To what extent was the foreign policy of James I designed to serve Britain's interests.

Three choices:
1) personal?
2) nationalistic?
3) realistic - inconsistency, etc.

Dealing with Protestant and Catholic - unrealistic European views. Saw great design of England as arbitration but personal views - he was to be at center of it.

Often governed by a need of money - this is a practical consideration, eg. Raleigh Trip + Peace with Spain, to a certain extent in Britain's interests.

Great part of policy is James' weakness. Being under influence of ministers eg. incompatibility of Cadiz Expedition + Peace with Spain, ... governed more by personal considerations (weakness to flattery).
Did it serve Britain's interests?

Now-

In a way - safe for saying failure saved James from full scale war.

However partly foreign policy was archaic and unimaginative, based on
Tudor ideal.

Better policy would have been a
policy which aimed to limit franco
What factors should be considered when assessing the relative value of an autobiography or a biography in giving an accurate description of a historical figure?

Advantages of autobiography over biography:

1. Notions are concise whereas in biography they are guessed at.
2. The material is first-hand i.e., get, in theory, clearer picture of personality i.e., can show feelings, etc.
3. Actual knowledge is more complete.

Disadvantages of biography over autobiography:

1. Autobiography is subjective i.e., very open to prejudice. Biographies are more objective to character's feeling.
2. Autobiography not very self-critical -- biographies can be. However, biographies often biased by personal prejudice & feelings towards the character.
3. Contemporary biographers would show better than an autobiographer, the effect on other
people of the main characters, policy and others
feelings toward the main character [partly how
the more sophisticated society becomes]

3) An autobiography is written in its
own times of events at that time. Biographies
may take a more retrospective view and puts
importance into perspective. Being written after
the time, biographies can be more critical.

4) Auto-biography more subject to
memory and less liable to checkup. So it
certain extent they are inaccurate.

An autobiography cannot give retrospective view

On checking up on a biography, one must check
his qualifications and his ability to use his
sources.

2) Relations to subject eg a son's biography
of his father may be as subjective as
his autobiography. Also judgment colored
by degree of relationship.
Biography more likely to give true description

A highly-coloured auto-biography—though not very accurate—gives accurate view of writer's personality, character.

Both biography and auto-biography view a time
narrowly
1) Utilize new tactics
   Attacked in columns - men untrained.
   Exploited artillery & cavalry.
   Divided defeated enemies in detail.

2) Why able men at terrific speed
   "living off the land" technique - not benevolence
   - was revolutionary.
   Successful in developed countries with a
   pop. not hostile. After this time advance into
   hostile countries - Spain, Russia.

3) Fortunate in that led many able
   generals. - easier to become generals a now
   to advancement by ability.
   Murat, Lamar, Augusteau, Soult, Ney
   Masséna,
   Harmand - only officer under new regime.
2. Belief, skill, staff and great organizer - Béothier - organized army.

5. Personality of Napoleon
   Inspiration
   Personal bravery
   Ability to control marshals.
   Gave armies confidence in himself
   Gives them success and glory.
are the terms "left" & "right" if use in discussing the
politics of the past.

Left Wing - radicals, democratic, egalitarian - associated
with people.

... responsibility with people - not one
person or class - not absolute

Many left - wing e.g. Lytton, Cromwell,
were pre-mature? - left wing not necessarily
means communist

Right Wing - authoritarian, conservative,

e.g. L, Q, Louis XIV, Hohenzollern,

Ex of France, Ferdinand II of Naples (Bomba) -
idea of suppressing freedom of liberty

... responsibility, authority of state

Based on partic family, class

Right & left not always mean

the same... not to be associated

with modern terms. Also vary from
country to country.
Examples only applies in their term. Often change if modern meaning applied to them mistake to use the relatively modern term to describe past events.

Terms nowadays are used to portray fixed attitudes — do not apply to past and this is danger.

If terms left-right are used in past must be qualified often much better use terms of time but disadvantage that terms have changed throughout time.

Advantage of right is left is their abbreviative, summarising point this is also a weakness.

Care must be taken in all modern terms.

Eg: Democratic - never applies in 17th Earl Hpi of people - not (17th)
In increasing interest in archaeology in Britain,

1. Fuller realization of what can be gained from archaeological evidence. Most concrete form of history. Archaeology of the view to social history & field of archeological history is almost unlimited. A field in which very little has been done.

2. More opportunity - more people with more time & more money. No longer the occupation of the idle, educated rich. Open to almost everyone.

3. Exciting - what may be found. Many find it exciting. Also appeal that removes people from world of highly mechanized, commercialized world. Archaeology offers contrast, the chance of adventure. Not commercialized. Very academic... and atmosphere of peace & tranquility.

4. Influence of education - people know more about the past & therefore stimulated to greater appreciation of past.
5. No. of interesting finds cause more interest results in more finds

6. Influence of mass media. People subject more to books & articles & television in partic.

7. Result of expansion of educational facilities eg universities, museums, schools. Supply organisation to interest.
WHAT FACTORS IN THE PERIOD 1603 - 1714 ENCOURAGED THE GROWTH OF RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN ENGLAND

INTRODUCTION - Was their tol. Hampton Court conf. 1603 - 5,7" religious war. 1714 - 5,7" “Establish was some toleration

PARA 1. Intolerance of early 17th caused dissent elements to thrive, support was more. Increased demand & caused reaction in later 17th

PARA 2. Rise of Parliament & part parry gave dissent element more chance to express their views & demand for tol. Greater political tol. led to increase in religious tol. As principle of liberty & freedom accepted in political terms – more likely to be accepted in religious terms.
Para 3: Moderation of church - removal of extreme, fanatical elements resulted in church sinking into flabby middle. Little enthusiasm for non-saints led to rise of dissent. Anglicanism not vigorous enough.

Para 4: Effect of Civil War - rise of predominantly non-conformist sects made the bigger minority & the bigger (less) the minority the more difficult it is to tolerate it. Civil War showed danger of tolerating large religious minority.

Para 5: Advent of William - toleration of repression caused alliance between Anglican dissent & William. Anglicans had to reward this by Toleration Act. Parliament demanded this.
1. What was the Napoléonic Legend of Nemo, for Weather?

2. It is reasonable that Civil Servants, but not Cabinet Ministers, should have to pass a competitive examination.

3. Charles II, a second, whom historians treated with unmentioned respect. Discuss.
Intro - Napoleonic Legend dominated France for at least 1/2 century after fall - what was legend.

I. What was legend.

One of glory, military conquest, domination, victory, success, foreign expansion.

One of good efficient govt under a popular ruler who would bestow benefits & peace on his people. Rule working in interests of the people (by the Constitutions) - the rise of Napoleon from the ranks to Emperor.

The free - choice he offered to all made Napoleonic world seem time of opportunity.

Legend of Savours of Revolution.

II. How far true.

Mathematically past From up to 1809, with brilliant victories of N.B. over all Europe, with supremacy of France in Europe. But after 1809, decline in Emperor.
Military strength led to less glorious victories in Spain and Russia, eg. Borodino in Europe. Dresden 1st for first time defeated by 739. Then ultimate defeat.

Legend of overseas expansion or any expansion is not completely true. Expanded France beyond natural boundaries it is true - never great success overseas eg Egyptian campaign.

Political Aspect - true pop rule + govt efficient. Wrong that N.B. working in interests of people or France. Egotist working for self. - knew success abroad kept in power - able promise peace 1802. Saw imminent opportunity. Never really brought peace to France.

- expansionist policy fulfilling own aims first - strendts aims second

- expansionist policy the caress of people. CS brought hunger, starvation
Civilt Code + under internal reforms helped people but secondary effect. Made France stronger + more content & thus made expansionist policy easier.

Cinderella Success - rise Truly was attractive success story but the concept of opportunities for all not true depended on whim of Emperor

Saviour of th^n. - in internal reforms embodied much that was achieved - ab^ of life - class distinction etc. But by establishing dictatorship returning sita to L XIV time Emphasised by Project System.
O. 1943 - present

Cabinet ministers - can do several jobs & often changed around. Intelligence in all standards that wanted this cannot be adequately tested. Job will cabinet ministers result of both education & experience - a factor which varies cannot be tested.

Fundamental fact:
C.S. - job requires of education which can be tested
C.T. - job requires experience which can not be tested.
A merry monarch — scandalous kid

There is no doubt that CT was a scoundrel e.g.

Morality / treatment of wife
2. Attributed to foreign policy — sold it to France.

3. Sacrifice anything prestige, respect to get money.

Estimation of Chesham: that this is not image of CT which emerges — a merry monarch has been the image presented to posterity but in the respect which accompanies this merry monarchy who was undoubtedly scandalized — merited.

Could be argued to the public & private morality of CT — making him a scoundrel or fits the respect. That his role of F.P. to LXXV unjustifiable & pro-R.E. tendencies were dangerous to protestant state.

B D T
Pro-reform tendencies resulted in an attempt to administer a little of a persecuting Anglican past.

Handling of past re-establishment of order.

No doubt skillfully handled part of its shown in Deed of Breda.

Wanted retain monarchy struggle at, knew do this had to avoid full quarrels of seeing usually over money — sought other than full means of gaining money. Also knew ministers source trouble. Thus when attacked abandoned politic Clarendon.

Foreign policy — sold to L'Ivy. Past wanted war but pass. EU policy more remunerative class.
wasteful. Possible following for interests. III knew worse than
in his reign be futile wastage of men & money.
care - was scandal about
respect was meant?

why did religious tolerance become accepted
thing in many European states in 18th.

Enlightenment resulted in
1. Reduction of religious fervor resulting
   in reaction v. persecution because
   people indifferent

   Enlightenment - ideals logically
   resulted in religious tolerance &
   doctrine

Attitudes that toleration
necessary evil
used as a means to an end by Effie.

Not to them but of principle.

Used it to ensure economic development.

Once r.t. established on grounds of expedience tends to stimulate true desire for r.t. greater economy of ideas.

Spain—France outstanding area of no religious toler.