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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Form \_\_\_\_\_ 4B

Subject HISTORY

Morecambe  
Grammar School.



What problems  
faced H.H. in  
1598, & how did  
he seek to solve  
them?

Evaluate Sully's achievement  
as an administrator //



## Pitt and Canada.

In 1756 the situation in England was bad. Minorca had been lost and Montcalm was following up the victory of Fort Duquesne by the capture of Fort Oswego. The failure to capture Louisburg was followed up by the capture of Fort William Henry in 1757 by the French.

In 1758 Pitt's strategy was showing. The nation was much stronger and confident and Pitt's policy to keep French reinforcements in France was having an effect on Montcalm.

In 1758 there was a plan to take Duquesne and Ticonderoga. The French abandoned Fort Duquesne and burnt it but strongly defended Ticonderoga which commanded the Hudson valley. Because of its retreat from Duquesne the British gained the command of the Ohio valley. Abercromby attempted to take Ticonderoga but he failed miserably. He tried to take it by using parade-ground tactics for Abercromby lacked adaptability.

In 1759 a new treaty was made with Frederick and as a result of help from British troops he drove the French across the Rhine.

Wolfe.

Pitt's ability to pick good commanders can be seen best in James Wolfe.

Wolfe suffered from T.B. but was a very good commander. His father was a general and Wolfe got into a regiment of marines at 13 and got a commission at 15. He served as an adjutant at the Battle of Dettingen and as a brigade-major in 1745. He studied the art of warfare carefully (this was unusual among British Generals) and came to the conclusion that Britain was far behind the world in tactics of war. His approach to war was unorthodox but the capture of Louisburg in July 1758 was mainly a result of Wolfe's genius. To stop further trouble the fortress of Louisburg was destroyed. The French had spent an equivalent of £1,000,000 on it and an army of workmen destroyed it.

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Commanders of Both Forces in  
Canada (1756)



British.



French.

Wolfe at Quebec

After Louisburg an advance on the rest of Canada was made possible.

Amherst was sent to advance on Canada by the Hudson River valley; this meant he had to tackle fort Ticonderoga

Admiral Saunders and Wolfe were to come down the St. Lawrence River Valley to deliver a main blow against Quebec.

At first it all depended on the navy who, with the help of their principal navigator Jane Cook delivered the British Troops through narrow and uncharted channels, five ships sent ahead out by the French. Half of the fleet had slipped through to the west of Quebec but the main strategical position was on the Mounts of Abraham. During August Wolfe had fever but on the 5th September, (after hearing that

## THE QUEBEC AREA



Scouts had found a zig-zag path to the top of the cliffs) he ordered the doctor to patch him up.

On the 12th September Saunders's fleet did a frontal barrage on Quebec, so as to make the French think an attack was on the way from the front, while boats, with no lights, ferried cargo of

men & supplies across the river.  
The soldiers carried their own equipment  
up the hazardous path but it was left  
to the sailors to carry the supplies etc.

From this strategic position Wolfe  
brilliantly defeated and captured and  
Quebec. However Wolfe was wounded  
twice in the engagement and died at  
the start of a great career. He did live  
long enough to hear of his victory.

Amherst defeated and captured Fort  
Ticonderoga and the conquest of <sup>Canada</sup> ~~France~~  
was near at hand. It all depended on  
the first power to get reinforcements down  
the St. Lawrence in the spring when the  
St. Lawrence was again open. It was a  
British ship and the conquest of Canada  
followed.

The French recognised the loss of Canada  
in the Treaty of Paris, 1763 February.

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## George III and the Treaty of Paris

In October 1760 the new king George III ascended the throne. George was keen on peace and placed his trust not in Pitt but in the Earl of Bute who he favoured. Pitt was anxious to cripple France permanently and to declare war on Spain for he was sure the Spanish would soon join France.

He was correct in the latter for Spain did join France in 1762, but his policy towards France would arouse hostility throughout all Europe in the future.

On October 14th 1761 Pitt (who did was determined not to be the King's mouthpiece or used as a figurehead) resigned.

In February 1763 the Treaty of Paris:

- 1) N. AMERICA - Great Britain gained all of Canada, Nova Scotia & Cape Breton Island whereas the French merely gained fishing rights of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland.

- 368 2) Britain gained several West Indian islands and gained Florida in exchange for Havannah.
- 3) Minorca was returned to Great Britain and Britain gained Senegal in West Africa.
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### The British in India

#### India before Clive

The East India Company, founded in 1600, had originally been situated in the East Indies but had been expelled by the Dutch from there. In India it firstly established itself at Surat (1612), Madras (1640), Bombay (1668) and Calcutta (1690). It was formed in an attempt to take the riches of the East to England instead of the riches going by caravan route across the Levant and from Mediterranean ports. The Portuguese and the Dutch were no-longer great rivals but France was.

La Bourdonnais, governor of Madras

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Mauritius was in a good position to bring aid to his compatriots. The French East India's Company's main agent was Dupleix. He aimed to trade and gain support from the Indian rulers and he trained Indian troops or Sepoys and offered them to the Princes.

### Clive's Early Role

Clive, who had been an unsupervised in the town of Market Drayton, was picked as a clerk for the East India Company and arrived in India in 1743. He was given an office job in Madras and hated every minute of it. In 1744, when war officially broke out between England and France, Dupleix really received a lot of opportunities to act against the British. So in 1746 he persuaded the Carnatic ruler to allow a French fleet to land and as a result Madras was besieged and taken. While Madras was under siege, Clive, who was homesick, escaped from

370. the town & and travelled 120-miles  
East St. D<sup>t</sup> to another 'factory' (British Held Town)  
To escape he disguised himself as an Indian  
Interpreter. He volunteered for the army and  
later received an Ensign's Commission  
Clive at Arcot.

5.3.63

Although the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle meant  
the end of war between Britain and France and  
the return of Madras to Britain Dupleix still  
intended to expel the British completely from  
India. He succeeded in getting two pro-French  
princes on to the thrones of the two  
important states Hyderabad and Carnatic.

The Nawab of the Carnatic attacked  
Trichinopoly with an overwhelming force. The  
only force in the area consisted of only  
500 men but they were under Clive's command.  
Instead of helping Trichinopoly, Clive marched  
on the Nawab's capital Arcot and thus  
drew the Nawab's force from Trichinopoly.  
Clive captured Arcot and successfully held  
it against a force of 10,000 men with under  
500 men. As a result Dupleix was recalled  
and returned in <sup>wounded</sup> shame. Also this was the

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Exp

changing point in Clive's career.

700

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Clive and Plassey.

Clive was recalled to India in 1754 because there were signs of renewed trouble with France. He was recalled as Governor of Fort St. David which was 12 miles south from Madras and near Pondicherry a French factory. It was also on the coast.

Siraj-ul-Daula <sup>the anti-British</sup> of Bengal attacked and took Fort William and at Calcutta. He then allowed the Black Hole of Calcutta to come about. 146 captives were confined in a cell 20ft square in the heat of a tropical sun; only 23 came out alive. Clive was sent to <sup>Bengal to</sup> avenge this massacre with a small force of 2,000 sepoys and 800 British soldiers. Clive was confident that he would not only take Calcutta but all of Bengal for the British. He was proved correct in this statement.

for in 1757 at Plassey he defeated Siraj ud Daula whose force of 50,000 men fled in a disorganized retreat. Thus Bengal was subdued, and as a result Clive received a reward of £ 200,000.

After this followed a number of British victories :-

a In 1760 Sir Eyre Coote defeated General Lally at Wandewash.

b The British captured Pondicherry.

The French regained trading posts such as Pondicherry in the Treaty of Paris but they were not allowed to fortify them. The French only traded in France at Britain's permission.

### Clive as an Administrator

The problem in India was that the East India Company, instead of attracting loyal, honest people to its service was attracting fortune hunters. There was a lot of bribery and extortion and as a result Clive was called to India

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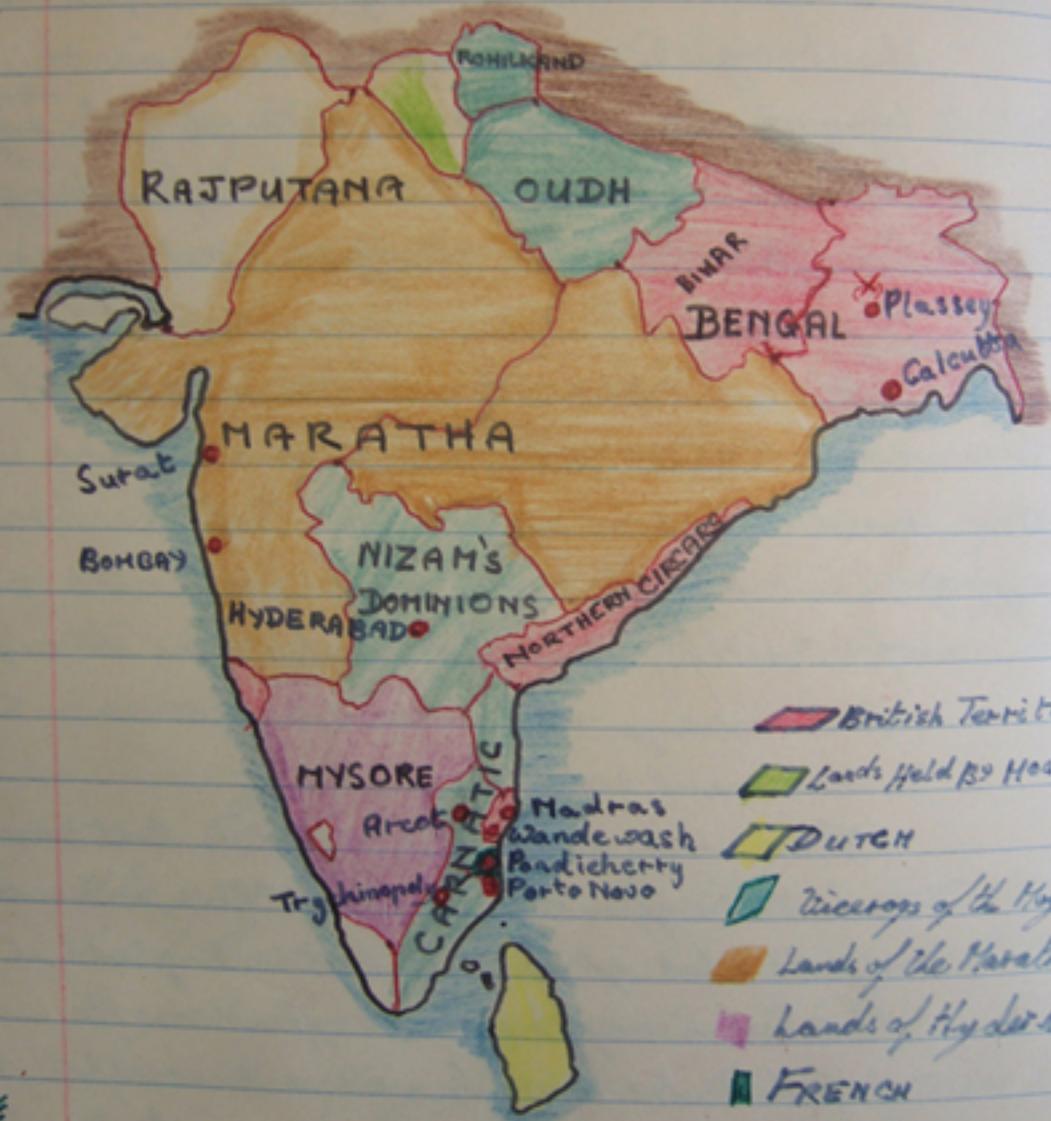
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and stayed there from 1705-67. He did several things to get the company right :-

- 1) He signed the Treaty of Allahabad with the Mogul of Bengal and in this the Mogul Company assumed the <sup>responsibility</sup> to collect taxes and defending Bengal. In return the Mogul was given a pension.
- 2) Clive increased the salaries of the companies employees, making it unnecessary for them to take bribes.
- 3) Clive made a treaty with the state of Oudh, and this treaty was to supply the company many Indians to train in Sepoys in the next century.

There were good improvements but someone had to be offended. In India Clive, as an ~~inspector~~, made a lot of enemies but in England it was the Autocracy that were offended. He was disliked because he was a successful fortune hunter and spent his money obstinately.

In 1772 a Parliamentary court was set up to

INDIA

9.

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investigate Clive's conduct. However Clive got off completely free after conducting himself well. The court-made Clive's depressed state even worse and in 1774 after a bad attack of depression committed suicide.

### Hastings in India

Hastings had been with the company for 22 years when in 1772 he was appointed Governor of Bengal. In 1773 he was appointed governor general. He was well suited for the post for he had experience and above all a high opinion of the Indians. He had one great enemy, Philip Francis, who was always trying to get Hastings into trouble. Francis was a member of the Committee of 4.

As Governor of Bengal, Hastings' first problem was to convert a deficit into a surplus; he did this by appointing tax collectors.

In 1778 war was renewed with France and Hastings' problem was to stop the

French forming an Anti-British League. He stopped trouble in Bombay by sending a force under Godard across the Peninsula and used to consolidate on the Princes of the Mysore. He also sent Coote to protect Madras. Coote gained a victory over Hyder Ali at Porto Novo in 1781 and at Arcot in 1782.

In 1785 Hastings returned to England but not in victory. He was accused and impeached on the grounds of injustice and corruptness. His trial lasted for 7 years, at the end of which he was acquitted; but he was no longer a wealthy man. All his wealth had gone into the trial and now Warren Hastings was a ruined man. The person who had been behind the trial was Philip Francis.

### Pitt's India Act 1784

In 1784 a new stage was reached in the development of the East India Company. By this act the government established effective control over the Company through a new body - the Board of Control which controlled all the political decisions of the Company at the same

time the Governor General was made much more powerful and this power was used very wisely by Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793)

### Cook and Australia.

#### Background

By the mid 18th there was still little known about Australia. It was still thought that from the 50<sup>th</sup> parallel to the South Pole was a ~~a~~ vast continent.

The English government were anxious that France, Holland and Spain did not make any spectacular gains in the South Sea and therefore the <sup>Admiralty</sup> government willingly agreed to back the Royal Society's idea of an expedition to the South Seas. The Royal Society wanted the date to be set for 1768 for astronomical reasons although the government's motives were <sup>Admiralty</sup> strategic. The <sup>Admiralty</sup> government insisted on the leader of the expedition being James Cook.

## James Cook's Early Life.

Cook was born in 1728 son of a labourer. It must be noted that he was not of gentlemanly stock as were most naval captains of that day. As a youth he worked firstly on a farm and then in a grocer's shop. Cook's first relationship with the sea ~~when~~ <sup>Came</sup> he joined a firm who engaged in the London coal trade. (The government had long been aware of the value of the coastal trade as a training ground for ~~mariners~~) In this trade he gathered a great deal of experience and soon rose to the rank of mate. However in 1755 he joined the navy as an able seaman but his ability in navigation was soon realised ~~to~~ and it was not long before he became Master of the Dolebay. (The Master only navigated the ship while the captain acted as a figurehead) Cook first distinguished himself in 1759 at Quebec under Admiral Saunders. As a result of his marvellous navigating

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of the British fleet down the St Lawrence  
he was used in surveying the Nova  
Scotian and Newfoundland coasts. He  
taught himself trigonometry and sent  
<sup>the</sup> reports of his surveying to the Royal  
Society.

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72.

Cook's 1st Voyage.

Rep. 22.3.63

On 25 August 1768 the Endeavour left  
the Thames with a crew 83 and 12  
lands-men. <sup>Cook's</sup> first called at Hodeira where  
he got some wine and ~~he~~ then <sup>he</sup> sailed  
across the Atlantic and stopped at  
Rio de Janeiro to collect provisions. Cook  
then sailed down the coast of S. America  
and <sup>then</sup> round Cape Horn into the Pacific. Cook  
then sailed along <sup>\*</sup> latituded  $17^{\circ}$  until  
he came to Tahiti. At Tahiti the customs  
and the natives ideas of ownership  
proved embarrassing at times to Cook  
and his crew. The astronomical readings  
were taken were found not to be very  
practical.

\* N.B. They had no means of securing longitude at that time.

From Tahiti Cook sailed 40°S and reached New Zealand. The natives were not very hospitable and Cook sailed round both islands, charting the coasts. He went on to Australia visiting and sailed up the East Coast. The continent was claimed as an English province and one bay in which they stopped ~~was~~ <sup>they</sup> called Botany Bay (so called because of the richness of vegetation) While they were going along the Eastern Coast of Australia they found themselves on the Great Barrier Reef but luckily they got off it. After Australia Cook continued through the Indian Ocean, around the Cape of Good Hope and after a stoppage at Batavia for repairs he came home on the 12th July 1771 after a 3 years voyage.

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In 1772 Cook was sent out to determine whether or not a great southern continent, capable of <sup>supporting life</sup> ~~existence~~ existed. To do this he made 3 expeditions and as a result proved, beyond doubt, that there was not a great southern continent capable of supporting life.

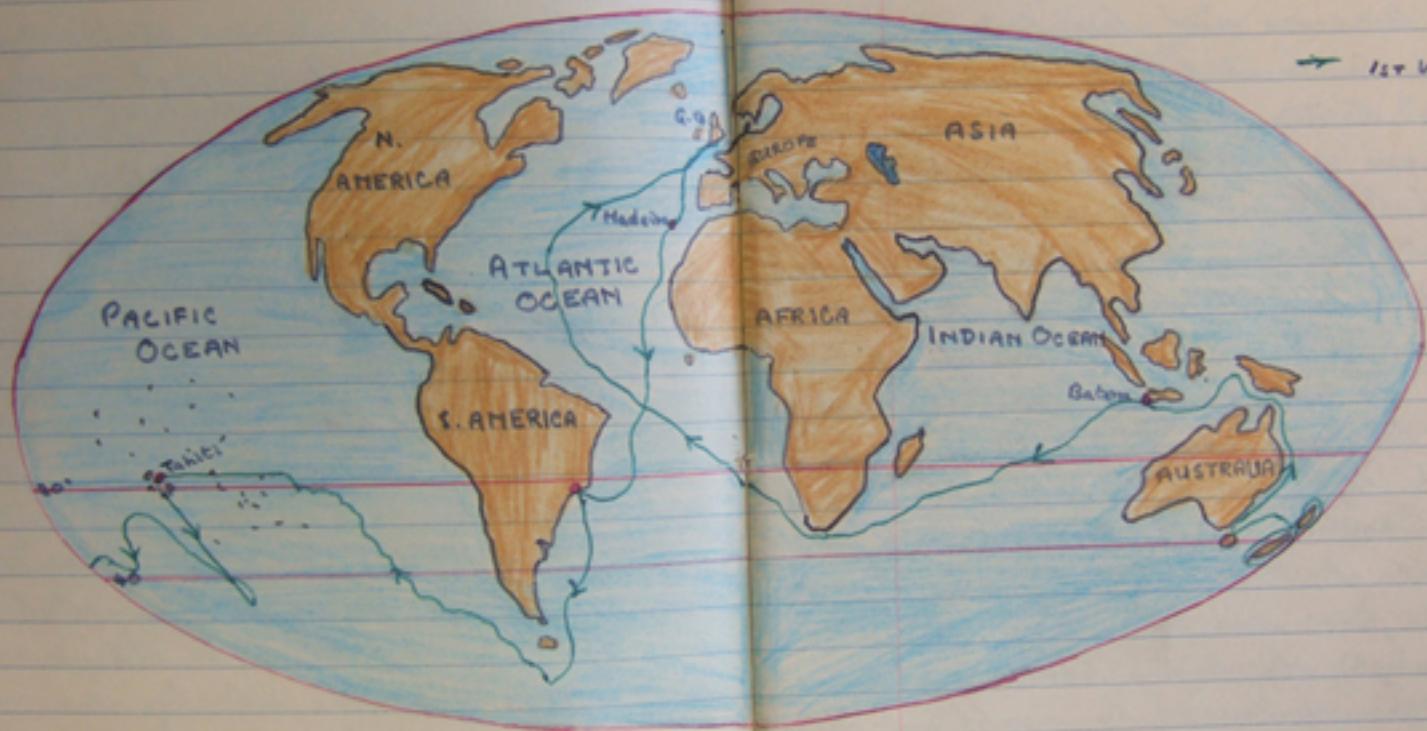
On this voyage and his last voyage he looked after the health of the crew and gave them a balanced diet which consisted of fresh vegetables and lime juice. This gave the sailors Vitamin C which they lacked. Also he compelled them to wash regularly and also to keep the ship clean. By using these methods he reduced the number of deaths from scurvy on board. As a result of this the Navy issued sailors with lime juice.

In recognition of Cook's discoveries he was made a Captain and also accepted as a Fellow of the Royal Society.

26.3.62

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Cook's Voyages



→ 1st Voyage.

Captain Cook's last voyage.

With bad relationship with the colonies in America and less being produced in the West Indies it was necessary for Britain for to find a new trade between the N. Atlantic and the N. Pacific and Cook was sent out to find a North West Passage. He sailed south-west across the Atlantic, round the Cape to Tasmania and from Tasmania to Tahiti. At Tahiti he delivered a present to the friendly inhabitants from George III. Cook then sailed North and discovered the Sandwich Islands. He landed on the coast of Nootka Sound where they got some furs and then Cook sailed N.E through the Bering Straits into Arctic Waters. However he could not discover a N.W. Passage as ice was such a danger. He was forced to turn back. On the return journey the Cook visited China where the furs bought at Nootka Sound were sold and Cook

then sailed East across the Pacific. He visited Hawaii where he was treated like a god by the inhabitants, however when he returned a few weeks later for repairs the natives, thinking he had come to receive more gifts, and after a small disagreement; turned hostile and as a result of this hostility Cook was stabbed to death. So ended the life of one of Britain's greatest Seamen.

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### George III.

#### Character of the King.

George III came to the throne in 1760 at the age of 22 and unlike his predecessors he was very English, in fact he reckoned himself on this. He never left the country in fact the furthest he ever travelled was Plymouth. As a result of this his outlook and upbringing were very narrow and he tended to be obstinate. He was not

particularly intelligent but <sup>was</sup> extremely industrious. He had a very strong sense of duty and dignity. His personal life was a mixture of devotion to his wife and antagonism to his sons.

To sum up he was rather stupid but a well meaning monarch.

### George III's System of Government.

If the crown were to keep supreme in the government:-

- a The crown had to control parliament
- b The king and his ministers had to agree about policy
- c The king must not risk any bill in parliament which might arise serious opposition
- d The king's policy must be generally successful and popular.

After Walpole's resignation it was clear that the crown was finding it more difficult to control parliament and that a Prime Minister must be

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able to command a majority in Parl-  
liament George III was determined not  
to allow the crown to become a mere  
figurehead. From 1760 - 1770 he tried  
to find a minister who could control  
parliament and not be controlled  
by the Whigs. Finally ~~soo~~ in 1770  
after building up a party of 'King's  
Friends' George found the man  
he was looking for - Lord North.

### George III and Lord North.

From 1770 - 82 North seemed to be  
the answer to the King's Prayers. He  
was an able, a good financier,  
could manage Parliament and oblivious  
to public opinion but despite all  
these good qualities he was very  
pliable and willing to do what  
the King wanted. He was not keen  
to remain in office and when at last  
he did resign he received no  
gratitude from the king.

In fact it was becoming quite clear that there were weaknesses in the King's system of government. The people were no longer content; the government's policy was no longer successful (an outstanding example is the loss of the American colonies). It was obvious the system was beginning to crack despite sympathy after <sup>for his</sup> George after he had become insane. One example of the lack of satisfaction on the part of the people was the career of John Wilkes.

### John Wilkes

#### Early life

Wilkes was born in 1727 the son of an unusual combination of parents; his mother was a puritan; his father was a wealthy distiller. He was educated privately and later at Leyden University in Holland.

After university Wilkes choose a life among the dissolute society of London. He had an unhappy marriage which ended in separation. From London Wilkes went to his estate in Aylesbury, the town for which he stood as an Member of Parliament in 1757 (which he became). However he soon detached himself from the Tories, because he had not received an office from them, and began a vigorous attacks on the government. He formed a newspaper called North Briton, which soon became reputable for vicious public and personal attacks on the Tories and indirectly on the King.

### Wilkes v the Government - Heavyweight Contest

#### ROUND 1

In the 45th Issue of North Briton there was an attack made on a speech from the throne which almost accused the King of lying. The government had been waiting for such an opportunity to attack

Wilkes and Lord Halifax issued a general warrant against Wilkes and Company. Wilkes, despite his privileges as an M.P. was imprisoned in the Tower but Wilkes appealed against this and as a result was freed. However was not satisfied with this and sued Halifax for wrongful imprisonment and for damages. Eventually he personally received £4,000.

At the end of Round 1 Wilkes was ahead

on points

Part

## ROUND 2

30.4.63.

The government decided that if they could not attack Wilkes because he was an M.P. they would have to get Wilkes out of parliament. In November 1763 the commons voted that No. 45 was libelous and despite the Lord Chief Justice, the privilege of members did not cover this. At this point it must be noted that parliament were curtailing their own privileges so that they could attack Wilkes. The House of Lords joined in on

this attack on Wilkes and as a result Wilkes was expelled from parliament in January 1764. Because he did not attend a new trial, he was outlawed and his only chance was to flee to France.

At the end of Round 2 Parliament the government were ahead on points, and Wilkes had taken a serious fall.

### ROUND 3

In <sup>February</sup> November 1768 Wilkes returned to London and announced himself as ~~a candidate~~ for the city of London. However, because the property owners in the city feared to vote for an outlaw, Wilkes came bottom of the poll.

After this set back Wilkes announced he was himself as a ~~candidate~~ for the County of Middlesex. Wilkes' supporters made elaborate preparations and even churches helped in the propaganda campaign. On March 28th Wilkes was again elected for parliament, he was top of the poll.

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The London mob broke into wild rejoicings and controlled the city for two days. People who refused to illuminate their windows had their windows shattered, every carriage had 'No 45' or 'Wilkes and liberty' forcibly written on it, and the mob even removed the Austrian Ambassador from his coach and chalked 45 on the soles of his shoes.

At the end of the third round, after a count of about 1, Wilkes was way ahead on points with most people on his side.

8  
ROUND 4

Wilkes returned to face the charge of seditious and was acquitted. However he was sent to prison for 22 months for his '45 connections. The 22 months were not arduous and Wilkes lived very comfortably.

At the end of round 4 the honours are even.

Prec  
393  
ing Round 5

In 1769 there was a new election in Middlesex and Wilkes was returned unopposed but was soon expelled by Commons. In March a new election was held and although someone was found to oppose Wilkes no-one could be found to nominate this candidate. Again Wilkes was returned and was again expelled by the Commons but, Commons declared the election null and void. Another election was held and in this election parliament found a champion:- Colonel Huttell. At the election there were 3 candidates and again Wilkes was victorious. Again Commons declared the election null and void and said that Huttell ought to have been returned and so he was the victor. This showed the true nature of the King's government.

Round V was an indecisive round for both parties with an equal amount of knockdowns.

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ROUND 6

Broad  
Castley

Once Wilkes was released from prison he began to organise his supporters. In 1769 Wilkes was elected as an Alderman of the City of London and in 1771 took part in a contest between the City and Commons. Wilkes brought about, <sup>in his contest</sup> the publication of parliamentary debates in newspapers; even George III felt that it was unwise to resist this.

J\*

In 1774 Wilkes became Lord Mayor of ~~London~~ London with his daughter, Polly, as Lady Mayoress. That year's Lord Mayor show was famous for its magnificence, for the crowds and for the celebrations. Also in 1774 Wilkes again stood as a candidate for Middlesex and was once again returned unopposed. This time the Commons didn't dare oppose Wilkes, and at last Wilkes was the winner.

In round 6 Wilkes succeeded in ~~knocking~~ <sup>K.O.</sup>ing the government. He was the victor, a patient victor.

Wilkes in Parliament.

In parliament Wilkes was not as every one expected he would be; he did nothing to change the style of government and after some time was reconciled with George III. One good thing that he attempted was the trying to bring war with the American colonies to a close for he could see inevitable defeat. He showed great courage during the Gordon riots<sup>1780</sup> which started in protest of a petition for more toleration for Roman Catholics. In Wilkes later parliamentary career he became very conservative in outlook e.g. his mal feelings on the French revolution which began in 1789. In his later career he played little part in politics and died in 1797.

Wilkes Contribution

Though not a particularly virtuous or moral man Wilkes gave a great deal to the British people:-

1. The newspapers gained the right to report parliamentary debates, which meant a better informed public.
2. The electorate gained the right to choose their own representatives.
3. General Warrents were established as illegal.
4. The power of public opinion was proved beyond any doubt.
5. Interested people in politics & led to form Friends of Bill of Rights who demanded parl reform

MASSACHUSETTS TIMES

1774.

RECEIVED

# COLONISTS

# BEWARE

# AND PREPARE!



PRINTED BY

PAUL REVERE

COLONISTS BEWARE! The 'OLD COLONIAL SYSTEM' is corrupting this country. The only solution is to revolt against the British TYRANTS!

Our elected assemblies have NO power at all and our life is being decided by 'snooty nosed' statesmen at WESTMINSTER. We, the Colonies are expected to produce for Britain everything

that they can't produce, and we are expected to buy in exchange all their surplus goods. From 1651 'NAVIGATION ACTS' have been passed in ENGLAND: these have 3 main effects on us:-

I: We are forced to receive and export all goods by British or Colonial ships

II: We are not allowed to import Goods from other countries unless it has first been taken to a BRITISH Port and we are not allowed to export to other countries any products which may be needed by Britain.

III: We are not allowed to manufacture any goods which would compete with the products of BRITISH Industry, eg: regulations were issued in 1699 and 1732 which forbade any colony to send to another colony woollen goods or hats.

Here it is suitable to manufacture goods which are making Britain prosperous BUT because of the NAVIGATION ACTS we are not able to do this. Britain is STOPPING us from becoming as prosperous as she is! Britain has a monopoly on such things as Virginian Tobacco and although there is a bounty

offered to AMERICAN merchants who export naval supplies we cannot be reconciled to the 'OLD COLONIAL SYSTEM'.

British merchants, (knowing that our merchants have to trade with them) buy our produce at ridiculously low prices and then sell their goods to our merchants at high prices. They know we can't seek trade anywhere else and because of their attitude many of our merchants are in heavy debt. No wonder there is a highly organised smuggling trade.

The British Govenors appointed to the colonies are nothing more than self-seeking, non-thinking individuals who receive their orders from Westminster. They don't understand us. They don't realise that we are no longer on their 'apron strings' but a growing NATION!

If reform does not come the only thing to do is REVOLT! COLONISTS BEWARE and PREPARE.

Jonathan W. Booth

## The Immediate Causes of the War

### 1. The 1765 - 1766 The Stamp Act

While the colonists refused to agree when the colonists refused to agree one method of contributing to their own defence the Grenville government passed the Stamp Act of 1765. This imposed a duty on playing cards, newspapers, tavern and marriage licences and other legal documents. The act was repealed in 1766 but the government's right to pass such an act was established by the Declaratory Act.

### 2 1767 to 1770 Townshend's Duties

This was an attempt of the British government to raise money by duties on English manufactured goods imported into America. The colonists again resisted and in 1770 all duties were withdrawn except that on tea.

### 3 The Tea Act and Boston 1773

Lord North allowed the East India Company to export tea direct from India to America. This caused considerable

opposition from merchants engaged in smuggling and was followed by the Boston tea party in December 1773. When the government closed the port of Boston the continental congress met at Philadelphia in 1774. This was an expression of defiance by the colonists but it did not mean that they wanted independence. On the 19th April 1775 a British force proceeding to Concord to take over an arms store met a band of colonists at Lexington. The colonists had been warned by Paul Revere and were therefore armed. Shots were now fired and the American War of Independence had BEGUN.

## Disadvantages to the Colonies

There were several disadvantages to the Colonies at the beginning of the war:-

1. They had NO Army. The Colonies had to depend on militia supplied by each state but as they militia only served for a few months at a time <sup>it was hard to train</sup> for an army. Also the colonists were against the idea of a standing army and they were slow to change even in war.
2. There was a lack of Money. The only source of revenue were:-
  - a. State grants (the amount depended on the wealth, the sympathies and generosity of the particular state)
  - b. Loans from private individuals who sympathised with the cause.
  - c. Paper money which was printed by the colonists. However this paper money (continentals) was over issued and became worthless.

3. The extreme colonists had to try and ~~attract~~<sup>win</sup> the support of the lukewarm. Among the colonists there were many Empire loyalists and also many colonists undecided. There were many attempts to unite the extremists and the lukewarm and many pamphlets were issued to this purpose:-

a) Common Sense by Thomas Paine  
 b) Declaration of Independence by Thomas Jefferson.

4. With the colonies communication was hard. Both :-

E a) With the Outside World which could have been to the non-existent. They had no allies and even if they had these allies would have had to send troops 3,000 mls.

b) Within America. It must be remembered that it was a very big country with few roads. The extreme colonies were the New England Colonies in the North and Virginia in the South - the middle colonies being lukewarm. It was

hard for the 2 extreme strongholds to get together to form an army.

### British Disadvantages

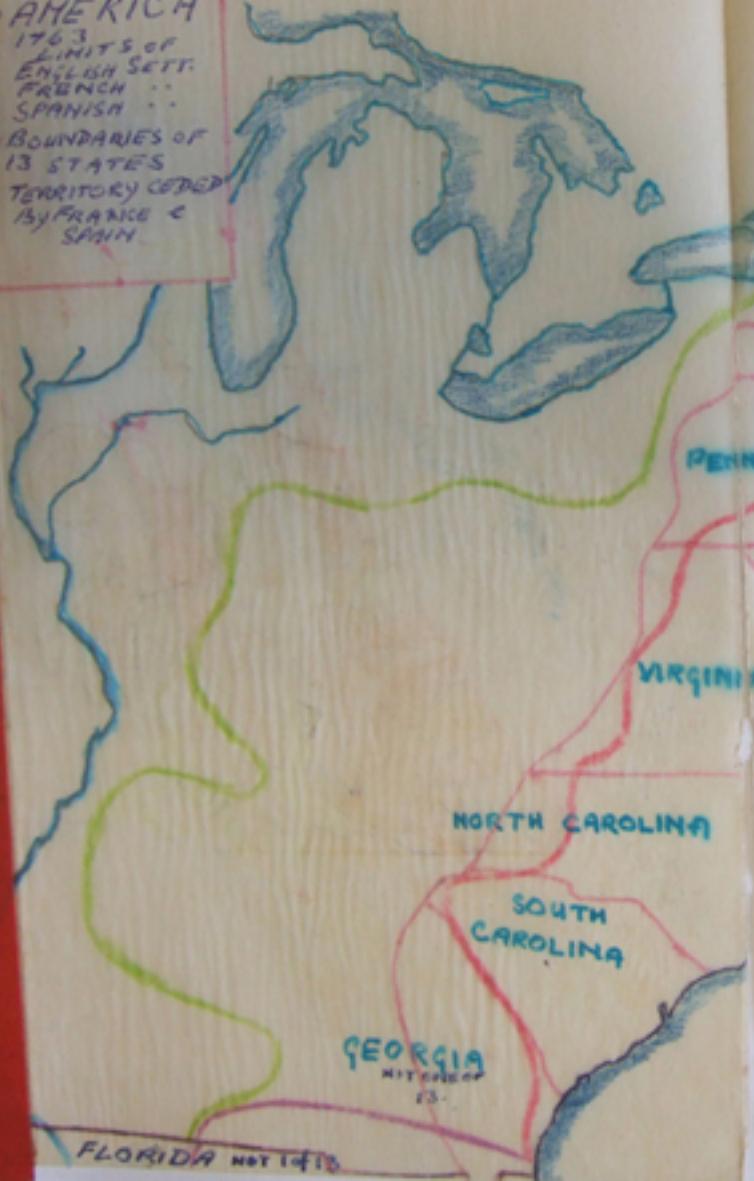
1. Was Geographical in that the lines of communication were 3,000 miles long and it was therefore difficult (then not impossible) to direct a war. It was difficult to send arms, men, and supplies.

2. Lack of Enthusiasm for War. <sup>Some</sup> Politicians and (Chatham an Burke) and many other figures were not convinced the war was justified. As a result recruitment was difficult and the government was compelled to rely on foreign mercenaries whose heart was not in the war.

3. Incompetence of the Government. The King and North chose ministers for their malleability rather than ability eg. Germain - Colonial Secretary and Lord Sandwich - 1st Lord of the Admiralty

# N. AMERICA

1763  
LIMITS OF  
ENGLISH SETT.  
FRENCH : :  
SPANISH : :  
BOUNDARIES OF  
13 STATES  
TERRITORY CEDERED  
By FRANCE &  
SPAIN



The Battle of Bunker's Hill 1775

1775 THE BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL, JUNE 1775

The British in Boston were being threatened by the Massachusetts militia who had occupied the hills around Boston. Although the British could have dislodged the Colonists by cutting off their supplies they decided to make a frontal attack.

It was a general belief among the British that the Americans were an unruly, untrained mob and that at the sight of a superior army marching against them they would flee. ~~On~~

On the 15th of June 1775 Howe led an army against the Americans encamped on Bunker's Hill. They marched straight up the hill but the Americans stayed cool, calm, and ready. They were in good positions and prepared to die for their cause. They did not fire until the British were 50 yards from their own lines and then they gave them all they got in bullets, nails and even stones. After a bloody battle the British took the hill with a loss of 1,000 men from a complement of 3,500 men. After <sup>the</sup> General Gage returned to Boston allowed the town to be besieged by the militia for another 9 months. The British had gained nothing at the <sup>cost</sup> loss of 1,000 men.

The Battle of Bunker's Hill brought to light two facts:-

1. The incompetence and foolishness of British officers.
  2. The ability, courage and perseverance of the colonists.
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### The emergence of Washington

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of June 1775, 2 days before Bunker Hill, Washington was appointed Commander in Chief of the American forces.

He came from an aristocratic family in Virginia and had already experienced the incompetence of the English in war against the Indians and the French.

He was not a military genius but was completely convinced in the righteousness of the cause. He was a very determined man, a competent soldier, and above all he had great integrity.

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On his appointment he found, (even after Bunker's Hill), the American forces at Boston completely lacking in discipline and respect for rank.

In 1776 the British evacuated Boston and took New York. Although Washington was not able to stop this he was able to prevent them following the victory up. Because of this the British were forced to spend the winter of 1776/77 in New York.

### The Grand Plan of 1777 28.5.63

This grand plan strategical plan was thought out in Whitehall and if it had succeeded may have brought the war to a quick termination. It went as follows:-

a) An army from Canada was to march <sup>through</sup> over the great lakes <sup>and</sup> down the Hudson valley

b) An army was to march up the Hudson valley, to meet the army from Canada.

If this plan succeeded a pincer movement

would be delivered on the American forces.

General John Burgoyne, an intelligent and capable officer, was sent to command the force in Canada and where he found a force of only 6,000 men when he had been promised 13,000. However with the wives of the staff his stately army set out into the wild country of the Adirondacks. There they met superior American forces and found that General Howe, in charge of the forces in New York had not set out to meet them.

The fact that Howe had not set out to meet them was a result of the slackness of Sir George Germain - Colonial Secretary. An order giving Howe the order to set out had been made but never sent and the only order Howe received were instructions to co-operate with Burgoyne. Howe's way of doing this was to create a diversion by attacking Philadelphia. He made an

indirect attack on sea and land taking several wells. He defeated the Americans at Brandywine and on 11th September 1777 and took Philadelphia but in no way helped Burgoyne's army. Burgoyne, (faced by an army 20,000 strong) had short of supplies, guns and equipment in a roadless forest, surrendered to General Gates at Saratoga on the 17th October 1777 after having made a fruitless attack.

This victory surprised the world and convinced European governments that the American revolt was serious enough to warrant their support.

### The Decisive Year.

During the winter of 1777-8 Howe's army were in comfortable quarters in Philadelphia whereas Washington's army was having a cold hard winter in the country at Valley Forge. Washington's army was reduced and IF Howe had gone out and

attacked Washington it MAY have finished the war. However Howe did NOT attack on the pretext of 'shortage of equipment'. Howe had missed a great opportunity early and was recalled, in 1778.

Meanwhile, in Paris, Benjamin Franklin was attempting to persuade the French government to enter the war. Although he got some recruits (eg. Marquis de Lafayette) he was out there to get the whole French army in to the war. The French enjoyed to see their age old enemies in trouble and, after being convinced that the Americans had a 75% chance of winning, they joined them in February 1778. This alliance soon brought Spain and Holland into the war against Britain and this meant that Britain found it hard to get troops and supplies etc to

Denmark

America; and since, Russia, Norway and Sweden in the Armed Neutrality of the North it was hard for Britain to get naval supplies. The greatest blow was delivered on October 19th 1781 when General Cornwallis (besieged in Yorktown by land, by Washington and by sea, by a French fleet under Admiral de Grasse) surrendered with his army of 7,000 men. The end of a war which had started as a colonial war and finished as a European war was nearly over.

Also Gibraltar was besieged, the West Indies were in danger, Minorca was lost and Ireland was on the verge of rebellion.

### The Treaty of Versailles

After Cornwallis' defeat it was clear Britain could not stand the strain of war against 3 European States. Lord North hastily resigned and a Whig

government, eager for peace, came in under Fox. Two events in 1782 helped <sup>4</sup> British negotiations for favorable terms.

- a. The victory over a combined French and Spanish fleet by Rodney at the Battle of the Saints.
- b. The repulsion of a final assault on Gibraltar by General Elliott.

In the Treaty of Versailles signed in Sept. 1783 by Fox the terms were:-

- i. Britain recognised the loss and independence of the American colonies ~~was~~
  - ii. lost St Lucia, Tobago, <sup>and</sup> Senegal to France.
  - iii. Menorca and E. Florida to Spain.
-

The Industrial RevolutionWhat it was:

During the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries there took place, in Britain, a change in industrial methods of production and organisation. It was so fundamental that it deserves the title of - REVOLUTION. In some cases the change was rapid e.g. cotton. In others it spread over 150 years e.g. coal and iron. In all it made Britain a uniquely industrial country.

Why Britain took the lead:

PREP. 11-5-63

1) Since the mid 17<sup>th</sup> Britain was a peaceful country, controlled by a strong government. Under these conditions trade and industry expanded easily.

2) No cos There were no customs barriers within the British Isles to hamper trade

3) English business men who had made enough in overseas trade were able to spare large sums of money to invest in industry.

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4) England had a good and efficient banking system which provided capital etc.

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5) In Britain there were many natural mineral resources essential in industry.  
6) There were many good English craftsmen and also there was an influx of Flemish and French craftsmen, escaping from religious persecution.

### Textiles.

Wool In the woolen industry, there was not a great advance, since there were many old traditions which were not easily broken and often the <sup>ancient</sup> guild regulation prohibited certain changes. However, in ~~as~~ <sup>1733</sup> such places Yorkshire, machinery was used, since there were rich deposits of coal and iron, encouraging the use of steam power.

1733

Cotton In the cotton industry, there was a greater and much more striking advance since this was an almost new industry to

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Bulin, and with not many old customs which were hard to break. Although it had been unfavourable to parliament (because it went against their idea of mercantilism) new and striking developments brought it to ~~the sun~~ the limelight.

Before one starts to mention developments one must say, that in this industry, as in others, one process is dependent on another and one great advance in one process had to be balanced by another advance or a stoppage through lack of material.

station

### DEVELOPMENTS IN THE 2 MAIN PROCESSES OF COTTON

1733

	Spinning	Weaving	Spinning	Weaving
1733	the "flying shuttle"			
	devised by Kay of Bay.			
	This made it necessary			
	for only one man to			
	work on the loom and			
	speeded up the process			
	of weaving. However			

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Date

## Weaving

There was little need since weavers were short of spun cotton. This shortage led to great improvement in spinning.

1764.

## Spinning

Jacques Hargreaves of Islington invented the spinning jenny; However since this produced too soft a thread for garments and since it was small enough to be used domestically it did not alone transform the industry.

1769

A greater change was the Arkwright's water frame. It was worked by water power and essentially a factory machine. It is doubtful whether he is the true inventor and he lost the exclusive use of the machinery because of this & other right

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Date

## Weaving

1779

Spinning was one of the first to combine technical understanding with organization. He formed his own mill at Cromford, made £500 and received a honorary. He was one of the first of the long line of industrialists. Crompton invented the 'mule'; so called because it combined features of earlier machines. It produced a strong thread of fine quality. However he kept it a secret at first fearing jealous rivals and when he did reveal its' existence he did not stop it being copied by taking out a patent and even allowed 76 manufacturers to copy it for 15 years. Although parliament gave him £10,000 he spent it

## Weaving

## Spinning

1784 A clergyman, Edmund Cartwright, invented the power loom power loom and with the advance in spinning great efforts were made to improve it.

Some of the inventors, e.g. Arkwright and Cartwright had no knowledge of mechanics but only a fascination of clockwork.

Watt's steam engine, 1782, was far more reliable than water power and was adapted for many of the machines. By using the best-power driven machines a manufacturer could produce cotton cloth far more quickly and cheaply than his rivals. e.g. John Horrocks of Preston who started formed 10 factories, Samuel Oldknow made £17,000 per annum, and Pelet who employed 15,000 people. In 1820 151,000,000 pound were imported into the country. The old idea of mercantilism had changed.

The Iron and Coal Reforms. 1863

Until the mid 17<sup>th</sup> iron and coal were not terribly important except in some places e.g. Sheffield and Birmingham. The main weakness was the lack of material through the lack of fuel. At first wood charcoal was being used and also a lot of iron was being imported although there were a lot of iron deposits in Britain. The industry faced extinction unless a new fuel was found. Coal had been used but it tended to produce inferior material. In 1709 Darby at Coalbrookdale broke through the fuel barrier by using COKE as a fuel. This produced a fine material but the secret of coke was not made till mid 18<sup>th</sup>.

A great expansion in the industry took place and there became great iron masters e.g. Darby and Wilkinson. Wilkinson was not only a great technician but also an organizer. He devised

a new method of boring cast iron which was very accurate. Wilkinson's invention cast iron was used by Boulton and Watt in producing the steam engine and also machinery for turning shafts and machine. All over Britain there was much more evidence of iron being used as rails in bridges, in pipes and also an iron boat was made. All this was advance in CAST IRON.

Draught Iron In 1760 Huntsman found a way of smelting steel in a clay crucible. The process was expensive but produced efficient cutting tools. More important was the application of coke to the wrought iron industry. One pioneer of this fuel was H. Cort who, in 1782, used a 'reverberatory' furnace in which the coke didn't touch the ore, stirred the molten metal to remove impurities, and then passed through rollers sheets of wrought iron. Cort was like Goliath he did not profit from his invention.

Transport

Roads late 18th and early 19th

Without good roads surfaces the revolution in industry would have been of little effect. They would not have been able to get the raw material or send off the finished products. Under the new administration of the Turnpike Trust 1,000s of miles of roads were improved. A pioneer of this was Metcalf who, although blind, made 200 miles of decent road ways in the West Riding of Yorkshire. More famous pioneers were:- T. Telford who built 1,000 miles of road and 1,200 bridges. He concentrated in Scotland and examples of his work are -<sup>the</sup> London - Holyhead road and in the Welsh section the Menai suspension bridge still in use. However Telford insisted on strong foundations and since this was expensive some others turned to McAdam. He concentrated on a good surface rather than strong foundations and this of course was cheaper.

424 He used broken stones compressed down and joined together with tar. By 1829 there was 1,000 miles of suitable roadway. This was the time when everything went by road.

smth.

4-25-31

Prep. 10.9.63

## The French Revolution - Causes

### Ancien Régime . Cause 1.

#### ④ Main Features

The Ancien Régime (18th the French or the Ancien Régime  
Regime) by out of date and very complicated.  
There were many different Feudal Codes applying to different parts of France. The method of taxation was so complicated that when a geographer tried to make a map of custom duties of various districts; he had to give up. The administration had behind hand to the point of being hopeless. <sup>got to go</sup> one town waited 10 yrs for a reply to a letter.

The King Another cause for revolt was the fact that Supreme Power the king was supreme. He lived at Versailles (surrounded by his Ministers, Advisors etc.) which meant he was out of touch with the main political situations and also the power class. Although there were many officials, they were still all governed by the King. The only <sup>legal</sup> way for people to oppose the King was through the States.

General (French Parliament) and since this had not been called since the 17th it meant that they could not oppose him. If anybody did oppose the government they could be thrown into prison by the signing of a 'Billet de Cachet' (this meant they didn't have to be charged or tried).

~~The lords Nobles~~ Other people of in the First Estate were and Clergy the nobles 'high-up' clergy and in the Second Estate the nobles. The Ancien Régime applied to these classes and not the Third Estate or the poorer class. The first two Estates owned nearly all the land and did hardly any work. In the clergy it was always the high up clergy who did hardly anything; the parish priests etc. did a lot of work for small pay and therefore tended to go <sup>be in favour</sup> for the Third Estate. These First and Second Classes were exempt from nearly all taxes for no services or privileges. They got large salaries for very little service.

## The Under Privileged Peasants.

⊕ This class of people bore the brunt of nearly all the taxes. They had to <sup>The gabelle  
or salt tax.</sup> pay to the king a gabelle or salt tax and to make sure they payed this they had to buy 1lb of salt a year. They paid a poll tax and a vingtième to the king and also a tithe <sup>(20th of one's income)</sup> to the church. They paid a customs duty if they took goods through a village and also had to pay money dues to the lord for sending things <sup>to</sup> his mill and/or wine-ness. In the game laws it made him powerless to stop a hunt ruining his crops and <sup>he</sup> also had to pay a taille, or land tax. They alone could be forced into the militia or made to work on roads (Corvée) and buildings. Punishment for attempting to avoid these taxes was either prison or the galley's and in the long run a peasant ended up paying half his income on taxes.

## The Educated of the 3rd Estate and their Grievances

Most grievances from the 3rd Estate came from the educated ones. <sup>as lawyers  
and doctors</sup>

They resented the fact that they could not get high military posts or high official positions in the diplomatic service. They resented the lack of religious freedom and also the fact that the 3rd Estate were subject to torture and mutilation. Their main resentment was the fact that they were excluded from the government but because they wanted to get into the government did not mean they wanted a revolution. However most of the leaders came from this class.

-4-

Topic

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## The Influence of the

### Philosophers Causell

11-9-63

A. Voltaire was a historian, a popularizer of science (1694-1778) a tragic dramatist, a poet, and above all a critic of institutions, especially the church and the folly of the government. He also criticizes people who were taken completely by these two. His critics

had got him into the Bastille through a 'billet de cachet'. He would fight to the end for the honour of men in prison through a miscarriage of justice, but too often they died before he could save him. Although he was feared, the nobility admired him and found it an honour to entertain him. Only the church could not forgive him. He was willing to admire a monarch for enlightened intentions and to then ridicule him for unenlightened achievements. He was a satirist and a great cynic. Although he criticized <sup>persecution.</sup> religious, unfair taxation and torture he never gave an alternative and although his work was great it was neither negative or positive.

### B. Diderot and the Encyclopédistes.

① A group of Encyclopédistes led by Diderot set out to write a book on existing knowledge. As it went on it became more of a criticism of the Ancien Régime for it was impossible to gain the goal without doing this. A group

called the Economists advocated the abolition of taxes except on the land. This meant the nobility and clergy would be the main tax payers. However they only offered only tend despotism.

Montesquieu (1689-1755) related his system of government to climatic conditions i.e. hot climate - strong rule, cold climate - self rule. He modelled his system of government on the English system but he didn't fully understand it. He liked the way the government was split up into different sections; each section working separately and being able to check other sections. His main idea was a King, subject to law, a constitutional monarchy. This meant a King not only ruled by conscience but also by law. His chief book was DE L'ESPRIT DES LOIS.

Rousseau (1712-1778) It is said of Rousseau: "It is not what he said, but the way that he said it." He preached the

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equality of man and said this could only work when all the people voted in a direct democracy. He knew it wouldn't work in a very large country so he proposed that France be split up into small states, each self-governed. This was not very practical. However Rousseau supplied not only the idea but the emotional spark for revolution. His chief book was, *Le CONTRAT SOCIAL*.

The Philosophers made people think of what was happening in France and to examine its faults.

### Cause III The Example of the

### AMERICAN REVOLUTION

14.9.63

In the war between Britain and America, France aided America, mainly to avenge its losses in the Seven Years War (1756-1763). This was cost France a great deal of money but brought her no success.

The consequence not realised however by the government was that the French soldiers who had fought there returned to France with ideas of democracy in their minds.

#### Cause IV. The Bankruptcy of the Crown.

The crown went bankrupt because it was spending more money than the amount coming in from taxes etc. The money went on such things as:-

The Court which  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the revenue of the government

The Taxation of the peasantry who could hardly pay taxes. Thus the collection cost a lot of money and also extra troops to stop smuggling. It must be noted that those who could pay tax were exempt from nearly all taxes.

Continuous War which gained France hardly anything and pushed her deeper and deeper into debt eg American War of Indep. The debt was so high that  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the national income went on the interest of the debt.

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It was clear that a reform had to be made in taxation, even the 1st and 2nd Estate saw that the system was impossible. The first hope was to abolish the exemption for taxes of the 1st and 2nd Estate and to do this <sup>lawfully</sup> Necker advised the King to call the States General, which had not been called for 175 years.

Necker  
advises  
to S.G

#### Cause V. The Characters of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette

Louis XVI. Much depended, after the decision to call the States General, on how the King handled the situation. Unfortunately France had a king who lacked the necessary qualities. He would rather hunt than rule and although he was not biased against reform, he would not maintain a consistent attitude e.g. the appointment of Turgot and Necker as Controllers General and their subsequent dismissal. His lack of consistency made him appear untrustworthy. Unfortunately this rather weak king relied on his wife, Marie Antoinette, who unfortunately was completely out of touch with the needs of the situation. She was not

prepared to give way an inch to reform and too often advised firmness when sympathy and willingness to compromise would have been better. France was ruled by a King too feeble-minded to be stable and a Queen too strong-minded to be sensible.

#### Cause VI. Famine, cold and mob.



In 1788 there was a very bad summer, and a bad harvest, thus the price corn went up and widespread starvation followed. This tragedy was followed up by the severe winter of 1789 in which even the port of Marseilles was blocked by ice. Also cheap-goods were coming from England and causing industrial suffering throughout France. As a result many people wandered to Paris hoping for food, and jobs and shelter. In this way a great mob of unemployed, desperate people collected in Paris who would cheat on most extreme measure.

4.35

To sum up on the causes there was:-

1. An outworn, inefficient, unfair and bankrupt system of government,
2. A strong body of opinion created by the philosophers.
3. The successful example of the American Revolution.
4. A weak King.
5. Widespread economic distress.
6. A mob in Paris.

On the 5<sup>TH</sup> MAY 1789 the States General met, and was to provide the spark to this combustible matter.

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### Cahiers:-

### The Revolution

When the government asked for grievances from the 3rd Estate it received 60,000 demands. The main points of the demands were:-

- a) A reformed Taxation system

and the abolition of the privileges  
of the 1st and 2nd Estate.

b) No arbitrary imprisonment in  
lettres de cachet

c) A regular parliament and a def-  
inite system of government, not  
dependent entirely on the King's will  
but on laws.

d) The abolition of feudal rights  
and dues, this came particularly  
from peasants in the provinces

### The National Assembly.

At this point Louis should have  
welcomed and led reform (thus  
getting more popular and more  
of a chance to control it) but  
instead he obstructed by declaring  
that the 3 Estates would not  
sacrifice. This meant the 3rd  
Estate would not have much  
chance since the 1st and 2nd  
Estate would vote against them.

Louis  
SPLITs  
3 ESTATES

4-37

IRABERIA  
COMMISSION  
N.A.

ST ESTATE  
JOINS

ACCLOSED

ENNIS COURT  
COTTS

Therefore the 3rd Estate refused to meet separately and, led by Marabesse, formed the National Assembly and invited the other estates to join them. Firstly the parish priests joined them and then they got the rest of the clergy. This meant they now had the 1st Estate. At this point, Louis closed the Hall to stop the National Assembly but it adjourned to the nearest building big enough to hold them all, and this turned out to be an Indoor Tennis Court. Here they made an oath known as the Tennis Court Oath, in which they swore not to separate until the king would allow the 3 estates to meet together. Here Louis could have split up the National Assembly but instead he gave in to their wishes. In June 1789 it became the National Assembly and as far as commoners were concerned the revolution was over.

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## Events move Swiftly

In Paris the mob was increasing in size and violence; being stirred up by the orators e.g. Camille Desmoulins and also the press.

Soon Paris was in complete disorder and therefore the electors organised themselves into a committee in the Hôtel de Ville, this was later known as the commune, because it was the Parisian local government. Also a militia was formed, (later called the National Guard) and Lafayette was put in charge of it.

FORMATION  
OF COMMUNE

FORMATION  
OF N.G. UNDER  
LAFAYETTE

JULY 14TH

1789.  
BASTILLE  
TAKEN

However the mob was still festive and on the 14<sup>th</sup> July 1789 it stormed the Bastille which was a prison and regarded as a symbol of tyranny. After a bloody assault the Governor of the Bastille surrendered and the mob freed the prisoners; all 7 of them. After this they murdered the governor and his garrison.

This event was hailed as heroic throughout France and led to attacks on feudal castles, and the formation of local communes. Louis was compelled to accept this and recognise the

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Aug 4

Aug 4

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## Commune and National Guard

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### The Right of Self-Sacrifice

24.9.63.

Aug 4th 1789 On Aug 4th 1789 the Assembly again met at Versailles. All at once a nobleman stood up and proposed the abolition of feudal privileges. One after another of nobles stood up to support this bill by 8 o'clock next morning 30 decrees had been passed and the whole system of French law altered. This meant that the 2nd Estate had forfeited its own privileges. This gave the peasants all they wanted from the Revolution and thus gave made it so that they would support any one who could promise them security on their newly won rights.

### The Declaration of the Rights of man

Aug 1789 The Assembly, realistic in approach, produces a preface to the Constitution in the form of the Declaration of the rights of man.

at this time they should have been restoring order out of chaos instead of being busy composing high sounding principles that were:-

1. That all men were equal.
  2. That the People were sovereign and therefore formed the laws must express the will of the people.
  3. That there were no arbitrary arrests or imprisonment.
  4. That the Press was free.
  5. That it was not only ones right but ones duty to rebel against injustice.
- This Declaration of the Rights of Man was very advanced and very enlightened for 1789 but unfortunately it was not practicable in 1789.

with a pamphlet

4 QUESTS IN 2 hrs

25 miles each

More Quest of Europe

Causes of Rev and Rev.

Quests whys and what Effect rather than Expla

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Napoleons Fall.

... Rise to Power from Corsican General

... Greatest Mistake

... Achievements in Peace

Prussian Revival

Congress of Vienna

- Stated what it did
- .. intended to do
- .. its failures were.

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Pitt during the war.

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Nelson and Wellington

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