

7

Name

[Redacted]

Form

*4-B*

Subject

*HISTORY*

Morecambe  
Grammar School.



Sept 25th '63

The March of the Women.OCTOBER  
1789

Feeling ran high when the Assembly accepted the idea of Louis' being able to hold up laws for a six year period and adding to this he refused to accept the Declaration or the sacrifice of the ~~king~~<sup>nobles</sup>. To women matters hungo was increasing and there were negotiations with the loyal Flanders regiment coupled with a lawish military languet. At news of this Paris decided to send a march of women to air their grievences (Women were chosen for their crys of hunger were shriller although some men were disquied to add to the throng Lafayette persuaded the King to allow the National Guard to prevent disorder rather than the Flanders Regiment. However, while Lafayette was asleep the mob attacked the palace and Lafayette's only way to quieten them was to promise the King would come to Paris, and this they did and were kept virtually prisoner.

44-2

at the palace of the Tuileries. Ten days later the National Assembly moved to Paris. Again the mob had made a decisive blow, and Lafayette was no longer able to control it and as a result King and Assembly were virtually ruled by the extreme elements of Paris. The transactions of the Assembly became Public and the mob attended its debates, sneering <sup>and</sup> ~~mocking~~ scorning moderates and even physically injuring them later. The result of this was that moderates stayed away and extremists took the floor.

The Nationalization of Church Property

The Assembly, desperate for money turned its eyes to the vast church property. Mirabeau helped to secure a measure in which assignats were issued, based not on gold but on the forfeited church land. However this money was overprinted and in seven years decreased in value from 100 francs to a halfpenny.

ASSIGNATS  
PAPER MONEY

This measure offended the clergy who were destined to witness an anti-clerical device much more extreme

243

## The Civil Constitution of Clergy

**JULY 1790** In July 1790 the State took over payment of the clergy and therefore controlled them. Clergy were no more than civil-servants with heads elected. The Pope condemned this and although the king signed the order he was full of remorse and decided that his only chance was to seek foreign aid. The Pope had no more power.

**APRIL 1791** The Flight to Varennes

**JUNE 1791** Louis XVI was no longer under the good advice of Mirabeau, who died in April 1791, decided that his only hope was to flee to his Brother in law, Emperor Leopold, and return to France at the head of an army of foreigners and emigrés.

Death of  
Mirabeau  
April 1791

So he attempted <sup>to flee</sup> in a coach with the royal family incognito. However they were captured at Varennes, near the frontier, after a slow, very slow journey

444

Lafayette ordered their return to Paris and from the moment on the monarchy was despised by the people. They had a terrible journey back and there was little hope now of Louis XVI retaining any power.

---

### The Clubs.

The clubs were becoming more and more important because the main men i.e. the king, Mirabeau and Lafayette were no longer respected. The latter was out of favour because he was thought to be in favour with the king having ordered the National Guard to fire on the Paris mob.

One of the most famous of these political clubs was the nationwide Jacobin <sup>in</sup> Club. Originally it embraced all forms of reform but gradually it became more extreme.

Another club was the Cordeliers Club. This was a very democratic club in Paris with most members from the working class.

The New Constitution

SEPT 1791

This constitution was finally accepted by the king from the National Assembly and again people thought the revolution was over. The king had to accept the constitution which had 4 main points :-

- a) On paper the king had a fair amount of power but the National Assembly could limit it by its financial hold. This was unpopular to the people.
- b) Voters had to own a fair amount of property. This was unpopular to the extremists.
- c) France was divided into about 40,000 <sup>almost</sup> self governing communes. This meant the Parisian Government had hardly enough power.
- d) The members of the present Assembly could not be re-elected and this meant that the next Assembly would be full of extremists. The Assembly was then dissolved.

The War With Austria 1.10.6

- Reasons. War was becoming more likely because of:
1. The threatening attitude of an army of émigrés nobles, 150,000 strong, on the border of France under Leopold. Also Austria and Prussia were openly hostile.
  2. The Girondins (a moderate splinter from the Jacobin) believed war would unite France and prevent the extremism of the Jacobins. Leaders of the Girondins were Vergniaud, Roux and Madame Roland.
  3. The feeling that war would bring out the king's true sympathies (which would, of course, be to the enemy) and they would be able to depose him.

War Comes In April 1792 war was declared on Austria.

APRIL 1792 The people upheld the war as fighting the king not the people. Things went badly in the war and the French were defeated in the Austrian Netherlands.

The Monarchy Moves Towards its Doom.

The king tried to assert himself. He dismissed 2 Girondin ministers and so

result the mob attacked <sup>the</sup> Tuilleries. The King was forced to fraternize with them and pretend to be a revolutionary. Lafayette tried to save them but he was betrayed by Marie Antoinette. She had sealed the crown's doom.

The Brunswick Manifesto

August 1792

There was now a feeling in Paris that the King had betrayed their plans in the Austrian Netherlands. Extremists on the left led by Danton were pressing for deposition of Louis. If Louis had been prepared to deal with the Girondins and recall Roland he might have saved himself, but he refused.

The situation was made worse by the Duke of Brunswick, Commander in Chief of the enemy, who issued a manifesto threatening dire punishment on Paris if the Royal Family was harmed and dismissed all opposition

448

as rebellion. The Reaction <sup>of</sup> the French was only to make them more determined to not give way.

Attack on  
Tuileries

1792

The extremists seized power of the Hotel de Ville and so gained control of the Commune. They ordered an attack on the Tuileries in which the Swiss Guard were massacred and finally deaths were amounted to 2,000. The King fled to the Assembly but they were forced to suspend him to the Temple Prison. Robespierre an extremist of the Jacobins led a movement to dissolve the Assembly and make a new constitution in which the King had no power.

Prep

### The September Massacre

2.10.63

SEPT 1792

The joining of the Prussians in the war against France caused fear and in the Vendée district there was a rebellion against the government, prompted by Catholic horror of the measures against the church. The atmosphere lead to further

449

extreme measures by the extremists.  
Marat organised the massacre of  
2,000 priests and royalists in prison.  
This had been in revenge for the capture  
of Longwy and Verdun by the Prussians.

Aug 9th 1792

## Valmy

SEPT 1792

On September 20th the Prussians were  
repulsed at Valmy. However it must  
be noted they retreated, they were not  
defeated. Their retreat was due to:-

- Their suspicion of Austrians preoccupation  
with the Netherlands
- Russia designs on Poland.
- Danton's bribing activities  
more than France's reorganization.

The French hailed this as a great  
victory and this strengthened their  
moral.

1792

A few weeks later the French won the  
battle of Jemappes thus gaining the  
Austrian Netherlands. They proceeded to  
advance on the Rhine and the Austrians

450  
November  
Decrees

Dominions in Italy. The Convention (The new National Assembly under the Ecclesiastical) voted that France would give its help to all people wanting liberty, and thus hurled a further challenge at the world.

### The Trial of the King.

1793.

This was a mere formality for the King didn't stand a chance. The Girondins and Danton didn't really wish to see him killed but held their opinions back on the fear of being called monarchists. The King was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death.

### The Execution of the King.

JAN 18th  
THUR.  
1793

The guillotine was prepared in the 'Place de la Concorde' and there were over 6,000 troops to hold back the crowd. The King was brought from the Temple Prison in a coach and had his hair cut so not to delay it. On the scaffold he

245 ( removed his own stock, coat, and collar but was <sup>not</sup> permitted to address the crowd. The guillotine fell, the head was held up and then the body and head were thrown in a long basket, transported to the church of St. Magdelaine and immediately buried. In 10 minutes the king had been executed. There were to be further recurrences of this sort.

### The Beginning of Terror

Because of the execution of the king and the expansion of the French empire Britain and Spain came into the war. This caused further panic in France and things went bad for the French army. Consequently the French formed stronger institutions eg - the Committee of Public Safety and the Revolutionary Tribunal (which was really a court for the C.P.S.)

LEAD BY  
DANTON

C.P.S.

452

JUNE 20  
1793.

Rebellions in France were crushed and then the Girondins were forced out of power. Tension increased and was increased more when on failing to force the French army to march on Paris, Dumouriez deserted to the Austrians.

OCT.  
1793

1793

The Jacobins in the Convention allied with the Commune to get rid of the Girondins who were all finally executed, except for Roland who committed suicide. Reprisal for this was made by a Norman girl, Charlotte Corday who murdered Marat. Outbreaks against the execution of the Girondins were crushed.

The convention produced a more democratic constitution but it was now almost governed by the C.P.S. who used them to enforce their will.

One important fact is that Carnot was reorganising the army.

453

Jacobin agents were sent to the provinces to enforce obedience and organise conscript armies.

### The Reign of Terror.

1793-94

Now Robespierre, Danton and Éber~~et~~ now joined together and were bent on the thought that terror was necessary to inspire virtue. However Robespierre was in this because of his beliefs where as Éber was in for profit. The hunger and famine in Paris and the belief that the hunger was due to traitors spurred on this reign of terror. Although Madame Guillotine ruled in Paris greater damage was done outside Paris with other methods eg. at Lyons Fouché used artillery with grape-shot as his method of execution at Nantes, the once Royalist centre the Royalist method was used i.e. prisoners battered down in a boat and the boat is sunk. This was done by La Vendée.

ÉBER  
LEADER OF  
COMMUNE

Many men helped Robespierre for they saw it was be a guillotiner or one who's guillotined. The executions were to the mobs forms of enjoyment, covering the tension of war.

Meanwhile the Commune, trying to introduce socialist methods and do away with Christian worship, offended Robespierre. However it succeeded in introducing:

1. "The Worship of Reason" as the religion of France.
2. "A Law of Maximum" which limited the prices of bread and corn and in getting used their power over the convention.
3. "A Revolutionary Calendar" excluding Sundays and Saint's Days.

However Robespierre, aided by Danton, finally struck and the Commune went the way of the rest and were replaced by people suitable to Robespierre.

Among those who went with the commune was Éber. Robespierre wanted him away because he was a racketeer and Danton wished to kill him because he was too revolutionary.

455

The Execution of Danton

APRIL  
1794.

Robespierre now turned on Danton as accusing him of having counter-revolutionary sympathies. Danton, who had just been wed, was sick of the bloodshed and spoke out for he thought the terror had gained its purpose for the army was again on top. However he was arrested, tried and executed a fortnight after Elber. In the trial he was not allowed to defend himself. Desmoulin went with Danton.

TRIED BY  
Revolutionary  
Tribunal which  
he created.

The Execution of Robespierre.

JULY 28th  
or on Rev. Calendar  
Thermidor 10  
1794

After Danton's execution Robespierre was practically without restraint. He introduced the 'Worship of the Supreme Being' (his own religion) which was blasphemous to Roman Catholics, too religious for atheists and was on the whole unpopular. The law of Brival was passed and

this meant that accused were deprived of defence and most important people could be tried in batches. It also stated a man could be tried for having bad moral character which could be anything. As a result in 50 days 1500 people died. The terror was now at its worst.

The victory at Fleurus removed the last threat of terror from abroad and this meant there was no more need for terror and this brought Robespierre's death nearer.

The survivors of the Girondins, Ebertists and Dantonists allied together through fear with one resolution to get rid of Robespierre before he got them.

Tactfully Carnot moved the artillery of the National Guard to the front and took Robespierre's main defence away.

Because of the alliance of the survivors Robespierre lost his hold of the Jacobin clubs and the Committee of

Public Safety and was shouted down by the Convention who meekly ordered his arrest. He was put in prison but released by the Commune. He was again captured at the Hôtel de Ville, by Barrab (who marched on it), trying to sign an appeal to the troops.

The day after his arrest he was executed and so died, not a villain, but an honest fanatic.

Although the men who killed Robespierre were far worse men than him, Robespierre's death meant the end of terror. They destroyed the organizations which made terror possible - Revolutionary Tribunal, Committee of Public Safety, and the Jacobin Clubs. They also repealed the law of Prairial.

---

Q58

The New Constitution, the Directory.

A new constitution was voted on which made the Two-payer the Electorate. It also set up the :-

Directory consisting of 5 men.

Below this were the two Assemblies -

- 1. The Council of Ancients with men over 40.
- 2. The Council of 500 with men over 30

Barras soon became the leading Director and was a clever, unscrupulous politician. A Royalist attempt to overthrow the Directory in Paris. He was captured by a young artillery officer called Napoleon Bonaparte who used grape-shot. The Vendémiaire rebellion was crushed.

Oct 4th 1795  
⊕



459  
30

## The Revolutionary Wars.

### The French Position in 1795

In 1795 the French had knocked Prussia, Spain and Holland out of the coalition and only Austria and England, the original and paymaster, remained. Holland had been defeated by a cavalry charge over the ice and the Austrian Netherlands were won at Fleurus. All this was gained by the supremacy of the French army.

The French Army was completely different from any other army of the time. Besides having the two main essentials - enthusiasm and tremendous courage, it had 4 assets which distinguished it from the rest.

1. The Tactics of War. The French always attacked in a great column and the main reason for this was necessity: for the French army was a half-trained mob. This method overcame the line, <sup>and</sup> until it was adjusted to it,

Cavalry  
Charge over  
ice at  
Fleurus.  
1792

nothing could stop it and thus it worked well.

Also the French tended to exploit new weapons: eg the bayonet, which they used on a large scale.

Also in the French army there was a great deal of discipline which of course was a necessity because of the fact that they were untrained.

2. The Speed of the French Army. The French army travelled tremendously fast across the land because:
1. It didn't have a lot of equipment
  2. It didn't carry its own food and therefore lived off the land.

This method worked best in flatish countries eg Italy, Holland, Germany.

3. It had an entirely different method of organisation. In other countries armies were raised by asking for volunteers and this method was started in France. However after a time they ended up using the levée en Masse. eg all

men between 18 and 25 were conscripted. They mainly chose single men. Since there was a great supply of men they were not worried about casualties.

4. The Good leadership of the French Army. At this time France <sup>was</sup> producing a great deal of brilliant generals eg Jordan, Moreau, Bonaparte. It was also producing brilliant organisers eg. Carnot.

### 79 The Italian Campaign

France first objective was to ~~know~~ Austria, who at this time seemed to be her greatest rival, from the war. The attack on Austria was to be in 2 parts:-

1. Through the Rhine valley and Danube valley, this was to be the main attack.
2. Through Italy as a form of diversion. This was led by

Bonaparte for several reasons:-

1. It was his plan.
2. His capture of Toulons from the British and his dealing with the Royalists in Paris.
3. Also Josephine Beauharnais, *soo-mistress* of Barras had used her influence. She became his wife <sup>just</sup> before the campaign.

On March 11th 1796 the campaign began and within a month Bonaparte had got his *lav*, ill equipped army into shape, ready for action. He completed his first objective of splitting the Austrians and Sardinians who soon asked for peace. By tactics and speed he made it so that the Austrians could only use a small force against his <sup>entire</sup> army. His weapon for morale was the doctrine of liberty to the oppressed Italians and this had a great effect. ~~in~~ <sup>after</sup> a month he had ~~crossed~~ <sup>crossed</sup> the bridge at Lodi and entered

463

Milan, capital of Lombardy and the Austrian headquarters, amid the rejoicing of the Italians.

The enemy held out for some time at Mantua but in 1797 at the battle of Rivoli all resistance was crushed. By the brilliant strategy of Bonaparte the diversion had become the main attack and the Austrians were forced to accept the Treaty of Campoformio.

RUCW  
1797

### The Treaty of Campoformio 1797

- The terms of the treaty were:-
- 1) Austria had to accept France's conquest of a. The Austrian Netherlands
  - b. The New Rhine Frontier
  - c. The loss of Lombardy and its formation into the new state Cisalpine Republic, nominally independent, but actually under French control.
- So Austria accepted this he gave them Venice.

The Italians, who helped the French soon found liberty expensive and Bonaparte made the Cisalpine and Papal States to pay for his wars.

- As a result of the Italian Campaign
1. Bonaparte had knocked Austria out of the co-alition in less than a year.
  2. North Italy was completely reorganised.
  3. France was enriched and glorified.
  4. Napoleon Bonaparte was famous throughout Europe.

### England's Critical Year 1797.

France's only opposition now was England, and at this time England was in a bad state of affairs.

1. There was a revolt in Ireland, which the French tried to invade in 1796 but were scattered by storms. In 1797 & 1798 they were not very successful in helping Wolfe Tone and the rebels.

4.65

2. There was a financial crisis.
3. There had been mutinies in the fleet.
4. There was a corn shortage.
5. The hold on India was being threatened by the French inspired Tippono Sahib.
6. Britain was without allies

However the greatest threat came from France's compulsory allies than her own disorganised navies. This danger was removed when Jervis (Nelson) defeated the Spanish at Cape St Vincent and Duncan disposed of the Dutch at Camperdown.

C. A. P. Sr.  
VINCENT  
1797

CAMPERDOWN  
1797

## <sup>27</sup> The Egyptian Campaign

### Bonaparte's Plan.

Bonaparte now devised a plan to which, if successful would ruin Britain's Mediterranean Trade. It was to secure Egypt from Turkish Rule. This plan also attracted him for

He was fascinated by the east and also ambition urged him on.

However the Directory accepted it for a different reason. First and foremost:-

i. They wanted Bonaparte away for a time because they feared he might become more powerful than them and overthrow them.

ii. They also accepted it for they recognised it as a brilliant scheme.

## The Campaign

1798-1799 In 1798 Napoleon set out for Egypt with 38,000 men. He took Malta on his way, antagonising Russia, and only just succeeded in evading Nelson. In July he massacred the Mamelukes (a crack Turkish force) at the battle of the Pyramids, thus capturing Egypt. With reinforcements he could start the next stage of his plan and advance on India. However Admiral Nelson found the French fleet in Aboukir Bay and destroyed it, cutting Bonaparte off

July 1798  
Battle of  
the Pyramids

Battle of  
Aboukir  
July  
1798

467

from Europe.

Now Napoleon had to scrap his India plan but he decided to march through Syria, to Constantinople and completely smashing the Ottoman Empire. He took Syria but was checked at Acre by Sir Sydney Smith (a naval commander) Bonaparte then found he had to retreat back to Egypt to crush a Turkish attempt to regain it.

ACRE  
APRIL  
1799

## The Second Coalition

1799

Bonaparte was steadily being informed of events in Europe from newspapers sent by Sir Sydney Smith. There were several events which made his return necessary:-

1. England, Russia (angered by the taking of Malta), Austria (alarmed at fresh French aggression in Italy) and Turkey had joined together into the 2nd Coalition.

2. The French were having trouble

holding its Rhine border.

3. A Cossack General (Suveroff) was pushing the French out of Italy.

4. There was ill-feeling in France <sup>words</sup> to the Directory.

The time was ripe for Napoleon to strike. He sneaked out of Egypt and sailed for France landing in August 1799, <sup>and</sup> leaving his army in Egypt.

NAPOLEON  
RETURNS  
Aug 1799

26  
Nov. 9th 1799

### The Coup d'etat of Brumaire

The Abbé Sieyès, (an ex-priest and one of the directors) and Talleyrand were the two who evolved this plan. The only problem was to find a sword the possibilities were: :-

Morau  
Angereau  
Jourd'han  
Masséna  
Bernadotte

Why NOT CHOSEN  
TOO STAINLESS  
DEAD A REPUBLICAN.

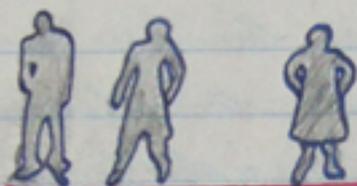
TOO JACOBIN

FIGHTING AUSTRINIANS IN  
TOO HESITANT

## THE DRIFT TO DICTATORSHIP.



1804 ← → 1804  
1 EMPEROR



1802 ← → 1802  
3 CONSULS - 1ST FOR LIFE



1799 ← → 1799  
3 CONSULS



1795 ← → 1795



1793 ← → 1793  
16 THEN 10 - COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY

470  
The only one left was Bonaparte and they intended to govern over him. Bonaparte's advantage and usefulness to them was that his Brother - Lucien was President of the Council of 500.

The plan was to try and persuade both councils to dismiss themselves by getting Bonaparte on their side. However Bonaparte lost his nerve and nearly fainted when talking to the Deputies but was saved by his brother Lucien and the Troops of the National Guard under Murat.

The Consulate now emerged with 3 consuls :-

Bonaparte  
Abbié Sayès  
Ducos.

It soon became clear that Bonaparte was in charge and the Abbié Sayès and Ducos soon found themselves pensioned

471

marks

Bonaparte got this action legalised  
and to find approval by a plebiscite.

Italy recaptured at Marengo 1800 - Austrians beaten at Hohenlinden.

25

The War with Austria

Bonaparte now had to protect France  
from invaders. He ~~invaded~~ <sup>defeated</sup> the Austrians  
at Marengo and Moreau defeated them  
at Hohenlinden. The Austrians signed  
the Treaty of Leoben: based on the  
same terms as the Treaty of Campo-  
formio

TREATY  
OF  
LUNEVILLE  
1801

England was not doing very  
well. The Baltic States, in the Armed  
Neutrality, were against the British  
right of searching their vessels.  
Prussia was against England because  
of her capture of Malta.

England eased off pressure on  
the searches and then Nelson  
defeated the Danish Fleet at the  
Battle of Copenhagen 1801. Another

COPENHAGEN  
1801  
of.

472

relief was the assassination on Zar Paul and the secession of Alexander an anti French. Also Britain took Ceylon and Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch making Britain supreme on sea, and France supreme on land.

PEACE OF  
AMIENS  
1802

In March 1802 the Peace of Amiens was signed with the terms:-

1. England was to restore Cape of Good Hope to the Dutch and Malta to the Knights of St. John (retaining Ceylon and Trinidad)

2. France was to evacuate Rome and Southern Italy, and restore Egypt to Turkey.

### Reasons for the Renewal of War

The Peace of Amiens was regarded by both sides as a breathing space and neither side trusted the other. The Peace was not very good because:-

1. It did not deal with the Austrian Netherlands and with the French States

- British shipping was endangered.
2. France had designs of expansion on the W. Indies and India and England wouldn't stand for this.
  3. England refused to let go of Malta until France stopped designs on Egypt.
  4. France refuse to leave Southern Italy until England left Malta.
  5. The British press still caricatured Bonaparte and the French hindered Euro Anglo-European Trade.
  6. The struggle was becoming <sup>more</sup> personal. <sup>There was less of</sup> ~~than~~ the Revolution v England and more of the Napoleon v England; particularly after 1804 when Bonaparte became Emperor.
-

24  
474  
The Trafalgar Campaign

Bonaparte now wanted to remove England from the war because it was his greatest threat. He planned an invasion from Bologne where he collected 100,000 men. He intended to use flat bottomed boats so he could land on the beaches. His major obstacle was the British fleet. His 1st scheme was to cross on a dark and misty night but it was pointed out that this was no good.

His 2nd scheme was to send Villeneuve to join the Spanish fleet and then go to the West Indies, drawing Nelson and the fleet with him. He was then to give Nelson the slip and race back to France and then escort the invasion fleet over. However Nelson realised what was happening and sent a fast ship back to the admiralty to warn them. Bonaparte's scheme was ruined and Villeneuve had to put into Cadiz.

TRAFALGAR  
OCT 21st  
1805

Bonaparte then turned and marched on Austria, ordering Villeneuve to leave Cadiz and with his superior force smash the British. He met the British in Cape Trafalgar on Oct. 21st 1805. The French fleet was smashed but unluckily for England Nelson was killed but England was now free of invasion.

### Ulm, Austerlitz and Presburg

The 3rd Co-allition was now formed consisting of Britain, Russia and Austria.

Bonaparte flew to Austria with his army, covering 500 mls. in 23 days. He was so fast that he got behind the Austrians and surprised them. He had a glorious victory at ~~the~~ Ulm because of this. The Austrians were commanded by <sup>an inexperienced</sup> Mack. After this Bonaparte moved to Vienna and the Austrians joined the Russians and Bonaparte smashed this alliance at the Battle of Austerlitz, and at the news of the Pittsburg

ULM Oct.  
1805

AUSTERLITZ  
DEC - 1805

Bonaparte brought the Austrians to terms in the Treaty of Pressburg. In this Bonaparte took Veniza and Tyrol from Austria and gave them to Italy and, also formed the Confederation of the Rhine; in which the Rhine states swore allegiance to France. This meant the Holy Roman Empire no longer existed.

---

### Jena, Friedland and Tilsit

Bonaparte now turned to Prussia under King Frederick William III, who joined the coalition in 1806. The Prussians were very heavily defeated at Jena.

He now turned on Russia with the help of the Poles and defeated the Russians at Friedland. The two emperors Napoleon and Alexander signed the Treaty of Tilsit in the middle of the Neemen river and the terms were very lenient. In return for Alexander's recognition of Napoleon's conquests in Europe, Napoleon promised to support Alexander

474

Eastern ambitions and his intention to take Finland from Sweden. Also Alexander promised to join the Continental System if England did not give way.

23

### The Continental System.

Bonaparte now decided that he couldn't defeat England by force: his only way was to weaken her: economically. His method was known as the Continental system and he didn't want to starve England only weaken her. He forbade all foreign continental countries ~~not~~ to buy British goods but allowed them to sell to the British. To do this however he had to control all continental Europe and he had already got his brothers as kings all over Europe. The system was put into use with a hope of producing economical crisis in England and

418

all British products and ships in ports on the continent were confiscated.

Orders in Council  
1807

Britain's answer to this was found in the Orders of Council in 1807 and the answer was — to form a blockade round all states accepting Bonaparte's orders, "thus they excluded all produce from entering the continent and the British hoped that the resulting crisis and hunger would be blamed on Napoleon.

Capture of Danish  
Fleet  
1807.

Also when England heard that Napoleon was going to <sup>seize</sup> take into the Danish fleet, the British fleet sailed into Copenhagen and demanded the surrender of the fleet. When they were refused they bombarded the port till it was surrendered. This trade war now started to stifle the Commerce of Europe.

---

Adv. Causes

1. The Portuguese were against the continental system and wished to continue trade with Britain. Napoleon had to send troops across Spain to control the Portuguese.
2. At this time Napoleon bullied the royal family of Spain to abdicate in favour of his brother Joseph. The Spanish were completely against this and rose in revolt and a British expeditionary force, under Sir Arthur Wellesley - later Duke of Wellington, and Sir John Moore, was sent to help them.

### ⊕ Disadvantages to the French

1. The relief of Spain is very hilly and the roads were very bad making movement of armies. Also very difficult for fighting in
2. It was a very poor country and unable to support an army. Since the French army marched off its stomach this was against them.
3. The climate was very extreme i.e. cold winters, hot summers.

4. The Spaniards were extremely hostile and would rather die than give the French food. They were bitter, savage and refused to be defeated. They were very courageous as well. The country's relief made it suitable for guerilla warfare and this seriously affected French morale.
5. Napoleon was only present in the Peninsular War for a very short time and left the army to his Marshalls who were constantly arguing, especially Soult and Masséna.
6. Napoleon tended to keep withdrawing troops from Spain for his Russian Campaign.
7. Finally, the French were fighting a force under an extremely good general :- Sir John Wellesley.

### British Advantages

1. The British were helped by the Spanish and had no need to fear them.
2. The British supremacy at sea enabled the shipping and movement of troops and supplies.

3. The British had an extremely good commander in Sir Arthur Wellesley.

## The War Itself

### PHASE 1

JUNE  
1808

Soon after the Spanish defeat of the French at Baylen the English landed in Portugal. Their commander was Sir Arthur Wellesley and he got off to a good start by defeating the French at Vimiero. However, just after this, Wellesley was <sup>unfortunately</sup> replaced by a senior officer. He signed the Convention of Cintra in which France agreed to leave Portugal and they were to be shipped out; by British ships! There was a lot of trouble over this convention and it was considered that better terms could have been made. As a result the senior officer and Wellesley were recalled to face charges and Sir John Moore was left in charge.

PHASE 2  
1808-9

Napoleon now arrived in Spain and his presence meant that the whole of Spain was in danger of being overrun. To stop

482

this Sir John Moore went North East to the North of Spain to form a diversion. This diversion would cut Napoleon's communications and would also bring the British army in contact with the Spanish irregulars in the mountains. However Napoleon turned after him very quickly from Madrid and Moore was forced to fight a rearguard action all the way to Corunna where the British fleet was waiting. Most of the army was successfully shipped out but unfortunately Moore died on the battle field. Marshal Soult had persuaded the British on the last retreat. Moore had successfully prevented Napoleon from overrunning all of Spain.

Corunna  
1809.

### PHASE III

1809 - 1811

Talavera  
July  
1809

Wellesley now arrived back in Spain and made a successful <sup>almost</sup> unopposed advance to Madrid where he won the battle of Talavera in July 1809. However he saw that <sup>he</sup> he was faced by superior odds and that he was unable to conquer

them so rather than be defeated he withdrew to Lisbon. He was now rewarded for his efforts by being made Viscount of Wellington.

At Lisbon he trained the Portuguese army and then constructed the line of Torres Vedras, — a series of trenches, mounds, ditches etc — round Lisbon to protect it. He devastated a great deal of the French side so as to make it impossible for them to live off it.

Line of  
Torres  
Vedras

Busaco  
Sept  
1810

In September 1810 he defeated Massena at Busaco and then ~~he~~ returned to Lisbon to be besieged by Massena, who gave up and withdrew in March 1811.

Massena  
withdrew  
March 1811

PHASE IV.  
1811, 1812

After Massena's withdrawal, Wellington began to pursue him. He took 3 fortresses on his way: —

1. Almeida which fell in May 1811 after the victory at Fuentes d'Onoro.
2. Ciudad Rodrigo which fell in Jan 1812
3. Badajoz which fell in March 1812.

484

THE IBERIAN PENINSULA  
at the time of the  
Peninsula War



At this time Napoleon had fewer troops in Spain because he kept withdrawing large quantities of men from Spain to fight in Russia. This meant that for the first time in the war Wellington had more men than the French. Wellington defeated Marmont at Salamanca and expelled the French.

Salamanca  
 July  
 1812

485

from Madrid but at this point Soult joined Joseph in the North and Wellington again withdrew to Spain.

PHASE V

1813, p. 14

Napoleon was deeply involved in 1813 in a war against the Russians, Austrians and Prussians in the East.

This meant his army was much weaker in Spain. In June Wellington went through Salamanca, Burgos to Vittoria where he defeated Joseph. The French were now in a difficult position.

Vittoria

June 1813

San Sebastian

July 1813

Bayonne

Jan 1814

Toulouse

April 10th 1814.

Wellington moved to San Sebastian [and defeated Soult] only 60 days after leaving Portugal. In January 1814 he took Bayonne and on April 10th, after Napoleon's abdication, he took Toulouse and defeated Soult

---

---

480<sup>21</sup>

## The Walcheren Expedition

1809. There was a British Expedition sent to free Holland. However the expedition never saw the enemy. The expedition stayed on the island of Walcheren, among the swamps where most <sup>of the</sup> men died of fever. It was a failure.

## Austria tries Again

1809 In 1809 Austria decided to enter the war again because :-

1. After reorganising her army she was more confident.
2. Napoleon's army was weak.

Aspern-Essling

The Austrians nearly defeated Napoleon at Aspern-Essling but were defeated soon after at Wagram. This was followed by the treaty of Vienna in which :-

Wagram  
Treaty of  
Vienna

1. Austrian gave her territories in Poland to Russia.
2. Surrendered more of her Adriatic provinces to France.
3. Joined the Continental System.
4. Napoleon, having gained a divorce from

Josephine, asked for the hand of Marie Louise, daughter of the Austrian Emperor.

This was for 2 reasons:-

- a. For the prestige which the marriage would bring.
- b. Josephine had not borne him an heir and he wanted one. (quite naturally)

### The Moscow Campaign 1812

20  
Causes

1. Alexander thought Napoleon should have married a Russian princess not an Austrian princess.
  2. He was now aware that Napoleon was not going to fulfil the terms of Tilsit.
  3. The Czar didn't like the continental system which proved to be bad for Russia and found high opposition.
- Russia was no longer able to sell to England - Timber, naval supplies, pitch and tar.

The War. Alexander broke from the Continental

488  
Alexander  
Breaks  
CS  
1811

system in 1811 and Napoleon decided he had to teach him a lesson.

NB crossed  
Niemen  
1812 summer

Napoleon collected a colossal force of  $\frac{1}{2}$  million men from all over Europe and in the summer of 1812 he crossed the Niemen river.

Borodino  
1812

The Russians immediately retreating using the Scorched Earth Policy making it impossible for the French to find food or shelter. From the very start there was Disease and hunger in the French army. At Borodino - 30 Mo the Russians turned and fought and lost but they caused, <sup>an</sup> enormous toll on the French. However the Russians

Moscow  
1812

again retreated. When the French got to Moscow they found it a blazing inferno. The French looted what they could and Napoleon made it his headquarters for he expected Alexander to surrender. But he didn't and Napoleon couldn't wait much longer in Moscow for fear of being snowed up. So in mid October

489

NB withdrawn

Oct 1812

He decided to withdraw and the Russians forced them to return along the same route as they had come on; which was demoralizing for the men and meant that they were still on barren land. The worst attacks came from the Cossacks under Kutusov and the French Marshall Ney had to fight a rearguard action daily. The Russian winter was now on the army, who were wearing summer kit and the dropped like flies from hunger and frostbite. Napoleon himself went ahead of the army to Paris and left his army under Marmat. The worst time for the French was the crossing of the Beresina River in 20 to 30° of frost. They had to build their own bridges which were constantly raked by fire from the Russians. The cavalry was now 100 strong from a complement of 32,000. When the army finally got out of Russia

miles from  
now

now Crossing  
Beresina  
River  
1812

1812

490

20,000 were left and <sup>only</sup> 1,000 were fit for further action.

## <sup>19</sup>Prussian Revival

IMPORTANT

After Jena the Prussians felt very humiliated, the tradition of Frederick the Great having been broken. Also French troops occupied their ports and kept a close watch on her Trade.

The Prussians realised that to become a nation again it had to reorganise itself and boost national spirit and efficiency. The Prussians had 3 great leaders

① Scharnhorst, the War Minister. Since the Prussian army could only be 42,000 strong (decreed of Napoleon) Scharnhorst organised a system of short service i.e. Under colours for 1 year and then into the reserve. In this way Prussia had a reserve of 120,000 men by 1811. He introduced conscription but also made the army more attractive by removing the degrading punishments

He also reorganised the method of fighting training and tactics.

+

- ② Stein realised that they had to break the feudal class structure before they could form a modern nation. In the Emancipation Edict, 1809, he abolished serfdom, allowing them freedom to work where they wanted and buy land; Also he abolished the monopolies of the guilds on trades and gave towns a municipal self-government which did not remove from the new reorganised Ministry of State - ready to deal with any problem. However Napoleon saw what he was doing and he had to resign and go to Austria, but his work was carried on by -

Emancipation  
Edict  
1809

+

- ③ Hardenberg, who gave the peasants  $\frac{2}{3}$  of their normal land as freehold and  $\frac{1}{3}$  to the lords.

The King, <sup>Friedrich</sup> William of Prussia III greatly helped this revival and also the cultural revival which was centered round Berlin university. 2 famous writers were Fichte and Arnot.

492

4th  
Coalition  
1813

This new revival enabled Prussia to be one of the main movers in the fourth coalition which consisted of England, Prussia, Russia, Austria. The driving forces were Austria and Prussia and also Sweden joined in because Bernadotte the king refused to accept the Continental System.

18

The Treaty of Fontainebleau. 1814.

Dresden  
1813

After the Moscow Campaign Napoleon quickly raised an army and succeeded to beat the Prussians at Dresden.

Lepzig  
1813

However he soon met the united allies at Leipzig, in 1813, and was crushed but instead of surrendering he retreated into France fighting counter battles all the way.

The allies in the east under Blücher chased Napoleon into France but when they couldn't catch him marched on Paris. At the same time Wellington was invading France from

493

Treaty  
of  
F  
1814

to the south. The French marshalls forced Napoleon to abdicate and in the Treaty of Fontainebleau gave up his throne, ~~rege~~ retaining the title of Emperor and receiving a \$200,000 allowance. He was also given the island of Elba as his kingdom.

---

### The 100 days

Napoleon  
comes  
1815

In 1815 Napoleon landed in France after escaping from Elba. The time was ripe because:-

1. The Bourbons had not been successful
2. The allies in Vienna were quarrelling over the cutting up of Napoleon's army.

Marshal Ney was sent to arrest him but instead joined him, as did some other Marshalls, and soon Napoleon had raised a big, but not well trained army. Louis XVIII fled leaving Napoleon in charge. He decided to fight the divided allies in the

Netherlands, and he would fight first the British and then the Prussians.

There were 3 main battles in the June of 1815 :-

1. Ligny - 16th - Here he fought against the Prussians who retreated. However they did not retreat back to Namur as Napoleon thought but circled round and stopped within 10 miles of Waterloo.
2. Quatre Bras - 17th - Here he fought the English and Wellington. It was a drawn battle and Wellington withdrew to Waterloo.
3. Waterloo - 18th - Napoleon met Wellington and Napoleon could not break the English line. Also the Prussians joined in at about 4 o'clock and the French were routed. Napoleon fled westwards and surrendered to a British sea captain. The British imprisoned him on St. Helena where he died in 1821. While he was there he wrote his life story.

Death of  
1815  
1821

Britain and the French Revolution.

The first reaction was of excitement and enthusiasm and both parties felt it was a good thing. Only a few people like Burke were against it.

The Dissenters were very much in favour of any parliamentary reform since they themselves were denied seats in parliament. They rejoiced at the restrictions on the church in France and their leader Dr Price gave marvellous sermons to the effect.

The Whigs were very satisfied because the king had gone from an absolute to a limited monarch.

⊗

Burke reacted strongly against Dr Price's sermons and wrote The Reflections on the Revolution in France. He argued that :-

1. The revolution of 1688 had been to stop James II from overturning ancient law and not as Price suggested to select a popular king.

2. We inherited or liberties etc. from the past and it was our duty to pass them on.

3. The French were breaking the traditions of the church.

Burke also prophesied:-

- 1. That assignats would become worthless
- 2. The taking of the church property would lead to the abolition of Christianity
- 3. The one party would be replaced by stronger, more extreme parties.
- 4. The French constitution would be unworkable.
- 5. Tribunals would be set up to deal with crimes against the nation and would deal by tyranny.
- 6. That some popular general will emerge as supreme ruler.

Mackintosh was one of the people who published a counter-blast to Burke in *Vindiciae Gallicae*. He claimed Burke did not realise how

*Vindiciae Gallicae*

For  
Stu  
W  
shall

Opp

Birn  
Ric

499

for France had sunk into despotism and only revolutionary methods could get her out of the rut.

20 Tom Paine <sup>(X)</sup> once stay maker, sailor, usher, exciseman, made his fortune in America and fought for the Colonists. He replied to Burke in "The Rights of Man Part 1." Paine argued that:-

1. Each generation could decide whether to accept the past or reject it.
2. Since men had the same 'Natural Rights' the only true system of government was a Democracy

Opinion Changing The middle and upper classes joined Burke whereas the educated lower class joined Paine using the Rights as their gospel. In July 1791 the Friends of France were holding a dinner in Birmingham when the local mob, roused by the sermons of the Anglicans and spurred on by 2 Justices of the Peace, wrecked the place

Birmingham  
Riots  
1791 July

and <sup>all</sup> the Quaker's houses. One of the sufferers was Priestly, inventor of Oxygen whose house was burnt by his own <sup>electrical</sup> equipment. He left for the U.S. 3 years later. The town mob could always be relied on to do this.

In the 'Rights of Man' PART II Paine explained that if he was right in PART I there had to be a republic. He said there was no need for the Lords and amicality with France would prove noneed for as much tax. He wanted compulsory education, old age pensions etc. which was far ahead of his time.

Pitt decided Paine had gone too far and was going to try him and arrest him but Paine fled to France and became a member of the Assembly. Paine found, as the revolution went on, that it had gone farther than he expected and he spoke against. He was thrown in prison and nearly executed.

However, others took up the democratic cause for example:-

1. Tom Hardy, a shoemaker, founded the Corresponding Society which was prominently a working

clubs society. It discussed political questions by Correspondence and its 2 main points were :-

- a. Universal suffrage (a vote for all adult males)
- b. Annual Parliaments

It was accused of Republicanism since it used Paine's writings.

2. Charles Grey, a nobleman who, formed the 'Friends of the People' which had much more aristocratic connections. It didn't accept Paine or Republicanism. This further split the Whig party, since the anti-reform section followed Burke in working with Pitt and the Tories. Fox sided with the reformers and they put him out of office for a long time.

As time went on opinion went on Burke's side and riots occurred in Manchester and Birmingham. After the September Massacres it was positive that Britain would always be against France in any war.

Causes of the Revolutionary Wars in France.

- 1 The French occupation of the Belgian coast-line formed a threat to Britain's security.
- 2 The French used Antwerp as a naval base and opened up the Scheldt; this violating the Treaty of Utrecht.
- 3 In Nov. 1792 the French decreed they would help all peoples in a quest for liberty.
- 4 The Execution of Louis XVI in Jan. 1793.
- 5 The British hostility to French changes was illustrated by Pitt's refusal to recognise the Republic.
- 6 The French, confident because of their successes against Austria and Prussia, declared war on England.

The 1st Coalition

1793-97 The members of this were England, Austria, Prussia, Holland and Spain. The coalition was temporarily successful <sup>in the Austrian Netherlands</sup> but the French, reformed under Carnot, and started to win again. Holland was soon knocked out and became the Batavian Republic and

allie of France. Prussia withdrew to attack Poland: Spain became France's allie and Austria was knocked due to the Italian Campaign and surrendered in the Treaty of Campo Formio (1797)

Britain had done very little and what she did was a failure. There was :-

1. An expedition to the Austrian Netherlands by the Duke of York - FAILURE
2. An attempt to cause a Royalist rising at Toulon - FAILURE
3. An attempt to encourage Catholics in Brittany at Quiberon - FAILURE
4. Victory over the French at Ushant by General Howe on the "Glorious 1st of June".

Britain had done 2 main things in the coalition :-

1. Acted as paymaster
2. Snatched a lot of overseas colonies eg. Tobago, Martinique, St Lucia and the temporary occupation of ~~Hawaii~~ Haiti. In the the British suffered more from the elements than the enemy. When Holland

504

and Spain joined France they took :-

from Holland:- Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope 1795

from Spain:- Trinidad and Demerara 1797

### Britain's Critical Year. - 1797.

The only success of the year was the victory of Jervis & Nelson over the Spanish Fleet at Cape St. Vincent.

Everything else was black (1) The defeat of Austria meant we had no ally on the continent, (2) The French encouraged Tipu Sahib, 'The Tiger of Mysore' to make war on us in England. (3)

Ireland was on the verge of rebellion and in danger of invasion. (4) The lower classes didn't like Pitt and there was a bad harvest. (5) The government had to introduce Paper money to take the strain of its shattered finances brought about by the 1st Coalition.

(6) There were mutinies in the navy  
(7) Pitt was nearly bankrupt.

The Spithead Mutiny

- 1797 - In April 1797 the fleet at Spithead refused to put to sea when ordered. This was the start of the mutiny. This was the greatest danger to Britain since her security depended on sea power. The demands of the men were justified and were:-
1. Better Pay which was an average of a couple of years in arrears.
  2. Better Provisions - salt meat was often very old, cheese and biscuits had worms in, and fresh vegetables rare. Water was slimy and the only generous ration was rum.
  3. Better medical services - badly shattered men were often thrown overboard alive.
  4. Payment for the wounded
  5. Opportunities for leave - often a man would go ashore and be brought back by the Press Gang.
  6. A chance to air complaints against brutal officers.

This mutiny was very skillfully

planned and the government had to accept it. The result was:-

1. Better Pay.
2. Promises of better Provisions
3. Dismissal of 59 Bontal officers.
4. A Royal Pardon.

### The Nore Mutiny

North  
Sea  
Fleet

After the Spithead Mutiny the Nore Fleet refused to return because:-

1. They were only partly covered in the pardon
2. They had not been relieved of brutal off.
3. They objected to the distribution of prize money.

The admiralty resolved to stand firm and sent troops to cut off supplies. The mutineers retaliated by blockading the Thames (mainly to get food). The Richard Parker their leader ordered the fleet to fire on a defaulting vessel and then ordered the fleet to sea. However the loyal

507  
had been removed making it hazardous  
and the ships gave themselves up.  
Pardons were given to all the <sup>men</sup> ~~men~~  
except the ringleaders, 29 were  
executed and a lot got imprisonment  
and floggings. Parker was hanged from  
the yard arm.

George III and Pitt believed the  
leaders Jacobins but their loyalty  
was proved on the defeat of the Dutch  
at Camperdown.

---

### Financial Recovery.

After Camperdown Pitt organised a form of  
income tax whereby the tax varied with  
one income. This tax was unpopular with  
upper classes but was only for the duration  
of the war.

This financial recovery, ~~and~~ Camperdown,  
and the work of a Tory, George Canning in  
a paper the Anti Jacobin, helped the Tories  
recovery strength. The Prime minister  
domination was unquestioned and the Whigs  
almost gave up. Although Pitt was

unpopular by :-

1. The lower classes and reformers for his repressive measures
  2. The upper classes for income tax
- everyone rallied round him.

### Transcendence by Pitt against Reformers.

Pitt had been working against reformers for some time eg:

- 1792 1. Paine (1792) who fled the country. (C.S.)
- 1794 2. Hardy, founder of the Corresponding Society, was charged with treason but since he had only strived for Parliamentary Reform he got off.

From 1793 onwards many authors, writers and preachers were prosecuted and in 1794 Pitt suspended the Habeas Corpus Act and therefore made it possible to keep a person in prison for a long time without a trial. A licence had to be acquired to legalise a public-meeting and it was treason to correspond with France. In 1799 the whole committee of the C.S. were arrested and held for 3 years without a trial.

trial. Political Societies were closed down and the only free place to speak was parliament.

### The Combination Acts 1799.

Pitt did this to complete the destruct<sup>ions</sup> of working-class organizations. These forbade workmen to act together for higher wages or any other union activities and a similar measure forbade masters to work <sup>operate</sup> against workers (but this only gave a false air of impartiality)

Pitt thus suppressed all political liberty in England for years but the majority, who had seen how reform could get out of hand, were on his side. Pitt thought it was the government's duty to see nothing like that happened in England and reformers, adopting the language of the revolution and its republicanism, gave the government a genuine excuse to persecute them (Paine even told Bonaparte the best way to invade England)

The Irish Problem.

In 1801 Pitt resigned because of Ireland. The reasons for trouble were:-

- 1) Since England was dominantly protestant and Ireland was dominantly Catholic there was religious friction.
- 2) Provision was made for Protestants; and Catholics were cruelly restricted. However Ireland was run by its own parliament at Dublin - it was protestant

Wolf Tone This young Belfast lawyer, taking a spur from the French revolution, formed the 'Society of United Irishmen' to free Ireland from British control, to reshape the government on a democratic pattern and to introduce religious equality. Pitt's first attack on Tone with a concession allowing Catholics to vote. In 1794 he appointed Lord Fitzwilliam Lord lieutenant of Ireland. However Fitzwilliam had to be dismissed because he overshot himself since he:

- 1) Promised Catholic full civil rights; included sitting in Parliament.

After his dismissal, Irish Catholics began to join Tone's organization and thus

(511)

the United Irishmen became an anti-British rallying centre for Catholics.

### Wolf Tone appeals for help.

Wolf Tone appealed to France for help as a result of the November decrees whereby France offered to help any country seeking freedom from tyranny.

1796 French force under Hoche

In 1796 a French force under Hoche left Brittany but were scattered in a storm and help never arrived.

1797 Dutch fleet destroyed

The French then planned to use the Dutch fleet but in 1797 the Dutch fleet was defeated. In 1798 the Irish rose in rebellion but were crushed at Vinegar Hill after the taking of the ring leaders — except Wolf Tone who raised 1,000 men in France but was later defeated in Ireland, sentenced to death but committed suicide.

### Pitt's Solution.

Pitt could see that if he didn't

512

pacify the Irish, they would gain Independence somehow but he also saw that if he offered them emancipation in Ireland the Catholics would break relations with England as soon as they had gained a majority in the parliament at Dublin.

Pitt's solution

The solution - Pitt found - was to unite the two countries and thus make Irish Catholics the minority in the English Parliament.

First he had to persuade the protestant Irish parliament to agree to this and by means of bribes they did. In 1800 the

Act of Union  
1800

Act of Union was passed in Ireland and then in Westminster. By this the Irish held 32 seats in the Lords with 28 peers and 4 bishops. They had 100 Members of Parliament. They would share the same king, army, flag and parliament and were to have emancipation.

However George III objected to this on the grounds that it would break his coronation vows in which he had promised to uphold the rights of the Anglican church. Therefore Pitt resigned.

⊕

513

Peace of  
Amiens  
1802.

513  
⊕  
Addington and the Peace of Amiens

After Pitt's resignation the incompetent Addington became Prime Minister and he failed to gain the support of any of Pitt's Cabinet. However Pitt decided to help him from outside the government. Addington's greatest achievement was in gaining a breathing space for both countries by means of the Peace of Amiens, signed in March 1802 and started in Autumn 1801. Pitt agreed to this since it was clear that both countries were at a stalemate. Although the terms were not very honourable it was <sup>heartily</sup> received by the population. Pitt was declared a Hero for seeing Britain through such a time of stress and as a result 'Pitt clubs' were formed.

However the Peace did not last long. Within a year war was renewed.

---

\* N.B - The Terms are on page 472

<sup>54</sup>  
Pitt's Return and End

In May 1803 war <sup>was</sup> renewed for reasons [given on page 673] and Addington was still in power. George liked Addington - as a puppet - but saw he was no good and after a year George replaced him with Pitt who had been supervising development of the Rye - Sandwich canal and the organisation of Martello towers. In this post he was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports to defend them against invasion. Addington gave way and went into the cabinet as Viscount Sidmouth.

In 1804 Pitt returned to office and wanted Fox in the cabinet but George objected. Pitt's first problem was invasion and how to stop it. He used our fleet but by seizing Spanish treasure ships he added to our foes. In 1805 the 3rd. Coalition was formed \* meaning each English tax-payer <sup>paid</sup> £2.10s annually for salt war in the field. Napoleon then set in motion another invasion plan which ended up being smashed at Trafalgar.\*

\*NB. See page 675: \* See page 674.

On its failure, Bonaparte marched on Austria, defeating the Austrians at Ulm and the Russians and Austrians at Austerlitz in December 1805. This disaster was the death of Pitt who was only 66.

As a war minister Pitt had :-

- several failures in European expeditions
- paid too much attention on the West Indies
- not been bold enough with financial policy which resulted in debt.
- given money to inefficient allies.
- used outworn monarchs to fight youthful revolutionaries.

Despite all this Pitt was -

- the 1st to have the courage to impose income tax.
- a great picker of generals eg. Nelson and Wellesley.
- one who had patience, determination, utter devotion to duty and unflinching courage.

## The Congress of Vienna.

This Congress was resumed in 1815 to prevent further catastrophe in Europe. It also met to punish France and its allies and reward the victors. The most outstanding personalities there were :-

Britain	Castlereagh
Russia	Czar Alexander
Prussia	Hardenberg
Austria	Metteich
France	Talleyrand

The congress was very expensive and was a great social affair, thereby giving way to mystery and intrigue. ~~With~~  
The Congress dealt with France in the following way

1. The Bourbon Monarchy was restored i.e. Louis XVIII.
2. He had to rule by a charter <sup>which</sup> meant a parliament in France.
3. France had to pay large compensation
4. France had to suffer (for a few years at least) an army of occupation

517

Territorially France's conquest were renewed to their rightful owners and her boundaries were returned to those of 1790. However Alsace and Lorraine were kept and not given to Prussia as Prussia had requested. However Prussia gained a Rhine frontier.

Prussia. Prussia didn't gain Alsace and Lorraine but did get a Rhine frontier. It lost some of Poland to Russia and got compensated by being given the Kingdom of Saxony.

Russia. Russia gained Finland from Sweden and Alexander suggested that Poland should be made a free state with himself as king.

Sweden. Sweden lost Finland to Russia but gained Norway from Denmark.

Austria. Austria gained most of Northern Italy and the Illyrian coast but lost the Austrian Netherlands (Belgium) which formed with Holland to form the

518

Kingdom of Holland: thus producing a barrier against France. The incan compensated for the loss of the Cape to Britain

Britain

Britain kept the Cape, Malta, Heligoland, the Ionian Islands, Ceylon and part of the West Indies.

The Confederation of the Rhine was abolished and the Holy Roman Empire was not set up again. However a loose conglomeration of 39 states formed the German Confederation. All Napoleon's changes were cancelled and the Spanish Bourbons and Austria Hapsburgs were restored.

---

# The Importance of Mirabeau and Robespierre in the French Revolution.

Mirabeau - First noble to sympathise with 3rd Estate. Came leader of 3rd Estate and led it into conflict with -king. T.C.O direct challenge to king and driving force behind formation of N.A. Tried to make Assembly more realistic in outlook and see that N.A had -remind people of duties not rights. He was instrumental in Nationalization of Church Property which disagreed with foreign <sup>catholic</sup> countries and led them to war. From now on moderate. Trying to bring compromise between king and people and <sup>his</sup> ambition to become Louis chief advisor and this drove him on. This attempt important because other extremists thought he was untrustworthy. Turned Assembly against him, showed this -by declaring him eligible for recall. Along as Mirabeau alive chance King might come to terms with N.A. but when he died no more chance.

Robespierre. Most Imp thing was that he was extremism in revolution. He represented all that Mirabeau wanted to prevent. Seized power in Paris and led to Terror, removed moderates. Believed only way to remove opponents of revolution. Terror frightened French into fighting better. Tried to Establish Worship of Supreme Being. Important: Catholics were against it. Extremism leads to fall and replaced by the Directory. Made people want security not liberty

1st QUEST SEMA QUT  
2nd QUEST GUT

56

1793

Seige of Toulon.

1794

Glorious First of June by Howe at Ushant

1795

Landings at Auberson Bay.

1797

Cape St Vincent Jervis Nelson

1797

Camperdown Duncan

1798

Alboukirk bay Nelson

1801

Battle of Copenhagen Nelson

1805

Trafalgar

1807

Bombardment of Copenhagen



1808

British landing in Portugal