

Betty Wilson
Lower VI

November 10th

Betty Wells.

How Far did Italy owe her Unification to Foreign Help?

Although in 1815 ^{by} ~~at~~ the Treaty of Vienna Italy was redivided as she was in 1789, she still retained the idea of unification and desire for liberal government, also ~~the~~ many Italians had a national feeling. This was due to Napoleon Bonaparte who had been responsible for important changes in Italy. He had been indirectly master of Italy. His Administration of Government in Italy was first class, he made many alterations and even employed Italians in government offices thus they got to know of the changes which Napoleon made, they gained an idea of constitutional liberal government through France which they never lost and which urged them on to unification of Italy.

Napoleon Bonaparte by his reforms, he introduced a new Code of laws, abolished torture, speeded up the procedure in law courts and improved

the harbours and the roads and thus improved communications, gave the Italians an awakening, they had sunk into a lethargy, also the young Italians fought in his armies and thus their vigour was rekindled.

Napoleon Bonaparte drove most of the princes from Italy and although after 1815 many of these retained a great deal of their prestige was gone. Thus with the re-union of a state called the Kingdom of Italy which Napoleon had set up the Italians were filled with a desire for Unification.

In 1820 there was a Revolution in France and this stimulated Revolutions all over Italy in Modena, Parma and the Papal States, although these failed, they inspired more desire in the Italians for a united Italy and made them dislike their leaders more. Or also inspired men to think, and Mazzini was one of these, he was put in prison after the 1820 Revolutions and he founded the

in the contest decisive head as much as yet to choose their Government as the English had. This friendship was very useful to the Italians, because in 1860 when Garibaldi and the Thousand went to the help of the Sicilian rebels he was only able to reach Sicily safely because of the English Fleet in the ~~Mediterranean~~ Mediterranean. Afterwards Garibaldi having gained possession of all Sicily returned to Italy by way of the Straits of Messina it was due to the presence of the British Fleet that he did it unopposed by the Neapolitan Government.

The French helped in this as well because Cavour had bought their goodwill by giving Napoleon III Nice and Savoy ^{which} ~~which~~ he had been formerly promised.

In 1866 about five years after the Kingdom of Italy had been declared and the Italian hopes of getting possession of Rome, had been dashed. Cavour thought

Cavour arranged a quarrel between Austria and Sardinia so that it appeared that Austria was the aggressor.

The war began and Napoleon sent help. Two great battles were won at Magenta and Solferino. However after this Napoleon III desisted and made peace with Austria, the Peace of Villafranca thus dashing the hopes of Italy.

In this case Italy was betrayed by foreign help and did not benefit as much as she might have done.

Between 1859 and 1860 there was a liberal government in England. Lord Palmerston was Prime Minister and Lord John Russell was Foreign Minister. Being liberals, the Government was friendly to Italy. Not only that but Palmerston realised that it would be a good thing to have an Italy strong enough to resist France, he also considered that the Italian

foreign help. Therefore having built up a strong army he entered the Crimean War on the side of England, France and Turkey in 1854. The Sardinians having ^{shown themselves} with distinction they were invited at the end of the war to send a representative to the Peace Conference at Paris. Cavour went in person.

Napoleon III who sympathised with the Italian cause, arranged that Cavour should bring the subject of Italy before the Conference. He was able ^{by} with Napoleon's help to denounce Austria in front of her representatives and to show England and France that Austria was the only real danger to Sardinia.

Thus Cavour gained the moral support of England and France, Sardinia came to be looked upon as the champion of Italy.

Having gained moral support of France, Cavour wanted active help. After the Crimean dealings Napoleon III arranged with Cavour to help him if Austria attacked Sardinia.

Movement called Young Italy, to lead Italian patriotism and to make men want to drive the Austrians out of Italy.

In 1848 Austria unconsciously helped the Italians in their struggle for unity.

Because in this year there were revolts all over Austria, Hungary, Bohemia rose and the Austrian Empire seemed to be in dissolution. There were national demonstrations in Milan and after five days hard fighting the Austrians were driven out of Milan, and most important of all Metternich fled from Vienna thus the government of Austria seemed to be collapsing. The ferment in Italy was intensified and revolutions broke out all over Italy, in Naples and Sicily, Tuscany, Parma Modena and Venice. This resulted in the War of Liberation against Austria.

In 1852 Cavour came into power as prime minister of Sardinia. He resolved that Sardinia, could not be united ^{to Italy} without

allowing writing Venetia to the Kingdom of Italy. He skillfully managed this with the help of Bismarck and Prussia. Because Cavour promised Bismarck support if Prussia went to war with Austria in return for which Bismarck would give Italy Venetia.

In 1870 there was the Franco Prussian war. They did go to war and Austria was defeated and although Italy gave no help to Prussia she received the promised Venetia.

Again through Prussia going to war with France in 1870, the Franco Prussian War, ~~Italy~~ ^{Cavour} was able to write Rome to the Kingdom of Italy, because the French had to withdraw their troops from Rome and so it was quite easy for the Italians to take possession of it.

After the great war Italy was given the Tyrol by France ^{and} Britain in return for her help.

Thus Italy was helped in her Unification directly and indirectly by several Foreign Countries, ^{mainly} France, England and Prussia.

Several foreign Countries Austria, and France at one time did their best to prevent her Unification. Austria had possession of Lombardy-Venetia and also many of the Hapsburgs (the ^{ruling house of} ruler of Austria) governed states of Italy after 1815. Thus Austria stood to lose if Italy were united. Also France the French Catholics disliked the idea of a Unified Italy because they ~~France~~ did not want the Pope to be under a temporal sovereign.

In 1849 Garibaldi and Mazzini challenged the power of Austria and the Papacy in the name of God and the People. France first put against them, then is against Italy and with the help of the Neapolitans France took Rome.

Although Italy was held back from Unification by Austria she could not have completed it without the help of France and England.

October 14th

Account for the Triumph
of Louis Napoleon in 1851

After the working class of Paris had risen against the moderate Republicans for stopping the National Workshops, a new Constitution was set up. There were to be a legislature of one chamber and an Executive headed by the President, these were to last for four years. The chamber was to be elected by the people but there was some discussion as to whether the President should be elected by the Chamber, however Lamartine, hoping to be elected himself persuaded the the Government to allow the people to elect the President. The people elected Louis Napoleon, the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Louis Napoleon had been elected and was popular because of the interest in the Napoleonic legend. The people

remembered Napoleon's military glory and longed for it again, this ~~was~~ in 1851 ~~his~~ ~~triumph~~. This partly led to the people's submission to Louis Napoleon. Also Louis Napoleon had formerly promised in his 'Napoleonic Ideas' that if he ever came into power he would rule in a liberal manner.

However one of the main causes of Louis Napoleon's coup d'état was the power which was given to him when he became President of the Second French Republic. As President he had complete control of the army, the power to appoint civil & military officials, and also the power of proposing laws. Nationally the control of the army and police enabled Louis Napoleon to arrest all the civil and military leaders in their beds, also he was

able to put down the working class rising which occurred in Paris after his triumph. Louis Napoleon was able to extend his power to expel and deport the Republican leaders.

His power of proposing laws also helped Louis Napoleon to triumph, because when the legislative Assembly desired to pass a law reducing the franchise, allowing only certain tax-payers to vote, Louis Napoleon was able to consent that shortly after in 1851 reach his term as President was drawing to a close he was able in the name of the people to forbid the Chamber to pass the law. Thus this weakened the power of the Assembly and him to finally overthrow it, also he it made him more popular with the people.

Louis Napoleon was also supported by many of the French. These people feared that at the time when the power

President's period of office was over, and before the new one was elected there would be a period when there was no government of France. During this time, the Socialists would take the opportunity of getting into power, the French feared this, and therefore many of them welcomed and preferred Louis Napoleon.

The speed with which Louis Napoleon came out his scheme helped him to triumph, for he took everyone by surprise & he put his plebiscite after he had obtained full power so that the people could do nothing but vote in his favour.

Louis Napoleon's character helped him to gain power. He had great tact and he was able to keep a very impressive silence.

He pleased the French by restoring peace & order when he had become President.

Thus the main causes of Louis ~~Napoleon~~ Napoleon's triumph were the powers which he received on becoming President and also the French people's fear of Socialism.

What is the importance of Bentham, over a Cobbe in English History?

Bentham was a Social reformer, his aim was to get the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people. Bentham was able to be effective because he lived to an old age & so could continually reiterate his desires. He aimed at doing away with repression and harsh laws.

He wanted the Government to investigate all the laws and remove the unnecessary ones and improve the legislative generally. Eventually Bentham was responsible for the Government's Policy of laissez faire. This really was to enable men to improve their conditions without the interference.

of the Government but unfortunately many people were not in a position to help themselves. Bentham was indirectly the cause of Free Trade, the Responsible Government given to many of the colonies and also many other reforms, one of which was Peel's legal reform.

Bentham by urging Social Reform, helped on Parliamentary Reform, because he believed that ^{no} man to be happy they must live under the Government they desire, so therefore they must be enfranchised.

Owen was also a Social Reformer. He was first a manager of a Cotton Mill and later a partner in the New Lanark Mill at Glasgow. Owen experimented here by shortening the hours of the work people and giving them better living conditions (formerly their conditions had been terrible). He tried to show

manufacturers that profits could be obtained even if the work people had better conditions, however although they saw he had done this they could not believe it. However Owen led the way to future experiments.

Owen tried to interest Parliament in his experiment but they were not very interested. However he was the cause of Sir Robert Peel's further introducing the first Factory Act, which although it was not effective because no inspectors were appointed, it led the way to further Factory Acts being passed. Owen being disappointed by Parliament turned to the working classes themselves. He experimented in communal dwellings but these were not a success because people did not like their children taken away from them & looked after by teachers.

However Owen helped to put the

Trade Union movement on a firm footing, he was one of its leaders. He started the Grand National Consolidated Trade Union. His help in the Co-operative Movement was also very valuable.

Cobbett was also a Reformer in that he aimed at reforming the Agricultural Workers' conditions in England. He wanted to make conditions as they had been before the Industrial Revolution.

He wanted to make all the Agricultural workers understand about politics so he published a weekly paper called the Political Review.

Unfortunately this was too expensive being a shilling & a half penny, however Cobbett managed to reduce this to two pence so that even the poorest could buy it.

Thus Cobbett had great influence in gaining Parliamentary Reform, which

came in 1832.

Cobbett was put into prison several times partly on account of his views & partly for disturbing the peace. He suffered by the Habeas Corpus Act. However he always stood up for the Agricultural Workers. He rode round Kent & made a survey of the conditions there & wrote a book demanding reform.

Thus these three men were all social reformers, they all contributed English History & are important in history helped in getting better social conditions for the Working Class & also they espoused Cobbett helped to get Parliamentary Reform.

Corrections

Parliamentary, Parliamentary, Parliamentary
unnecessary, unnecessary, unnecessary.
Government, Government, Government

October
26th

Chartism was an Economic rather than a Political Movement - discuss.

The rise of Chartism was mainly due to the economic condition of the working class population of England. There was great social and economic distress due to the high cost of living. The corn laws which had been imposed to protect the landowners, who had turned their pasture land into arable land during the Napoleonic Wars, and also ^{to make certain} that England would be well supplied with ^{corn} in the event of another war, kept the price of corn ^{very high} ~~up to a considerable price~~. Thus the working class were unable to get buy bread, and very often starved.

Not only were there ^{the} corn laws, but also many indirect taxes ^{which} and high customs duties which ^{also} raised the ~~price~~ cost of living. These were

removed by Huskisson between 1822 and 1830. afterwards ^{Whigs} between 1830 and 1841 but ^{the} ~~Whigs~~, who were not good at finance, put the duties back again. They needed money urgently to pay compensation to the slave owners who had lost their slaves when the Abolition of Slavery Act was passed in 1833, also money was required for paying grants to the education Societies and also for the enforcement of the Poor Law.

The laissez-faire policy of the Government did nothing to improve the condition of the people, and employers were ^{allowed} to pay the lowest of wages to their employees, there being no established minimum wage. Thus ^{this} was another economic cause of Chartism.

The bad conditions in ^{Mines} and Factories contributed to the outbreak of Chartism. In 1833 the first effective Factory Act was passed, but this only protected children and not men and women. The ^{terrible} conditions in mines also helped

to interest people in the Chartist Movement.
The Mines Act was not passed until 1842.

In 1834 the Poor Law Act was passed, which although it was eventually effective meant that for a time many poor people could get no relief other than that of going to the workhouses which were made so detestable that they preferred to starve.

Robert Owen had an idea of starting Trades Unions, he set up the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union but this came to an end when the Tolpuddle Affair occurred, in which several agricultural workers were transported for forming a Union thus the way to reform through Trades Unions was closed.

There was only one Political Cause of the Chartist movement and this was a very important cause. The working class population had expected

to be enfranchised by the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832. They were very disappointed at not being included, and they felt that they had been let down by the middle class. Although this is in one respect a Political Cause of the Chartist movement it is also economic because the working class had been taught by Cobden that the only way for them to get social and economic reform, was ~~to~~ by first getting Parliamentary Reform and being enfranchised.

Although the causes of Chartist were mainly economic, the aims which were put forward as the aims of the movement were wholly Political. The London Men's Working Association which was set up in 1836 ^{demanded} put forward up six points, which were, that there should be universal male suffrage, election by secret ballot, equal electoral districts, abolition of property as a qualification for people desiring to become members of

Parliament, payment of members of Parliament and annual parliaments. However although these were all political aims in appearance, the real aim behind them was to get working class men or men with the reform of the conditions of the working class, into Parliament and through them to get the economic conditions improved.

The Chartist movement went on until approximately 1848. Although the eighteen forties were called the Hungry Forties, conditions began to definitely improve about this time. This was due to the work of Peel. He by his Financial Reform, the abolition of ^{many hundreds of} ~~the restrictions~~ ^{on many hundreds of} ~~articles~~ ^{of a certain} ~~deliberate~~ ^{of articles} considerably freed trade and led to a distinct return to prosperity. Thus indirect taxes were removed and the Income Tax was imposed at seven pence in the pound, this tax did not harm the working class nearly

so much as the indirect taxes did. To ^{further} ~~help~~ improve the conditions of the working class Peel's Mines Act of 1842 put ~~an~~ ^{end} to the employment of women and children in ^{mines} ~~factories~~. The Factory Act of 1844 protected women as well as children and also provided means of enforcing this rule. In 1846 ~~the~~ ~~law~~ ~~laws~~ Peel abolished the Corn laws which meant that the working class could now get cheaper bread.

The Trades Unions improved which meant that men could agitate for improvements, and owing to the increasing prosperity there was more work and higher ^{wages} ~~wages~~. There was less unemployment because of the railway building. Also the other factory acts in succeeding years all led to better conditions for the working class, and during the 1840s the ~~poor~~ ~~law~~ ~~worst~~ features of the Poor law became modified.

When all these conditions came into being

Chartism quickly died out, thus showing that ~~to~~ it was ^{mainly} an economic movement because when the economic defects of the working class began to disappear it too disappeared. ✓

So that Chartism although it appeared at first to ^{be} Political, its outward aim being Political it was in reality an attempt by the ~~lower~~ working class and the poor of England to remedy and reform their social and economic conditions. ✓

Corrections

definitely, definitely, definitely
approximately, approximately, approximately

Examine the Foreign Policy of Napoleon III and show how it led to his downfall.

Napoleon III realised that in order to keep his throne and to gain popularity, he

must have an active Foreign Policy and make France a great power in Europe, this would wipe out the humiliation inflicted on the French in 1815.

Thus Napoleon III sought away of making his Foreign Policy glorious and like that of Napoleon Bonaparte. He felt that if his Foreign Policy was ^{great} the French people would forget the Reactionary Government at home.

He began by taking part in the Crimean war. ^{Only} the cause of this was that the Czar of Russia regarded Napoleon III as an upstart adventurer and he refused to address him as anything more affectionate than cousin. This war was successful for Napoleon in that it was the French ^{rather than} the English who captured Sebastopol and also the French and the English who won the war; it was a triumph for Napoleon that Paris was the city chosen for making ^{of} the peace. Thus this war was in a sense a triumph for Napoleon III.

5 Napoleons next ventures in Foreign Policy was less successful. It happened that Italy desired to free itself from Austria as a step to unification. Cavour the great Italian diplomat arranged to meet Napoleon III at Plombières where Napoleon was staying. Napoleon III always supported National movements and Cavour hoped to get help from him. They met privately and arranged that should Cavour go to war with Austria Napoleon III and France would come and help him. Cavour promised Napoleon ^{Russia} ~~Nice and Savoy~~ ^{Savoy} if

Italy defeated Austria with French help. ^{Indians} Cavour managed to pick a quarrel with ^{was to be given Lombardy} Austria and went to war. Napoleon sent help and together the French and Italians were very successful. They won two great battles at Magenta and Solferino. However Austria was not completely defeated, but Napoleon suddenly without warning his allies made peace with Austria at

5 Villafranca. By this peace Napoleon III gained Venetia for Italy and Austria retained Lombardy. Napoleon III was guilty of half measures he had not carried the enterprise to a successful conclusion and for this reason he displeased not only Italy but the French people and also England. The French felt humiliated and England felt that France was beginning on a career of self aggrandisement. ^{Why?}

5 The reason for Napoleons desertion were that he hated the bloodshed of Solferino and did not want any more such battles. He also had not had foresight enough to see that the French ^{or Catholics all over the world} Catholics would desire intensely to see the Pope deprived of his temporal power and under the sway of a National Government, thus he had to withdraw before Italy could accomplish this.

Napoleon suddenly realized that this would displease the French Clerical Party and also he did not like the idea of a strong

and that such as they would be. These Napoleon
displeased many people by this policy and had
lost his dominion by it.

When Napoleon III in order to please certain
people he had displeased some, the British,
the German, French, Spanish, Italy, and also the
Dutch people as a whole. Napoleon set out on
his Mexican Expedition. Mexico was a place
which he wanted to control & one of the things which
internal peace and order was at that time
was that he could control the whole of Mexico.
Napoleon III thought that if he could
control Mexico he could control the whole of
a good idea to set upon the Empire.

He felt that since the Anglo-Saxons controlled
the sea of America the latter should have
Mexico. The United States were at war so that
it was a convenient time.

Thus Napoleon III set up Maximilian as
king of the Mexican Empire as king of
Mexico, he gave him support and help, and
Maximilian gained as support in Mexico that
and Napoleon being of this position and also
as the American Civil War was caused in

1862 the French Empire was being opposed.
Napoleon was forced the British states of Mexico
William, Harry, Maximilian & his wife. He
was captured and sent and his wife was
out of his mind. Napoleon III was then again
quicker of hand movements, he had again
Maximilian's throne which caused the French
people.

In consequence of Napoleon III was now king
in 1862 & William was now king of Prussia.
He had become to give Maximilian a new constitution
French Policy. He began badly by, when the
Prussians were settling against Prussia, particularly
in their battle of the year, they did not give
but only attacked the year and caused
another humiliation to the French.

Napoleon III then saw that Prussia for
consolidation of Germany was moving & with
Germany but was being opposed by Austria.
Napoleon III set his priorities and
perceived that if Prussia was to win the

Austria, Napoleon would promise that France would remain neutral in return for certain territorial recompenses. This was arranged but only orally, there was no documentary ^{agreement} evidence.

However Napoleon had done this for two reasons, the first was that he, lacking foresight, thought that the war would be a long one, and secondly he thought that both Prussia and Austria would wear themselves out with the war and France would be able to have a hand in arranging the peace and would be able to gain something for herself.

Unfortunately Bismarck was too clever for Napoleon III he defeated Austria in seven weeks and Austria was unable to make further protest against the unification of Germany. The defeat of Austria was considered a defeat for France because she would now have a strong neighbour to the North East. Thus France was further humiliated and Napoleon III more discredited.

Finally ~~Napoleon III~~ Bismarck agreed to ^{desert} ~~cross~~ France, so that she would never rise again. Napoleon III even more, it happened that Napoleon hoping to save himself from utter discredit demanded from Bismarck either part of the land which Bismarck had taken to unite Germany or else Belgium and Luxembourg. Bismarck ignored these demands instead he published them without any reference to the former ^{negotiations} ~~negotiations~~ thus Napoleon III was even more discredited.

There was to be a king of Spain and Prussia nominated a Hohenzollern, Napoleon III felt that since the Hohenzollerns were so powerful this nomination should be withdrawn. He met the king of Germany at Ems and told him, the king reported this conversation to Bismarck by telegram, the wording was naturally concise & rather curt, but Bismarck made it sound even more rude & insulting and then sent it to the papers. The people of

Berlin considered their king had been insulted and the French felt their ambassador had been insulted. War was declared and France was completely defeated. The French felt their Napoleon III had humiliated them too much so the Republic was declared.

Thus Napoleon III by his continual humiliation of the French by his unsatisfactory Foreign Policy led to his own downfall.

what were the major obstacles to ^{Italian} ~~Italian~~ unification and what contribution did Mazzini make to overcome them?

The Congress of Vienna set out to destroy all Napoleon Bonaparte's work in Italy. They disunited Italy so as to make it only a geographical expression. The states of Italy were restored to those of 1789, so that there were about ten or eleven states now.

Combrady Venetia, in the valley of the Po the most populous and fertile part

of Italy was given to Austria, and Genoa was given to Piedmont. The Papal States were in Central Italy and the Pope had full temporal power. Thus most of Napoleon's work was undone. Italy was so disunited that it was ^{scarcely} practically impossible for it ever to be united.

The rulers of the states were nearly Hapsburgs, Maria Louisa was Duchess of Parma and other princess and princesses of the Hapsburg provinces ruled the other states of Italy. The ruler of Austria was a Hapsburg and thus ~~connected~~ Austria was united by ties of affection to practically the whole of Italy. Italy was therefore under Austrian control.

The only states free from Austrian domination were the Papal States and Piedmont and they were much too weak to ever contemplate fighting Austria.

Other ~~no~~ obstacles in the way of Italian unification were the local patriotism and loyalty. Many Italians were too apathetic

or not political minded enough to ever think of a united Italy. They were only loyal to their individual states. There was also great jealousy between the states, they could never combine or help one another against the common enemy.

The rulers of these Italian states pursued a policy of oppression, they naturally were against National ideas or liberal rule because if Italy were united they would lose their power, or at least they would have to accept lesser positions.

Austria itself would never contemplate letting Italy be united because she too would lose ^{lose} a great deal of power also her rulers being Hapsburgs would not want their relations to ^{lose} power.

The Roman Catholics all over the world hated the idea because the Pope would be one of those to lose temporal power and come under a government.

The Pope being leader of an International Church cannot be controlled by a Government. Thus for all these reasons Italian unity was held back. Normally this but the policy pursued by the Rulers was mostly Reactionary they hated anything liberal, believing that it was allied to France and anything belonging to France was allied to bloodshed and revolution. Thus all National ideas were stopped. Everything instituted by the French in Italy was destroyed, gas lighting of a theatre, a road built by the French and many other things. ~~Some~~ These were the major obstacles to Italian Unification.

Mazzini one great aim was to unite Italy into a Republic. He after spending much of his time in thought and in exile set up the Society of the Young Italians. He allowed only men under forty to belong to this. He believed that the young with their Idealism and Energy they could overcome

These obstacles. The members of this society were pledged to a life devoted to Italy. They became missionaries going about Italy teaching the people that they must become conscious of politics and of the need for Italian unity. The terrible conditions in Italy, & made people realize what reactionary government they were living under.

Mazzini also taught through his followers the need for cooperation, he made the Italians realize that they must support not only their own little state but the whole of Italy. He made the Italian conscious that they were Italians and not just Neapolitans or subjects of the Pope.

Not only this but he taught that Italy could become united and free by under the efforts of the Italians without outside help.

Thus Mazzini made the Italian Nation conscious, he united them and prepared

the way to freeing and uniting Italy, and he overcame the obstacle of the prince & Austria because he taught the Italians that united they could defeat Austria and turn out the Hapsburgs.

Causes of the Revolution of 1848 in the Austrian Empire

The causes of discontent in the Austrian Empire arose from several different parts of it. In Austria itself, that is the original Arch-Duchy of Austria, there was a great demand for a lessening of the power of the aristocracy and greater liberty for the people.

Both the emperors Francis I and after him Ferdinand I had no sympathy with liberal desires, the latter being incapable of ruling himself. He delegated most of his power to Metternich. Metternich was against all reform because he knew that the power of the aristocracy lay in their retaining their privileges and power.

Thus while Metternich was in power from 1815 to 1848 liberal ideas were suppressed and there was rigid supervision of all universities and books; foreign ideas were as much as possible prevented from entering Austria, and the Austrian Empire.

However, although there was such severe repression of liberal ideas, ~~the~~ ^{many} banned books did enter Austria, and many journalists and lawyers managed to evade the censorship and express their desire for liberal government and an end of this reaction which Metternich imposed.

The social and economic condition of Austria was that of a privileged aristocracy and a down-trodden peasantry.

The nobles and clergy held all the high positions in the church and army and were exempt from taxation. The peasants were often bound to the soil and had to pay feudal dues and were compulsory

service on the land. Thus the basis of the feudal system remained and when the ideas of democracy and liberal government gradually crept into Austria there came a demand for reform, and this desire eventually led to the revolution in Vienna in 1848.

The only ^{great} change which occurred in Austria during Metternich's period of office was the beginning of the Industrial Revolution there. Metternich was incapable of stopping this. This factory system and the introduction of machinery brought the same social distress as had occurred in England during the first stages of the Industrial Revolution.

Many labourers became unemployed, and as there was no system of poor relief they starved, many wandered about Vienna and formed a nucleus of men ready to help in a Revolution at the least provocation, thus this social distress was another cause of the 1848 revolution.

The revolution in Austria itself was there-
fore due to liberal ideas and a demand
for a democratic government.

In 1848 another revolution broke out in
Bohemia. This country was united to Austria
in 1526. Its inhabitants were a German
minority and a Czech majority. However before
1848 the Germans, although in a minority,
dominated the country. The German language
was that of the government, all official
documents, and all literature was in German.
It was the language of the law courts and of
the educated people. Thus it meant that
the Czechs had to either ^S learn German or
suffer great hardships in their daily life.

Apart from this all the important officials
and those who administered the government
were chosen from among the Germans.

The Czech language was considered
to be only fit for the peasants.

This naturally caused racial dissensions

and retarded the growth of the nationalist ^{Movement} ~~idea~~.
It was at first confined to the University
men who believed that Bohemia should be
taken out of German hands.

A historian named Palacky reminded the
Czechs of the times when Bohemia was an
independent nation, and thus appealed to their
pride, by teaching them of the ^{ancient} ~~ancient~~
literature written in the Czech tongue. Thus
by reminding them of their glorious past Palacky
and other historians inspired the Czechs with
a desire to remove the German control of
government and education and the use of the
German language.

They desired equal rights with the Germans
and gradually the desire spread from the
University scholars to the Czech population
itself. Not only did ~~they~~ the Nationalist
Movement spread in Bohemia, but also
there was a certain element which desired
a liberal government as well.

Another part of Austria which had a revolution in 1848 was Hungary. The inhabitants of this land were the Magyars, the Croats, the Slavs and the Roumanians.

Although the Magyars were in a minority they dominated the government of the country. The Croats and Roumanians differed from Hungary proper that is in their sections of Croatia and Transylvania they had certain rights while still being subject to the king of Hungary.

The government of Hungary was carried on by a Representative Body called a Diet which was dominated by the nobles. The Magyars controlled the local government, this was carried on by County Assemblies these were also dominated by the nobles. The bourgeoisie and ~~and~~ labourers had no power whatsoever and the peasants were subject to ~~of~~ terrible serfdom.

The aristocracy filled all the chief offices

and held all the privileges. However many of the nobles were socially backward after being ~~very~~ uneducated. They paid no taxes which fell upon the lower classes.

There was ^{the} discontent in Hungary especially among the nobles against the domination of Austria and the Emperor. He suspended the Diet for several years but this only served to make the nobles even more discontented, especially among the county Assemblies. A revolution in 1830 by the Rotes against their Russian masters strengthened the growth of the movement among the Magyar nobility.

However although they demanded reform from the Imperial Government these Magyar nobles were in no way ready to grant internal reform. ~~But~~ They desired to retain their own privileges but to curtail the power of their ^{Austrian} ~~Austrian~~ ~~subjects~~.

They gained one improvement for themselves that is in the Diet instead of using the

Latin language they were allowed to replace it by Magyar. In doing this for themselves they completely overlooked the desire of the Croats who preferred to retain Latin as the official language. Thus the Croats had a reason for desiring the Magyars who while desiring reform for themselves refused it to others.

Count Szeghanyi a Magyar noble helped to foster a desire among the Magyars for social reform. He realised the economic backwardness and desired to improve it. He wanted to drain marshes, build roads and tunnels but he had not enough money to do ^{as} much as he wished and the other nobles refused to be taxed to raise the necessary money.

He fostered a national feeling by encouraging the ~~wood~~ use of the national language and the establishment of a national theatre.

By his writing and his personal example he encouraged patriotism and inspired the Magyars to ~~love~~ ^{think not that} 'Hungary has been', but that 'Hungary shall be'.

Another great man the leader of the Hungarian liberal Party named Louis Kossuth who did much in the way of inspiring the Magyars to demand freedom. He was the incarnation of all the democratic ideas of the age and he believed that the only way to gain material, industrial and economic prosperity was by political freedom. He taught the people that the only way for Hungary to become a great power in Europe was by having a modern Constitutional government.

Kossuth demanded equal rights for all, he wished to reform the criminal code and leave that by-ping. Thus he created a powerful public opinion ready for ~~take~~

demanding liberal reform.

The Manifesto issued ~~by~~ ^{by} Francis Rákóczi demanding taxation of the nobles, control by the Diet of all national expenditure freedom of public meetings & the press & finally a Hungary unsubsordinated to Austrian policy & provinces.

This these events led to the revolution in Hungary. The revolution in ~~Austria~~ ^{the} Austria was due to ~~the~~ ^{the} Arch ~~duke~~ ^{duke} Ruchy of Austria was due to liberal causes, that of Bohemia to the Nationalist Movement and finally the one in Hungary broke out for both reasons.

B.

