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1951

13/10/1938.

The '15 and the '45.

The '45 was a far greater threat than the '15 because it was not an isolated rebellion but an essential move in a great continental war - it was backed by France, feebly at first - owing to the destruction of the convoy - but with increasing funds and men after the first stages.

In '15 the Jacobites were disorganised by the accession and Geo. I. and the Whigs were developing the commercial advantages of Utrecht. In '45 the national sentiment of Scotland was aroused - they had again the King's son at the head of social life in Edinburgh.

14-10-1978

To Explain the Seven Yrs' War

India

(1) In Elizabeth's days Englishmen were reaching India by land. (Woo E. India Co.).

(2) Dutch also trying for India (enemies of Spain till 1648).

(3) [as]. made peace with Spain and obtained the grant of trade at Surat in 1612.

(4) Trade in E. India islands spoilt by Dutch (Amboyna 1623).

(5) ∴ E.I.C. turned to mainland trade and developed 3 great centres.

(a) Madras (Chas I). (b) Bombay (Chas II)

(c) Calcutta (Wm II).

(6) After Anne's time, French interest became important. Dupleix forms alliances with native rulers.

1766. Captures Madras.

1768. Madras restored by Treaty of

Aachen.

Note: English interested in commerce.

French political influence

America

Northern Colonies (see Tent p. 507).

1700 French fortify Louisburgh.

1748 isthmus of Acadie.

1745 Louisburgh captured by the English, but restored in 1748.

1749 Halifax made a naval and military base by England.

1755 French (after many warnings) evacuated from S. Acadie.

Southern States

1752 Virginians cross Alleghenies and find French already there.

1754 French build Ft. Duquesne to stop Virginian expansion.

1755. Gen. Braddock, with regular and

colonial troops, badly defeated in attempting to take Ft. Duquesne.

Geo III. Recovery of Personal Power

George argued I am an Englishman. I understand the work of Government. The Whigs use my name, my patronage and my money to Control the Commons on my account. Why should I not do it myself? Hence the break in the Long Whig Rule. (1714-1761).

NB. There were no laws to prevent the King resuming his authority, only the customs which had sprang up since 1702.

But. The "firm" had grown too large for one man's management.

Results:-

- ①. Second-rate ministers.
- ②. Conclusion of War.
- ③. Rise of Independent feeling in America.
- ④. John Wilkes perceives the trend of the King's policy.

Importance of the Wilkes' Case.

- ①. Liberty of the Subject established (If Wilkes had lost his case, then the King, through the Secretary of State by the issue of a General Warrant, would have been able to arrest and detain on suspicion any person for an indefinite period).
- ②. Saved the King from the consequences of his own actions.

(The case proved that the words and policy were those of the King's ministers. i.e. the King was not personally responsible)

③. Prevented the House of Commons from making a serious constitutional blunder. (They were preventing new members - if they were in opposition - from taking their seats. Thus Commons would no longer represent the will of the people. - The Glorious Revolution would be undone.)

War of American Independence.

1. Distant Causes

①. Colonies founded in discontent.
Virginia 1607. Adventurers objected to James' peace with Spain.
New England 1620. Puritans objected to

James' religious plans.
Maryland 1632: Catholics disappointed with Chast breaking his marriage settlement.

Carolinas 1663: Cavaliers rewarded in America by Chas II, who could not restore their lost estates in England.

New York 1668: Dutch.

⑤. Little interference from England 1640-1760.

Examples

Navigation Act (1651) ignored.
Walpole let "sleeping dogs lie".

⑥. Geo. III determined to control America as he controlled Hanover.

2. The Years between 1763-65.

(a). The colonists had fought to clear

out the French.

(b). The Peace of Paris granted lands to the Indians, which the colonists took.

(c). 1763. The Rebellion of Pontiac, crushed by English regiments.

(d). Colonists expected to pay the expense of the garrison. Hence the Stamp Act, of seq.

The actual War

1775-7 A colonial war ending with

1777. Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga

(N.B. Id. Gen. Be(omine)

1778 France joins in — war becomes world

1779 Spain — — — continental
(Gibraltar)

1780 The Armed Neutrality of Baltic states led by Russia.

Also the Dutch joined in

1781 Britain lost command of the sea.

Surrender of Yorktown by Cornwallis

1782 Rodney regains sea power

Battle of the Saints (Dominica)

1783 England, choosing between the colonies & the sea, concentrates on the sea. Peace of Versailles.

Losses. colonies and Minorca

Retain. Gibraltar

W. Indies.

India.

Sea power.

World-wide effects of the American War

① Athens

1778 Demand for enquiry into the King's influence and expenditure.

1780. Gordon Riots (religious) showed discontent with King's personal rule.

1782. Resignation of Ld. North. -
Shelbourne put in, outvoted by
Fox & North (coalition) - they failed
with their India Bill. - King sends
for W^m Pitt (younger).

② Ireland:

Deserted of troops. 70,000, volunteers
take their place. They demand
a separate Parliament (Grattan's Pari')
(1778-1800)

③ France:

Vast expense, Army, navy and loans
to America.

Writings of Voltaire & Rousseau
receive proof of their practicability
(Note - 1789-1793 = 6)

④ India:

1773 Under North's Enabling Act for
India, Warren Hastings was appointed
Governor. Act broke down, but Hastings

saved India by his own authority.

⑤ America:

Free to trade with any country.
Became richer. Sold their raw
products everywhere, bought their
manufactured goods from Britain.

England and the French Revolution.

In 1688 The Glorious Revolution in
England was peaceful. Many Englishmen
hoped the French Revolution would be
similar and encouraged it.

Fox - in favour

Pitt - anxious to keep peace for trade
purposes.

Poets - Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge
in favour.

(For causes - see Mc. Grady).

Burke - against F.R.

Note: Peasants in E. Europe far worse off. The Revolution broke out in France because there was a strong middle class which also wanted privileges.

1792 France raised armies to resist Austria and Prussia.
Massacres (Sept.) of those favouring Austria and Prussia.

Sept. Austria was repulsed at Valmy.

Nov. Jemappes (Austrian Netherlands overrun).

Rit disturbed by the opening of the Scheldt to navigation (Utrecht broken).

1793. King is executed.

France declares war on England

The Revolutionary War at Sea.

1794-5. Fruitless land campaign against Dunkirk. The Brave old D. of York.

Col. Wellesley there.

1794 The battle of the "first of June".
The French Plan: - England has 3 weak spots: - 1. Ireland.

2. her sea borne commerce.

1796. Gen. Hoche invades Ireland (repost).

1797 Triple plan of attack on Ireland - see diagram below - results in: -

St. Vincent.

Camperdown.

1798 The Irish left to themselves, rebel. Vinegar Hill.

1. Second half of French plan tried. (Mediterranean Indian trade to be ruined).

Invasion of Egypt.

Battle of the Nile.



Arrows indicate plans for 1797 campaign.
Dutch, Spanish, & French fleets to escort
French Army

Results:-

England, stronger in India (Wellesley Boxer)
" " " " Mediterranean
(cap. Malta).

Union with Ireland (1800). Pitt resigns.
French Directory badly shaken, Buonaparte
resumes control as First Consul.
Treaty of Amiens 1802.

The Napoleonic War.

Napoleon's main idea: Crush England
and the continental alliances will collapse.
"The Army of England" 1804-5



- 1) The Army of England
- 2) The French Fleets
- 3) The Rendezvous in the Atlantic.
- 4) The meeting in the W. Indies.
- 5) The return to the Channel, and Calder's
action heading them off.
- 6) Trafalgar 1805.
- 7) Army marched against the coalition.
- 8) Waterloo 1815
- 9) 2nd 1816
- 10) Friedland 1807

Trafalgar led to Napoleon's domination of Europe. His treaty with the Czar (Tsar) led to the

Continental System:-

- a) All continent shut to British Trade.
- b) England replied by orders in Council forbidding trade with Continent unless ships called at English ports.

The system breaks down.

Portugal 1807.

Spain 1808.

Russia 1812.

The Peninsular War 1808-13.

(The running sore)

Campaigns in the Peninsula.

- ①. 1808 Vimiera & the Convention of Cintra.
- ②. 1808-9 Corunna (Moore).
- ③. 1809 Talavera (Wellington again).
- ④. 1810-11 Lines of Torres Vedras.



- ⑤. 1812 (Russia deserts the System & draws off many troops). Castal Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca.
- ⑥. 1813 Final Advance, Burgos, Vittoria, Pamplona.
- ⑦. Toulouse.

The Collapse of the System



English advance from Spain (1813) } Napoleon abdicates.

- Allies.
- French.
- English.

13/1/1829 Henry 7th as a Statesman.

(Memo he was the representative of the Lancastrian branch of the Plantagenets who had overthrown the Yorkist Kings at Bosworth 1485).

- (i) He did not enter London as a Conqueror.
- (ii) He called a Parliament which recognized him as King.
- (iii) Parliament resumed all Yorkist grants of lands, and Henry redistributed them.
- (iv) Then, and not till then, parliament asked him to fulfil his promise and marry the Princess Elizabeth of York which he did, thus uniting the rival houses.
- (v) Out of St. James's rebellion, he obtained a firmer grip on Ireland.
- (vi) Out of the war with France about

Brittany, he got a large sum of money and the expulsion of Warbeck.

(vi) Out of Warbeck's rebellion, he gained the Magnus Intercursus.

(vii) From Philip's visit, he got the Malus Intercursus.

(viii) From his family he got diplomatic marriages.

(ix) From troubles with nobles (Star Chamber) he got a vast treasury (and lands to give away to friends) and broke their power.

Wolsey's Diplomatic Career.

Anxious to serve his own ends as well as his master's. League of Cambrai, (France & Pope friendly) gave him no chance.

Holy League (1511) (France & Pope enemies) gave him the chance to make Hen. 8 like Hen. 5.

The Young Monarchs (1515, 1517), Wolsey tries to preserve a balance.

- Ⓐ So that England may be important
- Ⓑ So that the foreign cardinals may elect him as pope.

Breaks down (i) England's finance squandered
Ⓒ Wolsey too dominating for Charles.

At Home:

Wolsey must find money
'Amicable Loan' 1525. Wolsey takes the blame.

1527 et seq. Wolsey fails to get a divorce.

Summary

The most powerful figure of his time; but he has left scarcely a trace of his administration on either Church or State. He fell between rival ambitions.

Account for the greatness of Spain in the 16th Century

- ① Marriage alliances of Ferdinand made Chas. ruler of wide dominions.
- ②. He controlled the best ports in the Mediterranean & the richest manufacturing district in the World (Flanders).
- ③. Philip II inherited Spain, Netherlands, Naples, & the New World.
- ④. 1580, Philip seized Portugal, gaining best Atlantic harbours and the Portuguese African and E. Indian Trade.
- ⑤. The minerals of Mexico and Peru, to keep up supplies.

The Reformation Parliament 1529-36
1st. More: Henry puts Church in a false position, by asking Convocation to redress grievances.

Reply: Nothing to redress.

2nd. More: Henry, posing as peoples champion, turns to Parliament for legislation.
(See life of T. Cromwell)

3rd. More: Parliament is willing because -
No attack on religion but only on wealth & foreign influence.
Henry has an ulterior motive - his divorce

Economic Conditions 1547

coinage debased
Plentiful supply of Continental silver raises prices still more.
The Dissolution of the Monasteries put land into the hands of greedier landlords seeking profit.

- Results
- Rise in rents.
 - Enclosures for sheep-farming.
 - Problem of poverty revealed.

Ecclesiastical Conditions.

Church Roman, but no allegiance to Pope.

Reformers gain the Regency and turn this to Protestant, and proceed to destroy remaining institutions founded in Papal Times —

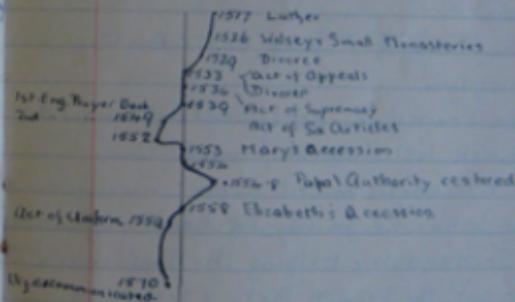
eg. guilds, alms-houses, schools, hospitals, chantries → much architecture.

Mary's Failure (1552-8).

Proves the wisdom of the Old Learning Party, who formed part of Hen. 8's plan for his son's regency. They retired, leaving it to Somerset (1547). Had they

prayed in power, they would have been expected to,

- restore the Roman faith's authority (possible).
- restore the monastic property. (impossible, as Henry found to be cost)



James I. "Divine Right"

The Tudor despots always posed as leaders of public opinion and got their own way by pretending to fulfil public demands. James expected the nation to accept his opinion whether they agreed or not.

Divine Right not a new idea (Elizabeth had it but kept it quiet) but it was strengthened and made public in England by

- ① The break with Rome - no appeal above the King.
- ② Henry 8th will - James ancestor omitted: he was king by will of man.
- ③ James' opinion of his own ability. No one as capable of final judgment as he.

Colonies

Peace with Spain led to

- ① Outlet for adventure & profit without

fighting - Virginia founded outside Spanish influence 1607.

② The Irish Question settled in the north, by confiscation of land, & merchants of Scotland & England invited to send settlers (1610).

③ Disturbed state of religious opinions, causes many Puritans to migrate, first to Holland, then to New England (1630).

Note: Cases ① & ② yielded colonists want to be free of home control.