

Julia Williams

3B2

SUBJECT



2nd February '76

The King and Parliament.

The King recalled parliament because he didn't have enough money and he called parliament to ask if they would lend him some. If all the business had not happened in Scotland he would still be ruling.

✓ Parliament lasted for 23 days and they would not give Charles the money he wanted so he dismissed them.

✓ The death of Strafford ended the acts that they passed were that all ways of making money were abolished. Also made abolished was the Star Chamber and the Court of High Commission.

The king agreed to all of these.

5th February '76.

Home-

Work When Charles tried to arrest the five members. He thought that if he could arrest them the other members might be more obedient. He told the Queen and she thought that is was also a very good idea. The Queen was so excited that she told one of her ladies. what the King had said. It just so happened that the lady was friendly with some of the members of Parliament. She sent a message as quickly as possible.

When they heard this plan the five members went into a safe hiding place. The King left the palace with many armed men.

When Charles got to the House of Commons. He knocked on the door and went in. He saw that no one, that he wanted was there. So he asked the chairman where they were and he told him that he could not tell him unless the ^{others} members told him to.

So the King said if you do not

See ple

B- find them for me I shall try to find them myself.

You have not shown how serious parliament thought the King's action was.

Class -
Work

10th February '76.

The Civil war.

Montrose He was a very courageous man and he signed the Covenant because he thought that the King might be persuaded to change his mind about the Prayer Book. The Covenant was a large piece of parchment and if you signed it you were known as a Covenanter. ✓

When Charles sent an army to teach the Scots obedience Montrose captured Aberdeen for the Covenanters. King Charles quickly made peace with the Scots. Determined as ever Montrose at once prepared to invade Scotland. He set sail for his own land. But a storm scattered Montrose's ships before

See me please

he landed in the Orkneys. When he reached the mainland rumours had already been spread that the young king in Holland had given his support to Argyll. Montrose's small force was broken up. Montrose escaped to the mountains.

He staggered into a little Highland castle of Ardureck where he was found and taken back to be killed.
Rather muddled Julie

Home-
Work.

19th February 76.

Charles I at his execution.

Yes he was a tyrant and a traitor etc. They all thought this because he had fought against Parliament and he had started the Second Civil War. But he was also an honourable well intended King. When he was in court Charles refused to answer any questions because he thought that ~~they~~ they had no legal right

to try him. For three days the court heard witnesses against the King.

Everybody knew that he had drawn his sword, telling his soldiers to fight against Parliament. But this had to be proved in court. The clerk read out that he was to be executed. But Charles did not think they would do this but they did.

When the day came for Charles to be executed, he knelt down and put his head on the block. When the executioner held the King's head up there was a sound of groans.

The reason I think Charles was a tyrant and a good intended King was that he was good to some people who gave him his own way but not to the others who would not.

Rather muddled Julie

2nd March

The Commonwealth

1649-52

Country governed by parliament through the Council of State (Cromwell defeated the Royalists in Ireland, Scotland and England)

1653-58

Cromwell dismissed parliament and became "Lord Protector."

1654

Jamaica was seized and held.

1658

Cromwell died, his son Richard became "Lord Protector"

1659

Richard Cromwell retired to private life.

1660

General Monk marched with army to London.

Parliament dissolved and Charles II invited to return

✓

The Royalist Cause

1649

Irish proclaimed Charles II King (aged 18.)

1649

Scots proclaimed Charles II King of Scotland on his promise to help the Presbyterians

1650

(3-9-50) Cromwell v. King in Battle of Dunbar - Royalist defeated

1651

Charles rode into England with Scots, collected English supporters (3-9-51) ^{Charles} King defeated at Worcester

1652

After embarked x 6 weeks wandering - ham. Charles embarked for France at Shore

1652-60

Scotland was united to England and was included like Ireland in the same customs system

1660:

King returned to England.

11th March

Time Chart

- 1625 - Charles I became king.
- 1627 - War began with France
- 1629 - Parliament dismissed
- 1639 - War with the Scots
- 1640 - The Short Parliament
- 1641 - Execution of Strafford
- 1643 - Siege of Gloucester
- 1645 - The Battle of Naseby
- 1646 - Charles surrenders to Scots
- 1648 - Second Civil War
- 1649 - Execution of Charles I

Home-
Work

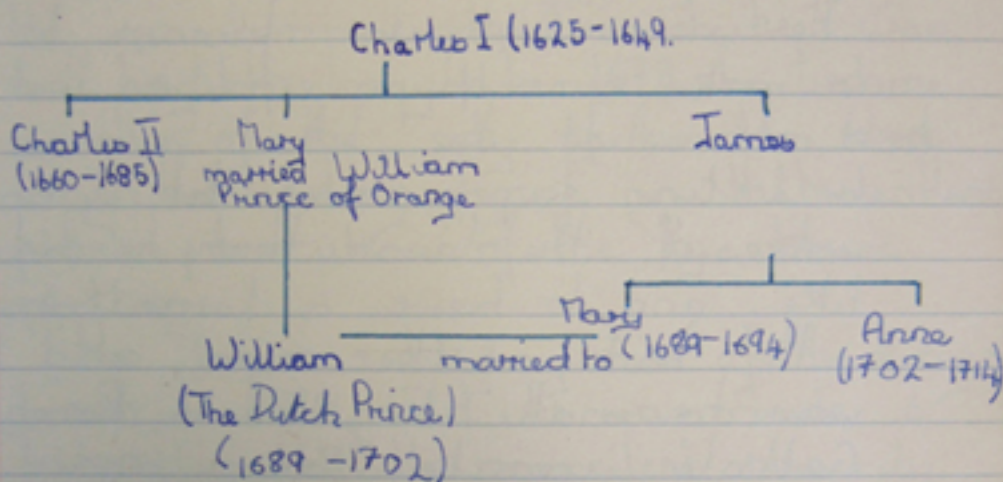
16th March '76.

Charles II hated the years when he was in France and Holland without money and all his powers.

- ✓ He enjoyed himself
- He tried to rule carefully

16th March '76

The Stuarts



He mixed himself among the crowds.

✓ He also always wanted a lot of money from parliament.

30th March

Class
Work

Why was James II so unpopular in
England?

He was so unpopular because he wanted to make himself powerful so that he could do what he liked. Such as collecting taxes and taking no notice of the laws that he did not like, and to have a large army.

He had another aim and that was to make England a Roman Catholic country once again. These two aims were going to cause trouble but James did not realize it.

Englishmen did not believe agree to the "Divine Right of Kings" which James wanted. They hated Roman Catholicism.

Good

Home-
Work.

30th March.

Judge Jeffreys

His real name was George Jeffreys. He was born in 1648 and he was an English lawyer. In 1678, he became recorder of the city of London, and was the leading figure in the relentless process prosecution of the Rye House plotters.

He became chief justice of the king's bench, in 1683, and he was made a baron in 1685. His merciless severity towards the followers of Monmouth in 1685 has made him particularly well known.

In 1685 he was made lord chancellor - or but after the flight of James II he was arrested, and died a prisoner in the Tower of London in April 1689.

A-

11th May

John Evelyn.

✓ John Evelyn lived through the Stuart period and through four reigns of kings. When John went to school, the schoolmasters were very strict. He learnt very little although he liked his master. He was a Royalist cavalier and he was twenty two when the Civil War broke out. 11x

✓ He married Mary Browne when he was twenty seven. Mary was only twelve. Mary Browne was left at home with her mother. John went back to England to set up a home. John kept a diary for many years. Later it was found and published because it was so interesting. John Evelyn hated war and when the Civil War broke out John went abroad. He went to France, Italy and the Netherlands. 16x

✓ He was one of the founders of the Royal Society. He wrote a Character of England and a discourse on Medals and a History of the Dutch War which is lost. He died at Wotton in 1706. Evelyn was most remembered for his Sylva and his Diary.

A- Good work

17th May

Charles II

- 1660 Return of Charles
- 1660/1 Death of the regicides
Cromwell disinterred
Scandalous court activities
King's mistresses: Lucy Walters
- 1662 Married Catherine of Braganza [TANGIER]
- ~~1664~~ Sold Dunkirk to France
- 1664 Persecution of Nonconformists
Trouble with the Dutch [N.Y.]
- 1665 War with the Dutch
Plague in London
- 1665 Fire in London

- 1667 Dutch fleet rampages along English coast for 6 weeks
Prince Rupert admiral 1829
- 1670 Secret bargain with France
- 1672 War declared on the Dutch
- 1673 James marries a catholic princess
- 1677 Wm. of Orange marries James's daughter Mary
- 1678 Titus Oates affair
- 1685 Charles died James II succeeded

The Court of Charles II

20th May

Charles was interested in science navigation and ships. He was very intelligent but he was also a busy person. For years he had been living among foreign courts, often penniless. This had taught him that a smile and a quick tongue could help him through many

difficulties. He did not look like a king but like a foreigner.

Charles preferred pretty women than sober statesmen. He picked all his advisers but did not always take their advice. One of them was called Lord Clarendon who did his best to put the kingdom to rights.

Early in his reign he married a Portuguese princess, Catherine of Braganza in 1662. She had no children, and this meant that the King's brother was heir to the throne. He was called James, Duke of York.

✓ Charles once lost his favourite dog, and he advertised in a paper for any one who found it, if so they would be rewarded.

Merit

Good work

1685 James II succeeds
Monmouth leads rebellion from
Somerset.
Battle of Sedgemoor
Bloody Assizes: Judge Jeffries
Peasants sentenced to death or
th^x transported. Monmouth executed.
"James the Tyrant" dismissed
parliament. Kept army - catholic
offic^d outside London to over-
awe the londoners.

1688 Declaration of Indulgence
Archbishop and 6 bishops put
in the tower. The whole country
watched the proceedings.
The seven were found not guilty.
to great rejoicing. Same day
letter sent to Wm. of Orange.

5 Nov. 1688.

Wm. of Orange landed at Brixham
(TORBAY) Careful to give no offence
James advanced towards Salisbury
but his army was so unreliable
he withdrew to London

Churchill - his best + best x favourite
general changed over to Wm's
side

His daughter Anne also fled.
James sent the queen and his
baby son to France

Next day he fled with a few
supporters.

Captured. but allowed to escape
Went into exile in France.

The Glorious Revolution

1688 was achieved without a blow
being struck.

25th x

25th May '76

A Letter to Wm of Orange.

May 1688

Sire,

We need your help most urgently, We have sent this letter invitation for you to come over to England to over throw James II. The reason for this is that James is trying to turn England Catholic. You of course are a Protestant and many of us Englishmen are Protestants. Other reasons are that all important jobs like in navy, army and schools are given to Roman Catholic people. We think this is most unfair. Please come to England as quickly as you can with an army one of your loyal subjects.

You have made some points Julie but missed others

B-

10th June '76

Britains Colonies
in North
America



15th June '76

Home- William of Orange goes over to England.

Work

As soon as I received my letter. I immediately collected my new army together. We sailed over to England as fast as we could. Then, when at last we got there, I went straight to London ^{Windsor} and marched with my army all the way. Many of James' followers were frightened and they in the end followed me. I knew that James was a Roman Catholic and that many people would prefer me to be their king. as I was a Protestant. I was not in the least bit frightened as I am used to an outdoor life. I like the fresh air and excitement more than indoor games. [In the end James eventually got so scared that on the 11th of December in the middle of the night he left and took a boat to France.]

B-

AUTUMN TERM '76WOLFE AND QUEBEC. 1759.

The French explorers made their way along the great rivers of the North American continent. The French explorer, Cartier, gave Montreal its name.

The British colonies had by now reached along the east coast of North America. The Indians and the French hoped to drive the British out into the sea.

War broke between France and England in 1756 in North America and Europe. General Montcalm, captured our forts and raided our colonies.

Defeat after defeat ^{followed} for the British until 1758, when one British force captured Fort Duquesne, Wolfe broke into the Fort of Louisburg. In 1759, an English fleet carried Wolfe's army of many men into the mouth of the St. Lawrence

Quebec was high up on a rocky plateau

The British Empire - 1763



By 1763 Britain had managed to become the centre of a small but growing EMPIRE. During the 17th century men and women had left Britain to sail across the Atlantic to set up a new home in America. Other countries like France and Spain did the same and often there was a lot of disagreement and even fighting between COLONISTS of different countries. When war broke out in Europe in 1756 between France and Britain, it soon spread to North America and the colonists also fought. The British army and the colonists defeated the French and N. America became part of The British Empire. The same happened in India where Robert Clive defeated the French in 1757, which enabled Britain to rule India for nearly 200 years. So by 1763 Britain had an empire which was made up of: - the eastern part of N. America and Canada; an eastern portion of India around Calcutta plus the trading towns of Madras and Bombay; islands in the West Indies like Jamaica, Bahamas; a little portion of Africa and the Mediterranean island of Gibraltar. (N.E. Australia had not yet been discovered).

it was easy to defend, but hard to attack. The French had an ~~and~~ army surrounding these rocky mountains.

Wolfe landed his men on the heights of Levis. Montcalm waited for the weather to main his enemy. One of Wolfe's men went up the river in a boat to spy on the land. They found a small cove on the top of the rocky heights.

In the middle of the night he brought his men up in boats. They scaled the cliffs and defeated Montcalm and his army.

B

1760 - Montreal fell

1763 - Canada became part of Brit. Empire



class
work

22nd September

The American Colonies

There were thirteen colonies along the east coast of North America, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New

Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia,
North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.

The colonists were tough, tight-fisted
and self-confident. There ~~is~~ ^{their} ~~relations~~
relations with Britain were of no feelings
of gratitude towards the country who
had saved them.

The purpose of the colonies to Great
Britain were a God-given source of
raw materials and a dumping ground for
thieves and manufactured goods.

When Grenville became Prime Minister
in 1763 he decided that it was
only reasonable for the colonies to
pay a share towards their own upkeep.
so, he tried to enforce the 'Navigation
Acts' upon them to suppress smuggling.

George III had reached one of his
aims, which was to be a king. His
advisor Pitt was ill and the
Parliament had gone ^{hopelessly} along without
him. Another of George's aims was
to choose ~~him~~ his own Prime Ministers
and this he did. Lord North a man

whose only political was to please his master (George III).

In 1765 a Stamp Duty was placed upon newspapers and legal documents to bring in a modest sum towards colonial defence. They also put a tax on tea.

C From 1763-1773 all war and taxexpended.

More detail on taxes needed.

28-9-76

The War of Independence

1773- The Boston Tea Party was an act of defiance. About fifty men boarded three ships and threw their cargoes of tea in the water. The British thought that the Bostonians ought to be punished so they closed the port. George succeeded in doing what the French and Indians had failed to do, they caused the colonies to unite.

1774. New England took the lead by inviting the rest to a Continental Congress.

at which a Declaration of Rights was drawn up. The minutemen were supposed to be on call every minute of the day, and that is why they were called minutemen.

1775.

General Gage sent a detachment of troops up country to Concord. At Lexington a village near Concord the minutemen attacked them. General Gage did nothing until the Yankees took possession of Bunker's Hill. There was no chance now that the Americans and the English would join together. Washington had served under Braddock in the Seven Years War, so he not only had experience as an officer, but he understood the strength and weakness of the volunteer army which he commanded.

British Problems.

- 1) Distance : 3,000.
- 2) Supplies and Uniform.
- 3) Americans knew their own country.
- 4) Not used to Americans tactics.
- 5) The climate was different.
- 6) Some of the men were just volunteers to the army and were getting paid for fighting the war.

6th October '76

The American War of Independence.

1775. Canada attacked by Americans but it held out against them.

1776. George Washington tried to put some discipline into his army, and he prepared to attack Boston. The colonists it was thought would soon collapse through lack of money, and stores. The colonists task appeared hopeless for their

ill-equipped forces. The rebels had no artillery, no trained body of officers. The only advantages seemed to lie in their knowledge of their great country.

Howe withdrew his troops from Boston to Long Island and took possession of New York. The British fleet remained at anchor, in New York harbour. Later it became clear that both the army and the fleet were too small for the work which they had been given

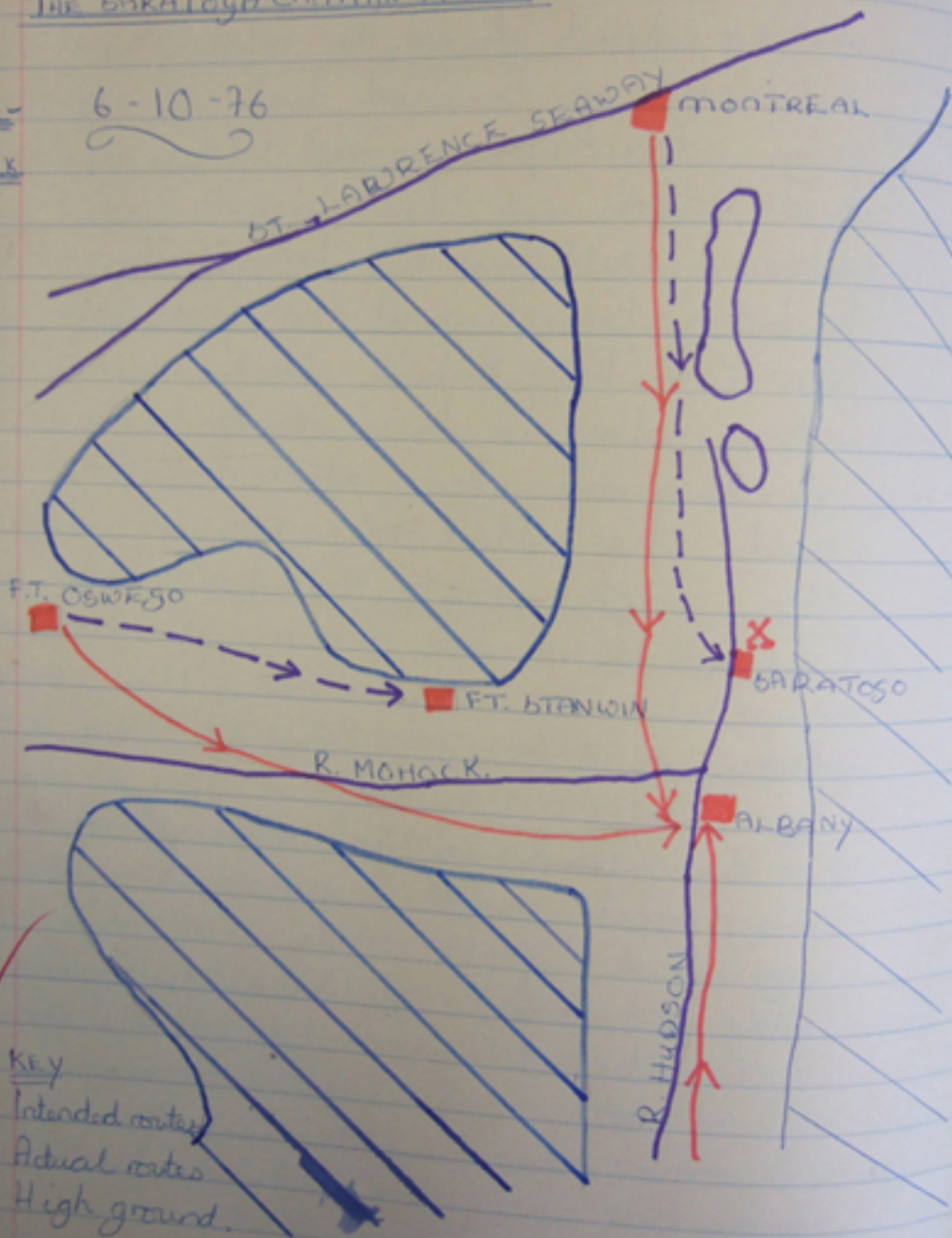
There were no plans of Britain's might or evidence either apart from a force of 30,000 men including German hired troops.

By 1776 (summer) instead of being engaged in a desperate struggle against poor odds, Congress was able to meet at Philadelphia. On July 4th the delegates signed the famous Declaration of Independence.

THE BARATOGA CAMPAIGN 1777.

NAME -
WORK

6-10-76



6-10-76

(H-6)

The Saratoga Campaign

1777

In this year King George and his advisors had a master plan to cut off New England from the rest of the colonies. General Burgoyne was to come from Canada down the Hudson Valley, while Howe was to move up from New York to meet him. This of course did not work out as George found out? *Why not? More detail.*

1778

In February '78 France entered the war with and Spain soon followed suit. Both countries wanted to avenge the losses of the Seven Years War, and were only too ready to take sides against their old enemy.

1780

1779

The French and Spanish fleets outnumbered the British, and command of the sea was lost when Holland and Prussia also joined the French. Faced with all these enemies Britain's best hope lay in stopping aid from reaching

America,

The Navy was dotted about the world so that an effective blockade of French and Spanish ports was totally impossible. 3000 ships were lost at sea, and even off our own coasts.

General Cornwallis advanced from Charleston to overrun Virginia. After that, Pro he was to join Clinton who would move from New York.

Loss of the power of the ~~off~~ sea defeated the plan. Eight days later they arrived off the coast a French fleet which was too powerful for the British admiral to move.

When Lord North heard that Cornwallis had to surrender he cried "Oh God! It's all over!" This Britain still had to fight against three European powers. North resigned.

In the end Britain came off less badly, for Admiral Rodney defeated the France-Spanish fleet in the West Indies. This happened in 1782. Minorca had been lost, and Gibraltar was finally

relieved by Admiral Lord Howe.

The Treaty of Versailles ended the war in 1783. Britain saved some shred of pride and her losses were not so great. The thirteen American colonies gained complete Independence.

Problems in 1783.

12th October '76

The American Constitution

After the war the major problem for the colonists was to write a constitution. as a basis for rule. Their aim was to write a constitution that could apply to all states but would allow individual states to frame their own laws dealing with local matters. Accordingly a FEDERAL GOVERNMENT consisting of three organs

1. CONGRESS two Houses which made laws.

a) A House of Representatives - 1 member for every 30,000 people elected

every two years. This meant that the larger states could have more say.

6) A Senators for each state elected every six years. Each state had equal power.

POWERS.

To regulate trade, make war, issue currency form treaties collect taxes - applied to the whole USA.

2) A President elected by the nation for 4 years. Could not be a member of congress and his job was to provide leadership and carry out laws. The first president was George Washington.

continued
↓

13th October 76

3) Supreme Court. Judges appointed for life by Senate and President. Their job was to judge laws from state governments and the Federal Government and to decide if any law was unconstitutional.

This Constitution solved the problem of creating a Central government to decide national policy while leaving individual states to decide internal policies and it could be amended if necessary.

13th October

The French Revolution

CAUSES OF REVOLUTION:

- The causes of the Revolution were the
- 1) King and Versailles. The taxes were paid only by the 95% peasants. 85% of the income taxes went to the King. The most hated tax of all was the Gabelle or the salt tax. It was the law that 7lbs of salt a year was brought by a child over 7 years of age, and of course salt was something of a necessity and they were very poor people.

2) New Middle Class The middle-class were prosperous and quite well-educated, but they resented the taxation.

3) Writers Voltaire and Rousseau attacked the tyranny of the landlords and wealthy bishops. One of the writers wrote a play about how wrong the aristocrats were and this was banned.

4) American War of Independence. This showed that they set an example to the French.

The Events of 1789.

26th October

In 1789 many ministers tried to solve the finance problem but all of them failed because the rich refused to pay their proper share of taxation. The King agreed to summon the

States-General, or Parliament, which had not met until 1614. After much dispute it was agreed that the three estates should meet as one assembly. At a meeting in the covered Tennis Court of the Palace they all swore an oath that they wouldn't go home until they found a new constitution for France.

In July 1789 a mob captured the Bastille. The mob broke down the doors, but they only found seven prisoners inside. The Bastille was the end of law and order, the King was powerless.

A National Guard, composed of citizens and scoundrels too, was formed everywhere to safeguard the Revolution.

On October 5th the mob again broke out. In heavy rain an armed rabble headed by almost women and children with the National Guard at the rear marched to the King and asked him to give them bread. At first they ^{were} joking with the royal bodyguards but at dawn the mob killed a few guardsmen and

✓ began calling for the King and Queen to come to Paris. In the end they did and they were accompanied by the heads of dead guardsmen swinging on pikes.

The Events of the French Revolution

With the King and Queen in a sort of imprisonment and with the Assembly in Paris, power now began to pass ^{to} the political clubs. The Assembly abolished everything - privilege, feudal dues titles and church property, but the members now found it even harder to find a new set of rules for France.

In March 1791 Mirabeau died and this put an end to all hopes of moderation.

In June 1791 the King tried to escape from Paris. He disguised himself as a servant with Marie Antoinette and he almost escaped but the fugitives were recognized at Varennes and he was brought

back to a humiliating captivity.

The brother of Marie Antoinette was Leopold II of Austria. With Frederick William of Prussia Leopold issued a declaration in favour of armed intervention by the powers of Europe, where, France declared war on both Prussia and Austria.

Home-

28th October.

Work

The Revolution Continued.

After France declared war upon Prussia and Austria. They invaded the Dutch but they ^{were} soon thrown back. ^{and a} Prussian army crossed over into France under Brunswick.

Brunswick's speech that the King and Queen must be set to liberty aroused anger in the Paris mob whose leader was Danton, stormed the Tuileries. Now the King and Queen were imprisoned.

A friend of Marie Antoinette, Princess of Lamballe's head was chopped off and put on a pike.

Many innocent people were dragged

off to the guillotine and executed in the middle of savage scenes.

On September 21 the Legislative Assembly came to an end and a new National Convention abolished the monarchy and proclaimed a republic.

The Prussians and Austria were steadily losing interest in the war. The world was informed that France would give armed assistance to any people who rose against their rulers.

It was equally clear that Britain would fight to protect her commerce and to prevent the Low Countries from being over-run.

The French executed Louis on January 21 1793. 1st February war was declared on Britain. Many people were pleased at the news of the revolution. The people rejoiced that liberty had come to the down-trodden peasants.

10th November

CLASS-WORK

p.163 Questions.

The British View of the Revolution

1) What was the first British reaction to the French Revolution?

The British reaction to the French Revolution was that they were pleased, they thought that the French would set up a constitutional monarchy like their own.

2) What kinds of people praised the revolution?

The kinds of people who praised the revolution were Fox and many artists and writers and also a section of the aristocracy found the Revolution exciting.

3) What were the reactions of Pitt, Edmund Burke and Thomas Paine?

The reactions of Pitt was cautious, but he saw no reason why Englishmen should not remain spectators of the French. Burke wrote a book called 'Reflections on the French Revolution'. He talked about the cruelty that was taking

place in the name of liberty, and Paine also wrote a book called the 'Rights of Man' that poured scorn on Burke.

4) What were the Radicals? How did the Government try to suppress them?

The Radicals were a group of working men and intellectuals. ~~also~~ The government ~~tried~~ ^{tried} to suppress them by forming an act called the Combination Laws, which meant that they were not allowed to meet in gangs and talk about wages and things like that.

Home-Work

The War with France 1793-1802.

1) What was Pitt's war policy?

10-11-76

Pitt's war policy was the one of paying Britain's allies to do most of the land-fighting, while Britain did all the sea-fighting.

2) Why were the French soldiers likely to be better than other soldiers?

The French soldiers were most likely to

be better than any^{of the} others because they were fighting for 'liberty, Equality and Friendship' and not just for the sake of it.

3) Describe the events of the war from 1793 - 1797

In 1793 the Allies had no out-standing military leader. The French became a nation in arms. Whatever the horrors of the Revolution, men felt that they had won freedom. Nearly a million men went forward readily to shed their blood for their new liberty. In the revolutionary armies, promotion went to those who could prove that they were worth it and a body of very good men were soon found.

The revolutionaries beat the Austrians in the Netherlands and drove^{the} British out of Holland, which was made an ally of France.

When a British fleet entered Toulon harbour, a young artillery officer of the Revolution named Napoleon

61
Bonaparte placed his guns so well that the fleet had to withdraw and leave the royalists to their fate.

Lord Howe defeated the French in 1794 in a battle known as 'The Glorious First of June', but in

1795 it brought such triumphs for the inspired French armies that Holland, Spain and Prussia withdrew from the battle. In 1796, Napoleon

Bonaparte, a general by now only at the age of 26, crushed the Austrians by a series of victories in North Italy and made them

to surrender the Netherlands by the Treaty of Campo Formio. The Spanish and the Dutch came into the service of the French in 1798.

16th Nov.

The Events in France 1793-1799.

The Jacobins took over from the Girondins whose leaders were, Danton, Marat and Robespierre.

The names of the committees were the Committee of Public Safety this sent hundreds of people to the guillotine and the Directory this was a committee of five

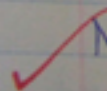
To keep control the directory called upon young Bonaparte who happened to be in Paris, temporarily out of work. In 1794 the terror ended

In 1795 Bonaparte proved himself to be the man of the hour. He saved the Republic with a "whiff of grapeshot". The directory rewarded Napoleon with a command.

The directory lasted until 1799 when Napoleon took over

The Terror:

B-



17-11-76

The Execution of Louis XVI

Jan 21st The king was ^{being} brought to the Place
1793. de la Révolution. It was ^{one of} the last events
that made the revolutionary war almost
inivitable.

You could hear the mumbling of
the crowds. It was clear ^{to us} that Britain
would fight to protect her commences
and to stop the Low Countries from
being over-run.

From the temple Marie Antoinette
was looking out of the window when
one soldier thrust up a pike with
Princess Lamballes head on it.

He was now in a carriage and
was being brought to the Place de la
Révolution.

The king was now just coming
out of the carriage and it was
twenty minutes past ten. His hair was
a mass of curls and his beard
had been shaved he wore clean clothes

At the bottom of the guillotine

Class-
Work

he threw off his coat and then his hair was chopped off

Then I saw a glimpse of him mounting the steps. Then he was seized by the executioner, who was dressed in black. Then he ~~laid~~^{laid} Louis onto the bench and pulled the string which lifted the peg at the top and down came the axe.

His head was off in a moment and it fell into a basket which was readily waiting beneath the guillotine. The executioner took out the head by his hair and put it in another basket with his body.

Class-

24th November '76

Work.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)

Napoleon Bonaparte was born in 1769 on the island of Corsica. His family came from the minor nobility - his father being a lawyer and his

mother the daughter of an ^{army} officer. He went to school at the age of five, and, thanks to the generosity of the French Governor in Corsica, he was sent to the military academy at Brienne in 1779.

From there he went to the école Militaire in 1784 and in 1786 he became a second lieutenant in the artillery. Napoleon had always shown that he had wanted to be a soldier and as a child he showed great powers of leadership over his friends. As a child he was short and thin, and he always walked with his legs wide apart, his back stooped and his hands behind his back. When revolution broke out in 1789 Napoleon supported the ideas of the constitution and this helped him to gain rapid promotion. In 1792 he became a captain, in October 1793 a major and in December

1793 a brigadier general.

During the terror he sided with Robespierre and was sent in 1793 to put down revolts in Toulon and drive the British from the sea port. He became Inspector-general of the Coastal Defences from Nice to Marseilles, but when Robespierre was executed in July 1794 Napoleon almost suffered the same fate.

In 1795 he was in Paris when the Paris mob attacked the convention hall to demand the resignation of the Directors. Napoleon remained calm and ordered guns to be brought and he controlled the mob by "A Whiff of Grapeshot"

Napoleon was now back in favour and in 1795 he was put in charge of an army in Italy fighting against the Austrians. His superb generalship ^{mounted} ~~in~~ defeated the Austrians at the battle of ~~Riv~~ Rivoli in January 1797 and he returned in triumph.

6
In 1796 he married Josephine
Beauharnais

CLASS-WORK.

30th November '76

Napoleon 1798-1804.

1) He decided to invade Egypt ~~to~~
in order to cut off Britain's source
Empire of wealth and Napoleon was also
interested in the country

2) In May 1798 a brilliant French
army sailed from Toulon to Egypt.
They captured Malta as it was
an island ^{on} the way to Egypt and
if he was stationed there he could
stop everyone passing.

Bonaparte landed his army at Alex-
andria and quickly defeated the
ruling tribesmen, the Mamelukes.
This was the Battle of the Pyramids
and Bonaparte captured Egypt for
France.

The Battle of the Nile gave Britain control of the Mediterranean and cut Bonaparte off from France. Now Bonaparte could hardly receive a letter.

Napoleon marched into Palestine in order to conquer Syria and Turkey, but in his way stood the fortress of Acre. For sixty days Acre held out, and Napoleon was compelled to retreat to Egypt where he defeated another Turkish army at Aboukir.

The Battle of the Nile

- 3) ~~It~~ was ^{so} disastrous for Napoleon because ~~it~~ he was cut off from France.
- 4) In 1799 Napoleon overthrew the Directory
- 5) Napoleon became first Consul by ~~a~~ the people's votes which was a vast majority

6.) It was so easy for him to get power, because the people liked him and looked up to him as he had won many battles. ✓

7.) In 1800, Napoleon beat the Austrians at Marengo in Italy. He forced Austria to make peace.

The Battle of the Baltic was in 1801, The Danes refused Nelson to surrender to Napoleon and they sailed in and destroyed the fleet in a hard-fought battle.

In 1802 the Peace of Amiens was signed. ✓

8.) Napoleon agreed to sign the treaty of Amiens, because he was tired of the war, but it was proved to be a truce. ✓

Napoleon 1803-1807.

- (1) War broke out again because of the Treaty of Amiens. Napoleon had no intention of giving up his dream to make France the greatest Power in the world ✓
- (2) France and G.B. tried to adopt their usual tactics. The French prepared to invade England, but England's Navy was too good. ✓
- (3) Napoleon's plan was to take control of the channel and lure the British Navy away. For months they were drilled and had practised landing. Bonaparte's army ✓ was now 150,000.
- (4) In March 1805 Villeneuve escaped from Toulon while Nelson was refitting at Sardinia. Nelson at first thought that the French had made for Egypt.

but, Villeneuve had joined a Spanish fleet off Cadiz and sailed for the West Indies

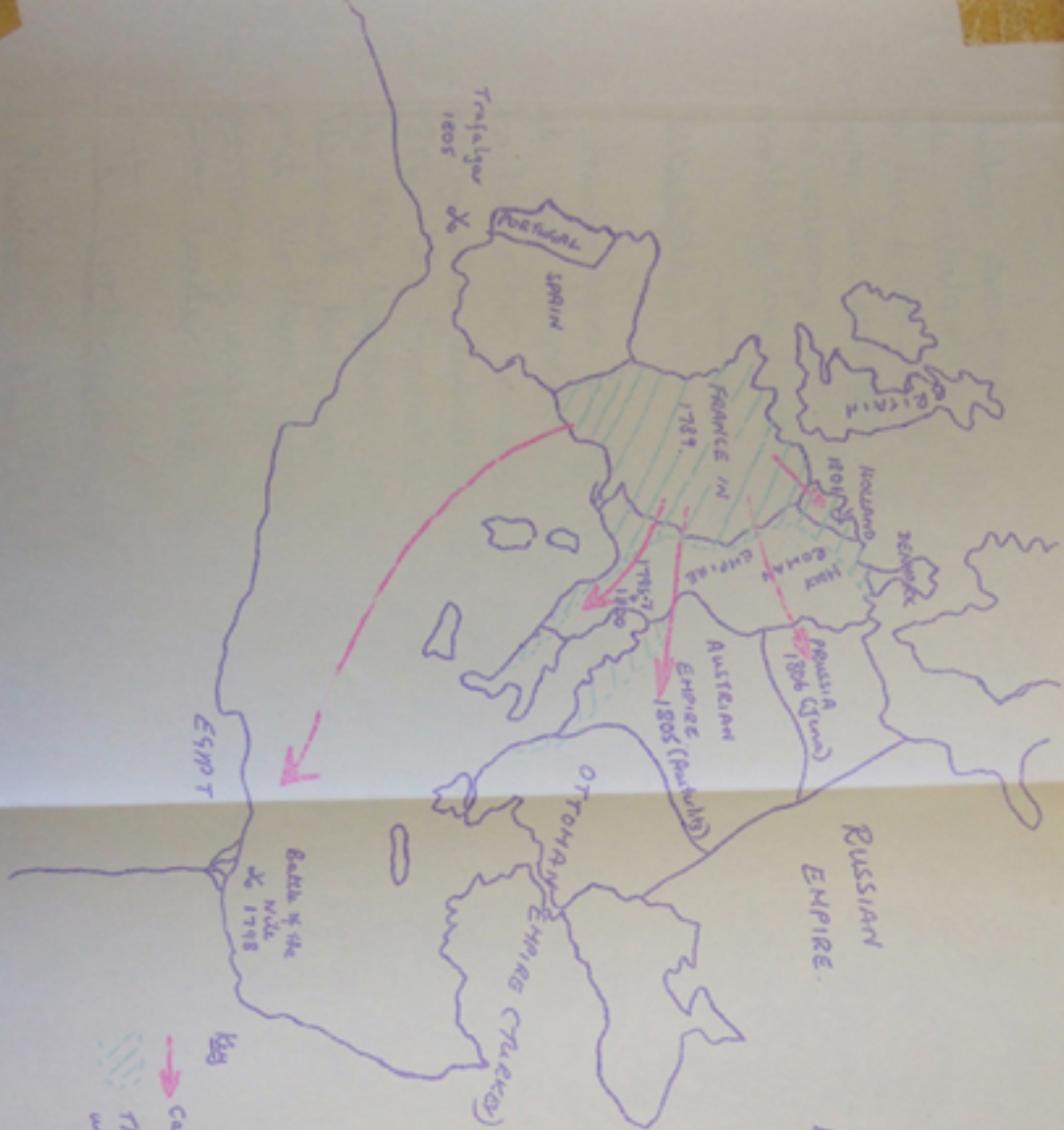
Napoleon was furious with Villeneuve because he missed the chance of taking the channel. Napoleon was not at all very good at working out the Navy.

The Revolution had created France's brilliant army, but, destroyed her navy.

A week after Villeneuve's retreat, Napoleon broke up his invasion camp in disgust. There was a third Coalition with Austria and Russia

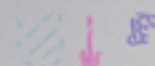
Now Napoleon struck across Europe to hit the coalition as soon as it had formed. In 1805 October, an Austrian army assembling to invade France, was surrounded at Ulm. The Emperor Francis II had to make peace, while his army with drew his shattered forces into Poland.

On October 21st, the day after Ulm



RUSSIAN
EMPIRE.

Napoleon's Major
Campaigns
(1795-1806)


 Campaigns with dates of their
 The French Empire
 under Napoleon

Nelson destroyed the Franco-Spanish fleet at Trafalgar. The admiral had returned to his fleet in September and by concealing his strength, was able to entice the enemy out of Cadiz in hope of reaching the Mediterranean.

CLASS-WORK

14th December '76

Having been unable to defeat Britain at sea Napoleon turned his attention to his other enemies. The Austro-Prussian army was defeated at Austerlitz and in 1806 the Prussians were beaten at Jena. By 1806 Napoleon controlled Holland, Denmark, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy and Northern Germany. His only remaining enemy was Britain whose War leader Pitt died in 1806.

The Continental System

Napoleon knew that he could not break Britain at sea, so he decided



Napoleon and Europe
1807-1814.

Key

Areas ruled or controlled by Napoleon.

1807 → Napoleon's Campaign

1812 → Actual Campaign against Napoleon.

to ruin her trade which alone enabled her to stand against the "Man of Destiny."

The Continent was to be closed to British goods. In October 1806 the Battle of Jena was fought. Napoleon issued the Berlin Decree forbidding France and all her vassal states to trade with Britain or to admit any ship that had called at a British port.

After a check at Eylau, where he first met the stubborn quality of Russian soldiers. Bonaparte won the Battle of Friedland in June 1807.

Alexander agreed to join the Continental System against Britain, and to bring smaller powers, Sweden, Denmark, and Portugal.

The ~~British~~ ^{of England} had replied to the Berlin Decree with its own Orders in Council, claiming the right to seize neutral ships sailing to ports under the French control.

14-10.
14.12.76

Realising what was ahead at Tilsit, the Government sent a force to seize the Danish fleet before Bonaparte could use it. This caused much bitterness (the bombardment of Copenhagen) abroad. Just as Britain's war with America had.

Though Napoleon could do nothing to weaken Britain's control of the seas.

Napoleon now ruled an Empire that stretched from Southern Italy to the Baltic.

Bonaparte made and unmade princes as he wished. His brother Louis was made King of Holland, and another, Jerome, became King of Westphalia. Lucien remained a prince and the eldest brother Joseph, King of Naples.

General Murat, who had married one of the sisters of Bonaparte, took the crown of Naples.

The French Marshal Bernadotte was soon to become Crown Prince of Sweden.

and even His Holiness the Pope was a prisoner.

The Continental System was well-nigh complete. There was no doubt that Britain was hard hit. Bad harvests added to the misery of the poor and loss of business brought unemployment to many workers. In 1811-1812 there were many riots including the Luddites who smashed up the machines which were taking away their work.

Europe was also suffering. Smuggling began as British goods were needed everywhere.

People became even more angry as Napoleon's mania to break Britain at their expense became even more essential, but Bonaparte made two big mistakes. One, he failed to realise that British sea-power could only be broken by superior fleets and two, he forgot all about patriotism. He never understood the national pride of peoples who had at first welcomed

the French as liberators, but now found themselves bound by a worse tyranny than before.

CLASS-WORK

5th January '76

The Peninsular War.

Portugal was an old ally of Britain and when they refused to accept the Berlin Decrees, Napoleon sent Junot (marshal) with an army to remove the Portuguese royal family in 1807.

Meanwhile, Napoleon lured the Spanish King and also his son across the frontier and then ordered them to abdicate in favour of his brother Joseph.

Six provinces of Spain were calling on Britain for help, but they broke into revolt and declared that they would never accept Joseph.

At last Britain had an opportunity to put her own troops

into the field, and in August 1808 a force of 13,000 men was landed in Portugal under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley. He defeated Junot at Vimeiro and would have followed up his victory if it had not been for the arrival of two officers who arranged the Convention of Cintra. This was an agreement that Junot and all his defeated troops were taken in British ships to a French port. This brought about a new man to be put in command of the British troops his name Sir John Moore.

Very soon afterwards, Moore was killed at Coruna, and Wellesley, cleared by an inquiry into the events of Cintra, returned to Portugal.

In the summer of 1809 Wellesley drove South ^{out} of Portugal and then defeated a French army of 50,000 men at Talavera.

The French came out again heavily

HOME

WORK

thei

reinforced and compelled Wellesley to go to Portugal.

During all this an Expeditionary Force was sent to capture Antwerp where Napoleon was building a fleet, they failed and lost nearly half ~~the~~ ^{their} numbers from fever on the island of Walcheren. The soldiers were commanded by Lord Chatham.

It was said that Spain was a country where a small army would be beaten and a large army would starve.

Spain was a country that could barely feed itself and large armies had to transport their own food in cumbersome wagon-trains, that were constantly being attacked by guerillas. These conditions suited

Wellesley, now Viscount Wellington. The poverty and the immense spaces of Spain reminded him of India.

"The sight of his long nose among us was worth ten thousand men any day"

In the war Wellington's tactics were clear-cut. He had to avoid being driven from the peninsula and he must not dare risk defeat, for there were people at home in Parliament and in the War Office who may keep him short of men and supplies.

There wasn't much confidence in the British troops and at ^{the} first sign of defeat there would have been an outcry to withdraw the troops.

During 1809, Wellington secured his rear by building round Lisbon the famous series of fortifications known as The Lines of Torres Vedras.

From November to March, Masséna tried to break through the mounds, ditches and gigantic earthworks that linked hills and impassable ravines but he was at last forced to order his starving troops to retreat.

Wellington followed Masséna into Spain. He captured one fortress town

The freeing of Spain seemed very far off, though the local guerrillas were doing well in robbing them of their supplies and also they watched their every move.

Very suddenly in January 1812 Wellington stormed Ciudad Rodrigo. The British troops showed valour in storming the two strongholds (Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz), before Soult could ~~rescue~~ its defenders but once they were inside and maddened by drink and plunder, they sacked the towns with terrible violence.

Wellington next beat 40,000 French men in only 40 minutes this was at Salamanca. He was later acclaimed the saviour of Spain, while being loaded with honours.

Wellington could not stay there, his army, never more than 40,000 in the field, was not strong enough to drive the French out of Spain, so he drew Soult northwards and

retired to the frontier of Portugal.
Then, when he was next to advance,
-ce, he was to go on right into
France.

CLASS-WORK.

11th January '72

The French Invasion of Russia
1812

