

Kindly Blackburn
Farm 1/2 SW
Acres. R. 30.

HISTORY NOTE BOOK

Effects of the repeal of the corn laws

- 1) It came too late to help most of the Irish people, many people died before this from starvation as the repeal of the corn laws took a long time coming through.
- 2) It had little effect on the farmers because the price of wheat did not go down much.
- 3) This repeal split the conservative party into two.

Those who supported Peel, joined with the Whigs.

Palméston

1812-1828 He was minister at war (He then left the Tory party to join ^{Whigs} Tories)

1830-34 Foreign secretary under Lord Grey

1834, 1835-41 He was foreign secretary under Lord Melbourne.

1846-52 Foreign sec. for Lord Russell.

1852-55 Home secretary under Lord Aberdeen

1855-58, 1859-65, He was Prime Minister

Foreign Secretary 1830-41

i) 1830 Belgian Independence

Belgium was at this time ruled by the Dutch (United Netherlands) She didn't like this as the Dutch only were in control. So they revolted against the Dutch saying they wanted independence.

Then many European powers met in London to discuss this question. They decided apart from one country Holland, that Belgium should have her independence. But there was one sticky question,

of France
the Belgians wanted Louis Philippe's son for their ruler, but Louis Philippe decided he could not allow his son to become king because if he did Palmerston would probably attack him, because he knew Palmerston didn't want French intervention.

Eventually it was decided Leopold from Saxe-Coburg would be offered the crown. But the Dutch did not want this and they marched into Belgium.

Palmerston then gave permission for the French army to go in and drive back the Dutch. They did this but the French did not then want to leave, so Palmerston with Prussia and Russia, ^{who} did not want France to extend her land any more, tried them to retire.

Eventually in 1839 the Dutch recognised the Belgium rule. This was decided by the 'Treaty of London', which said the Dutch would recognise the Belgium on condition that Luxembourg was retained by the Dutch. Also it said everyone would recognise Belgium independence.

2) Greek Independence

In 1821, there was a revolt in Greece against the Turkish government who ruled Greece, this stirred up 'The Eastern Question'. i.e. What was to happen to the Turkish empire and particularly how much of it was to fall under Russian domination.

In 1800 the Turkish Empire included besides Turkey itself:-

Albania and Serbia

Moldavia and Wallachia

Bulgaria, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt and the North African coast as far as Morocco.

The British attitude to Greek Independence

Britain supported Turkey during the 19th century because she was anxious to prevent Russia gaining more land and power in this part of the world. Pitt, Palmerston and later Disraeli all followed this policy even when it meant supporting Turkey against the subject races who were fighting for freedom.

The revolt of 1821 was an exception to this and British people who had been given a classical education about Greece volunteered to go and help the Greeks, e.g. Lord Byron, although England herself was not officially involved

Events in the war of Greek Independence

By 1825 Turkey was in need of help against the Greeks, and she invited Ibrahim Pasha son of the Egyptian monarch to bring a fleet to fight against the Greeks.

By 1827 Ibrahim Pasha's soldiers had occupied the mainland massacring many Greeks. At this stage the Russians began to help the Greeks and Britain decided she had better give them help too.

1827 The Treaty of London.

Confer^{ence} brought together the French and Russians who agreed that the Greeks should have self government while remaining in theory under Turkish rule. Turkey did not accept this and ∴ a British fleet was sent which defeated Ibrahim Pasha and Turkish at 'Battle of Navarino Bay'. By this time Wellington P.M. in Britain, he was very disturbed by action which had been taken against Turks.

i.e. Turkish fleet destroyed. ∴ He began to favour the Turks. We worried because thought Russia would attack Turkey now they had no fleet. Russia who now saw her opportunity to pick a quarrel with Turkey declared war, and very soon Turkey was overcome by Russia.

1829 The Treaty of Adrianople

- 1) Greece was given full independence
- 2) Russia gained from this more land.

At this stage Palmerston became involved when in 1830 Britain, France and Russia all recognised the new Greek state. Palmerston helped to settle the new King and new boundaries.

3) The Syrian Question

Mehemet Ali had not received the reward which Turkey had offered him in return for help in Greece. ∴ In 1831 Mehemet Ali sent Ibrahim Pasha with an invading force into Syria. Turkey was afraid for the safety of Constantinople and was offered

Russian protection.

1833 The Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi

In return for Russia's help Turkey agreed to close the Dardanelles to foreign warships on Russia's request.

Palmerston found out about this secret clause but couldn't act until a suitable opportunity arose.

1839 The Sultan of Turkey died.

Palmerston saw this as his opportunity to intervene, he persuaded the other powers, Russia, Austria, Prussia that the Syrian question ought to be settled (France at this time was supporting Mehemet Ali)

They agreed between them that Mehemet Ali should be driven out of most of Syria, because the French were not satisfied with this they threatened war. Mehemet Ali was however driven out of Syria entirely and the French had to give in.

1841 The Straits Convention

Turkey promised to close the Dardanelles to war ships of all nations in time of peace, by this measure Turkey's power restored, French, Russian attempts to take Turkish land had failed.

4.

The Opium War 1840-42

Much of the opium was produced in India, ~~before~~ it was exported there to China. Britain at this time owned most of India, so the opium was sent into China and exchanged for such goods as silk and tea etc which were very valuable at this time. Because of this Britain kept sending opium into China.

But the trouble was opium was a drug and \therefore the more the Chinese could lay their hands on the more drug addicts there were.

The Chinese authority's became very worried about this and decided next time some opium was sent into China it would be confiscated and no goods would be allowed in exchange; this happened.

When Palmerston heard about this he was furious and he told the Chinese they must either give goods in exchange

overambitious plans, not enough support weak
Plead Chartist movement ^{leader}, P. treated as
a joke
for the opium or go to war with China, so
a war broke out.

The Navy soon got into action and
Chinese resistance was broken, immediately
Palmerston made up a Treaty:

The Treaty of Nanking 1842

- 1) China paid Britain for all the opium she
had confiscated.
- 2) Hong Kong was given to Great Britain.
- 3) Five ports were opened to Britain \therefore Trade with
China was legal and customs duties were
reasonable for British goods.
- 4) A year later Britain was given extra territorial
rights i.e. In certain parts of China she
was not subjected to Chinese laws she
was only under British law. This meant if
she committed a crime under Chinese law but
not under British law, she could not be
charged.

THE CONSERVATIVES NOW CAME INTO POWER
1841-46. Then Whigs again under Russell 1846-52

It should
be noted
P. always
said Britain
was never
of interest
to the people

Foreign Secretary 1846-52

The Spanish Queen and her sister were both unmarried, England and France saw the possibility of marriage alliances with Spain. Louis Philippe was able to arrange a marriage between the Spanish Queen's sister and his own son.

Palmerston was furious about this especially as there was a possibility of its resulting in a Franco-Spanish Union. Because of this Louis was in trouble in 1848, Palmerston would not give him any help.

The Don Pacifico Incident 1850.

Don Pacifico had been born in Gibraltar :- could claim British Nationality. In his home in Athens his house was burnt down in a riot and he claimed compensation far above what was necessary.

When Palmerston heard about this he was determined that the money should

be paid, but the Greeks refused. So the British Navy blocked The Piraeus and took goods from Greek ships which amounted to the money needed for compensation.

France, like Greece objected to the way in which this had been handled and offered a compromise to the British Government which was accepted by it, but Palmerston objected to this and made a $4\frac{1}{2}$ hour long speech in Parliament saying why he was right in what he had done, when he was finished everyone was convinced that what Palmerston had said was correct and he safely got the vote through.

1848 Revolutions

The revolutions took place in Italy, Spain and France mainly.

Palmerston believed that if no British interests were at stake in these wars he would support liberalism i.e. the rebels who

wanted to overthrow the government. ∴ He felt
Britain Just, Liberalism Second.

Palmeston ∴ played a part in these resolutions when he knew British interests would not be hurt.

1) France

When the new government took over in France he was entirely on their side, when he knew the government did not intend to start ^{more} revolutionary war over Europe.

2) Italy

Helped them to drive out foreign and despotic (King) rulers, sent in guns etc, because then France, and Austria, now Italy had her independence would not be able to interfere with her.

3) Spain

Here once again the liberals were supported ^{until 1820} they got control.

N.B. In all these matters Palmeston never asked advice of colleagues, took decision himself. ∴ very unpopular at court and at Parliament

Kossuth rebel leader visit reception surprised Victoria.

The visit of General Haynau 1850

This man was leader of the Austrian forces who were trying to put down the rebellions in Hungary. He came on a visit to England where it was expected he would be well treated, but Palmerston did not agree with putting down these rebellions and treated him very badly on his visit. Queen Victoria was disgusted with him and made him write an apology, but it didn't turn out like one.

1851 The visit of Kossuth

This man leader of Hungarian Rebels. Palmerston treated him with all the courtesy possible giving him a reception etc, which he was not supposed to have. This also made Victoria angry as she said he shouldn't have had a reception.

Palmerston's Dismissal.

In 1848 a republic had been set up in France after the overthrow of Louis XVIII. In 1851 Louis Napoleon carried out a coup d'etat.

England refused to recognize this, but at a dinner Palmerston told the French Ambassador he approved. The Queen and Government were furious and Russell the P.M. ^{asked him} to resign.

Russell then put a bill (Military) in Parliament, Palmerston along with some others whigs voted against the Bill, Russell was forced to resign and the government was defeated.

N.B. Palmerston did resign

Palmerston as Prime Minister (1855-65) But he was out of office from 1858-59.

1) Crimean War

He came into power to save England in the Crimean War which Aberdeen's Coalition government had drifted in to. He brought this war to a successful conclusion (see essay)

2) The Indian Mutiny 1857

Indians serving in the army in India, had all British officers. unrest. The Indians led a rebellion which flared up in various parts of

the country against the English. This was quickly and successfully put down.

3) The 'Arrow' War

The 'Arrow' was a ship registered in Hong Kong. ∴ British possession, which was involved in illegal trade. The Chinese authorities boarded the ship and Palmerston decided he must take action. He was criticised severely in Parliament for this, but at a general election he was returned with a majority and was able to complete the attack on China and to gain ~~two~~ more trading concessions at 'The Treaty of Tientsin' in 1860. ~~Both~~ and allowed to import opium.

4) The Conspiracy to murder Bill 1858

Because the Orsini Bomb plot had been hatched in England the French were anxious that the English would pass a law, which put people in prison for making plans to kill someone, so it would not happen again. Palmerston agreed and introduced his bill but Parliament on this

occasion claimed that he was giving way to French demands. When a vote was taken Palmerston was defeated and thrown out of office.

1858-59 There was a Conservative government under Lord Derby. The following year Palmerston returned to office and used his influence to help the Italians in their struggle for independence from the Austrians.

e) The Trent Incident

When the civil war broke out in America in 1861, English sympathy was largely with the Northern states who wanted to abolish slavery, only the textile areas were against this because the slaves helped to supply England with cotton.

The British government's attitude was that England should remain neutral.

However the 'Trent' and English ship, was asked to take 65 envoys from South America to Britain, so the Southern could explain their position to the

English government. They managed to sail, getting away from the Northern Ships. But once at sea the ship was stopped by a Northern ship, and the envoys had to board this ship.

When Russell heard about this, he was furious saying it was a violation of British Rights at sea. Russell as Foreign Sec said or drafted a letter saying within 7 days the envoys must be released and an apology sent to the British gov. However Prince Albert got hold of this before it was sent and toned it down a little, and the envoys were released, but not an apology. When the envoys arrived in England Russell didn't take much notice of them, and the incident was over.

Palmerston had taken a very great interest in ^{as P.M.} this and once again he, like Russell, defended British interest to the end.

4) The Alabama Incident

Britain was still maintaining neutrality in the war. But a stupid bit of carelessness by Russell provoked a feeling with the Northerners

A boat was built, and it ^{was allowed to} sail from Newcastle to up to the south. It got the name 'Abraham'. It destroyed many Northern ships until it was eventually captured.

The Northerners then at the end of the war demanded compensation from the British. Russell refused to acknowledge anything to do with this ship, (but he made sure no more sailed) and this became a sore point with the Northerners until eventually Gladstone in 1872 put the matter to national arbitration (i.e. like V.N) and Britain was compelled to pay compensation to the North.

7) The Schleswig-Holstein question

Palmerston supported the Danish and wanted to prevent Austria and Russia taking the two duchies for themselves. Before the war broke out Palmerston had said that in the case of war "It would not be Denmark alone with whom they must contend". But England failed to make any agreement.

with France who also stood by and took no
and action, also delayed sending help till it
was too late. (Denmark was defeated.)

After the general election, Palmerston died
1865-66 Russell became P.M for Whigs. He could
not hold party together, so resigned

1866-68 There was a minority ministry while
Lord Derby + Tories in power

1867 - Disraeli was responsible for introducing
the 2nd Parliamentary reform bill

2nd Parliamentary reform bill (Disraeli's leap in the dark)

Introduced because Disraeli hoped by
giving more people votes, Tories would get
back into power at next election.

Town Franchise

- 1) If you owned a house - male had right to vote.
- 2) Also if you were a lodger and you payed £10, or
if you rented a house worth £10 had vote.

County Franchise

- 1) Instead of £50 or £10 per annum for leasehold and copyhold
it was now £12 for all leaseholders.

There was also a slight redistribution of seats, the boroughs with less than 10,000 people got one member. These were given to the bigger counties and the new towns.

European History

France 1815-70

1814-24 Louis ¹⁸¹⁵XVIII } Bourbon - who had been restored after
1824-30 Charles X } 1st revolution

1830 The July Revolution

1830-48 Louis Philippe - Orléanist monarch

1848 February Revolution

1848-52 2nd French République } Napoleon III
1852-70 2nd French Empire }

1870 3rd French République

Louis XVIII 1814-24 (1815-30 Monarchy restored)

The Congress of Vienna had drawn up a charter that France should be ruled by a Bourbon King whose power was limited by a charter.

This ensured that:-

- 1) France should not return to absolute rule
- 2) It ensured a parliament
- 3) A free press

4) Religious toleration.

5) Put an end to use of lettre de cachet.

Louis was an old but very sensible man who retained the good parts of Napoleons works eg better communications, roads, 'code Napoleon', (law) Legion of Honour. But Louis work in ruling France was made more difficult when his brother Charles of Artois, the leader of the Royalists organized a terror to get rid of the Bonapartists
The White terror

This is the terror which Charles of Artois created. He led the returned nobles (émigrés) who wanted to get back their positions of power before 1789. So, these people attacked all the Bonapartists against the advice of Louis. 'A white terror' was organized in 1816 when 700 B's. were imprisoned or executed including Marshal Ney. But after this, the middle classes who had supported Charles lost their fear of the B's. and Louis took control again.

Murder of the Duc de Berry

He was the son of Artois and in 1820 he was murdered by a Bonapartist. Artois immediately told Louis liberalism and Bonapartism must be wiped out if this is what was going to happen. Louis agreed and in 1821 a severe law stopping freedom of the press and just about stamping of the B's and L's took place.

Louis died soon after this but he did manage to help France pay off the war indemnity, rid the country of foreign troops, reorganized the army and managed once again to get France back to the ranks, councils and the alliance of the Great Powers.

Charles X now became King.

Charles X 1824-30

Why revolution broke out in 1830

- 1) Charles himself. He believed he could help people, ∴ arrogant and conceited.
- 2) He gave the clergy back some of their lost power and allowed them to control education. Therefore everyone R.C.'s, although some did not want to be.
- 3) He sacked Royalist ministers and only allowed Ultra's to be in power. ∴ Not choice of people
- 4) Eventually dissolved Parliament. Another one voted in - but did not agree with him. So by 'Ordonances of St Cloud 1830' said another election should take place.
- 5) But in this election only rich allowed vote. ∴ Ultra's got in. ∴ would not suit poor people
- 6) Controlled press in O. of St Cloud.
- 7) National Guard - mainly made up of middle class, but dissolved this as felt they may turn against him

- 8) Many of nobles given original power and much money to make up for the land they had lost. Poorer people furious.
- 9) Said any one who took any action against Church would be killed. So many people put to death when not really necessary.
- 10) All the Church priests chosen from R. C. and upper classes.

However the Ordinance of St Cloud was the thing that sparked it off, because the poor people could not have their own parliament. The other causes had been there during all his reign.

The July Revolution 1830

There was a violent reaction in Paris to the 'Ordinances of St Cloud'. The journalists ^{led by} Thiers began to take action. Meanwhile the working class people had seized the Hotel de Ville, Notre Dame etc and had set up barricades. Next day Charles and Polignac (main minister) realised

something must be done. Charles offered to throw out Polignac and rule by the charter, but this was not accepted and Charles had to abdicate in favour of ^{his} grandson. At this point Thiers brought forward Louis Philippe (Orleanist). Louis Philippe accepted the position although the people were not very enthusiastic. Charles and his family fled to England and Louis promised to rule as a constitutional monarch.

Louis Philippe 1830-48

'The July Monarch', 'The Citizen King'

He was not given a wholehearted welcome by the French people, but there were certain points in his favour

- a) His father had agreed to the execution of Louis XVI
- b) He fought with ~~his~~ ^{the} revolutionaries at Jemappes
- c) He lived a poor life teaching maths and drawing.

But because of his humble life

he was not favoured by the upper classes. Very soon the ordinary people lost faith in him because he didn't improve their lives.

Why Louis Philippe lost his throne in 1848.

↳ His character and outlook

- 1) He was too ordinary and unimaginative and preferred a simple life eg. his policy in foreign affairs was 'safety first', (no risks taken)
- 2) He lacked the support of a party and was in a very difficult position because the journalists had brought him to power, therefore had not the divine right of King, meaning he was chosen by God. Also journalists could start a press campaign against him, cause hadn't the hereditary.
- 3) He didn't appreciate the seriousness of the social situation in France or the need for action i.e. industrial revolution and bad conditions because of it, he did nothing about this.
- 4) There was a desire in France for some kind of Parliamentary Reform, Louis did nothing to promote this and therefore better opposition grew.

Or don't have a party Louis so ^{when Jungo went wrong} Rose grew up ^{against him}
 they wanted Bonaparte wanted an Emperor - but not one in full control like Louis Napoleon

2) The Rise of Socialism

The problems of industrialization resulted in mobs and revolts led by Louis Blanc. He wrote a pamphlet called 'The Organization of Labour' in which he said:

- a) Every man had the ^{right} to work.
- b) That the state must see everyone had work.
- c) He urged the nationalization of industry.
- d) He suggested National workshops should be set up, so people could be employed.

1840 He published 'The History of 10 years' which was a fierce attack on Louis Philippe's government, it urged a republic should be set up.

1846:- The Communists Karl Marx and Engels, arrived in Paris, Karl Marx book 'Das Capital' which preaches world communism (workers of the world unite) This book encouraged the spread of socialism in Paris, and by 1848 socialism was known at its height, with something likely to happen at any time.

These 2 parties working against Louis mostly (to get Parliamentary reform) wanted more a republic

3) The Rise of Bonapartism

The further the French got away from 1815 the more wonderful Napoleon I seemed to them.

By 1831 Napoleons diary's had been published and they very quickly became best sellers.

These had been largely rewritten to give as much credit as possible to Napoleon, when they were published they encouraged people to take up the cause of Bonapartism.

1832 Napoleons son died, therefore Louis Napoleon became his heir. He set about spreading Bonapartism.

1836:- He gathered together a small force and tried to raid Strasbourg, with the hope, eventually of taking France. The plan failed, the rising was all over in 36 hours and Louis Napoleon was banished from the country. However this gave publicity to his cause.

1839:- A new book was published which was designed to spread Bonapartist ideas.

1840:- Louis Philippe arranged for Napoleons body to be

brought from St Helena to be reinterred in Les Invalides. To try and get the affections of the Bonapartists, but he failed.

The Boulogne uprising

Louis attempted to start a rising in ^{Boulogne} with the hope it would eventually spread over all France, but again it was a failure and he was imprisoned.

1846 Disguised as a workman Louis escaped from prison and fled to England. Here he watched the political scene in France convinced that his moment would come and he would be able to return.

14) Louis's handling of foreign policy

He gained Palmerston's support and secured recognition of himself as King of France from most of the rulers in Europe. His policy was to try to work with England. But Palmerston was much stronger than Louis Philippe and became the senior partner.

a) Why the Belgians Revolted (Belgium war of Independence)

In 1815 at Congress of Vienna Belgium and Holland had been forced to unite. The Belgians hated this

a) Because the Dutch were supreme in government, and therefore Dutch interests were placed first.

b) The Belgians were R.C's the Dutch Protestant

c) There were differences in their diet and the Dutch taxed the cereals which the Belgians used

d) They had different languages, belonged to different races therefore they were unsettled especially the Belgians who got the worst of it; and when in 1830 the Belgians saw the French overthrow a government they didn't like it spurred them on to revolt against the Dutch. The showing of an opera in Brussels which depicted the Naples revolution, was the occasion upon which the revolt broke out.

The result of this revolution was that the Belgians declared themselves independent. At this stage the other powers in Europe decided that they must intervene because Belgium had broken

the terms of The Treaty of Vienna.

The Conference of London

The powers decided to accept Belgian Independence if she agreed

- a) To choose a monarch they approved of
- b) To shoulder half the national debt
- c) If she returned Luxembourg to the Dutch.

The Belgians were annoyed by these terms but acting on the first of them invited Louis Philippe's son to be their King. Louis refused this offer because he was afraid of war with England (cause L. knew eventually his son would take over France as well and Palmerston couldn't accept this as he was afraid France would have too much power). The French were appalled that Louis should throw away what they regarded as a marvellous opportunity to increase French territory.

The outcome of this crisis was that Leopold of Saxe Coburg became King
1832 The Dutch invaded Belgium and Louis Philippe was authorized to intervene and

protect Belgium. This did improve Louis's image a little with the French, in that he could claim that he had helped to gain Belgian Independence, but the French weren't really satisfied.

The war eventually finished in 1839.

b) The question of Tahiti

The French wanted to use the island as a port of call. The native queen, on the advice of an English missionary Mr Pritchard refused to allow this to happen. While Mr Pritchard was on holiday in England, Tahiti was annexed by the French, they damaged his property and on his return arrested him. This quarrel was extended to the British Government, who took it up, with the results that :-

- a) Mr Pritchard was released, received an apology and a money payment.
- b) The English acknowledged the French right to protect the island, but the annexation was cancelled.

c) Other incidents when Louis sacrificed France's interests to peace

- 1) 1830. He would not help the Poles against the Russians, or the Italians and against the Austrians when there were revolts in these two countries.
- 2) At the time of the Eastern question he gave way when the powers ordered his ally Mehemet Ali to return Syria to Turkey.
Thiers his chief minister did not agree with Louis foreign policy and was in 1840 replaced by Guizot who was more conservative.
- 3) In 1846 Louis admitted Palmerston in the case of the Spanish marriages. But when Louis wanted help in 1848 Palmerston would not give him it because of it. (It was too late for Louis to start going against Palmerston now)

The 1848 Revolution

During the 1840's feeling at home had been growing against Louis Philippe who was not only unable to satisfy their foreign ambitions but who had not done anything to improve conditions in France either. One result of this was a growing desire for parliamentary reform the French people wanted a more democratic government but this occurred almost by accident.

Because the people wanted a new government they started talking about them, under the cover of banquets. So reform banquets became the 'in' thing and were held everywhere. However Louis got to hear of them and he decided he must stop them. A big ^{one} was organized but Louis stopped it, however people gathered regardless. So Louis sent out the National Guard to stop them. But this was a bad thing because the National Guards was made up of ordinary Paris people so they were sympathetic with the crowd. So this ^{had} failed

and next day rioting broke out. To try and stop this Louis sacked his chief minister Guizot, but this did no good, so in the end Louis himself had to abdicate. Immediately a temporary government was set up.

∴ Louis government fell down because ① Unadventurous foreign policy, ② Government inattention to bad social conditions ③ Growth of Socialism and Bonapartism ④ Demand for parliamentary reform.

The Temporary government February to November 1848 (provisional government)

In France there were three main ideas

- 1) The ~~upper~~ middle classes who wished for a republic
- 2) The workers (those who didn't work the land) wanted a government who would make social reforms. One of their main leaders being Louis Blanc.
- 3) The peasants, clergy, landowners who were more conservative in their ideas and wished for law and order.

✓ However, the group most active in Paris at this was the republicans. So it was these

who drew up who was going to form the provisional gov. One man in particular Lamartine. But they he had to put Blanc, Flocon, Albert in because they were the favorites of the 'workers'.

This new government had many grand ideas. It abolished slavery and legalized trade unions and also National workshops. But it did not write down how much the people would be compensated who owned slaves. So people still kept slaves. Then they gave 'universal manhood suffrage' which meant any man could vote. They did this because they thought when the new government was voted in, everybody would be republicans ^(them) in. But this was mistaken and more people voted for a conservative type government. The temporary gov. lost its position and hopes.

The National Workshop Scheme (Pg 99 M.C.)

This was brought about during the short life of the temporary government. Louis Blanc for a long time had wanted this idea, and now he could put it into action.

The ordinary people had heard Blanc talk about this and they too wanted it. But eventually ^{and} there were so many people unemployed that came to work, so many jobs were done over and over again. ∴ People were being payed for nothing a financial crisis took place in France. So when the people were all given the vote they voted this more conservative type gov. in.

N.B. The N.W. Scheme was the downfall of the Temporary gov. The National W.S. had to close.

By November a new constitution had been drawn up which provided for an assembly and a president who would be elected separately every four years. (same as U.S.A.)

Louis Napoleon or Napoleon III

He was the nephew of Napoleon and he believed it was his right to be King. However he came to France and was thrown in prison after trying to invade part of the country. In prison he studied all the social problems of France, tried to get more recruits for the army, improve the sugar beet industry and to try and start the Panama canal. The French people and Blanc got to hear of this and they started liking him. One day disguised as a workman he escaped from prison - he then left for England. He came back when the elections were due and managed to put up for candidates for some of the 'departments' he was elected in 5. Then came the vote for Presidency.

3 people put up Lamartine, Napoleon and Cavaignac. They had allowed N to put up because he had made such poor speeches during the 1st elections they didn't think he stood a chance. But now he made brilliant speeches and by a tremendous majority became President of France.

Having got his position of President he was not going to be content until he became Emperor.

How he achieved this

- 1) He knew he must be favoured all over France as well as Paris. So he went all round France making speeches, talking to the people and generally making himself popular. This was very important as if he wanted to be Emperor he had to be popular.
- 2) In 1849 there was a revolution in Rome. Napoleon sent help to rescue the pope. This got him a lot of praise as many of the people were RC's.
- 3) He tried to introduce social reforms, he also did a lot of work to improve communications.

He was helped by:-

- 1) Assembly was disunited - there were many ideas in it republicans, conservatives etc. so didn't have strong opposition
- 2) This helped because when Napoleon attempted to put a reform ^{through} but the assembly wouldn't accept it. The people then thought how wonderful Napoleon was trying to improve things, and here was this silly gov. not accepting it. So he looked

wonderful to them.

- 3) Some of the Assembly plotted to kill him. But he found out and he let the people know about it, they were furious and so when he carried out his 'coup d'etat (seizure of power) in 1851 and became President for what was supposed to be 10yrs instead of 4 they were very pleased.

coup d'etat

Louis asked to be allowed to be President for 10yrs
^{s (public opinion)}
a plebiscite was taken and this confirmed him in his position with a very large majority. He spent the next year working to increase his popularity and at the end of this time he asked the French people to accept him as hereditary emperor, by a 2nd plebiscite he was shown the French people supported this idea.

Louis Napoleon's position in 1852.

He had now achieved his wish to become Emperor, but from the very beginning, his position was fraught with difficulties.

- 1) His name Bonaparte, had been a help to him till

nov. He was ~~not~~ expected to live up to it - win land and get glory for them

- 2) He had only limited ability - he could plan things because he was very fanciful. But many of his ideas weren't practical and he wasn't a good general like his uncle had been.
- 3) Napoleon I was an autocrat. That is he ruled ^{but} by himself. Nap III wanted to do this, because he had been brought to power democratically this was impossible. (Nap I had just pushed himself on the people)
- 4) He wanted military glory but he set about it in the wrong way and ruined himself in the attempt.
- 5) He conciliated with 19th diplomats of outstanding ability (Cavour and Bismarck), so they also wanted land etc.
- 6) He married Eugénie. This proved to be a fatal mistake because she was always interfering in his policy and she wasn't of royal blood, so the French people didn't like her.

Home Policy

- 1) He tried to rule as an autocrat and he did this by 'packing' parliament (bribed people so that he got only people he wanted in his Parliament).
- 2) He made reforms, but these reforms were carried out in an autocratic way and also to give glory to himself. He did things so that the people would like him even more, but some of the things he did do were beneficial to the people e.g. thousands of unlit, narrow, insanitary streets were pulled down and new clean inside streets of houses were built. Water and gas mains laid, railways, telegraphs so the people liked him for this.
- 3) In order to prevent opposition growing political meetings and associations were forbidden. In order to back this up heavy taxes were placed on newspapers to prevent the spread of hostile propaganda.

∴ Social reform and no political opposition.

Foreign Policy

1) The Crimean War 1854-56

Napoleon III had a grievance against the Tzar of Russia as he wouldn't recognize him as Emperor, so he was glad to intervene with England against him. This was his first foreign claim for land and he ended on the winning side, by the Treaty of Paris the Black Sea was neutralized. So although Nap III didn't get anything out of it he still had the glory of being on the winning side.

2) The Mexican Adventure

In 1823 the Spanish colony of Mexico had broken free after 1815 and was recognized as independent in 1823. A republican government was set up, was not very successful and was short of money. The Mexicans borrowed money from Spain, France and England.

In 1861 Benito Juarez refused to pay interest on the debt, England, France and Spain therefore, decided to intervene.

They intervened because

- a) They wished to safeguard the capital they had invested.
- b) They thought the use of force would change Benito's mind.
- c) Therefore they send a fleet to the Gulf of Mexico so Benito decided to give them their money. England and Spain withdrew, but Louis Napoleon decided to stay.

Why Napoleon continued

- 1) He wanted military glory and he knew it would please the French if he got more land.
- 2) If he captured Mexico he would be able to have more trade. Also this land was rich in minerals, ^{gold etc.} these would belong to France.
- 3) In Italy he had gone against the pope, so he had angered the RC's in France. So if he captured this land he would put Maximilian an RC on the throne and please the people.
- 4) The U.S.A. would have intervened and stopped Nap III but they were in the civil war, so he

knew he was safe.

In 1864 Maximilian was installed on the throne of ~~France~~ Mexico.

But in 1865 The U.S.A. war finished. They said to France she would not tolerate interference with the Monroe Doctrine. This said that none of the small states of the U.S.A. must be touched by other countries. But France had done this, so she either had to get out or fight the U.S.A. Nap III decided to withdraw. The French hated him for not staying longer and he also deserted Maximilian and left him to be shot, ^{making him} looking particularly mean.

3) Intervention in Italy

When he became President (1848) French troops were helping the pope against the rebels in Italy. For a time he continued this policy to please the Roman Catholics but at the same time he tried to appease the liberals by promising that he would make the Pope rule with a liberal constitution.

After the Crimean War he promised to

help Cavour in the cause of Italian Unity.
He took no action until the Orsini Bomb

Plot

probably because O. objected as N hadn't helped Italy

Here Orsini an Italian tried to kill the Emperor and his wife by exploding a bomb. Eight people were killed but not the Emperor and wife. Orsini was sent for trial and the Emperor was going to let him off he conducted himself so well. But his advisors would not let him.

A month after this he met Cavour at the

Spa at Plombières

Cavour didn't think N would help him cos O. Orsini

He agreed by an alliance at Piedmont, Napoleon would free Italy as far as the Adriatic in return for Savoy and Nice. So the Austrians had to be driven out. Cavour and N agreed if Cavour could provoke war with Austria.

The Italian war of liberation

Cavour was able to provoke Austria into declaring war in 1859 and Louis Napoleon immediately sent help. With the aid of the French army the Italians won 2 important battles at Magenta and

Solferino and thus Lombardy was taken. At this point Nap III decided suddenly to make peace with the Austrians. The reasons thought probable for this were.

- 1) He now had to capture Venice, but by doing this he first had to capture the 4 very big fortresses of the Austrians called 'The Quadrilateral'. He didn't think he could do this.
- 2) He was a squeamish sort of man, but hadn't expected the war to be as horrible as it was, because it was so terrible he withdrew.
- 3) The Prussians were calling up and getting ready their army. Preparing for war. Nap III thought the war would be against him and France and he wanted to be in France if it happened.
- 4) When he realized Cavour wanted a very strong Italy he began to worry in case they could be a serious rival to Italy. France.
Vulgar Austria gave France Lombardy

Turin The Peace of Villafranca 1859

Nap III handed over Lombardy to the Italians and in return got his promised reward of Savoy and Nice.

At this point Nap III was virtually at the height of his power and he was given credit for the 2 victories in Italy but the situation in 1860 indicated how unsafe his position was. Half the population of France was angry that he had helped Italy at all, the other half was furious that he had come out at this moment. His popularity and power were declining.

Home policy cont. The Liberal Empire

1860's Nap's position was becoming weaker, 'co

- 1) His Italian and Mexican policies had pleased no one.
- 2) His economic policies (reforms) didn't go far enough to stop strikes and growth of socialism and communism.
- 3) There was an increasing demand for greater political liberty.

This meant the people wanted to be governed more by Parliament than by Nap III. Eventually Nap III had to give them a more liberal empire by

- 1) Allowing greater freedom of the French press
- 2) Allowed more political meetings
- 3) Granted a limited right for forming trade unions.
- 4) Parliament was given more power.

So in 1870 Louis Napoleon lead him to finally accepting the status of a constitutional monarch not an aristocratic one, ^{which} had been his first intention.

This meant he ruled by law + parliament. This was confirmed by a plebiscite.

Franco, Prussian War 1870-1

Hohenzollen candidature

By 1870 Bismarck was keen to embark on a war with France believing this would finally unite Germany. When the throne of Spain became vacant Bismarck insisted that a German prince of the Hohenzollen family should

be put forward as a candidate. Louis Napoleon was horrified by this and demanded he should be withdrawn. William King of Prussia ^{agreed} and regarded this as the end of the matter. Napoleon who wanted to gain more glory from this situation next asked that the Prussians should promise not to renew the claim. William who saw no point in discussing the matter further sent a telegram to Nap III to this effect.

Bismarck slightly altered the telegram so that it sounded like a deliberate refusal to see the French Ambassador. The French were so angry that Nap III had little choice but to declare war on Prussia.

Events of the war

- 1) The Prussians had a very good army when they came over the border - but the French army was very poor.
- 2) Fighting took place at Metz the main French stronghold - but Germany won this.
- 3) Nap III decided to fall back on Paris. Meant they

would have time to raise a force. However Eugène persuad ed him that this would like defeat and made him stay there.

4) Nap III then decided to try and win Metz back, suffered another crushing blow which ended at Sedan

5) A telegram was sent to Paris telling of this defeat, Gambetta a republican immediately set up the Third French Empire

The new republic continued the war Paris was besieged and eventually had to surrender.

1871 The Treaty of Frankfurt

- 1) Made to pay a war indemnity.
 - 2) Had to have an army of occupation
 - 3) Lost Alsace, Lorraine, Metz (all captured by Prussians)
-

Before 1815 Napoleon had thrown Austrians out

The unification of Italy 1815-70

In 1815 the Congress of Vienna largely destroyed any unity which Napoleon I had given to the country. It divided Italy into:

1) Naples and Sicily

Ruled by Ferdinand I of a Spanish Bourbon family - people poverty stricken. Austrian influence

2) The Papal States

Ruled by Pope - but he made life terrible for the people. Austrian influence

3) Modena, Parma, Tuscany

Central Italy - but were all ruled by Austrians. But not ruled directly from Vienna but Austrian influence Including one ruled by Napoleon I's wife.

4) Lombardy-Venetia

Directly under Austrian rule.

5) Sardinia

+ Piedmont. Only part ruled by an Italian king. No Austrian influence.

Map 15 show the states of Italy in 1815.



In spite of the fact Italy was so divided there were people in the country from 1815 who believed that unification should be the aim.

These people realised that unification would only effectively be achieved when Austrian influence in Italy had been destroyed and when a more liberal government could be attained.

The Carbonari

There were a number of secret societies aiming at independence the chief of which was the society of the Carbonari. They were responsible for early revolts to try to gain liberal constitutions in the states.

1) The Revolt in Naples.

In 1820 the Carbonari got Ferdinand to promise to give them a constitution because they had just revolted. Ferdinand promised this, then went to ^{Congress of} Viabach where he immediately asked Austria to send in troops and down the revolt. This proved to be successful by the Austrians.

at his age only constitutions in our states
didn't think about driving Austrians out altogether

1821 The Revolt of Piedmont and Lombardy

The Carbonari in Piedmont tried to force Victor Emmanuel I to give them a constitution they hoped also to link up with the revolt in Lombardy against the Austrian rulers. The constitution was granted by Prince Charles Albert but when the new King Charles Felix came to the throne he revoked the constitution. The rebels from both states were defeated by Charles Felix and the Austrians at the Battle of Novara 1821.

1830 Revolt in Papal States

The Carbonari again led this but the pope gained help from both Austria and France and the rebellion was soon put down.

Mazzini (the prophet of Italian Unification)

Mazzini as a very young man was concerned with the state of his country and was anxious to work for unification. He did this by joining the Carbonari but in 1830 he was arrested and imprisoned for taking part in the revolt in

the papal states and was then sent in exile to France.

The Young Italy Movement

He founded this to improve on the work of the Carbonari, he appealed to wider numbers including the lower classes. He gave it a motto 'Unity and Independence' and he preached the necessity of education, self sacrifice and rebellion. He continued the work on this movement during his exile in France. Eventually the French refused to allow him to stay there, he moved to Switzerland having had a refusal from Charles Albert the new King of Piedmont to his request for a constitution.

1833 From Switzerland he organized an invasion of Piedmont through Savoy. The invasion ^{had given constitution but, but decided in Piedmont wasn't ready for} was quickly put down and Charles ^{Albert} severely punished the liberals. ^{but later on grants constitution cos wants unification so}

Mazzini then went to England where he worked in the British Museum believing that he could influence events in Italy ^{work with liberals}

by his writing. He no longer thought of having a united Italy as a constitutional monarchy but instead aimed at a republic.

From this time ^{on} 1833-1848 there were no more important incidents but the idea of an Italian nation was spreading as a result of the amount of literature that was produced on the subject e.g. 1843 Gioberti who wrote 'Moral and Civil Supremacy of Italy'.

Gioberti parted out the Papacy (Pope) ought to take a lead in bringing about unity.

Cavour used the newspaper 'Il Risorgimento' to spread his own ideas in unity (a constitutional monarchy)

1846 Pope Pius IX

He was a very kind hearted man, and hated the tortures he had seen in the Papal States. He prepared to make concessions, but in this he was not consistent and as a result got into difficulties. made concessions but took them back again concessions included freeing prisoners, freedom of press, forming civic

guard, planning to build new railways etc. In spite of all these things he was not willing to allow all the concessions that were asked of him and he eventually broke with the liberals.

Revolutions of 1848

The year 1848 was a year when there were revolutions throughout Europe inspired either by liberalism or nationalism. All most the whole of Italy was affected.

Early Events

a) In January 1848 Revol in Sicily when Ferdinand II expelled and the 1812 constitution was revived. Ferdinand eventually accepted this and extended it to Naples.

(February revolution broke out in France against Louis Philippe.)

(March revolution broke out in Austria and Austrian Empire and soldiers had to be with drawn from Italy to deal with trouble at home)

Supporting liberals gave constitution

b) March 1848 Charles Albert who was anxious to have liberal support against Austria while Austria was weak - gave Piedmont a constitution.

c) March 17th the Pope followed Charles's example and gave a constitution.

(Same day Metternich fled from Austria)

d) March 18th - Milan, The liberals in here expelled the 20,000 troops under the Austrian general Radetzky (Milan - capital of Lombardy)

e) On March 22nd - Austrian garrison at Venice (capital Venetia) was expelled and a republic was set up under Manin

Rising in Piedmont

The liberals in Piedmont, led by Charles Albert, marched into Lombardy to assist the Lombards against Austria. At first the rebels had some success but when the Austrian general Radetzky received reinforcements Charles Albert + Army were defeated at Custoza and they had to retire.

In 1849 another attempt was made by Charles Albert to defeat the Austrians. This time he was defeated at Novarra as a result of this he abdicated in favour of his son Victor Emmanuel III.

Rising in Naples

Ferdinand managed to take over again, after the constitution. The liberal ministers who had set up the constitution got muddled up and Ferdinand was able to take over control - without the constitution.

Revolt in Papal States

Reached a head in Jan/Feb 1849 when the P.H. was murdered. The pope who was not willing to fulfil the promise he had fulfilled earlier by granting a constitution fled from the Papal States and the rebels set up a republic. Mazzini made his way to the Papal States to try to strengthen the movement there but the French decided to send help to the pope and by July 1849 the Roman Republic was at an end.

Constitutional monarchy = given
king charter to rule by

Venice

By August 1849, had to give in, this was the last stronghold of the rebels gone. Manin had been defeated.

Reasons why the revolutions failed

- 1) Lack of unity
- 2) Lack of good leaders with experience of war.
- 3) They were not united in their aims.
- 4) There was outside opposition eg. France gave help to the pope to put down revolt in Papal States
- 5) Troops inexperienced and short of ammunition
- 6) The Quadrilateral was too strong. Riedt^a the Austrian leader was very capable and when revolts in the Austrian Empire subsided more troops were sent into Italy.

The Good which resulted from the 1848 Revolutions

- 1) Victor Emmanuel II came to power as a result of Charles Albert's abdication and he was a very capable leader.
- 2) The idea of a republic began to fade

Liberalism = would let people have more say in governing of country and vote.

Nationalism when states joined together under one ruler and within this rule can have any type of gov, democratic or autocratic.

as a result of republic measures in Venetia

* Now all wanted constitution

- 3) Garibaldi emerged as a soldier and leader.
- 4) Cavour was not in office at the time of the revolts but emerged afterwards and therefore was not associated with the failure.

Cavour

An aristocrat so financially secure. He was well educated but not a good soldier. Wrote poetry and liked to travel. Visited England and House of Commons to listen to debates often. He was much influenced by Peel's ideas on free trade and became to believe in a constitutional monarchy. His aim was to unite Italy under Piedmont. In 1852 he became Prime minister of Piedmont.

Internal Policy after 1852

- 1) To fit Piedmont for her role as leader. ∴ reform was necessary.:-
 - 1) He removed duties on goods.
 - 2) He concluded trade treaties.
 - 3) Built railways
 - 4) Re-organized church

- 4) Started a service of Atlantic mail steamers, so kept in touch well with rest of world.
- 5) Important laws about companies, co-operative societies and banks were passed.
- 6) Re-organized army.

∴ Had prepared Piedmont.

Having got some peace at home, Cavour was looking for an ally. As a result of helping the French and English in the Crimean war he was offered help by Louis Napoleon III.

The Italian War of Unification 1859-70

How Cavour got Austria to declare war.

- 1) He began to build up fortifications on the Piedmont border near Lombardy (Austria)
- 2) He increased the army estimates (gave more money to army ∴ looked as though planning war)
- 3) He organized a series of military manoeuvres (practising war methods)
- 4) Victor Emmanuel gave a speech in

Parliament of Turin (Piedmont) in which he said that he could no longer ignore stories of misgovernment in other parts of Italy. (: was thinking of helping them)

- 5) Austrians issued ultimatum demanding Piedmont should disarm, Cavour refused and Austria declared war.

It looked as though a large power was fighting a poor small nation, though other way round. playing the aggressive role against a smaller one.

As soon as the war began Louis Napoleon sent help to Cavour and they defeated the Austrians at Magenta and Solfenno and thus conquered Lombardy at this stage Louis Nap made peace.

Reasons why peace was made.

- 1) The Austrians had retreated behind the Quadrilateral
- 2) Napoleon was under pressure from the R.C.'s at home - fighting against an R.C. country.
- 3) Prussia mobilising her troops.
- 4) He hated bloodshed, which the war resulted in.

Austria & France & Piedmont
Austria gave Lombardy to France
Peace of Villafranca 1859.
France handed over Lombardy to Piedmont & Piedmont received Nice & Savoy
Turin

This peace between France and Austria resulted in Austria handing over Lombardy to the French. This was followed by Treaty of Turin

France handed Lombardy over to Piedmont and received Nice and Savoy.

∴ Austria and France = Villafranca
France and Piedmont = Turin.

Victor Emmanuel made the best of the fact he had only received Lombardy and not Venetia. But Cavour resigned in anger feeling the French had let them down.

But he was later persuaded to return. Garibaldi had fought in the Piedmontese army was furious because Nice had been handed over to France as this was his birth place and for a time went as a farmer to Caprera.

In 1859 during the war Parma, Modena, Tuscany had sent their Austrian dukes into

Piedmont, Lombardy, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, all one
Unity coming.
exile, each of the states held a plebiscite and
asked to join Piedmont and Lombardy under Victor
Emmanuel.

Garibaldi

- 1) Born in ^{Genoa} Nice ⁱⁿ Savoy. When 15 ran away from home and joined the Young Italy Movement.
- 2) 1833 when Mazzini tried to invade Piedmont Garibaldi tried to play his part by planning a mutiny in navy. ^{weakened defences.} As a result of this went into exile and spend 12 ^{years} in S. America
- 3) Fought on behalf of Uruguay against Brazil and Argentina as a guerilla. In S. America he married and here that he adopted his famous symbol 'The Red shirt'.
- 4) In 1848 returned to Italy at the time of the revolutions and fought on behalf of the Lombards against Austria. The Romans against France.
- 5) In 1859 when Piedmont was fighting against Austria he was given complete control of the left flank of the troops, he led them magnificently and became renowned as a soldier.

He brought himself to the attention of Cavour.

Ganibaldi's Sicilian Adventure 1860

In 1859 Ferdinand II of Sicily died, the following year there was a revolt in Sicily and Garibaldi was very anxious to help the Sicilians overthrow the monarchy. At Genoa (Redmont) he brought together a 1,000 picked volunteers. In preparation to sailing to Sicily. Victor Emmanuel and Cavour knew about Garibaldi's intentions and secretly gave him support but in public they could not recognize him because they feared a war with Austria who ruled over Sicily couldn't afford a war against them.

Landing at Marsala (Sicily)

Garibaldi nearly got here, when he sighted British ships whom were sympathetic with him. The government troops had to let Garibaldi in because they knew they dared not fire at him because he had English protection. They did not know England were not there to help Garibaldi, ~~officially~~ ^{officially}, but was just looking after

some land there. However they did help them to land.

The Sicilian people helped Garibaldi and at the Battle of Calatafimi captured ^{the} Sicily.

Crossing the Straits

Garibaldi now had to cross the Messina Straits to take Naples however Nap III of France wanted to stop this as he thought they would eventually take the Papal States (ie Pope) and his R.C.'s would be angry. He asked the English to help him stop Garibaldi crossing the straits, but E. refused. So N. III dared not take action.

Conquest of Naples

The King fled and Garibaldi was able to take Naples with no opposition.

As this stage Cavour became very worried because Garibaldi seemed to be carrying all before him, he was afraid G. might try and set up a republic (without Victor Emmanuel King) or he might march on to Rome (bring France, Austria into struggles w/ R.C. power) Cavour decided it was

Victor Emmanuel - leader
time to act, so sent Piedmontese army to
Papal States where it was captured without
Rome being touched. When this was achieved
Garibaldi had little choice but to hand over
Naples + Sicily to Victor Emmanuel. Garibaldi
then retired to Caprera.

In 1861 a new Parliament for whole of Italy
met at Turin, Victor E. hailed as King of Italy.

Now only 2 more parts to be added Rome
+ Venetia to be added to United Italy.

Venetia

was added to Italy by Treaty of Prague 1866
after Austro-Prussian war. i.e. Bismarck
promised Italy Venetia if she would help him
fight Austria.

Rome

Cavour died 1861 leaving his task of
unification unfinished and no statesman
to follow in his place and therefore nobody
to restrain Garibaldi who made 2
attempts to capture Rome. (1) 1862

joined with Sardinians to attack Rome but driven back by Redmontese troops. ② 1867 He tried again but was stopped by the French.

However in 1870 Napoleon III had to bring his troops out of Rome because of the Franco-Prussian war. So Rome was secured.

Italian Unification had been set but until about 1927 nothing was good about Italy, the economy was rotten and the corruption of people ruined it.

The Rise of Prussia and the Unification of Germany

1) The Metternich period 1815-51

Austria dominated the political scene in Germany during this period under Metternich's leadership. He wanted

- a) To preserve the present order of things in Austria i.e. an autocratic king, and for Austria to remain as president of German Bund.
- b) He wanted to suppress all signs of nationalism because he feared this would break up the Empire.
- c) To suppress liberalism in Germany as this would mean the growth of constitutions, parliaments and reforms.

The outstanding events of this period.

1) The Students Unions (Burschen-Schöfen)

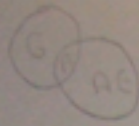
These gradually grew in Austrian Universities and were supported not only by the students but also the staff. Their aims were democratic government and better laws. They adopted an emblem in red, black and gold.

1817 The students held a great festival at Wittenberg the centenary of the Reformation and the Battle of Leipzig (Nap 1, I think). The students were making a peaceful demonstration, but Metternich realised that they were displaying the spirit of liberalism and he was determined it wouldn't be allowed to grow.

1819
1819) Metternich got his opportunity to take action against the students when one of them Carl Sand, murdered a poet and writer Kotzebue who was believed to be in the pay of the Russians. Carl Sand was tried and sentenced to death, Metternich called his ministers to Carlsbad and drew up decrees.

The Carlsbad decrees.

- 1) The Student Unions were to end.
- 2) Censors were appointed to every University to check on the teaching ^{students'}
- 3) A special court was established at Home to try any suspects.
- 4) Many professors were dismissed.
- 5) Many liberal leaders were sentenced to imprisonment



G = Germany
 A = Austria which was part of Germany
 AE = Austrian empire
 but also part of the German state

These measures were a triumph for Metternich in that liberalism in Germany and Austria was driven underground for nearly a generation.

The Zollverein 1818

This was when Prussians decided to have customs free goods i.e. the passage of goods throughout Prussia would be made without any duties being paid. This became known as 'The Zollverein Union'.

Only Austria didn't join this she suffered as a result of this

She asked neighbouring states to join in which they did. By 1844 the union covered nearly all Germany. Germany now had a economic if not political union.

Prussia now taking lead over Austria. Prussia

~~in her own state created new railways and ports.~~
 becoming obvious will follow Prussia - as working with Austria

Developments in the Prussian State

New railways, roads, postal system, education all developed. She became a modern state.

The Revival of Liberalism.

In 1836 Emperor Frances of Austria died and the new Emperor Ferdinand was not willing to work closely with Metternich. Meanwhile

1840 in Prussia Friedrich William III died and the new King IV appeared

to be much more liberal in his outlook. He experimented with freedom of the press, he gave more people the right to vote, he appointed liberal ministers and the people began to think they had a hope of a constitution.

1847 He agreed to the formation of a diet but he only allowed it debating rights. The Prussians were not satisfied and remained anxious to take a more active part in their government.

1848 Revolutions

All over Europe attempts were made by the liberal and nationalist groups, to overthrow their autocratic rules.

Events

January - Naples and Sicily

February - Louis Philippe overthrown in Paris

These incidents served to spark off revolts in Germany and the Austrian empire.

In Germany there was a demand for

- a) liberal constitutions
- b) Stronger central government to give expression to their national pride

1) Germany

From Feb to March 1848 revolts took place in many of the smaller states. The liberals asked for a state constitution and a National Government. each state wanted a and

March 5th - 50 liberals from various states met to discuss the possibility of a national Parliament. didn't do anything
They arranged for the Vorparlament to meet

at Frankfurt.

a) Prussia

March 18th Frederick William IV agreed to allow the Prussians to draw up a constitution, then on 21st he issued a proclamation and said Prussia could join the National Assembly.

b) Austria

March 13th rioting broke out in Vienna and Metternich fled. 15th the Emperor Ferdinand promised a constitution and a national guard. May 18th the Emperor left Vienna and in December he had to abdicate, Francis Joseph succeeded him.

a) The Austrian Empire

Areas where there was trouble:-

- a) Hungary - rebellion led by Kossuth who wanted freedom from Austria. March 3rd made a speech known as 'Peoples Charter' March and April laws passed - gave greater freedom to people

b) Italy - King of Piedmont drove out Austrians from Milan and Venice. (Lombardy) (Venetia)

c) Agram in Croatia the Croats demanded their ancient rights.

d) Bohemia in Prague the ^{Czechs} ~~Cross~~ asked for a constitution and called together a meeting of the Slav race (who were spread all over Austrian Empire)

How these were dealt with:- 1848

1) Italy:- By July Radezsky had won a victory for Austrians at Custozza, and had taken Milan.

2) Bohemia Austrian commander Windischgratz was able to take Prague and revolt completely suppressed.

3) The Croats, Roums^{an} who were under Hungarian rule were not given any concessions by Hungary. ^{Hungary also under Austrian rule} Therefore led by Jellacic they fought on behalf of Austria against Hungary.

4) Hungary - 1849 After other areas had been defeated Windischgratz and Jellacic advanced on Budapest. Kossuth organized

opposition from the frontiers. This policy compelled the Austrians to withdraw from Budapest. In March Kossuth declared Hungary an independent republic.

Austria appealed for help and Russia agreed to intervene with her forces from the East, those of General Haynau from the West, Jellacic from the South the Hungarians were quickly overcome.

Reaction

After Austria had been successful in these revolts, the old monarchy was restored and things were tightened up again. But the serfdom of the peasants and feudal privileges of the nobles had disappeared for ever.

How the revolution ended in Germany

The Frankfurt Parliament

A parliament met ^{at} representing all Germany to decide on a new constitution. A whole year was spend in arguments and quarrels

between the Pro-Prussian and the Pro-Austrian delegates

1849 The majority decided to override Austria and ask Fred. Wil. IV to become King of all Germany except Austria. He refused.

Reasons for his refusal

- 1) He did not want war with Austria
- 2) He wanted the crown to be offered by his equals and not by parliamentary delegates
- 3) When Prussia became leader of Germany it must be by right and because she commanded the leadership. Fred. Wil. thought this time not come.

In 1857 Fred Wil became mad, his brother William took over as regent, William was very keen on the army and saw Prussia as a strong military state. He worked ^{with} Roon and Moltke to improve the army. The liberal gov. objected to the money being

spent on the army, William therefore was
at loggerheads with ^{the} Reichstag (Parliament)
Bismarck - the unification of Germany

He belonged to a Junker family which
owned vast estates in Pomerania. He was educated
as a lawyer and he went into the diplomatic
service. On his father's death he assumed
responsibility for the estate, this gave him
a training in administration though it bored
him.

1848: He married a girl who encouraged him
to be ambitious and in this same year went as
a representative to the Frankfurt Vorparlament
This confirmed his belief Germany should be united
but persuaded him that liberal methods would
never achieve unification. Because of these
views Frederick Wulff chose him to go as ambassador
to Frankfurt and then to St Petersburg where
he made friendships which were to be of value
to him later. He went to Vienna and returned with
the belief Austria was too weak to lead a

Administration
united Germany. In Paris he sensed the atmosphere of political crisis, feeling that France would never be able to stand up to a Prussian attack.

His return to Berlin 1862

1861 - Fred Will I died, Will I became King and immediately quarrelled with the Parliament because he wanted more money for the army

1862 - Will and the Reichstag reached deadlock and Will decided to abdicate. At this point Roon sent a telegram to Bismarck and he returned immediately. He persuaded Will not to abdicate and became Will's Chief minister.

Bismarck and the creation of the German Empire

Bismarck always wanted a united Germany dominated by Prussia. He knew this would mean war with Austria (as she always leader of G) and probably France. As an aristocrat he had no belief in parliaments and democracy. He believed in force (blood and iron) only when

diplomatic means failed. He also always tried to isolate his victim before attacking.

Army reforms

His first task was to deal with the crown at home he carried out the army reforms without permission of Parliament believing if his foreign policy was successful the people would later forgive him.

German unity achieved through 3 wars:-

- 1) Danish war 1864
- 2) Austrian war 1866 (Austro-Prussian)
- 3) Franco-Prussian war 1870-71

1) The Danish War

Schleswig and Holstein were under Danish care, but were not Danish territory. However the King of Denmark died and the new one decided he wanted them to be Danish territory. He was just going to take them, but Bismarck ^{without asking or going to war} wanted them for himself. So he said that the Danes were breaking the International Treaty which said S and H didn't belong to Denmark. He decided to get Austria's help because of that

Austria would go to war with Prussia, because they'd want a share in the land. So Austria + Prussia managed to defeat Denmark and got control of the 2 states.

Prussia and Austria had to decide what to do with the 2 duchies, Austria wanted to give them both to a German prince. Bismarck wanted to bring them both under Prussian control.

Convention of Gastein (1865)

It was agreed Austria should have Holstein and Prussia Schleswig. Bismarck was keen to have control of these 2 because of their strategic position i.e. possibility of a canal to the North Sea. When he made this agreement B. knew it was only a matter of time before he would have to fight against Austria in which case he hoped to gain Holstein.

2) Austro-Prussian War 1866

Bismarck decided he must isolate his ally - therefore had to get rid of 3 countries that may go to Austria's aid.

1) France. Bismarck met Nap III at Biarritz and said if Nap III would remain neutral in the war he would give him land on the Rhine.

2) Italy. If she too would remain neutral he would give back to her Venetia.

3) Russia. Had been given Poland at Congress Vienna, never given her independence, so she rebelled. Bismarck helped Prussia put this down. ∴ Russia sympathetic with Prussia. ∴ Remained neutral.

Provoking the war

1) Holstein Bismarck decided he would send troops into it saying Austria was misgoverning them. He hoped Austria would then declare war on Prussia - but she didn't.

2) Confederation Bismarck then decided that he would reform the confederation or bund.

He said that they would have a new kind
and with no Austrian influence. The Austrians
were furious and immediately declared
war. (with some South German states)

The war

The war only lasted seven weeks. Prussia
met Austria at the Battle of Sadawa
and defeated them, he also had overcome
other minor states.

William (King of Prussia) then went wanted
to advance and defeat Austria by taking
Vienna, but Bismarck wouldn't.

- 1) He did not want to make a permanent
enemy of Austria, because when it
came to the Franco-Prussian war, he
didn't want Austria to attack him as well.
- 2) If he defeated Austria he would have to
include them in the new Germany which he
didn't want - ~~also would~~

Treaty of Prague

- 1) Austrian territory not touched except Venetia - given to Italy.
- 2) Germany gained Holstein and minor states eg Hanover.
- 3) It ended the German bond and Austrian influence
North German Confederation
- 4) Austria was excluded from this
- 5) The King of Prussia was President, Bismarck the Chancellor of this new organization
- 6) Home affairs were to be left to the states, but foreign policy was decided by Prussia, the captured German states had to enter the N.G.C.
- 7) A concession to democracy was made by letting people vote for a Parliament. However again they could really only discuss, Bismarck + King made the decisions.
- 8) A federal council was set up representing the states and could overrule Prussia. This was rarely allowed.
- 9) The South German States had not been in this at first, but when they learnt France may

to gain land on Rhine

attack them they joined in ^{a military alliance} - mainly for protection

The Franco-Prussian War 1870

At the Treaty of Prague Nap III had expected to gain land for France but Bismarck had settled the issue so quickly that Nap had not had time to intervene. In 1866 he demanded compensation which he claimed Bismarck had promised him:-

- 1) In 1866 he asked for land in S.W. Germany
This was not Bismarck's to give but he used the incident to his own advantage. The French Ambassador was asked to make the demand in writing. Bismarck refused the demand, he published the demand and refusal in the press.

Results

- a) France very humiliated
- b) The S.W. states were annoyed with France for wanting them, but pleased with B. for not

allowing it.

- 1) They asked Prussia for an alliance and new customs agreements were made.
- 2) Nap III next asked Prussia to help him gain part of Belgium.

Bismarck again refused but kept this information till eve of F.P. war. He then published this in the Times to ensure England's hostility to France, because if Belgium was in foreign hands it was a good jumping off point to attack Britain)

- 3) He asked Bismarck to assist him in an attempt to gain Luxembourg.

This time a conference of powers was held but the Prussian vote was used against France who was not allowed to take any of Luxembourg.

France was furious at this and would have declared war had she been prepared for it. Feverish preparations were being made in France, though outwardly

Nap III was on good terms with Prussia.

March '5
Bis

Reasons for wanting to start the war quickly

- 1) He didn't want to give France long to prepare her army.
- 2) He wanted to get it over with before the old King of Prussia died, because he didn't get on very well with the King's son.
- 3) The Reichstag was due to meet in 1871 and he didn't feel that they would give him another large grant for the army which he would need.

The occasion of the war

The Hohenzollern candidature

The Spaniards had deposed Isabella, leaving Spanish throne vacant. They offered crown to Prince Leopold of Prussia and William eventually agreed he should stand for this. This very much annoyed the French who knew Germany was growing in power to the North, couldn't have them growing in the South. So Nap III

demanding Prussia should withdraw her claim. William agreed to this but Bismarck was furious because he saw in this an opportunity to provoke war.

The Franco-Prussian War

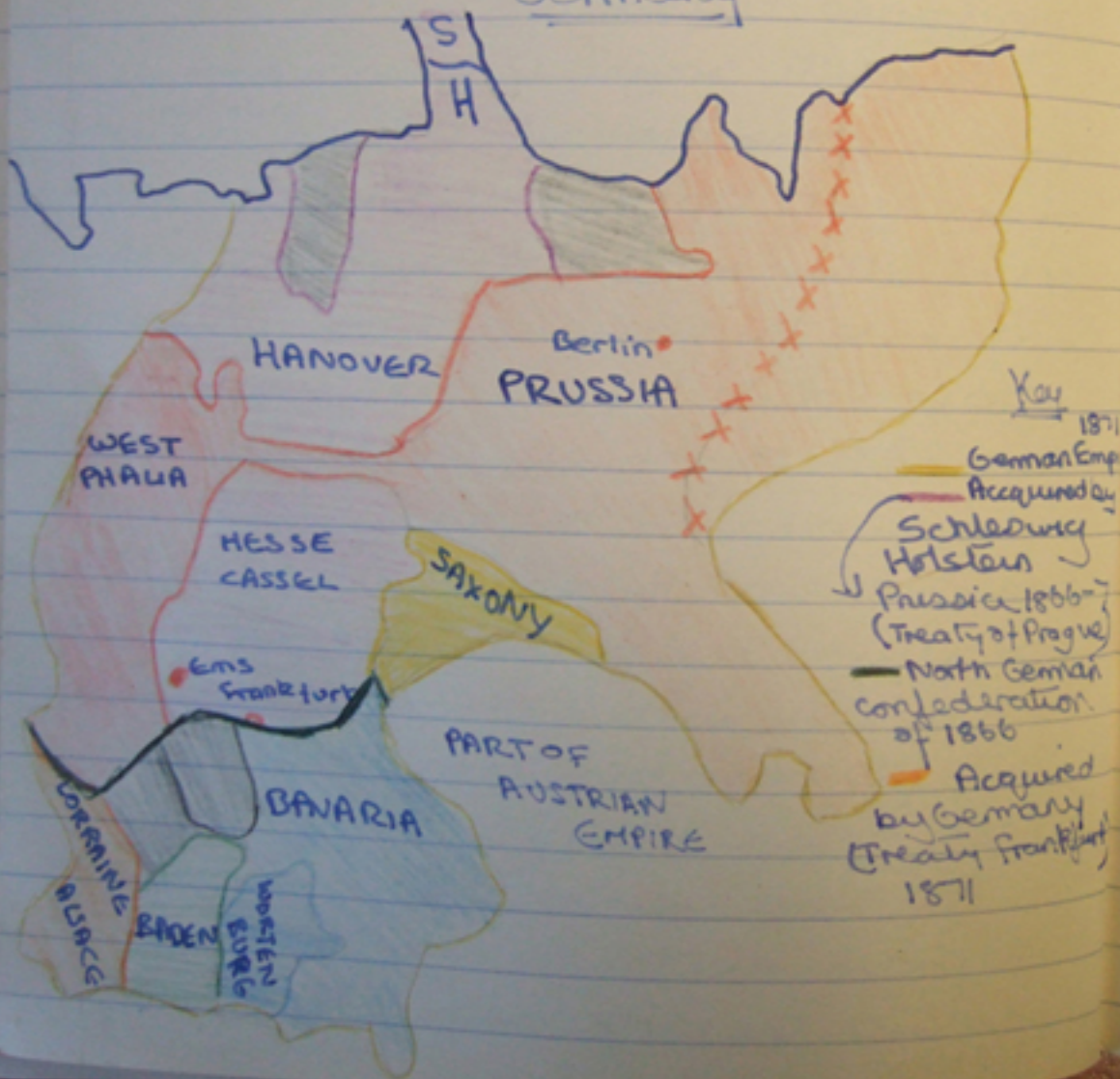
Benedetti sought to gain a promise from (the France ambassador to Prussia) ^{William} who was staying at Ems, that Prussia would never allow another Hohenzollen to make a claim to the Spanish throne. William was irritated by this and telegraphed Bismarck ~~to~~ who was just about to hand in his resignation because he had failed to provoke a war. Bismarck altered the telegram and allowed it to be published, his version sounded like a rebuff to France who declared war. (see France for notes on war)

Treaty of Versailles 1871

The South German States pleased about the victory over France were persuaded to join with the North Confederation to form

the German Empire. Bavaria - the most important state united King William of Prussia on behalf of all the princes to become Emperor (Kaiser)

Germany



AMERICA

The Slavery question

1796 Washington hoped that slavery would disappear from the U.S.A. (See declaration of Independence). But in the early years of the 19th there was no indication of any decline.

The Abolition of the slave Trade 1808

The African slave trade was abolished by law, but the plantation system of producing cotton, sugar, tobacco made the slaves more important. There was a particularly large demand for cotton as a result of the Industrial Revolution. New territory was being opened up which made extra growing land

Western Expansion

As new states developed roughly half became slave and half free states.

In 1818 Illinois was added as a free

state and in 1819 Alabama as a slave state. Making 11 free and 11 slave states

The Missouri Compromise

Congress didn't want to include Missouri as a state because it was slave making the numbers uneven.

There was deadlock, eventually Henry Clay came up with a compromise.

He said to admit Maine which was a free state and not to allow any more slave states North of the Southern boundary of Missouri. Thus making sure slavery did not spread.

In 1819 America bought Florida from Spain and at the same time acquired the rights to the Oregon states

Developments in the North and South

In the Northern States there was unparalleled growth and prosperity. Industry was beginning to develop and the North was very much richer than the South.

They were beginning to develop public buildings, housing and large towns were a feature of the Northern States.

Agriculture was also a field in which there were many new developments.

In contrast although they had wealthy people in the South this area was on the whole very much poorer. The

Northerners blamed this on slavery

Attitudes to slavery

1) By the 1830's there was growing up in the North a demand for the abolition of slavery. The abolitionists pointed out

a) That ^{it} denied the right of every man to be free

b) It withheld all encouragement from the slave to improve his faculties and his skill, destroyed his self respect. This directed and withheld his natural motives which stopped him from becoming fully developed.

By 1850⁷ 80% of world cotton was being produced in Southern States
∴ slavery was increasing in importance

William Lloyd Garrison of Massachusetts devoted much time to the abolition campaign he gathered material which he published in 'The Liberator'. Meanwhile other people in the North helped the slaves escape, by night by 1830-60 40,000 got away

2) Some people in the Northern states and others in the South believed that slavery should be allowed to continue where it already existed but should not be allowed to

spread to new states. These people became known as 'free soilers'!

- 3) The majority in the South believed that slavery should be permitted where ever states wanted it.

The 1850 Compromise

New Mexico and Texas became ready to be accepted as states, but Texas was slave, Mexico not. There were 4 different ideas that should happen to them.
(California, Utah, etc)

- 1) The South wanted them to be slave
- 2) The North without slave.
- 3) Some said the Missouri Compromise line should be extended to the Pacific with free states North of it, Slave South.
- 4) Some said it should be left to Popular Sovereignty. That the people who came in should be allowed to have slaves if they wanted.

This had to be settled in 1848 because the Gold Rush in California started.

Henry Clay eventually made the compromise.

- 1) California be admitted as a free state ^{could have slavery (50)}
- 2) The remainder of the new territory be divided into New Mexico and Utah and organized without slavery
- 3) Texas be given 10,000,000 dollars to satisfy their limited claim to a portion of New Mexico and could have slavery
- 4) More effective machinery be used against slaves escaping. The slave trade but not slavery should be abolished in the District of New Columbia.

Much literature was written about the subject of slavery including -

Poems by Bryant and Longfellow, and the most famous of all 'Uncle

Toms cabin'

These writings caused people to think how wrong slavery was and the feeling against slavery grew.

The Kansas and Nebraska Bill 1854

The question came up as to whether these should be slave or free states.

Douglas took up the claim they should be allowed as free slave states and this was passed even though the states were North of the line.

N.B. Some people wanted these states to be able to make their own minds up.

Douglas claimed these states should like Mexico and Utah be able to decide for themselves. Many people wanted them as free, some as slave. The bill saying they could choose for them

selfes was passed and eventually they became slave states.

The Republican Party

This new party replaced the old wing party and was very anxious to see slavery excluded from all territories

1856 John Frémont was put forward as a candidate for the Republican party representative for the place of President. Although he did not win this he gained a great deal of publicity for the republican party and the ^{emant} moved became stronger (see state of Kansas at time of election where armed conflict gave rise to phrase 'bleeding Kansas')

The Dred Scott case

Dred Scott was a Missouri slave who had been taken by his master to a free state, found that when he returned to Missouri he was treated as a slave.

A court case was decided against him and greatly angered the republicans in the North.

Abraham Lincoln emerged at this time as a very forceful speaker for the Republicans. In Peoria Illinois in 1854 he claimed

- a) All new laws should be formed on the principle that slavery was an institution to be restricted and ultimately abolished.
- b) He said popular sovereignty was a false idea, for slavery wherever

It existed was a false idea.
His ideas made him
widely known and he was
chosen as the next candidate
for the presidential election of
1860.

Lincoln was a mid western
from Illinois who had had a
tough upbringing, had trained
as a lawyer and entered politics
to fight for the abolition of
slavery.

The rival candidate for this
election was Senator Douglas
who was a very much smaller
man but a man who had
a great reputation as an
orator. Senator Douglas and
Lincoln opposed each other in
1858 in the elections for the
Senate. Douglas won this

election, but Lincoln had won
admires for the cause.

The Incident at Harpers Ferry. 1859.

John Brown was an anti
slavery fanatic. He decided
he would break into the Arsenal
at Harpers Ferry and try and
take the arms there.

He took with him about
18 followers including some
negroes. They attacked it, but
in the morning the millages
and militia had a counter
attack (this was a slave state)

Brown and his followers
were sent to prison and
was hung.

N.B. The Northerners realized
this was not the way to go about
it, it would have to be
democratically if it were to

Union of states = agreed to work together
on foreign policy
succeed.

In 1860 the Presidential Election took place

On this occasion the democrats were disunited while the republicans stood firmly behind Abraham Lincoln who was elected.

Results of this

South Carolina used the election of ^{North} Lincoln as an excuse to leave the Union of states. By February 1861 the other southern states had joined to form the Confederate States of America.

In March 1861 Lincoln was inaugurated President, Lincoln would not recognize the southern states had left the Union and made a plea they should come back. But the southerners were

determined to go ahead with their
own policy. ~~and~~ In April the war
broke out when guns were fired
at Fort Sumter - South Carolina
(held by North)

The Situation in 1861

- 1) There were more Northern States
than Southern. ∴ Had more men.
- 2) The North would be able to get ^(food, clothes) machinery
because they were industrialized.
- 3) Had railways in the North so things
could be shipped all over the North.
The fighting however took place mainly
in the South so:
 - 1) could protect it better because they
knew most likely places North would
attack.
 - 2) It was a compact area ∴ Military
but smaller.

Events of the War 1863-65

There were 3 main places of war
the Sea, the Mississippi Valley and

The Eastern Seaboard.

1) The Sea.

The Union at the beginning of the war held practically the whole navy which was re-organised and strengthened by Gideon Wells.

a) It was used for blockade round the Southern states. This stopped exports getting out and imports getting in. No arms could get in.

b) It was used for attack and managed to capture New Orleans and Mobile Bay.

2) The Mississippi Valley ^{west}

The Union forces in West advanced South taking Tennessee. They then took Memphis on the Mississippi, they then advanced further still under leadership of Grant. He was held up at Shiloh reinforcements arrived and he pressed onto Vicksburgh. Near

New Orleans had been taken so the river was controlled by the Union, now splitting the Confederate in ^{two}. The rich supplies from Texas and Arkansas could not get into the other part of the Confederate.

3) In the Eastern Seaboard States

The Confederate troops were doing much better than the Union troops. The Union was trying to capture ~~Richmond~~ Richmond - capital of the South and Chancellorsville but were defeated. However Jackson a leader of the Southern army was killed.

However Lee (another led of S) felt he could now go on to take Pennsylvania after his victories at R and C. But the Union force met him at Gettysburg and defeated him.

This was the end for the South, they were driven back, no exports and imports could get in because of the blockade.

and the Mississippi had been taken.
Eventually Richmond was taken and
this was the end of the Confederacy. (1865)

All the major towns fell Charleston
and Petersburg. Lee then found himself
in Appomatox and here the war ended
by surrender to the North.

Summary of whig reform 1830-41

1832 - Parliamentary Reform Act

1833 - Education Grant

Factory Act, Abolition of slavery

1834 Poor Law Amendment Act

1835 Municipal Corporations Act

1836 Registration of births, marriage's and deaths.

1840 Penny Postage

France. 1815 - Louis XVIII } Bourbon
1824 - Charles X }

1830 - July Revolution

Orleans - Louis Philippe.

1848 February Revolution

1848-52 Republic

1852-70 2nd French Empire

1870 3rd French Republic

Why was Ireland a problem in the 19th century? On what occasions between 1789-1850 did crises arise (describe briefly how they were dealt with.)

In the nineteenth century the English Parliament ruled Ireland, but no Irish Catholic was allowed to sit in Parliament. This was one of the main reasons Ireland was a problem. Only a few English people lived in Ireland but the Irish laws were made to help them.

Eventually the people got themselves a leader Wolfe Tone who tried to get the laws changed.

The main reason why there was trouble was the majority the Catholics were allowed no say in matters. Economic causes? ^{no direct link - could be} - English landlords ^{threw out landlords lived in England}

The first time crisis arose was because of the Act of Union. Wolfe Tone ^{the} leader of the Irish Catholics decided they must get rid of the Parliament in Ireland and have one run on democratic principles. Pitt, Prime Minister in England tried to appease them and allowed them the vote. Eventually Wolfe Tone decided to ask France for help. She was supposed to land and help the Irish but because of a storm was unable to. The Irish then felt they could wait no longer and a year later an uprising broke out. However at Vinegar Hill were

defeated. This made Pitt realize that the United Catholics were a force to be feared, but he could not let them have equal rights because they would throw off England altogether. Pitt decided the only way to get anywhere was to unite the Irish government with the English. This would still mean the Irish could not be in the majority. This all took place in 1800.

The next time there was trouble was in 1826. When Daniel O'Connell eventually managed to get himself elected for the County of Clare. He was a Roman Catholic. He would now have to sit in Parliament, but according to laws he could not do this. Wellington Prime Minister realized war would result if he didn't let him take ^{his} place. He therefore decided to bring in Roman Catholic Emancipation which said they could sit in Parliament and hold high positions except the very highest of Prime Minister. Wellington did not let them off at this because he raised the money or land owned before you could vote, so many English still got in.

Then came the potato famine. The people again had to rent the land from the English landowner, this meant only people

who could pay the highest rents could hold land. So everybody held only a little piece of land on which nothing much could be grown. The people wanted reform but nothing was done. The main diet of the people was the potatoe. In 1845 the crop failed.

They could not import wheat because it cost too much and eventually many of them starved. In 1848 Peel reformed the Corn Laws but it was too late.

Before this Peel had been having trouble with the Irish but had managed to soothe them with a grant to the Catholic Priests Training School.

One thing pleased the Catholics in 1828 when the Test and Corporations Acts was repealed. This meant anybody of any religion could hold high places in offices.

Ireland was a problem in the nineteenth century because they were represented by the minority and not the majority in Parliament.

When crises arise they were settled with only a short term view. In Roman Catholic Emancipation the people would want to hold the highest positions.

Ireland was never dealt with completely and continued making trouble.

History Kathryn Blackburne

- ① 1816 Spa Fields Riots, 1819 Peterloo 1817
- ② Manchester Blanketeers.
- ② He reformed the Penal code, he introduced the Police service and he reformed prisons
- ③ 3) Lord Liverpool, Wellington and Goderich
- ④ In the borough the franchise was you could vote if you owned freehold land worth £2 per annum.

In the county if you held freehold worth £2, copyhold worth £20 and leasehold worth £50.

2 The rotten boroughs with under 2,000 population lost their seats and these were given to the new towns like Leeds. *56* *both* *36 with one seat* *detail?*

- ⑤ Textile inspectors were to be appointed to make sure the new laws were carried out.
- Children under 9 were not to work at all.
- 3. 9-13 year olds would work 9 hours and have at least 2 hours schooling. 13-18s would have 12 hours to work a day. Days for adults were not touched.
- ⑥ The place where most unemployment was in the North. There were too many people unemployed to put in workhouses, so it did not good.

- 2) The jobs they were given to do like oakum picking were so terrible people would rather starve than go into workhouses.
- 3) It was enforced mainly in the South where employment was pretty good.
- 4) It did not set out to do what it should have done i.e. ^{help the poor} give more money to people.
- 7) Councillors were now voted for by all adult males.
 - 2) The council had to look after drains.
 - 3) People elected aldermen could only hold office seven years. So it no longer ran in families.
- 8) The registration of Births, Marriages, Deaths and the new Penny Post Act.
- 9) 1834-5.
 - 10) The Cheap Trains Act, The Mines Act, The Factory Act and the Bank Charter Act.
- 11) In 1822 and after Liverpool introduced new members into his cabinet. They brought about free trade by getting rid of many of the navigation acts. The price of wheat in 1828 was reduced to 74s for 28lbs, (that is the imported wheat). Then in 1842-3 Peel reduced the duties to 5% on all raw ^{materials} goods, 12% on all semi-manufactured goods and 20% on finished goods. Then in 1845 he got rid of all exporting duties, and on 430 articles.