by Catholics. It was aimed at ^{safeguarding the Catholic Church} threatening the Italian Government following unification, but Bismarck chose to see it as a threat to the Reich in Berlin. One third of Germany's

a threat to Prussian culture

population were Catholic; and, as the territories in Alsace-Lorraine and Poland were extensively Catholic, he feared the Church might cause unrest in the regions. In the 1870s he started a campaign to smash the Church's influence and power in Germany. This "struggle for civilisation" as he termed it - "Kulturkampf" in Bismarck's native tongue - was also aimed at the Catholic Centre Party, his main political opposition.

In the early 1870s Church influence over schools was removed and the State supervised education with Dr Falk, a strong anti-cleric placed in post of Minister for Education. In 1873 the May Laws made a devastating attack on the Church. Under these laws, bishops' authority over priests was removed, civil rather than Church marriage was made compulsory, and German-born priests were allowed to serve and all religious orders, except those caring for the sick, were dissolved. In addition to this, all political sermons were made illegal and the Jesuits were exiled.

The laws were rigidly enforced and by 1877, 1400 German parishes had lost priests to internment or deportation. Also in that year, two outspoken bishops in Posen and Cologne were arrested. The Kulturkampf, despite its efficient repression of Church activities was not having its desired effect. The sight of the mighty German Empire at war with Catholic priests was humiliating the country and support for the Centre Party was growing. In elections their number of seats rose from 58 to 90.

In 1878 Bismarck was under pressure from Prussian farmers to introduce protective tariffs and his "laissez-faire" National Liberal Party was against this idea. In order to gain support from the Centre Party and due to the election of a new, more accessible Pope, Bismarck ended the Kulturkampf.

The other threat Bismarck saw was that of socialism. Germany's economic growth had produced an industrial, urban working class and their grievances for better social conditions, made them prey to Socialists. In 1864 the moderate Socialist Ferdinand Lassalle was killed and his Working Men's Association was taken over by Marxists. As an aristocrat, landowner and as a politician on the right of German politics, Bismarck was instinctively opposed to Socialism. The growth of Socialism

helped by death of Pius IX

3 / ^{peuss. power grew} ~~was there anything in socialist theories~~
 which threatened Bismarck's position?

in the industrial centers of Germany, forced him into action. The Anti-Socialist Laws of 1878 forbade meetings and ~~the~~ printing of literature of a Socialist nature. These laws became his main weapon against Socialism and were, like the Kulturkampf, rigidly enforced. 1400 Socialists were arrested and 900 deported, yet Socialism grew and support increased. Bismarck saw that their strength lay in social grievances and attempted to undermine them with policies of welfare and state socialism. During

During the 1880s Bismarck introduced accident and sickness benefit schemes, reduced the number of working hours for women and children and introduced pension for the over 65's. Yet Socialist support grew and in 1890 the new monarch dismissed Bismarck. After nineteen years of struggling to uphold the waning of the Berlin monarchy's power, Bismarck had to leave politics. His policy had been one of fighting a domestic war, but this war he lost not to the Austrian Empire but to the actual people of Germany. Once again only half the length of a proper answer.

9
23

26.

1855 Civ
 to Enormous loss of faith for some
 but brought freedom

Min - redemptory
 to regis / some over 1000
 + Compulsory 32 & pass

1864 2 census laws - for census / prop qual
 2 census - reg census
 1870 2 census laws

1864 legal - from public / jury / off of appeal
 judges had to be lawyers, joining legal prof

Military - conscription for all
 in 1874 / 1876 / 1878 / 1890 / 1914 / 1918 / 1933 / 1935 / 1936 / 1937 / 1938 / 1939 / 1940 / 1941 / 1942 / 1943 / 1944 / 1945 / 1946 / 1947 / 1948 / 1949 / 1950 / 1951 / 1952 / 1953 / 1954 / 1955 / 1956 / 1957 / 1958 / 1959 / 1960 / 1961 / 1962 / 1963 / 1964 / 1965 / 1966 / 1967 / 1968 / 1969 / 1970 / 1971 / 1972 / 1973 / 1974 / 1975 / 1976 / 1977 / 1978 / 1979 / 1980 / 1981 / 1982 / 1983 / 1984 / 1985 / 1986 / 1987 / 1988 / 1989 / 1990 / 1991 / 1992 / 1993 / 1994 / 1995 / 1996 / 1997 / 1998 / 1999 / 2000 / 2001 / 2002 / 2003 / 2004 / 2005 / 2006 / 2007 / 2008 / 2009 / 2010 / 2011 / 2012 / 2013 / 2014 / 2015 / 2016 / 2017 / 2018 / 2019 / 2020 / 2021 / 2022 / 2023 / 2024 / 2025 / 2026 / 2027 / 2028 / 2029 / 2030 / 2031 / 2032 / 2033 / 2034 / 2035 / 2036 / 2037 / 2038 / 2039 / 2040 / 2041 / 2042 / 2043 / 2044 / 2045 / 2046 / 2047 / 2048 / 2049 / 2050 / 2051 / 2052 / 2053 / 2054 / 2055 / 2056 / 2057 / 2058 / 2059 / 2060 / 2061 / 2062 / 2063 / 2064 / 2065 / 2066 / 2067 / 2068 / 2069 / 2070 / 2071 / 2072 / 2073 / 2074 / 2075 / 2076 / 2077 / 2078 / 2079 / 2080 / 2081 / 2082 / 2083 / 2084 / 2085 / 2086 / 2087 / 2088 / 2089 / 2090 / 2091 / 2092 / 2093 / 2094 / 2095 / 2096 / 2097 / 2098 / 2099 / 2100 / 2101 / 2102 / 2103 / 2104 / 2105 / 2106 / 2107 / 2108 / 2109 / 2110 / 2111 / 2112 / 2113 / 2114 / 2115 / 2116 / 2117 / 2118 / 2119 / 2120 / 2121 / 2122 / 2123 / 2124 / 2125 / 2126 / 2127 / 2128 / 2129 / 2130 / 2131 / 2132 / 2133 / 2134 / 2135 / 2136 / 2137 / 2138 / 2139 / 2140 / 2141 / 2142 / 2143 / 2144 / 2145 / 2146 / 2147 / 2148 / 2149 / 2150 / 2151 / 2152 / 2153 / 2154 / 2155 / 2156 / 2157 / 2158 / 2159 / 2160 / 2161 / 2162 / 2163 / 2164 / 2165 / 2166 / 2167 / 2168 / 2169 / 2170 / 2171 / 2172 / 2173 / 2174 / 2175 / 2176 / 2177 / 2178 / 2179 / 2180 / 2181 / 2182 / 2183 / 2184 / 2185 / 2186 / 2187 / 2188 / 2189 / 2190 / 2191 / 2192 / 2193 / 2194 / 2195 / 2196 / 2197 / 2198 / 2199 / 2200 / 2201 / 2202 / 2203 / 2204 / 2205 / 2206 / 2207 / 2208 / 2209 / 2210 / 2211 / 2212 / 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were owned by a mere 250,000 nobles and they were treated inhumanely. In 1861 Czar Alexander's Edict of Emancipation freed the serf from his master and allowed him to gain independence, respect and initiative by buying the land he tended. Two-thirds of the land price was met by the State and had to be repaid by the serf over a 49 year period. The serf was legally independent, but practically he was ~~not~~ part of the communal system which held him captive. Was this the creation of a problem?

Redemption payments to the government also had to compensate the landowners who could expect up to 32 roubles for every serf freed. The payments were made communally through the 'mir', the village community. The 'mir' decided how much each serf had to pay and flogged those who could not keep up repayments. Serfs' reasons were prevented from leaving by bureaucratic means, a complex system of passports were required to leave. Was this a newly created problem?

The new network of 'mirs' led to reforms in other spheres of society. In 1864 local government was granted new powers to deal with matters such as public health, and elected assemblies or Zemstvo were set up. The Zemstvo could also levy taxes and had to support the ^{local} military units, and were responsible to a regional assembly, the Zemstva. By 1870 local government in the towns was also being reformed. Was this another problem?

Legal reforms took place in 1864 too, as trial-by-jury and public court hearings were introduced. All judges had to be trained lawyers and this started a growth in the legal profession. The Judiciary and Executive were separated, and the Third Section secret police lost some of its sweeping powers. Was this progress or not?

Following the lessons learned in the Crimea, the Army was reformed. Conscription was extended to the middle and upper classes, harsh discipline phased out, equipment updated and education of Army Cadets improved. This gave the Czar confidence in his armed forces at a time when Germany was becoming a dominant force, and his hopes for reforms dwindled when Turkey was defeated in 1878.

Alexander released his father's grip on society and the police state Nicholas had set up was slowly dismantled. In the 1870s and 1880s

If ~~the~~ problems were not created how - 4.
do you explain the increasing disorder during A II's reign
culminating in his assassination? Could it be traced back to Emancipation?
Writers such as Tolstoy enjoyed new freedom and some political opposition
was tolerated. In what form?

Czar Alexander's reforms earned him the title "Czar Liberator"
and brought him acclaim from many statesmen and his subjects. The
reforms, although much needed, did create problems. His emancipation
of the serfs was ironically anomalous, as it freed the peasant from
the bondage of serfdom only to place him under control of the 'mir'.
Communes. In the legal world, the Executive could still interfere with the
Judiciary and the Third Section still used 'administrative arrest' powers, under
which prisoners could be sent to Siberia without trial.

His reforms though did not create more problems than they
solved. Certainly some aspects of the reforms led to discontent, culminating
in Alexander's assassination. The land problems remained unsatisfactorily
resolved until the Revolution in 1917, yet in other sectors of society
the reforms created solutions rather than problems. TOO SHORT

22.

1860 to come ~~under~~ the V.R.
and this struggle had been
going on.

1815 Neffe ~~of~~ ^{made in foreign dom} ~~div~~ ^{Germany}
'a geo exp'
LV, P, Appt, Aug 25

some more Carbon & V. ~~very~~ ^{good} ~~Mass~~ ^{Mass}
Appt + RC in power

1848 Pers. Venice, ~~German~~ ^{plans}
for some aims + diff aims

1849 ~~Russian~~ ^{high} ~~ended~~
no words + foreign help

Sept 1860 ~~gives~~ ^{S & M} ~~in~~ ^{united}
Red C took inv to inv ~~plans~~
Roman ~~idge~~ ^{Platz} ~~Rome~~ ^{PM}
attaches incip ~~bullets~~ + ~~very~~ ^{unif}

1852 ~~Convent~~ ^{PM}
aim to ~~very~~ ^{under P}
1858 ~~July~~ ^{Platz} ~~NS~~ ²⁰⁰⁰⁰
the plan - ~~grants~~ ^A
1859 ~~May~~ ^{version} ~~mobili~~
N2 ~~for~~ ^A ~~attach~~
also to ~~Ing~~ ^{Nice}

W. of ~~led~~ ^{Morgan} ~~of~~ ^{NS} ~~one~~
July 1854 ~~VS~~
Civ ~~reign~~ - in ~~absence~~ ^{plans}
for incip ~~rebuild~~ - ~~shinder~~ ^P
1859 ~~July~~
Civ ~~plans~~ ^{to} ~~disrupt~~ ^{under} ~~the~~ ^{person}
Civ ~~approach~~ - ~~agrees~~ ^{to} ~~the~~
help of ~~persons~~ ^{under} ~~the ²⁵⁰⁰⁰~~

In 1860 Italy finally became a Nation-State, one of the first
of its kind in Europe. The struggle had been going on since 1815 when
Napoleon's occupation had ended leaving Italy "a geographical expression"
to quote Metternich. In the north was Piedmont an independent state
and Lombardy-Venice an Austrian satellite. In Central Italy, was a
collection of states influence by Napoleonic France and many run by petty
dictators. In addition, there was the Papal Marches under control

what obstacles were there in the way of a united Italy?

of the Pope. Finally, in the South was one kingdom of the Two Sicilies, ruled corruptly and poorly by the House of Bourbon from Naples.

There was little attempt to unify the collection of states into one nation, but some secret movements such as the Carbonari or the Republican Young Italy Movement - Mazzini's 69,000 strong organisation, had some vague notions of unifying the country.

The revolutions of 1848 which swept across Europe brought risings in Venice, Piedmont, Sicily and the Central States. The risings in Italy though had no common goal and were fought on local issues, such as granting a constitution in Piedmont or independence for Sicily. Efforts were

badly organised and uncoordinated, and foreign support was lacking. In 1849 the 'Rome Republic' rising actually brought French troops to Rome to crush it. In this climate Italy could never hope to be united.

AUSTRIA

In 1852 though Count Camillo Benso di Cavour became prime minister in Piedmont and the situation changed. Cavour's aim was to extend Piedmontese influence over northern Italy in order to make economic and political gains. To do this Cavour had to expel Austria from the North and Piedmont was not powerful enough to do this. Therefore, he enlisted support of Napoleon III of France at Plombières in July 1858.

Napoleon III agreed to supply military support and 200,000 troops to Piedmont in a war with Austria, providing that a conflict could be justified and that as compensation he would be granted Savoy and Nice.

Early in 1859 tension grew between Piedmont and Austria, as both sides mobilised their armed forces. News of the Plombières Agreement leaked out and Napoleon III fearing condemnation began to reconsider his offer. Austria seized Napoleon's vacillating to launch a diplomatic then military attack on Sardinia. Piedmont

The war broke out and Napoleon came down on Piedmont's side, helping them to rout the Austrians first at Magenta then at Solferino. But the 120,000 casualties the French suffered at Solferino and the daunting task of taking the Quadrilateral, fortress chain, made Napoleon withdraw support in July 1859 at a peace conference at

2 the Kings

Niellafranca. Cavour, outraged at France's breach, resigned and in his absence the Central States ~~joined~~ ^{joined} themselves to Piedmont.

On returning to office Cavour decided to honour the Plombières Agreement ceding Savoy and Nice to France. Garibaldi though, having been born in Nice attempted to disrupt the plans with his Redshirts. While in Nice, Crispi, a Sicilian revolutionary, approached him asking for assistance in expelling the Neapolitans from Sicily.

In May 1860, Garibaldi seeing an opportunity to take over Southern Italy, landed in Sicily with 1,089 Redshirts - 'the Thousand' - and with the help of local partisans, who infiltrated Bourbon strongholds, thwarted an army of 23,000 troops. In September he crossed the Straits of Messina with a sum total of around 4000 guerrillas and advanced on Naples. He overwhelmed the garrison at Reggio di Calabria and soon was on the outskirts of Naples. King Francis II the Bourbon ruler gathered his family and some loyal troops, and fled to the town of Gaeta. Garibaldi was invited to invade Naples to prevent further bloodshed.

He was now in overall control of the South and planned to invade Rome. To do this would mean intervention by Catholic France or Austria, so Cavour sent troops to occupy the Papal Marches and prevent Garibaldi from advancing. These plebiscites were held on the Marches voted for incorporation with Piedmont. Garibaldi formally handed his conquests over to Victor Emmanuel of Piedmont and Italy became a unified country - Rome and Venetia remaining outside the new Nation though.

This should have been by the end of 1860 a new nation had been formed in Europe. Part of the problem had taken so long to form Italy as efforts were slow and uncoordinated, foreign support was lacking until 1858 and there was no overall drive against the forces opposing unification - the Austrian Empire or the House of Bourbon for example.

TOO SHORT.

9
25.

How much of this narrative is relevant to the question which asked you to explain why attempts had failed

before 1859/1860?

$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \times \\ 11 \\ \hline 67 \\ 670 \\ \hline 737 \end{array}$$

737

TOO 2 HORT

11th December 1986History - BritishUpper Sixth

- A a) We see evidence that ^{Macaulay}~~Macaulay~~ supported Wellington, as he sees that any attempt to introduce reform would lead to revolution - a Tory viewpoint; he also supports the exclusion of the lower classes from Parliament. Macaulay's anxiety over the possibility of an anti-aristocratic struggle because of reform is a view that Wellington held. ~~and~~
- b) The new property owners that Macaulay wanted to get into Parliament were the middle-class tradesmen^{and} merchants. Macaulay also wanted to get the more radical middle-classes into Parliament, so that they did not attempt revolutions.
- c) They would be opposed to increased taxes as being relatively affluent it is they who would have to bare the burden of heavier taxation. They would oppose revolution as their businesses and living standards would collapse if Britain was to become a republic. Finally, they would oppose greater democracy as allowing the working-classes into Parliament would threaten their political power.
- d) Cities such as Manchester, Sheffield, Nottingham and Leeds were renowned - that is the ~~former~~ growing industrial cities of the North and Midlands. They were unrepresented as prior to the Industrial Revolution, these cities were small towns and as such did not qualify for representation in the Parliament of the 1600s and 1700s.
- e) The House of Lords opposed the Bill as they felt threatened by it. The Lords were predominantly aristocratic landowners, and the Bill proposed to introduce the middle-class industrialist

into parliament, which would undermine the landed interest's grip on political power as individuals

14/20. Earl Grey overcame their opposition in March 1832 when he requested William IV to create enough Whig peers to ensure passage of the Bill. William's threat to do this forced the Lords into submission.

2 a) Source B1 tells the historian that by 1840 the British establishment was beginning to recognise the faults and ~~some~~ problems in administering a wide-ranging protectionist tariff.

b) The statistics show us that the Tariff of 1840 did not distribute the burden of taxation fairly enough. For example 46 articles produced 98 2/5% of the total revenue, whilst 1444 articles only produced 13 1/5% of the revenue. This shows that some articles were overtaxed - 17 articles produced £100,000 each - and others were undertaxed - 534 articles could only raise £80,000.

c) An historian could be well-justified in using B3 to support the view that Committee favoured Repeal. He could use this as in lines 5-8, the report points out that the tax on food - that is corn - far exceeds the amount raised by all other taxes. He then goes on to say how administering the Corn Law leads to 'the loss of revenue' and how it brings injurious effects upon wages and capital, diminishing production and hindering trade.

d) The 'mighty evil' Peel is referring to in B4 is the National Debt, which was constantly growing up until Peel's accession to office.

e) The Whigs had a bad reputation for finance by 1842 as Gatty knight informs us. He outlines that the Whigs' actions in putting Britain into two wars and by mismanaging Canadian affairs cost the

country 'a large amount of... treasure.' He also points out that the Whigs in abandoning unpopular taxes lost revenue and had to recoup this cost with increased taxation on other items.

Economic Depression 1830s-40s

f.) The financial difficulties that the Whigs encountered can also be explained by their policies of utilitarianism. The Whigs spent vast sums during the 1830s on administering their policies, such as the New Poor Laws of 1834 X
LOCAL NOT NATIONAL

g.) An historian might use sources B1-5 to justify Peel's decision to reduce tariffs and reimpose Income Tax in the following way. He would use Gally Knight's speech to outline the Whig's financial mismanagements to show the need for reform, then support this with ^{the} statistics and the sections taken from the 1840 Committee on Import Duties report. Finally, he could use Peel's speech to outline the social and economic reasons for reimposing the Income Tax, in order to destroy the financial 'mighty evil'.

h.) Other primary sources which would be useful, would be any personal documents of Peel's (diaries or memoirs), other sections of the Committee's report, ~~more extracts~~ from Peel's speeches and extracts from Hansard or the Press, to give us an insight into the ^{POLITICAL + ECONOMIC} situation of the day. This would explain Peel's switch of policy. Documents appertaining to Corn Law repeal might also be useful, letters and pamphlets for example.
from the A. Com L. L.

3

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TOWN COUNCIL
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INTRODUCTION

SHOULD HAVE OUTLINED WHAT TORIES SAID
WHICH DID

In 1830, the British electoral and political system had grown unrepresentative and obsolete. Out of a population of some 16 million a mere 160,000 men had the vote. The majority of members of parliament represented 'pocket boroughs', where the money of rich patrons rather than the vote of a constituent put them in Westminster. Many large ^{industrial} cities, such as Manchester and Sheffield, plus many growing industrial towns, such as Oldham and Bolton, had no parliamentary representation at all. Whilst other areas such as the South-West had more representatives than the rest of the country put together. The parliament of 1830 was dominated by an elite of aristocratic landowners and it was the Tories who enjoyed the biggest share of this parliamentary facade.

revise
this

The need for reform was highlighted in 1830 when the 'July Revolution' in Paris caused anxiety in Britain and the problems encountered when Grey was asked to form a government. The popular movement for parliamentary reform was revitalised in this year due to these events, and their pressure divided the Whig and Tory camps irreversibly. There had been divisions over C.E.

The Bill
gave the vote
to only m/c.

"WHIGS WERE
GIVING TOO
MUCH POWER
- TORY"

The Tories argued that allowing the lower classes to participate in government would lead to constitutional disaster. They saw a Reform Act allowing the ^{MIDDLE + WORKING CLASSES} ~~masses~~ into parliament as the first step to replacing aristocratic rule with rule by the masses. Peel said that he was unwilling to open a door that he could see no prospect of being able to close. The Tories said that the constitutional balance would be ^{② 1911} upset, as the Lords and Monarchy would lose their power in a reformed parliament. They also argued that the social balance of parliament would be ^{③ 1908} upset. The largely aristocratic Tories argued that fields of coal would replace fields of barley, that is allow industrialists to take power from the landed gentry. Aristocracy, Parliament, Church, landed interest. ④ - 1860s

there was a split in both. On these grounds the Tories both in the Commons and the Lords put up a severe struggle to prevent or at least delay parliamentary reform. Their stubborn stance led to constitutional crisis and civil the Whig version

unrest throughout the country.

In May 1831 a General Election fought on the issue of reform, brought Grey's Whig Administration back into office. The Whigs had been elected on a reform platform, their election cry had been 'the Bill, the whole Bill and nothing but the Bill!' The Whigs saw that a Reform Bill was the price to pay for remaining in office and keeping order in the country.

The first Reform Bill of 1831 was introduced by the Whigs upon taking office. The introduction of this Bill heralded the start of a constitutional conflict in Britain, which would result in the intervention of the Monarch to avert disaster. The Bill was defeated in Committee and in September 1831 a Second Reform Bill was introduced. This Bill was passed by the Commons and consequently introduced into the Lords. The House of Lords was the bastion of the conservative aristocratic rule in Britain and was dominated by the anti-Reform Tory peers.

In an all-night sitting in October, the Lords rejected the Bill causing uproar throughout Britain. By October the Reform movement had become a potent force in politics, and rejection of the Bill caused Reformers to resort to violence. Severe rioting erupted in Nottingham, Bristol and London, property was destroyed and many symbols of government - gaols and Bishop's residences - were put to the torch.

The Whig government seeing the dangers in submitting to the Tories introduced a Third Reform Bill in December. The Lords amended it in January 1832 much to the disgust of the Whigs. In March it seemed as though the Commons would have to submit to the Lords, but Grey requested William IV to create enough Whig peers to ensure the passage of the Bill. William publicly stated his intention to do this and the Lords - under monarchical threat - gave way. They passed the Bill which became constituted in the Great Reform Act of June 1832.

With ~~Enabling~~ this Act the Commons had symbolically asserted their authority over the Lords and the industrial middle classes were now allowed to participate in parliamentary affairs. The Act finally led to the complete universal suffrage decades later. What the Tories had predicted

was an extent
this hindered
the Reformers

in 1830 had come ^{about} ~~there~~, indeed 'what the Times said was true.'

12
25.

The passage of the Act was a victory to the Whigs. They had extended parliamentary democracy beyond the Magna Carta and the results of the Civil War, to allow greater interests to participate in politics. Their determination to pass the Act also averted revolution in the country and so what the Whigs did 'was' indeed quite 'right'.

5.

second class
- railway
- out of depression

imp. cotton
- west
- 1840-1850

Alone
- 1840-1850
- 1840-1850
- 1840-1850

imp. cotton
- 1840-1850
- 1840-1850
- 1840-1850

1840-1850
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- 1840-1850

imp. cotton
- 1840-1850
- 1840-1850

imp. cotton
- 1840-1850
- 1840-1850

The railways had a tremendous impact in the British economy in the 1830 to 1850 period. In a time of severe economic depression, the growth of the railways provided a boost to restore prosperity and productivity. This boost led to the development of Britain's economy and industry, that we became the world leaders in economic terms.

though the
cotton and wool
will not be the 1840s

The railways provide the economy with a sound infrastructure which is so vitally needed. The railways could speedily transport raw materials - such as cotton - from centres of import - Liverpool - to the industrial areas where they were needed - in cotton's case, South East Lancashire. This increased the industrial efficiency and output, and there occurred similar effects in agricultural sectors. Items of a perishable nature could be sent long distances to markets thanks to the railways, an example of this is the export of dairy produce from the West Country to London. This had the 'knock-on' effect of improving dietary standards throughout the country.

The economic depression of the 1840s brought unemployment to Britain and the railways alleviated this. The wide variety of jobs created by the growth of the railways was tremendous. From painters to engine drivers, ticket clerks to railway guards and from signallers to porters, hundreds of jobs needed filling. At a time when the

4.

caused by the railways

canals were decaying, railways provided employment for the 'navvies' who built them. During the 1840s extensive Irish immigration led to unemployment but was met with a demand for extra 'navvies'.

A whole railway economy grew up. The engineering industry received a welcome boost to trade, to build and maintain the trains.

4. The building industry also benefited as stations and tunnels were required in bulk. Even the ~~steel~~ and coal industries too received more custom. ~~Steel~~ was needed for tracks and engine construction, whilst coal was needed to power the trains and produce the steel. ENTIRE RAILWAY TOWNS, SUCH AS SKINSDON, BEGAN TO EMERGE.

internally Finally, the advent of the railways made Britain more accessible. New communications allowed the industrialist to locate in other regions of the country. The tourist industry began to grow as travel to the masses provided by the railways, allowed more and more people to visit coastal resorts such as Blackpool or Scarborough from the industrial heartlands of south east Lancashire and south Yorkshire. Administration itself was made simpler, as the governments had easier access from London to the rest of Britain. This was exemplified in the Chartist Era when it became necessary to transport troops around the country to maintain order.

8/25 The impact of railways on the British economy was in conclusion, very far reaching. Their growth benefited industry, agriculture, the unemployed of the 1840s, the industrialist, the tourist and government. The economic growth that railways precipitated soon earned Britain the title 'Workshop of the World'.

Sixth Form Guidelines.

The Eastern Question 1815-1841.

1. The Ottoman Empire in the first decades of the 19th.c.-especially the Empire in Europe-attitudes of the other powers to Turkey- the 1814-15 settlements and Turkey.
2. The Greek War of Independence.
 - a) Reasons for unrest in 1821-areas of trouble.
 - b) Course of the war 1821-1829 and the positions taken by European Powers.
 - c) The intervention of Mehemet Ali-reasons for-effect on the war-reaction in the rest of Europe.
 - d) More direct intervention by Russia-physical consequences and the policies of Britain Austria etc.
 - e) The settlement of 1829.
3. Mehemet Ali and Turkey 1831-33-the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi-situation 1833-39.
4. Further intervention By Mehemet Ali 1839-struggle 1839-41-attempt by others to create a settlement.
5. The settlement of 1841-who gained? who lost? why was there peace for a decade?

TEXTS: A. WOOD pp26-7;44-5;69-72;87-91.

D. THOMSON 96;138-140

E. LIPSON "Europe in the 19th.&20th.c."

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