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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Form ..... 4B .....

Subject ..... History Class .....

Morecambe  
Grammar School.



# History of U.S.A 1776 - Purgot Vol

Sect 1 USA Washington to Jefferson

• War of 1812

Sect 2 Bank Charter Act ✓  
1815-45

(Colonial Expansion)

Louis Philippe ✓ 2nd republic

McCormick German Confed ✓

Eastern Question ✓

Greece ✓

Mehmet Ali ✓

Insurrections in Italy & Spain e Poland.

USA Jackson, Western Expansion

✓ Mexico e Texas e Slavery.

Sect 3 Sir Palmerston, Economic Expansion, Overseas  
1848-1870 Empire Expansion, Ireland,

F. Collapse of 2nd Republic <sup>Louis Napoleon</sup> e

Central Europe and failure of revs.

Reaction to failure. Eastern Question

Russia, Bismarck

Unification

✓ Russia Alexander II reforms e Lincoln

C.W.M.A.

U.S.A Civil War  
Catholic Emancipation

## The Weaknesses of the Vienna Settlement.

1) The obvious existence of nationality had been ignored eg:

N. Italians were ruled by Austrians	S.	..	..	..	Spaniards
Polish .. .. .. .. Russians	Poles	..	..	..	Russians
Finns .. .. .. .. Russians	Finns	<del>Gir P</del>	..	..	Russians
Belgians .. .. .. .. Dutch	Belgians	..	..	..	Dutch
Norwegians .. .. .. .. Swedes	Norwegians	..	..	..	Swedes
Saxons .. .. .. .. Prussians	Saxons	..	..	..	Prussians
Germans (Alsace & Lorraine) .. .. French.	Germans (Alsace & Lorraine)	..	..	..	French.

Sooner or later these peoples would rebel against the idea of being parcelled out as if they were goods: not peoples.

2) The Congress attempted to see that there was no recurrence of revolution in Europe. However, by the terms of the Congress ensured that there would be further revolutions.

Moreover the machinery set up to deal with future trouble i.e. the Quadruple Alliance had several weaknesses (albeit

it had been a genuine attempt by Britain, Austria, Prussia (and later France). The Great powers were automatically prejudiced against revolution - how justified

b. It became increasingly clear that Great Britain was not sympathetic with the trend of the Alliance which became less and less a form of united action.

This alliance was to have settled problems by discussion and joint

At the same time Tsar Alexander formed a Holy Alliance - a league of sovereigns who promised to rule on Christian principles. The Prince Regent, or Sultan and the Pope were not included. It wasn't very effective.

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## Britain's Naval Battles

1793. Siege of Toulon - Repulsed by Napoleon
1794. Glorious 1st of June - Victory off Ushant by Horatio Nelson
1797. } Cape St. Vincent - Defeat of Spanish by Nelson
1797. } Camperdown - . . . " Dutch by Duncan
1798. Aboukir Bay - defeat " French by Nelson
1801. Battle of Copenhagen - " Dutch by Nelson
1805. Battle of Trafalgar - " French by Nelson - killed
1807. Bombardement of Copenhagen
1808. British landing in Portugal.
- n. 1795-1805 Blockade of Most European Ports particularly after 1807.
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## Britain's Land Battles

1793. Expedition to Austrian Netherlands under Duke of York  
Effort to cause a rising in Toulon.
1795. Attempt to cause rebellion in Brittany <sup>landing at Quebec</sup>
1798. Defeat of Irish at Vinegar Hill.
1799. Halt of Napoleon at Acre by Sir S. Smith.
1808. Vimiero - Wellington
1809. Corunna - Moore      Walcheren Expedition
- Talavera - Wellington
- Bussaco - "

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- 1811 Almeida - Wellington
- 1812 Ciudad Rodrigo - "
- 1813 Badajoz
- Salamanca
- 1813 Vitoria
- San Sebastian
- 1814 Bayonne
- Toulouse
- 1815 Quatre Bras
- Waterloo
-

## Social Distress during the Wars.

### Causes

- 1) The Industrial Revolution brought with it factories with poor working conditions and long hours. It also brought misery particularly in the new industrial areas i.e. the North and Midlands.
- 2) The Agrarian Revolution involved hardship to the country people. Many became landless labourers and all of them suffered the loss of Common Rights. The Industrial Revolution caused domestic textile work to fall off.
- 3) The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars caused a general rise in prices e.g. wheat rose from 46s to 94s between 1790 and 1810. There was a general price rise of 100%.
- 4) The Wars also involved increased taxation and despite income tax the poorer people felt the burden heavily. During this period of rising prices and low wages did not rise correspondingly.

Rise in  
Wheat  
1790 - 1810

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## The Greenhamland System 1795

In 1795 certain justices at Greenhamland introduced a system whereby a labour got a wage from local rates in accordance with the children he had and the price of bread.

It was not very successful since farmers declined from increasing wages when they knew the parish would pay anyway and also were humiliated by the fact that they received charity for what the slutt got in wages. This system was a form of poor relief.

## The Hand loom Weavers.

The only skilled artisans to have suffered all due to the industrial revolution were the hand loom weavers. At the beginning of the revolution they had been in demand but, with the introduction of new machines and the way in which the war had stopped the raw material entering and had reduced the market, they were now almost redundant and wages sank.

The introduction of new machinery led to more (believing then the cause of the depression).

smashed them. The most successful examples are the Luddite Riots which began in 1811.

The main grievous were the stocking-workers who objected to cut out stockings being made on the wide frame. They claimed it decreased the quality and it also put them out of the trade. Cut outs were cheap and made on wide frames which were usually used for pantaloons making.

The rioters operated from Sherwood Forest and under Ned Ludd. They began to smash wide frames. They were successful in the riots and the status of the stocking-maker was restored.

However similar riots started in Lancashire and Cheshire and the government retaliated by making machine breaking a capital offence. Note: they only smashed machinery they didn't understand.

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## The Post-War Slump.

The reasons for the slump were difficult to understand and were complicated.  
The reasons were.

1. The fall in prices which meant a fall in demand which meant a cut in supply. The cut in supply meant the termination of jobs for certain people which meant a further drop in prices which meant a fall in demand. This formed a vicious circle.
2. The Government reverted to the Gold Standard System which meant prices dropped.
3. There was the post-war dislocation of troops and need i.e. More men on employment 'market' and the cancelling of orders for military and naval equipment.
- 4.

## The 1815 Corn Laws

The government had to stop the price of bread going too low because parliament consisted of many landlords. They therefore published the Corn Laws which stated the foreign wheat could

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not be sold in England until the price of English wheat had reached 80s. a quarter. This kept prices artificially high and was good for the landowners but nobody else. The marginal lands were stopped being developed and the labourers off this land were unemployed. Also the farmers suffered because they didn't sell to the people but to Corn Dealers who bought up all the wheat and then sold it in small quantities thus forcing prices up. When the price reached 80s they flooded the market with foreign wheat and sold quickly before prices again dropped. They were racketeers.

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### The Abolition of Income Tax

1816

During the war the National Debt had risen enormously and half the annual revenue went on the interest (£31,000,000).

An obvious way to raise such a sum

was to raise income-tax but the upper classes declared that income-tax had been merely a war-time scheme and was to be abolished. It was, and the result was that duty went up on common articles (tea, sugar, soap, candles, beer, tobacco, paper). This meant the poorer people were paying interest to the rich; and they realised it.

### The Spa Fields Meeting 1816

The sufferers of the depression began to agitate. A group called the Spencean Philanthropists under Spence, who believed in the nationalization of land and abolition of taxes in favour of income tax, held a meeting at Spa Fields and hoped to get Hunt a great <sup>to speak for</sup> orator. However he was attacked by the Radicals who believed in a vote for all. The result was 2 meetings on the same day and the mob broke into a gunsmiths and ran rioting to London where they were dispersed by the Lord Mayor.

## Government Action

Sidmouth

The government was disturbed by these actions which were magnified by the attitude of the Home Secretary (Lord Sidmouth) who employed professional informers who all too often acted as 'agent provocateurs'. As a result of actions the Habeas Corpus was suspended.

## The Blanketeers

This march was to start from London to Manchester to give the Regent a petition. However it was broken up at St. Peter's Field Manchester and certain groups placed in prison.

## The Derbyshire Riots

Friar

There was trouble in the north and Sidmouth sent Oliver, a spy, to break up the ring. He went around causing men to revolt and was successful in Huddersfield but the men seeing no support layed down their arms.

100m.

2 A group of textile workers under Brabant  
who were to take Nottingham castle. However  
there were soldiers <sup>were</sup> waiting and they were  
arrested & were hanged and 14 transported.

### William Cobbett

He was born of peasant stock in Sussex,  
and after being a solicitor's clerk,  
and being in the army; he became  
a journalist in America where he  
gained success with Peter Porcupine's  
Gazette. His views at this time were  
reactionary and he opposed Paine  
and Priestly (so much so that he was  
sued for libel and as a result came  
to England).

In England he formed the 'Weekly  
Political Register' and attached  
himself to the Tories. However his  
opinion gradually changed due to:  
 1) Tony unwillingness to stop reform  
 2) In 1810 he had been fined £1,000 and  
spent 2 years in prison because he had

criticised flogging in the army.

He now became a Radical and the 'Weekly Political Register' changed in character and price (from 1s. to 2d.). This had been done because it was thought too expensive and sales went up 10 times. People met in groups to listen and to read it and the government found this dangerous. The government and Sidon wanted to arrest Cobett who fled to America to evade them. The 'Weekly Political Register' was carried on by a friend

### The Manchester Massacre (Peterloo)

1819 Between 1817 and 1819 the unrest seemed to calm down because of good harvest and trade revival. In 1819 however unemployment again became plentiful and there was a demand by the working-class for relief and

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parliamentary reform. The climax of this agitation came in August 1819 in the Manchester Massacre.

At St. Peter's field the Radicals were holding a meeting which they determined was to be peaceable. They brought wives and children and dressed in their 'Sunday Best'. People came from miles around to be addressed by Orator Hunt. They were carrying banners with determined slogans on. In the meeting place soldiers, <sup>including</sup> and the Manchester Yeomanry (a volunteer cavalry regiment) were waiting with magistrates. Hunt sensing trouble offered to give himself up but they let him start his speech. In the middle of his speech he was arrested and due to the noise the cavalry were ordered to charge and many people were injured including women and children.

## Government Reaction to Peterloo

The Government approved the action at St. Peter's field and to show this Sidmouth pushed through the 'Six Acts' which strengthened the government's position. The Acts were:-

1. If people wished to present a petition at a certain place: only the people in the parish could attend the meeting. This made big meetings illegal.
2. The Stamp Tax was extended from newspapers to pamphlets and journals etc. This attacked radical pamphleteers e.g. Cobbett.
3. Magistrates were given the right to search houses for dangerous and blasphemous pamphlets.

The 1st 3 were repressive: the next 3 could be taken by any government.

4. No-one could train one's private army.
5. No-one could collect fire-arms.
6. Magistrates could try more offences than previously which most men had less chance of getting off.

However the reaction of the people was one of horror at the idea of force.

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### The Cato Street Conspiracy.

So called  
as they met  
in Cato Street

1819

This was a conspiracy devised by Thistlewood, who a Spercean Philanthropist, who spent 2 yrs in jail for challenging Sidmouth to a duel. The idea was to blow up the entire at a Grand Cabinet dinner and then to seize London. However the dinner was an attempt to catch ~~conspirator~~ conspirator set by Sidmouth's spies. It was successful and they were executed. Thistlewood was the last man to be beheaded in England.

### The Bonnymuir Riot.

1819

This was an attempt to cause a general strike in Glasgow. However it broke down after Scottish miners had taken arms and come into conflict with troops at Bonnymuir.

Any popularity the government gained through these events was lost due to the handling of the Green Woolire Affair.

The Congress SystemCongress of Aix-la-Chapelle 1818 [Aachen]

This was the first European Congress to meet after a great war. It met to solve <sup>the</sup> small problems of Europe. The greatest was the problem of the French who maintained the payment of the indemnity but resented the army of occupation. The Congress withdrew the army of occupation and invited France into the Alliance and thus prevented France from becoming a peasant enemy of Europe. Other small matters were settled e.g.

1. Protection of Jews in Europe.
2. Swedish debts to Denmark.
3. Treatment of Bonaparte on St Helene.
4. English Claim to a Channel Salute.

However the distrust between them was showed in the way they could not agree to a joint expedition to get the Nabob of Bengal because they didn't want Russia to get a hold in the Mediterranean.

Russia and Prussia wanted an army to be kept at Brussels under Wellington

to intervene when ever there was a successful revolution or revolution in a country. However Castlereagh managed to secure an agreement limiting promised intervention to the case of France, if she should again have a revolution. In doing this he opposed the Russian and Prussian plan and was spurred on by the government at home under Canning's influence, who wished to limit British influence on the continent as much as possible.

The Congress broke up promising to meet again whenever circumstances demanded.

### The need for a new Congress.

The underlying cause was unrest among the peoples of Europe who were dissatisfied by the Vienna Settlement and arrangements. In particular :-

1) Spain where there was a liberal revolution against the monarchy, forcing the 1812 Constitution -

2) Portugal where there was a similar movement

- <sup>53)</sup>  
3. The Spanish Colonies wanted to remain independent.
4. In Italy there were revolutions at Naples & Piedmont.
5. In Germany university students were leading a demand for a liberal, united Germany.  
Kotzebue a Russian Spy was murdered.
6. In England there was internal disturbances.  
As a Result the Czar and Metternich called a Congress.

### The Congress of Troppau.

- 1820 Castlereagh knew that the Czar and Metternich were going to use the alliance to justify intervention in Italy and Spain etc. Castlereagh didn't enter because
- (1) It wasn't in England's interest to intervene
  - (2) Sympathy was felt for the revolutions in Naples and Piedmont
  - (3) The opposition could accuse the government of suppressing liberalism if they intervened.
- As a result Castlereagh didn't attend the

Congress and instead sent his brother as an onlooker.

The result of this Congress and Laibach was intervention in Italy and the suppression of the revolutions in Naples and Piedmont and also a split in the alliance.

Troppau Austria, Russia and Russia formed the Troppau Protocol in which they swore to jointly intervene against a revolution if it threatened the neighbouring states.

### The Situation leading up to Verona

1821 The major problem now was the Greek Revolt. The Powers, particularly Russia, were in a difficult position.

The Greeks were anticipating Russian aid and it was likely to come because the Russians wanted to extend their influence towards the Mediterranean at the expense of Turkey and also Russia and Greece were of the Orthodox faith.

On the other hand the Czar in general

clearly disapproved of revolutions as such.

Fortunately the powers were able to persuade him not to act until a new congress had been formed at Verona.

In England there had been a change which was likely to affect Britain's attitude. Canning had succeeded Castlereagh who committed suicide. Canning was not as committed to the alliance and had not been a founder member. Also he was by nature more liberal and so it was likely that the <sup>hostility</sup> would increase <sup>between</sup> Britain and some other powers.

Canning  
Succeeds  
Castlereagh

## The Congress of Verona

1822 The main problems were :-

- 1) Spain) and although Canning strongly objected against intervention France intervened on her own backed by the other great powers. Within a year the Spanish king had been restored by French troops and he took a great revenge on the rebels. Then came the question of the Spanish South American Colonies.
- 2) The South American Colonies. France wanted to reclaim these but Canning definitely objected because he saw the prospects of good trading routes with them. The Congress were warned of from reclaiming them by 2 strokes.
  - 1) Canning warned Polignac, the French minister, that England would fight France if she intervened.
  - 2) The Americas, fearful of Russian operations in America recognised these South American States and in the Monroe Decree stated that they would fight any

European state who interfered with the American States. Canning welcomed this decree and recognised the South American States.

~~Greece fighting America Russia England~~

The other states backed down

~~and~~ and the split widened even more.

### The Final Blow

The final blow came over Greece.

It was clear that if there was no intervention the Greeks would be wiped out by the Egyptians who were helping the Turks.

Canning decided that, ~~as~~ <sup>since</sup> Russia was certain to intervene, it would be best to join her and so control the outcome.

In the Treaty of London 1827 Russia,

England and France promised joint action.

At the Battle of Navarino

Bay the Turkish and Egyptian navies were sunk.

Austria and Prussia opposed this problem and it was now clear that the Powers no longer had to protect. The United Congress was over.

Treaty of  
London

1827

## Why the Congress System Failed

1. England's traditional desire to retreat ~~to~~ after a Continental war into isolation and thus not being involved in schemes on the continent.
2. The Congress itself was not representative of or backed by European opinion because
  - a. The small powers were not represented.
  - b. Metternich and Alexander represented reaction and hyssary and desired to look backward more than forward.
3. There were certain issues (eg S.A Spanish Colonies) on which it was clear England and the rest could not agree and this made concerted action impossible.
4. There was more liberalism in England than in other countries and this put her out of step. However the liberalism of Castlereagh <sup>and</sup> Canning must not be overemphasised since in home affairs neither of them showed much true liberalism.

The Restored BourbonsLouis XVIII

How he was restored and on what terms after Bonaparte's exile the allies needed a system of government. They did not want a republic because they feared republicanism might spread. They therefore restored Louis XVIII in 1814. However this king fled on Napoleon's return and had to be brought back to power in 1815 by the allies. ~~This~~ <sup>His retreat</sup> only lost him respect by the French people who regarded him as a puppet of the allies.

Louis kept most of Napoleon's institutions e.g. Code, Legion of Honour, local system of government, and also he ruled by a Charter which was used to bribe the French to accept him. It stated:-

- 1) France was to have a parliament to stop a return to 1789 standards affairs of all Frenchmen were subject to the

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some laws.

- 3) All were free from arbitrary arrest.
- 4) All were equally eligible for important civil and military posts.
- 5) There was complete religious toleration.
- 6) Property gained during the revolution could be kept (this comforted the middle classes)

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Three

However to extremists this government was extremely undemocratic eg

- 1) to vote you had to be over 30 and pay over 300fr in direct taxation
- 2) To be a member you had to be over 40 and pay 1000 francs in dt.

This meant out of 29 million people only 1,00,000 ( $\frac{1}{2900}$ ) could vote.

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BERA  
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(so called because  
Bourbon crest was a  
white lily)

## The White Terror 1816.

Louis XVIII now came under the influence of the right wing party under his brother Charles of Orleans. This right wing group was keen to recover their positions (they were mostly nobles). This group, being upper class soon had a majority in parliament and against Louis' wishes the 'White Terror' began.

In 1816. Over 7,000 Bonapartists were imprisoned and many shot including Marshall Ney. However this excess made the moderate upper class <sup>middle</sup> ~~upper~~ class fear of Bonapartism and Louis took more moderate counsels.

These moderate counsels lasted till 1820 when the Due de Berry was murdered by a Bonapartist. The Ultras (extreme royalists) used this to convince King and <sup>new</sup> parliament that liberalism and Bonapartism

MURDER OF  
THE DUC  
DE  
BERRY  
1820

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had to be stamped out. In 1821 severe laws limiting the press were passed and the liberal face was ending. Louis, racked by a terrible disease was unable to resist Arago and Ullastre in Spain the French intervened to restore the absolute rule of Ferdinand.

Louis Philippe  
1834

However when Louis died in 1844 he had done several things successfully. He had:-

- 1) Paid off a heavy war indemnity.
- 2) Got the country rid of foreign troops.
- 3) Reorganised the army.
- 4) Readmitted France to the ranks of the Great Powers.

### Charles X

His Views on Kingship

Charles was like James II. He wanted to restore the French monarchy to all its ancient powers and he despised constitutional kingship.

Also he believed, as Robespierre did,  
his enemies were wrong and sinful.

### His Ideas in Practice.

In his reign his first acts were.

- 1) At his coronation he was pierced by a golden needle dipped in holy oil.  
He believed he possessed some devin power so he went round hospitals giving inmates his healing touch.
- 2) He made sacrilege punishable by death.
- 3) He gave 1,000,000,000 Fr. <sup>also</sup> to in compens nobles for losses suffered in the revolution.
- 4) Religious bodies were encouraged to return to France.
- 5) In 1827 stricter censorship was applied to books.
- 6) The National Guard was disbanded.
7. Charles sacked his Moderate ministers and appointed Polignac (Ultra of Ulises)

## Charles moves to his End with Polignac

Polignac now intended to give the church back a weight in state affairs, restore the privileges of the upper classes, and in fact return France to a pre-revolution society. This pleased Charles but brought opposition in parliament. The result of this was the dissolving of parliament. However a new parliament would still oppose Polignac so Charles issued The Ordinances of St. Cloud, 1830 July in which he stated:-

- 1) The press would be restricted even more
- 2) The electorate would be cut by  $\frac{3}{4}$ .
- 3) The new parliament was dissolved before it met.

The Reaction to this was instantaneous opposition by the pointers, whose leader was Adolff Thiers, a liberal of the middle class, who wanted a limited monarchy. However their vote was not decisive, it was the working class who made the move. They took major buildings and it was also

that army couldn't suppress them.

However Charles and Polignac still thought everything would turn out okay until the army was routed at the Tuilleries. It was now that the middle class deputies returned to stop the revolution going to far and forming a republic.

Charles was now desperate and offered to dismiss Polignac, rule by a Charter and even abdicate in favour of his grand son. However no-one was satisfied and at this time of chaos Thiers produced Louis Philippe - Duke of Orleans, who was a royalist but also believed in the revolution. The mob greatly welcomed this man and they accepted him on the condition that he would rule by a constitutional monarch.

Charles was now pushed out of the way and sent by ship with his family to England. The Bourbon line had come to an end and the Orleans Monarchy had just started.

# REVOLUTIONS of 1830

Unsuccessful revolts shaded ■  
Boundary of German Confederation - - -



## BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE



DUTCH SOUGHT HELP IN VAIN FROM

AUSTRIA | PRUSSIA | RUSSIA

| PRUSSIAN CONFEDERATION  
WITH  
REVOLT IN POLAND,

## ECONOMIC



## KEY

SHADED BOUNDARY  
PRUSSIAN CONFEDERATION  
HOLLAND  
ANTWERP PORT BELGIAN COUNTRY

The Liberal Tories.The New Ministers.

The Tory Party now became more liberal as a result of the emergence of several new men.

Canning replaced Castlereagh as the Foreign Secretary.  
Sir Robert Peel replaced Goderich as Home Secretary.  
Robinson became Chancellor of the Exchequer.  
Huskisson became President of the Board of Trade.

Canning was not a reactionary but not a really genuine reformer. His main idea was to bring prosperity to the country which would then not want parliamentary reform.

Huskisson had had an exciting youth but he was not a colourful personality and was more dedicated with an economic idea. His big aim was to strengthen Britain's economy and he had an idea that he could do this by moving towards free trade. To do this it meant he had to reduce duties on common goods and duties

on manufactured articles, were lowered. and they  
 He offered a 'reciprocity treaty' to foreign  
 powers on reductions in tariffs. Also  
 he relaxed the Navigation Acts which  
 had restricted colonial trade and the  
 use of foreign vessels. In this he was helped  
 by Robinson whom he worked in accordance  
 with.

### Sir Robert Peel.

His father was a big cotton-magnate in Lancashire also named Robert. He worked in conjunction with Owen who has sponsored the act of 1819 limiting the hours that children could work. Peel was sent to Harrow and then to Christ Church Oxford where he gained a double first in maths and classics. He avoided the mill and at 21 got into parliament thanks to his father's influence. After holding a minor post under Perceval he became Chief Secretary in Ireland. In this post from 1812 - 1818 he opposed all reform. Next he became Chairman of

the Currency Commission and was mainly responsible for the return to the gold-standard 1819. Finally in 1822 he was persuaded to become Home Secretary.

### Peel and Prison Reform.

- 1 The system whereby prisoners had to pay gaoler's fees was abolished.
  - 2 Larger prisons were to be inspected.
  - 3 Woman prisoners were to have female warders.
- In general several steps were taken earlier advocated by Howard, Romilly and Elizabeth Fry. However the Home Secretary after Peel <sup>did not</sup> continued these efforts and the smaller and debtors prisons remained a national disgrace.

### Reform of The Penal Code.

The main problem was the fact that too many trivial offences were capital. For instance damaging Westminster Bridge or impersonating a Chelsea Pensioner were capital offences. The fact that there were so many

capital offences often caused juries to acquit ~~an~~ an offender simply because they didn't want him hanged. Spurred on by Romilly's and Mackintosh's efforts Peel introduced measures which removed 100 offences from the capital list and the result was more prosecutions but less ~~hangings~~.

### Peel and the Metropolitan Police Force.

In this time towns were growing due to the industrial and agrarian revolutions and populations were growing. The idea of watchmen and parish wardens was now inefficient and even London's Bow Street Runners were having a hard time.

Previously any attempt to form an organised police force had been opposed as an attack on the liberty of the subject but Peel was

determined to remedy matters atleast in London and the Suburbs. In 1829 he introduced the Metropolitan Police Act. This established a Commissioner at Scotland Yard and 3,000 paid constables who were to go control an area of 12 miles radius. These men had only truncheons, were dressed in frock coats and high hats to look as little like a militia person. They got the familiar nicknames and were so successful that criminals cleared the city for the provinces which meant the police force had to be applied in other areas. The police also attended public-meetings and as a result there were no more 'Peterloos'

TRADE UNIONS

The Combination Acts of 1799.

These were set up by the younger Pitt and they prohibited workers from combining together to improve working conditions, pay or hours. This meant they couldn't improve their positions. To keep on the right side of the law many unions formed themselves into 'Friendly Societies'. It was to repeal this act which was Francis Place's aim.

Francis Place.

He had been a leather-breeches apprentice, become a journeyman and then found it hard to find work because he was unpopular for he organised strikes. He set up his own business in Charing Cross - a tailor's shop and this rapidly became a Radical centre. The room behind the shop became a radical library and it was here that people like Burdett, Hume and Bentham, the legal reformer met.

This set of men were out to abolish the Combination Acts. In 1824 Place persuaded Hume to pack a parliamentary committee appointed to enquire into the combination Acts, with sympathizers and since the committee were unpopular thus making people unwilling to join them it was not hard. The more respectable acts were brought forward, the extremists being kept away, and also hostile employers were kept away. The result was a decision in favour of repeal and the Combination Acts were duly repealed.

Trade Unions were immediately set up and a wave of strikes followed because.

- 1) The unions wanted to exercise their power
- 2) It was a time of prosperity and the workers wished to share the prosperity.
- 3) The prosperity was followed by a slump and the workers wanted to keep their new wages etc.

People didn't see the last 2 reasons

Repeal  
of Combinati-  
on Acts.  
1824

and blamed the strikes on the repeal of the Combination Acts. The government were going to bring back the Combination Acts but due to Place's efforts this measure was水seasened down and the Amending Act of 1825 was introduced.

### Amending Act of 1825

It allowed trade unions to continue bargaining over wages and hours as long as they did not try picketing and kept it peaceable. This might make strikes difficult.

### 1834. The Next Stage - The Tolpuddle Martyrs

The new Whig government was rather worried <sup>now</sup> by the growth of the trade unions and particularly upset by the growth of the 'Grand National Consolidated Union' (GNCU) formed by an employer Robert Owen. Its main aim was to absorb all the unions into one main union and thus have the threat of a general strike as its main weapon.

The government struck out at anything to stop this and it fell on 6 men from Tolpuddle who had secretly sworn together to form a local branch of the Friendly Society of Agricultural Labourers - ~~part of the G.N.C.~~  
 To swear together was illegal but of common usage among the unions but not at all dangerous. The men were sentenced to 7 years transportation but public opinion caused them to be brought back after 2

### Charterism Part 1

#### Reasons for Chartist

- 1) The Whigs had not done very much in the way of reform after the Municipal Corporation
- 2) The lower classes were dissatisfied by the Reform Act 1832.
- 3) They were frustrated by the collapse of the G.N.C.U. in 1836.
- 4) There had been a fresh session of slave

## The London Working Men's Association 1836 (L.W.M.A.)

The L.W.M.A. was the first part of the Chartist Movement and consisted of a body of skilled workers with a formal political programme. The secretary was Lovett and its chief adviser Place. They were determined to draw up a plan of reform which would be widely accepted and soon 150 societies had affiliated to L.W.M.A.

The chief of these were the ones centring round Attwood, a Birmingham Banker and O'Connor an ex Fish O.P. who ran a violently radical paper in need called the Northern Star.

### The Charter 1838

Reform  
Act 1835.

Lovett's programme was drafted in 6 points and this was launched on the 1<sup>st</sup> January in Birmingham at a meeting in 1838. The points were

- 1) a vote for all male adults
- 2) a secret ballot
- 3) annual elections

- 4) abolition of property qualification for M.P.s  
 5) payment for H.P.s  
 6) equal electoral districts

They had to persuade parliament to accept this and their plan was to send a Convention to London with a petition and if it ~~was~~<sup>was</sup> rejected they would organise a general strike.

In 1839 the Convention met, but, on finding only  $\frac{1}{2}$  a million, had to stage proceedings until they had 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  million. At these proceedings speakers <sup>took</sup> the lead like O'Connor (a talker with all his ability in his tongue) and Lovett (of a sounder character) and brought them to the head of the organisation.

However Lovett's influence had been eclipsed by a spell in jail because he had defied a ban in Birmingham to speak in the Bull Ring and the

mayor had to borrow London police to deal with the situation. Rioting broke out and they only stopped after military support. The Convention had denounced the authorities conduct and they retaliated by arresting Lovett for signing it.

In July 1839 the petition was debated in the commons Attwood <sup>for</sup> v Russell <sup>against</sup>. It was rejected and so the general strike was called. However the party was split; some wanted violence some didn't. As a result the general strike never happened and the Convention split with most of its leaders in jail.

#### The Newport Rising 1839.

This was a plan by a few Welsh exiles to start a general rebellion, to start with the capture of Newport jail and the release of Newport a Chartist leader. This was Ted Try Frost ex-dealer and ex-mayor of the town who with his force of 4000 miners would meet 2 other contingents and in the late hours of one

November night they would take Newport. However bad weather ruined the arrangement and Frost was left to attack unsupported after dawn had broken. At first the authorities knew of the plot and soldiers were concealed behind the shutters of an hotel. They fired on the mob which soon dispersed leaving several dead. Frost was quickly arrested and was sent to death (later commuted to transportation). Other Chartist leaders were arrested including O'Connor, who knew very little of the plot.

With the leaders imprisoned and the whole movement discredited in the eyes of sober citizens, the Chartists seemed utterly broken. They had failed through

- 1) Their own counsels.
- 2) The hostility of the middle classes
- 3) The rigour of the Government's action

However it still had a kick of life.

Reasons for Chartist failure

- 1) The Chartists failed because:
  - 1) They were never really a united party.  
Some men were extremists others were more moderate. They were not united as to the tactics for people like Frost wanted violence whereas others didn't.
  - 2) They never captured enough support from the Middle Classes because Chartism was not respectable enough for them. They forfeited this support when they began to use violence.
  - 3) They lacked an effective leader and the result of change in leadership was change in policy.
  - 4) The Government were determined to stamp out Chartism and they were quite prepared not to give way.
  - 5) They depended too much on economic conditions
  - 6) The organisation was very slack

Chartism Part 2

The failure of 1839 had not killed Chartist though it had spoilt its chances of success. In 1842 a second Chartist petition had been rejected by parliament and this led to a wave of strikes in the north known as the Plug Plot but which were crushed by government action. Chartist didn't really revive until 1847 when there was a strike.

A sign of this revival came when O'Connor got into Parliament. Also there were the revolutions of 1848 with the fall of governments all over Europe. The Chartist started to organise a 3rd petition and O'Connor drew up a proposed constitution for a British Republic with himself as president. The procession <sup>to</sup> protest the petition was start from Kensington on April 10th 1848.

Russell's government was seriously afraid and thought the procession would be a sign of revolt. Wellington, now 80, was given the defence of London and thousands of troops

and special constables were called in to enforce law and order. The government allowed the meeting but made arrangements to hold the bridges over the Thames to stop demonstrators ~~entering~~<sup>crossing</sup> Parliament. As a result C'onnor made his speech at Kensington and then went on to West with the petitions carried in 3 caravans which there were 6,000,000 signatures. However the government announced that only 2,000,000 were genuine.

However the Chartists still stuck to their guns and one determined leader planned riots in the suburbs of London on Whit Monday, 1848, to occupy the police while a confederate led a large crowd from Bishop Bonner's Field to attack Whitehall. However the police got wind of the scheme and blocked the exits from the field and with rain pouring on them the crowd was only too glad to go home.

A final plot by a few desperate

men to seize London on Aug. 15 it was betrayed by the agent provocateur who had largely created it.

The Chartist movement came to an end when O'Connor's Land Company - a scheme to put workers on the land as small holders was declared bankrupt in 1848 and finally O'Connor's death in 1852. His funeral was the last large Chartist gathering

### The Trade Union Act 1871.

At this time the position of Trade Unions was very uncertain. No-one was quite so certain as to what they could and what they couldn't do. Judges often interpreted the vague laws concerning Unions in different ways. In 1867 a Royal Commission was set up to investigate unions and the result of their enquiries came out in the Trade Union Act of 1871. This gave Trade Unions a legal status.

as a corporation and thus enabled them to hold property. As corporations they could sue (and be sued) and prosecute treasurer who embezzled the funds.

### The Criminal Law Amending Act 1871 C.L.A.A.

Coupled with the Trade Unions Act 1871 was the Criminal Law Amending Act which completely banned picketing (even peaceful picketing) thus making strikes almost impossible or at least very difficult to organise.

### Crow's Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875 C.C.P.A.

The C.L.A.A. had made picketing illegal and Disraeli's Government wanted to amend this. Those who organised strikes were liable to prosecution for conspiracy until 1875 when the C.C.P.A. was made law. This legalized peaceful picketing and that a group of strikers made do anything one person could lawfully commit. Without this act the working class could never have accomplished a revo-

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in standard of living.

### The Employers and Workmen Act 1875.

Before 1875 breach of contract by an employer had been a civil offence whereas breach of contract by an employee was a capital offence. This act made both breach of contract by both, a civil offence.

(3)

### Parliamentary Reform.

#### Needed for Reform.

1) Great towns like Manchester and Birmingham had no separate representatives whereas Cornwall was crowded by M.P.s. Some boroughs were rotten i.e. they almost ceased to exist like Old Sarum and Dunwich which was washed away by the ocean. Also some were 'Pocket-boroughs' under legal gentry influence were very common and 162 landlords could set up a man in the commons. The only areas of true representation were Preston and Westmorland.

where all householders voted. In other counties only freeholders who possessed land to any annual value of £os could vote. This went to terrify farmers, no matter how much land they owned could not vote.

### Whig Prospects in 1830.

The Tories dropped out over Catholic Emancipation and the Whigs led by the old Gray came in. Behind him he had men of little <sup>influence</sup> eager for the cabinet because the Tories had been in so long. This ministry was pledged to reform and this was made easier by the death of George IV, who had always been against reform, and the succession of his brother William IV who was not as difficult to handle and was likely to be a great improvement on the old king.

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## Whig Principals and Personalities

- 1) The Whigs were not completely revolutionary and were not all democrats. They did not believe in giving the uneducated lower classes power.
- 2) Grey had a problem over his cabinet. There were few experienced men and he tended to turn to the Canningite Tories who were moderate. Huskisson would have joined if he hadn't been killed by a train.

Palmerston was brought in. He had been Secretary of War but had quarrelled with his colleagues over Parliamentary Reform.

Melbourne - a whig who had accepted office under Canning was brought in.

There were more extreme men - Russell who was mainly responsible for the Reform Bill.

Brougham who was so extreme that he was removed from the commons by being made Lord Chancellor.

5TB

## The Great Reform Bill.

STAGE I In March 1831 Russell introduced the first Reform Bill. It got through the first reading and just through the second reading by 1 vote. In the Committee stage however where it is discussed clause by clause it was defeated on two points and so Grey resigned and demanded a General Election. The King dissolved Parliament and the Whigs were returned.

STAGE II A slightly revised Bill was introduced which passed through all the Commons stages but was promptly refused by the Lords. In this way the lords were challenging both middle and lower classes and agitation began with riots in Bristol and the Midlands.

STAGE III Strengthened by these demonstrations a third version of the bill was introduced which passed through 2 readings in the Lords but in the committee stage the lords tried to get rid of some important clauses.

Grey asked William to support 50 new peers making a Whig majority in the Lords. However he wouldn't go above 20 so the government resigned. William now approached Wellington, a bitter opponent of the Bill, to carry a watered down version of the Bill through the Lords. He approached Wellington because of his prestige and preparation for duty however unpleased Wellington also tried to form a Tory government but could find none behind him.

Public opinion rose against this and there was a threat of a run on the banks and a denial to pay taxes. Finally Wellington backed down and Grey returned armed with a promise from the King to create the peers. In May 1832 the Bill got through after a hard struggle of over a year.

## Terms of the Reform Act 1832

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to for

1) The Representation. - 56 rotten and pocket boroughs were abolished and 30 new rotten boroughs lost 1 member. The seats thus gained were used to either.

- (a) Increase the representation of the counties or
- (b) Provide new members for industrial towns.

Among the places which gained separate representation for the first time were Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Swansea and some districts of London. In parallel bills Scotland and Ireland received similar treatment on a lesser scale.

2) The Voters. This act set up 2 uniform sets of rules.

- (a) For county elections freeholders with land to £40<sup>0</sup>s, copyholders with land £10 and tenant farmers with land at £50 could vote for county M.P.s.

- (b) In the boroughs house occupiers of at £10 could vote.

The Government didn't want to be too democratic.

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### The Significance of the Act.

- 1) Before the Act there had been an electorate of 435,000 there was now 652,000. However 5 out of 6 males did not have the vote - now men had the vote - and although the boroughs now might have the wealthier middle classes supreme the counties still had the landed gentry. The landlord could still control voting (it was not secret) by bribery or intimidation to his tenants and he could create voters by selling small 40's freeholds to suitable supporters. The result was very little difference from the composition of Parliament.
- 2) Those Radicals were returned but generally those "the" classes still reigned supreme because of the high property qualification for H.P.s. It was still impossible for members of the middle-class to get into Parliament.
- 3) The act was the end for Grey but for Radicals it was the beginning - a small wedge which was to make a bigger step split.

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## CHARTISM PART 1 1836 - 1840.

TURN BACK

## CHARTISM PART 2 1847 - 1848

### Parliamentary Reform

1848-66 In this period there was little demand for parliamentary reform because prosperity and emigration was high. Therefore there were few attempts to push parliamentary reform on by the Whigs who were not likely to

<sup>Death of</sup>  
<sup>Palmerston</sup>  
<sup>1865</sup> under Palmerston who was not very keen.  
In 1865 however Palmerston died and by now Bright, Radical, was pushing hard for Parliamentary Reform. And also the Whigs under Russell began to take up the fight again.

### 1867-68

Russell's proposals of 1867 were <sup>stevely</sup> ~~comparatively~~ mild and would have increased the electorate by 300,000. However they were defeated and he resigned.

Derby, Disraeli and the Conservatives now came in without a majority. It was increasingly obvious that

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the country was in favor of parliamentary reform particularly the working classes. So the Conservatives, led in this by Disraeli, decided to solve the problem by tackling it before it became too big. They did this by introducing the Reform Act which was proposed after much discussion.

Reform  
Act  
1867

The Original Terms - were to give the vote to £6 house holders and £20 leaseholders. However as it passed through the house it was amended and due mainly to Gladstone it came out as a vote for all householders in the boroughs and £10 lodgers and in the counties all £12 leaseholders. Also all areas with a population less than 10,000 lost one seat and these new seats went to the counties and Big Towns.

Significance

This Act nearly doubled the electorate and many members of the working class

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1868  
Whigs  
Returned

got the vote for the first time. The Tories expected to be returned to Parliament in Griffiths but in the next election the Liberals (Whigs) under Gladstone were returned.

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## The Struggle for Equality for Roman Catholics

STAGE 1

In 1791, under Pitt's Government the Catholics were given religious toleration ie the right of free worship but this did not give them equality. This action was a brave one on the part of Pitt for it was bound to lead to riots (Gordon Riots).

STAGE 2

(See Pitt and Ireland). This was a plan by Pitt to give Catholics emancipation particularly because of Ireland. However he saw the emancipated Irish Catholic would flood the Irish Parliament and break Ireland from England. To solve this he joined the 2 parliaments in the Act of Union 1801 and it seemed

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the Catholics now had emancipation.  
However George III wouldn't allow  
Catholic emancipation (it would have  
broken his coronation oath) and  
the Catholics didn't get it. They did get:

- 1) Full civil equality
- 2) The termination of the payment of tithes  
to the Anglican churches
- 3) The <sup>Termination of</sup> Payment of their ministers by the state  
This was not too bad because it meant the government didn't control them

STAGE 3. In 1827 Liverpool resigned and was succeeded  
by Canning whose ministry was extremely  
liberal containing 4 Whigs. In 1827  
Canning died and was succeeded by  
Goderich who found the work impossible  
and resigned in 1828. He was succeeded  
by Wellington who soon removed the  
Whigs and left-wing (Canningite) Tories.  
Wellington and Peel were both opposed  
to Catholic Emancipation and yet now  
they had to face this problem.

1828

The Repeal of the Test and Corporation Act.

Although it was not directly concerned with Catholic Emancipation it was a very important step towards it. It meant that henceforth non-conformists could hold any office and didn't have to rely on an Annual Indemnity Bill. If this could be done for the Calvinist non-conformists it raised the problem of the Roman Catholics.

Catholic Emancipation was long considered necessary by many Whigs and some Conservative Tories but it always failed because:-

1. 'The Anti-Papery' prejudice in the country and in George IV.
2. Parliament was still predominantly Anglican in outlook particularly in the Lords

3. The Conscience of George III  
But in 1828 the problem was too great to be ignored, particularly in Ireland as a result of the activity of

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

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## Daniel O'Connell's Activities:

He was an Irish lawyer, with a good social background, who's one aim was to repeal the Act of Union but not have complete separation from England. He wanted an independent Ireland with a freely-elected Catholic Parliament with links to Britain for foreign-policy etc. He didn't concern himself with the land and economic struggle but with destroying English Protestant Rule. That is why he wanted Emancipation and Peel opposed him because he could see it was only a first step.

1823  
Foundation  
of Catholic  
Association

In 1823 O'Connell founded a Catholic Association as a result of Westminster's persistent refusal to accept a Catholic Relief Act. The C.A association asked a penny a month from poorer Catholics and this Catholic Rent as it was called was bringing £1,000 a week in. O'Connell also won over the priesthood, who had a great effect over the peasants, and soon Ireland was demanding Catholic Emancipation.

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In 1826 O'Connell tried out his plan which was to make the 40s landowners vote against their protestant landowners which previously they would not have dared to do but because of the influence of <sup>and fear</sup> (a) The Priests (b) O'Connell's followers over the landowners. Now, legally O'Connell couldn't stand for Parliament but he did in the County Clare election <sup>against</sup> ~~and~~ a popular protestant and he was returned triumphantly and a demand rang through Ireland for his acceptance in Westminster.

### The Catholic Relief Act. 1829.

Wellington could see Ireland was on the verge of civil war and that O'Connell couldn't control it. He saw the only way out was to grant emancipation but he knew the Tory party was against him. He dragged Peel into his plan and in 1829 Peel introduced the Catholic Relief Act. Due to Peel and the Whigs it got through the commons and

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Wellington's influence on the king and the Lords got it passed. This allowed Catholics to occupy all posts except kingship.

However he also disfranchised all 40s land owners and made the qualification £10. Also he refused to allow O'Connell to enter because the Act had not been passed when he was elected. Therefore O'Connell sat again, was returned, was accepted. There was no civil war but now Wellington and Peel had to face the wrath of their fellow Tories.

Wellington had offended both

- 1) The Canningite (liberal) Tories by <sup>their</sup> dismissal in 1828
- 2) The High Tories over Catholic Emancipation. and when the Whigs demanded Parliamentary Reform after the 1830 revolution in France Wellington clamped down against it and thus offended the Whigs. The Tories and Whigs got together

Access  
of 17

17

Revol  
on

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to vote Wellington and Peel out of office to teach them a lesson in loyalty, but at the same time they were voting themselves out of power.

The Whigs reaped in the harvest  
<sup>in 1830</sup> and for the first time in 50 years the Whigs were returned and the road to reform was open.

Accession  
of Whigs  
1830

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### Free Trade.

Free Trade between countries is a state of affairs when goods can pass between countries openly and without tariffs and people may travel through countries without passports. Without Free Trade, and <sup>with</sup> large tariffs smuggling was very prosperous and Pitt (1783) could see that to reduce the Nation's Debt he had to reduce smuggling by reducing tariffs. He reduced the tariff on tea from 119% to 12% and similarly reduced other duties, making smuggling hardly worthwhile. He taxed <sup>Imperial</sup> ~~Imperial~~

Reduction  
on Tea

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1786  
Commercial  
Treaty with  
France

and finally <sup>introduced</sup> ~~made~~ income tax but  
the next step to free trade came in 1786,  
with the COMMERCIAL TREATY with FRANCE.

By this all English ports were open to French  
vessels and vice-versa. Citizens travelling  
between the two countries didn't need a  
passport (this still applies to-day on day trips).

All tariffs were greatly reduced (French  
wine being lowered to the terms which  
applied to Portugal) but England really  
benefitted because she could pour her  
cheap goods (made cheap by her advanced  
methods of manufacture) on to the French  
market. This caused unemployment in  
many French towns and considerably  
speeded up the coming of the French  
revolution.

Also by the Act of Union 1801 Free  
Trade was extended to Ireland and the  
effect on Irish industry was harmful

Huskisson.

Huskisson was President of the Board of Trade in Liverpool's Tory Government and he was striving towards free trade. He reduced tax on raw and common goods which is what the industrialists had been demanding for a long time because they could buy cheaper and therefore sell more. He reduced the tax on manufactured goods from 50% to 20% and relaxed the Navigation Acts which had restricted colonial trade and usage of foreign vessels. Moreover he tried to make reciprocal treaties with foreign countries whereby if one country lowered tariffs the other country did the same. Britain would profit more by this.

## Peel's Contribution

One of Peel's Government greatest problems was the economic problem. The National Debt was increasing and this had to stop. One reason for this was the repeal of income tax in 1816 and as a consequence heavy duty was placed on common goods. This was no good for all though it protected home industries it did not bring in revenue as it should have done because the poorer class had to pay the tax and many of the goods were not coming into the country through the ports.

### The 1842 Budget

<sup>Peel's</sup> Pitt's solution came in the budget of 1842 where he was helped by Gladstone Chancellor of the Exchequer. This budget set up a completely new customs system with 5% on raw articles; 12% on semi-manufactured goods; and 20% on manufactured goods. His sought duties down considerably and more goods came through the ports which meant an increase in revenue in time. At first it also needed money to pay for foreign wars.

~~1842  
Re-introduced  
of  
Income Tax~~

meant there was a loss and to counteract this by reintroducing income-tax. By this a man paid income-tax on anything earned over £150 per annum and although it was only introduced for 3 years it is still going strong.

THE 1845 BUDGET In this budget duties on 430 goods were abolished

Gladstone - President of the Board of Trade - carried on Peel's work; he ~~abolished~~ abolished all export duties, together with nearly all duties on raw materials. By 1845 Britain was well advanced in Free Trade with the Corn Laws to be tackled during the following year.

### Peel and the Corn Laws

1846 It was a tradition with the Tories to protect agriculture and therefore the Corn Laws had to stay. And yet Peel forced repeal on them. The main reasons for this were:

1. The Anti-Corn Law League's Campaign
2. The Potato Famine in Ireland
3. Peel's openmindedness and willingness to be convinced he was wrong.
4. The Whigs' inability to act; <sup>as an</sup> alternative

### Anti-Corn League.

The two leaders of the organisation were Cobden and Bright.

Cobden - was from Sussex, <sup>owner of</sup> a great calico-printing works in Manchester: He was the organiser.

Bright - was from Rochdale, a wealthy factory owner and was the Orator.

These two were supported by manufacturers and therefore there was no lack of money.

They issued a lot of literature all over the country and supporters were urged to buy freehold land in the counties thus gaining a vote.

In 1841 Cobden was elected for Stockport and in 1843 Bright was elected for Darsham. They could now present their arguments more strongly before parliament. They were

1841  
Cobden elected  
for Stockport  
1843 Bright  
elected for  
Darsham

1. With Repeal workers would be better off because they could buy more and therefore buy more food and manufactured goods. Both agriculture and industry would thus benefit.
2. High tariffs led to ill-feeling between nations.
3. It was morally wrong to increase the price of God's gift to man - Food.

Arguments Against were :-

1. If they were repealed English Farming would be ruined because it would not be protected from foreign competition.
2. The League just wanted the laws repealed because with the drop in the price of food the manufacturers could reduce wages.

Peel and the Potato Famine.

Peel was a fair man and ready to be changed and he came to the opinion that repeal was necessary. However his party didn't support him so he decided to wait

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until the next General Election and see if he was returned when he made Repeal one of the parties issues.

Potato  
Famine  
Ireland  
1845

However in 1845 the potato famine in Ireland was becoming desperate and Peel saw repeal was essential. Since his own party wouldn't support him he decided to allow Russell to form a Whig ministry and carry through repeal but ~~support~~ Russel couldn't do it and gave Peel the problem again.

In 1846 the proposal was made and it was to lower Corn Duty to a small sum and after 3 years abolish it. The Whigs mostly supported him but the Protectionist Conservatives overruled them. To these Protectionists he came in the form of a leader Disraeli, he was deliberately eccentric in his dress and constantly trying to create an impression. He was not liked by Peel and his

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mode of dress slightly quietened down.  
He was a great flatterer (particularly  
with Queen Victoria) and had got into  
parliament in 1837. He built up a  
group of aristocratic Tories, called  
Young England, and their idea was  
to reform working conditions by  
a benevolent aristocracy. He was  
a good novelist. Corn Law Repeal gave  
Disraeli a good chance to attack Peel  
and he used his sarcasm. To lend  
aristocratic backing to the party he  
got Lord Bentinck (a race-horseowner)  
who also wanted to get at Peel.

Due to this party, Corn Law Repeal  
was not easy until, at last, in  
June 1846, due to Wellington's  
influence it passed through the Lords.  
However, the distress in Ireland led to  
a wave of crime, and thus Peel wished  
to pass a Coercion Bill which would  
give the government power to stop  
crime. The Whigs deserted him on this

Disraeli  
Gets in  
Parliament  
1837

June  
1846  
Corn Law  
Repeal

50c

protectionists

point and the ~~poor~~ <sup>rich</sup> who had made the bill necessary also opposed because of this defeat Pitt resigned and the next 4 years of his life quietly when in 1850 he died as the result of a riding accident in 1850

Death of Peel 1850

The Corn Law Repeal in Ireland - repeal itself didn't seal ease the famine. However it did allow the better off peasants to buy corn and so release potatoes for the poor. It kept down the price of American Wheat.

The Expected Effects were - workers wages would have more purchase values, prices would fall, British agriculture would be ruined.

The Actual Effects were - British agriculture flourished and did not suffer until 1890 when the Prairies flourished. The prices did not drop much but remained constant during the next generation as other price

rose, Peel was considered treacherous and  
forced to resign.

### Gladstone's Contribution 1852-55

In Peel's Ministry of 1841-46 he had been president of the Board of Trade and he served as Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Aberdeen Whig-Pelite Coalition of 1852. Finance was the greatest of Gladstone's point on which he succeeded for he saw that as little as possible must be spent. To do this, and to enable manufacturers to produce cheaply and keep the cost of living down, taxation must be reduced to a minimum. In his budget of 1853 he abolished many duties on foodstuffs and semi-manufactured articles, halved all duties on wholly manufactured good and also planned to reduce <sup>and</sup> income tax until it finally dropped in 1860. However this dream was smashed

by the Crimean War when he went from 7th to 1st  
 From 1855-59 Gladstone was somewhat isolated but finally through his fall in with Palmerston in 1859. Henceforth he was associated with Whigs and Radicals and in 1867 became Leader of Peelites Whigs and Radicals - Liberals

Gladstone 1859-67.

The Exchequer was threatened by Napoleon III's action and much to Gladstone's Cobden's Bright's disgust Palmerston used this to demand more battleships etc. This scare was waved on by Tennyson and Gladstone hated the idea because he saw fear on both sides could lead to war. Also Palmerston's proposals involved an increase in public expenditure and so Gladstone allied with Cobden and Bright to outwit Palmerston.

Gladstone's bluff of resignation didn't work on Palmerston so the three allies decided to allay the two countries

15-2d.

Cobden  
Treaty  
(1860)

in a commercial agreement and so Cobden was sent to France. He managed to get the Cobden treaty of 1860 whereby England and France treated each other on 'most favoured nation' terms. As a result we lowered tax on French wines and Brandy and they lowered tax on our coal and a wide range of manufactured goods. This treaty led to an expansion of export between the 2 countries of 100%. It caused friendlier feelings between the 2 countries although the Panic lasted till 1861 and Palmerston got his way about fortifications and ships.

Besides this Gladstone swept away other duties until only 16 mattered. 2 of these were on tea and sugar (and both were sealed down) He also repealed the paper tax (against the P.H's workers) which he termed a 'tax on knowledge'. And also reduced income tax from 15 - 2d to 6d. As a result Britain was virtually a F.T. country governed at a cost of only £65,000,000 a year.

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### Social Reform.

The Philosophical Radicals - under Bentham administered 1833  
the new doctrine of 'utility' not age.

They were few in number but great in influence and their presence resulted in much of the social reform.

### The Abolition of Slavery in the British Empire - 1833

Slave Trade  
Abolished  
1807

The Slave Trade had been abolished in the British Empire in 1807 but it still existed because slavery existed and there was therefore a demand for slaves. Slave Voyages had become even more dangerous because of gross overloading and the increased profit balanced the risk.

Anti-Slavery  
Society  
formed  
1822

The only solution was to abolish slavery and the leading figure was Wilberforce and the Anti-Slavery Society formed in 1822. In 1833, the result of his campaign was the Abolition of Slavery in the British Empire.

The N.

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The first of the Effective Factory Acts - this was done  
ed 1833 by Lord Althrop and by the Act -

1. Paid Factory Inspectors were appointed who could enforce the law and could be used as a means of enforcing any future reform.
2. Children under 9 couldn't work.
3. " between 9-<sup>13</sup>-B had to have at least 2 hours schooling a day with no more than 9 hours work..".
4. Persons between 13-18 had a 69 hour week (12 hours a day)
5. Conditions for adults were left unchar

### The Poor Law

#### The Need For Reform

The old Elizabethan Poor Law was clearly inadequate and had been replaced in many areas, since 1795, <sup>4</sup> by the Speenhamland System. After the war British agriculture suffered, causing a slump and therefore much unemployment.

Moreover wages of those employed

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were cut to 8s 9/-s. and eventually  
the Justices of the Peace lowered  
poor relief which was an increasing  
burden on the tax-payer.

Ass't  
Labourer's  
Revolt  
1830-1831

Agricultural labourers response  
to this was rioting (often known as  
the last labourer's revolt) in the  
South of England between 1830 - 31.

They demanded higher wages and  
a better system of relief. The government  
reaction to this violence was severe  
and judges were sent to punish  
offenders harshly e.g. 9 hanged and  
100's transported.

The Government then set up a  
Commission to examine the poor  
law and in particular confirm  
the view that the cause of the  
trouble was the Speenhamland System.

The commissioners recommended  
that :-

"The able bodied men should not  
be given 'out-door' relief and <sup>The</sup>

- should be kept for the aged and infirm
2. Those who received aid from the rates had to enter a workhouse.
  3. Workhouse conditions were made as unattractive as possible to stop them being regarded as rest-houses.
  4. Proper children should be educated in separate workhouses.
  5. Aged and infirm should be given either out-door relief or separate establishments.
  6. Able bodied men were to be given useful jobs instead of repellent jobs
  7. Parishes were to be put into Unions each maintaining a workhouse. In each Union were payed law officials who elected unpaid 'guardians of the poor' from the propertied classes. These Unions were to be governed from a central authority consisting of 3 commissioners

## The Poor Law Amendment Act - 1834.

This legalised the recommendations made in the commissioners report and abolished the Speenhamland system.

The 3 commissioners soon became hated as did the union workhouses. Especially detested was Chadwick, a Benthamite, and the well meaning secretary of the Commission who believed in efficiency to the point of ruthlessness.

### Attempts to Administer the Act

In the south it was quite easy, because of increased prosperity, to abolish the Speenhamland system but in the north it was a different state of affairs and the policy of stopping 'out-door relief' to able-bodied men collapsed after riots. In the north the Speenhamland system had been used as unemployment pay between slumps in the textile trade. They were offering starvation or the work house and many factories

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owners eg. Fielden refused to apply the new system and as a result out-door relief still continued in the North.

### The Workhouses.

Conditions in the work-houses were very bad and the commissioners succeeded in making them most unattractive. All classes and ages of people were put together, married couples separated etc. Strict, almost inhuman rules were applied and inmates hardly ever saw the outside world again, which meant able-bodied men didn't have much chance of finding outside work again. The work provided in the workhouse soon returned to stone breaking, oakum picking etc. but work on bone-crushing was stopped. Food conditions were appalling and although the worst features were gradually abolished by public opinion, the work-house still remained a great threat to the poor.

## 604 Grey's Successor - Melbourne.

Retirement  
of Grey  
1834

In July 1834 Grey retired and was succeeded by Melbourne. This affected Whig reform and toned it down a bit. Melbourne, due to a broken marriage, was a cynic and hap-hazardly faced the task. In November he resigned and Peel's ministry started. However this soon collapsed through lack of majority and Melbourne was returned in April 1835. Only one major reform was passed in the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835.

### Need for the Municipal Corporations Act.

- 1 Some of the major towns did not have self government and were split up in separate sections under local lords. Only 246 towns had been granted a charter and many were very small towns and some not exists eg. Dunwich.
- 2 At its best this system (in the big town)

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might mean that electors were all freemen eg. Nottingham and Norwich and at its worse it might mean that it was a close corporation with the mayor and aldermen doing the electing.  
3. All improvement schemes were separate and under various authorities, now under the town council or lord of the manor.

### The Municipal Corporations Reform Act 1835.

- The commission for this had been set up in 1833 By GREY and Melbourne accepted its recommendations which were
1. Close corporations were abolished and were replaced by borough councils to be elected by all male rate-payers for a term of 3 years.
  2. The councils elected their mayor and alderman, holding office for 6 years.
  3. Certain non-corporate towns were made into boroughs eg. Manchester 1838 Birmingham 1839.
  4. Councils could take over the various

607e

Improvement Committees, if the latter agreed.

This was not a great step forward but it laid down the grounds for reform, introduced uniformity and gave the middle class control over their towns (however they didn't do much with them)

### Further Major Whig Reforms

1836 1. Compulsory Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages

This enabled accurate statistics to be kept, giving way to groundwork on education and public health. It reduced many crimes e.g. bigamy, infanticide etc. And parents were no longer able to disguise children's ages to cheat the factory acts.

2. The Tithe Commutation Act 1836 - 1840

Tithe was no longer to be paid in cattle but was to be a monetary tax. Also clerical incomes were adjusted so that they were more fair and it took the administration of church land from

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Bishop and gave it to Ecclesiastical Commission.

### 3. Penny Post - 1840

Invented by Roland Hill. Before Penny Post - letters were paid for on delivery, prices varying with distance and prices were high. Hill said <sup>that the</sup> lower class couldn't afford the charges and that lower rates would increase of postal services.

He proposed that prices should be payed in advance and should vary with weight, not distance. As a result the number of letters and parcels increased by 10 times in 25 years.

143. In 1839 the Whigs resigned because of lack of Radical and fresh support much to Victoria's regret. They came back but in 1841 were defeated at the General Election and Prince Albert's (Victoria's Husband) opinion soon brought Victoria round to the Whigs.

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## Peel and the Bank Charter Act of 1844

### Need for the Act:

a series of crashes of banks made this act necessary. The crashes were due to the over-issuing of money which they themselves printed. Money was printed in denominations of £5 and over. Over printing was being tempted by the need for large quantities of money needed for investments in the growing railways and industry.

At first the crashes were blamed on the existence of many private banks but even when several had been joined the crashes continued.

### The Bank Charter Act, 1844

This was Peel's remedy to the above problem. The Act stated that note issue by banks was limited and that no new banks of issue could be created. The amounts issued by various banks were limited to what was already in existence; and all notes issued by the Bank of England beyond £16,000,000 had to be backed by

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actual gold reserve.

### Disadvantages of the Act

The Act restricted credit and made money short at a time when it was needed to finance railways and industry.

Ans. This was later overcome by the use of checks.

### Advantages of the Act

The Act stopped inflation and brought stability to the English Banking System.

\* further measures taken by Peel as prime-minister see:-

The Budget of 1842 P. 589

" " " .. 1845 P. 589.

Peel and the Cornlaws P 589 et..

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## Shaftesbury and Factory Reform.

\* No. For 1833 Act see page 599

Ashley (or Shaftesbury) was a very good Ch.  
and was disturbed by the horrors of  
factory life. He, was mainly responsible  
for the <sup>evolution</sup> ~~passing~~ <sup>bill</sup> of the 1833 Factory Act,  
which in his opinion didn't go far  
enough. He had held, for a long time,  
a position in the '10 Hours' movement  
(a movement to secure women and children  
a 10 hours day) with John Fielden, the  
Todmorden manufacturer. The 10 hour  
movement would also help men because  
they were supposed to be able  
to look after themselves. With the  
10 hour objective in view Ashley

Whigs form  
parliamentary  
and Special  
committee  
1840

persuaded the Whigs <sup>in 1840</sup> to form a  
parliamentary committee to examine  
the 1833 Act and also a special  
Commission to study conditions of  
children in the mines and other industries  
not covered by the factory Act.

In 1840 the Conservatives came

Conservatives  
win election  
1840

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and Ashley didn't expect much from Peel who was distrustful of his <sup>new</sup> ~~zealous~~ ~~new~~ However Peel's willingness to be convinced and Ashley's enthusiasm produced two major reforms.

### The Mines Act 1842.

This came about from the report from the special commission of 1840-  
<sup>The Report</sup> It stated that :-

1. Children of 5, 6 and 7 were employed for 12 to 16 hours a day at tasks like-
  - 1a sitting in the dark, opening trap doors
  - 1b standing ankle deep in mud water washing pumps or
  - 1c dragging along trucks by a girdle and chain.
2. Girls too helped in these labours
3. Women hauled carts or carried baskets of coal on their heads up ladders.

Armed with this information Ashley immediately introduced a bill to abolish all female and pauper, and boys under 13 from working in the mines.

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Lord Londonderry  
opposes the  
Mines Act

It easily passed through the commons but met opposition from Lord Londonderry, a coalowner, in the lords. The fight with him was bitter and he finally reduced the age of boys to 10.

In 1842 the Mines Act declared.

1. All female labour was abolished
2. All boys under 10 couldn't work

### The Factory Act 1844.

After the parliamentary report on factories a factory bill was introduced some way beyond the 1833 Act. Here Ashley saw a chance to get the 10 hours. By the Bill

1. It was proposed to regulate the hours of female labour to 12 hours
2. As a concession to manufacturers children were to be allowed in mills at the age of 8 but hours were to be reduced from 9 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours a day.
3. There was a proposal to bring silk mills into this regulation.

Ashley was not satisfied with this

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and still pushed the 10 hour day for women and 'young people'; however he was balked by Peel who did not believe that England could stand up to foreign competition with a 10 hour week. Peel refused to accept any improvement on the government's proposals.

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### The Years 1846 to 1868

This period at first seems to be lacking in reforms for governments of this period did not possess large enough majorities to put controversial points through. Also this was a period of a high level of commercial prosperity thus making demand for change less keen. However valuable steps were taken to reform.

6(14) Fielden Factory Act 1847 (The Ten Hours Act)

On the accession of Russell and the Whigs in 1846, Fielden and Ashley renewed the struggle for the 10 hour day and parliament was persuaded to accept by Fielden.

Evasion of the Act.

This act was not officially made for men's benefit but it would have been impracticable to run the factory on male labour alone. However crafty employers, with crafty lawyers found a loophole in and as a result they started to stage a form of relay system, in which way no more than 10 hours work was demanded from any one woman in and on day. This meant that the men continued working.

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## Ashley Resumes

Ashley resumed the campaign for a strict 10 hours but lacked Fielden's help (he died). He was not sure parliament would accept any more restrictions and in the form of a compromise he agreed to a 10½ hours day between 6am and 6pm., which meant that men could work 12 hours at the most.

## Grays Factory Act 1850

This embodied the 10½ hrs day and annoyed operatives who never had the 10 relay system introduced.

## Extension of the Factory Acts.

In 1845 Ashley brought Calico printing into In 1860 Bleaching and Dyeing.  
In 1861 the Lace industry  
In 1864 the pottery and match industry  
And in 1867 Disraeli extended protection to those employed in any sort of factory of a certain size

## Shaftesbury and Social Reform

Together with Chadwick and Doctor Southwood & Smith he succeeded in inducing Russell's Government to set up a Board of Health in the Public Health Act 1848. The board proved unpopular with local authorities for neither Shaftesbury nor Chadwick was very tactful and in 1854 it was disbanded. Although it had not remedied the appalling social conditions it did at least reveal them.

### Better Treatment of lunatics.

Shaftesbury was largely responsible as Lunacy Commissioner, for showing up the terrible conditions in asylums and he strove to abolish chaining, crowding, insanitary quarters and unjustified certification. He waged a ceaseless war on cruelty and neglect and no-one did more to enforce the vital principle of public inspection or control.

## 6 17 Campaign Against the Employment of Climbing Boys

This was a well known evil which had persisted, despite of legalisation from 1778 onwards to control it. The horrors, eg beatings, soakings in wine, death from consumption, had all been made public.

In 1840 an act was passed which stated that no-one under 21 could climb a chimney and that no boy less than 16 could be apprenticed to a sweep but this, in spite of Oliver Twist and the 'Water Babies' was evaded. Housewives insisted that boys caused less dirt than sweeping machines.

Property owners declined to rebuild their chimneys so that machines could be used.

Boys were still used under the pretext of carrying brushes and magistrates were reluctant to convict, for they were the people who needed their chimneys swept and for machines would have needed most alteration.

6 18

In 1864 Shaftesbury secured a further measure by which:-

1. Sweepers were forbidden to employ boys under 10 except on their own premises.
2. Sweepers were forbidden to allow boys under sixteen in a house where a chimney was being swept.

Even this was ignored until in 1975 licensing was applied to sweepers and any offence the 1840 and 1864 acts would mean a sweeper was debarred from a licence to exercise his trade. Soon after this the evil of climbing boys ceased.

## The Orleans Monarchy (1830-1848)

Louis Philippe, the man, and his prospects of success

Advantages

- 1) He <sup>became</sup> was king when France was in need of one and when one was essential.
- 2) He had a very respectable revolution ary background which adhered him to the people
- 3) His personal background was very good. He had been a Jacobin at 16, fought for the revolution but been exiled by Napoleon. He had known poverty — which the people liked for it had put him at their level at one time.
- 4) He was well meaning, kindly, clever, courageous and cheerful. HOWEVER:-

Disadvantages

1. He was too ordinary for its Royalist and didn't behave like a king
2. For the Working Class he didn't

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do enough for he favoured the middle class.

As a result there were many assassination attempts, all of which failed.

Also took title King of THE FRENCH  
Peaceful Policy

Greatest problem was to secure recognition of his accession before other countries intervened to restore Charles X. (In fact Nicholas I would have if the Polish had not revolted)  
He did this by pursuing a peaceful policy and thus calmed down the fears of the Powers and attained general recognition by winning over Palmerston (the new Whig Foreign Secretary).

However this peaceful policy was distasteful to certain elements in France for it sacrificed certain opportunities of action which appealed strongly to them.

## The trouble between Belgium and Holland

The origin of the Belgian discontent stemmed back to the 1815 Vienna Settlement by which Belgium was given to the Dutch. If the Belgians had received equal status it would have been all right but:-

1. The official language was Dutch.
2. The Dutch monopolized official positions.
3. In parliament representation was not proportional to the population figures.
4. The Belgians were Catholic and the Dutch were Protestant.
5. The Dutch controlled parliament by a monopoly for the Belgian ministers fearing their positions went the Dutch way.
6. Dutch tended to free trade even though the Belgians were a productive race and wanted protection.
7. Bread (the staple Belgian food) was heavily taxed, potatoes weren't.

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The trouble came to a head after  
the July revolution in France.

- 1830
- 1) the July revolution in France.
  - 2) High handed measures by the Dutch
  - 3) An opera favouring the revolt in Naples

BELGIAN

REVOLT

AUGUST

1830

The Brussels mob rose and resisted the army and other towns followed the example. A Nations Congress declared Belgium independent. A <sup>constitutional</sup> monarch was voted and 2 houses of parliament formed.

### EUROPE'S ATTITUDE

The question was - would the great powers accept such a cancellation of the Vienna treaties. The French agreed with it and so did the other powers and in a Conference at London they agreed to accept Belgian independence and offered to guarantee the independence of the new state. However they said that :-

1. Belgium had to pay half of Holland's National Debt

## Debt

2. Did not include Luxembourg in its boundaries
3. Choose a King <sup>with</sup> whom the powers were in favour.

The Belgians annoyed by such terms offered the throne to Louis Philippe's son.

### Louis Philippe's Action.

During the Belgian revolt had just restrained the French from aiding the Belgians and he was now placed with the dilemma of either

1. Accepting the throne for his son - thus angering the powers for an alliance may well take place <sup>between</sup> and the two countries (which were close to each other in religion, language etc). It would also provide France with a route through the low countries.
- No Belgian and Holland had been joined to prevent this. This <sup>would</sup> risk the chance

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- of a continental war.
2. Recline the throne and thus risk offending his people. He was firm and sensible enough to do this and to agree to the English nomination of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (the future uncle of Queen Victoria).

The Belgians then accepted Leopold and there was no war.

### Dutch Intervention and French intervention

In 1832 the Dutch King William invaded Belgium and was very successful. Louis was ordered by the allies to intervene and did so successfully saving the Belgians. In this way he gained prestige lost over the case of the Belgium crown. However he lost some prestige when he evaded Palmerston that if he stayed it would mean war. The Dutch King finally accepted the situation in 1839 and

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a general European Treaty followed giving Belgium independence and neutrality. This treaty was violated by the Germans in 1914.

### Louis Philippe's Foreign Policy

Despite the urgent desires of the French (Usually shown by rioting) Louis Philippe kept his policy peaceful. He refused

- 1) to help the Poles in their revolt against the Russians
- 2) to help the Italians in their campaign against the Austrians.

Both moves were wise ones since both were lost causes.

Thiers, the principle minister, twice resigned:-

1. Once in 1836 when he wanted to support the liberal side in a Spanish civil war
2. In 1840 when England, Austria and Prussia ordered France ally Mehemet Ali to restore Syria to Turkey.

6.

The last event showed the Palmerston could humble France at any time by relying on Louis' peaceful policy which brought the charge of subservience to England against Louis and dissatisfied the people.

In 1840 Guizot replaced Thiers, and he was very much like Louis, and the foreign policy continued. In 1840 the French annexed Tahiti until England protested, and the annexation was cancelled. He conquered Algeria but this had been started by Cavaignac.

### The Spanish Marriages 1846

This incident was one of the few occasions where Louis and Guizot were bold in foreign policy and dared to resist Britain. The

Both the queen of Spain - Isabella, and the heir to the throne - the Infanta, her sister, were unmarried and naturally there was competition among the powers to supply husbands. Louis

Palmerston favoured the claims of a German prince Louis Philippe favoured a French one. Both parties agreed to withdraw their

627 claims but suddenly Palmerston revived his claim and therefore Louis and Guizot went secretly to work and soon concluded ~~invited~~ England by arranging a double marriage. Isabella was to marry a senile, old, gentleman and

the Infanta (who would thus inherit the throne) was to marry a son of Louis Philippe.

Due to this the king's popularity revived a little but he lost the friendship of England who 2 years later watched as the Orleans monarchy fell.

So his only bold piece of foreign policy lost him his sole ally in Europe

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### Louis Philippe's Domestic Policy The Government's Social Failure

One may excuse the foreign policy of Louis on the grounds that what he did was right but this can not be said for his domestic policy. In 18 years all Guizot and Louis

had introduced elementary education 629  
for children and a factory act limiting  
labour of children. The general attitude  
was one of let it sort itself out.  
At this time France was prospering  
and this made it doubly hard for  
the poorer classes - whom he almost ignores  
for they were passing through the  
worst aspects of ~~factory~~ industrial  
revolution eg poverty, slums, proverty.  
Any effort by the people to  
show their reaction was suppressed  
by force and the only course  
left was revolt of to give  
vote for lower classes. All political  
clubs had been banned

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## 629 Parliamentary Reform Demanded.

This system had never really worked under Louis, whose power was vague and some people thought he was exercising too much influence. Also there had not been time to organise parties so that one or another had a constant majority and men in power maintained their position by bribery; even Guizot.

Government posts, pensions, business contracts etc were distributed among members of parliament, in fact this was the way in which Guizot maintained his post from 1840-48 although opposed by rest of country. The right to vote was representative of  $\frac{1}{175}$  of the population and this state of affairs helped on the present system of government.

Some people, like Thiers, wanted to extend franchise to help themselves.

Others, like the Republicans, wanted the vote for all men, to carry out a complete reform of the social system.

Louis' and Guizot's reaction was complete defiance to reaction and revolt.

## 630 Socialism

To the working class socialism was becoming increasingly attractive because Louis Philippe's régime did nothing for them.

In France the idea of Socialism had existed since 1828 but at that time its ideas were idyllic. It underwent a great change and became more realistic with ideas like those expressed in Louis Blanc's 'L'ORGANISATION DU TRAVAIL' in which he first proposed work shops for the unemployed.

The ideas were very attractive by 1848, when Marx and Engels wrote the Communist Manifesto. They believed that under the existing conditions, the workers were exploited by the employers who were paying as little as possible for as much work as possible and then collecting the profits.

The Socialists believed that the important industries and land should be

taken over by the state and the profits would then go to the State, is everybody. Some believed in peaceful policy towards this by:-

1. Gaining the right to vote for all men.
2. Then taking over the industry and the land.

Others believed that the time to act was now with violence and strikes to be used if necessary.

The more urgent people were communists.

### SOCIALISM WAS THE FIRST ALTERNATIVE

### Bonapartism - the second alternative

It is a great problem why Bonapartism (the object which had pulled France into 15 years of war, brought poverty and distress and humiliation in the Vienna treaties) to the French. The main reasons were:-

1. The French loved success and remembered the glory under Napoleon Bonaparte.

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2 They French were now living 30 years after Napoleon and after this time things looked different. Also this view of Bonapartism was made to look different by Napoleon Bonaparte in his revised book in which he stated what he would have done, and what he wouldn't have done if the other powers hadn't made war on him.

Louis Napoleon, <sup>his</sup> nephew, exploited Bonapartism and he gave the French the impression that Bonapartism gave them what they wanted by writing a series of pamphlets. He soon won over the army, who did nothing under Louis Philippe. HE appealed to:

1. The Liberals with free institutions
2. The working class with employment
3. The peasants with <sup>secretly</sup> agricultural reform
4. The merchants with commercial ..

Although he failed twice the cult of Bonapartism grew and became more

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and more important as industrial distress grew worse and the government did nothing.

Louis Philippe and Guizot tried to associate themselves with Bonapartism by building a 'Museum of Conquests' 'Napoleon's Tomb' and the 'Arc de Triomphe'. This however had an adverse effect as it made the people contrast the glorious Napoleonic days to the drab world of Louis Philippe.

Also the press characterised him

Guizot and Louis Philippe their images deteriorate.

It was no wonder that by 1848, the government had few supporters. It had done nothing for the workers, it was corrupt and it had knuckled under to England (the fact that it had kept the peace was not appreciated). Socialism and Bonapartism both offered more. France was bored with the colourless, stagnant, middle-class tastes Louis and his régime when they compared it to Louis XIV and Napoleon. Guizot's government (the milestone ministry) which had maintained its

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position by string pulling and had barred all progress  
had to be abolished

To accomplish a real change in the government  
the franchise had to be extended to the  
poorer classes. There was universal agitation  
for parliamentary reform and to make the  
government more democratic and more aware  
of industrial and social problems. There was  
not such a great desire to overthrow the  
monarchy weak as it was but Louis Philippe  
was heavily characterized as a William pear  
or an umbrella.

### The Reform Banquets and the Fall of Louis Philippe 1848

FEBRUARY In 1848 the Socialist and Bonapartists  
REV united in their demand for reform and  
expressed this in the form of a newspaper  
called Réforme in which they demanded  
a lowering of the taxes to give the  
lower middle class the franchise.  
Guizot refused this point to be debated  
and as a result reform banquets were  
held which became very popular.

635 the final reform-banquet was planned for 22nd of Feb 1848 at which 87 deputies would be present. The government forbade this banquet and the idea was scrapped but a huge crowd assembled. The National Guard was called out but they sympathized with the demonstrators. This alarmed Louis Philippe for the loss of the National Guard meant the loss of the Middle Class, who had brought him to office in 1830. Guizot resigned but this did not prevent a demonstration against him in which 20 people died.

Louis Philippe abdicated and on Feb 24th fled to England.

A Provisional government was set up with Lamartine, a poet, as the leader.

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SEE P.639



### Hohenlohe and Germany.

#### Hohenlohe before 1815

He was Austrian Chancellor and as such was a consistently opponent of reform and change. Therefore he was opposed to the Revolution and Napoleon in France and he struggled to bring Austria back into the alliance against Napoleon. Later at Vienna he was one of the leaders of a movement for the Concert of Europe.

i.e. great powers meeting regularly to settle Europe's problems

He was particularly opposed to nationalism because he realised that if it spread to Austria, consisting of 13 different nationalities, the Austrian Empire would inevitably collapse.

Therefore from 1815-1846 he led a constant struggle to prevent the Revolution leaving a permanent mark on European thoughts and politics.

Metternich was a very good example of a cultured aristocrat with a universal outlook. He was a patron of the arts but believed the past must be recovered to stop chaos in the future.

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### 638 Metternich's Task.

Metternich's Task was to prevent Nationalism and Liberalism affecting:-  
a) The old order of the monarchy and aristocracy  
b) The peace in Europe and avoiding a European war.

He was reasonably successful for there was no major war in Europe after 1815 till 1854 (ie) Crimean War and there were no serious outbreaks of Liberalism and Nationalism until 1848 and even then the movement was crushed within a year.

Yet although Metternich was successful in the short run eventual failure was inevitable - the sword for the past which is bound to change.

639 The Austrian Empire. (see map.)

The Austrian Empire consisted of several states and races:-

Austria	- Germans.
Bohemia & Moravia	- Czechs, Slovaks Germans
Hungary	- Magyars (Serbs & Croats)
Galicia	- Ruthenians Poles
Transylvania	- Roumanians
Illyria & Dalmatia	- Serbs & Croats
Lombardy & Venetia	- Italians

Some enjoyed a separate status e.g.  
Hungary which its own parliament (Diet)  
and was not under direct control from  
Vienna.

The Austrian Government didn't try to  
bring all under Vienna and there was  
a lot of self-government. The Austrian  
Government was not vicious but ineffic  
and incapable. Metternich did not  
dabble in internal politics.

## Q40 Germany.

In 1806 Germany consisted of Germans but politically there was very little unity. Before the Napoleonic wars, hundreds of petty states existed, acknowledging but not obeying the Holy Roman Emperor, the ruler of Austria. Napoleon took this up and formed the Confederation of the Rhine <sup>in administration</sup>, thus doing a lot of reform and releasing cramping mediæval restrictions. The Vienna peacemakers could not allow this, and anyway it had broken down in 1815 with Napoleon's downfall. As a result a fresh settlement was necessary.

## The German Confederation.

The Congress made no attempt to revive the Holy Roman Empire and Austria agreed with this because she wanted to form a real Austrian Empire centred round the Danube. This fact made Austria determined not to allow the formation of a strong northern state i.e. Germany. In Germany the number of states was reduced to 39 but the Confederation

was kept as weak as possible. The Diet consisted only of Ambassadors: not representatives. The 39 states undertook not to war against one another and furnish protection but laws were only accepted in individual states if they were approved of. This made the Confederation powerless. Austria wanted it powerless for it held German lands. England .. Hanover Denmark .. Holstein Holland .. Luxembourg and all these were represented in the Diet.

This was a disappointment to those wanting unity, but patriotism was again against any form of central government and there was no agreement for any form of unity.

Though left weak, the members were joined by the Vienna Act to grant constitutions to their subjects and so it could look forward to a period of liberalism but not nationalism.

However all it did was to grant an unlimited right of expectation

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## The Robert and Failure of Liberalism

Only two of these rulers carried out their promise to grant a constitution soon with the consequence of an outbreak of liberal agitation particularly among students and professors at universities. In 1817 at ~~feuds~~ Jena University the students held the 'Wartburg Festival' to celebrate the battle of Leipzig, the tercentenary of the Reformation and to form a closer union among students. The burnt reactionary books, papers and pamphlets and emblem of Prussian militarism. Metternich took this seriously and waited his chance to win over Czar Alexander. His chance

MURDER

OF KOTZEBU

1819

came in 1819 when a student Karl Sand killed Kotzebue - a playright and journalist - who was said to be a Russian spy and poisoning the Czar's mind against nationalism. Metternich seized his chance and completely won over Czar Alexander against liberalism and also Frederick Wilhelm III of Prussia. Metternich knew <sup>the</sup> Czar was easily convinced and knew that to retain

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his hold he had to stamp out liberalism.

**Carkbad Decrees** In 1819 he passed the Carkbad decrees through the Diet. By these:-

1. Censorship was strictly set up.
2. Investigators of recent activities were appointed.
3. Student societies suppressed.
4. Political meetings forbidden.

By this, professors were dismissed, liberal leaders imprisoned for years, any student expelled for political opinions was permanently banned from university.

The Carkbad Decrees were Metternich's weapon and brought him complete triumph and he crushed liberalism in Germany and Austria for nearly a generation to come. As a result, with a lack of political expression, the genius intellectuals turned to science and music.

In 1830, when the Bourbons fell there were no repercussions in Germany and Austria.

Although in S. Germany 6 states wrung constitutions from their rulers, it was not until 1848 with the revolutionary movements that the Carkbad Decrees failed and before 1848 nothing happened to take off.

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### The Zollverein

In 1818 Prussia abolished her internal customs duties and made movement of goods from one district to another customs free. She invited and got other areas to join her by a system of promises and threats (i.e. pushing up tariff for import on those who refused) and thus formed a free trade zone. The Zollverein or 'customs union' showed remarkable signs of success. Opposition was forced down by economic pressure and in 1829 the Union round Bavaria had joined and by 1834 that road Saxony.

By 1844 the Zollverein had united nearly all of Germany economically. The Zollverein made Prussia appear to take the lead over Austria.

### Further advances in Prussia

Communications were improved, a <sup>modern</sup> postal system initiated, steam power introduced. Also there were developments in education: the founding polytechnics, schools, <sup>and</sup> gymnasiums.

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Prussia was reverting back to policy  
of Stein, Hardenburg, Schomlitz etc.  
equipping Prussia as a really modern state

### Frederick William IV

He succeeded Frederick William III in 1840. In 1818 F.W. III had been quite willing to be a liberal but he realised that Russia and Austria would prevent him introducing liberalism into Prussia. Therefore Prussia became an efficient bureaucracy (run by officials) but the Aristocrats (TUNKERS) were still very powerful.

F.W. IV was religious, humane and anxious to avoid persecution and ~~to have~~ <sup>had</sup> liberal tendencies, as shown by the appointment of liberals as <sup>and</sup> Prussian ministers, relaxation of censorship. He was in fact a religious autocrat found that liberals were going further than he wanted and soon stopped the mild censorship. However he did agree

to a constitution promised by F.W.III in 1815, when he promised a parliament or Diet to meet for Prussia in 1847. It was no good for enthusiastic liberals for debate alone was allowed. The idea of written constitutions, <sup>limiting his power</sup> shocked F.W.III who believed in the Divine Right of King.

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### Ferdinand in Austria

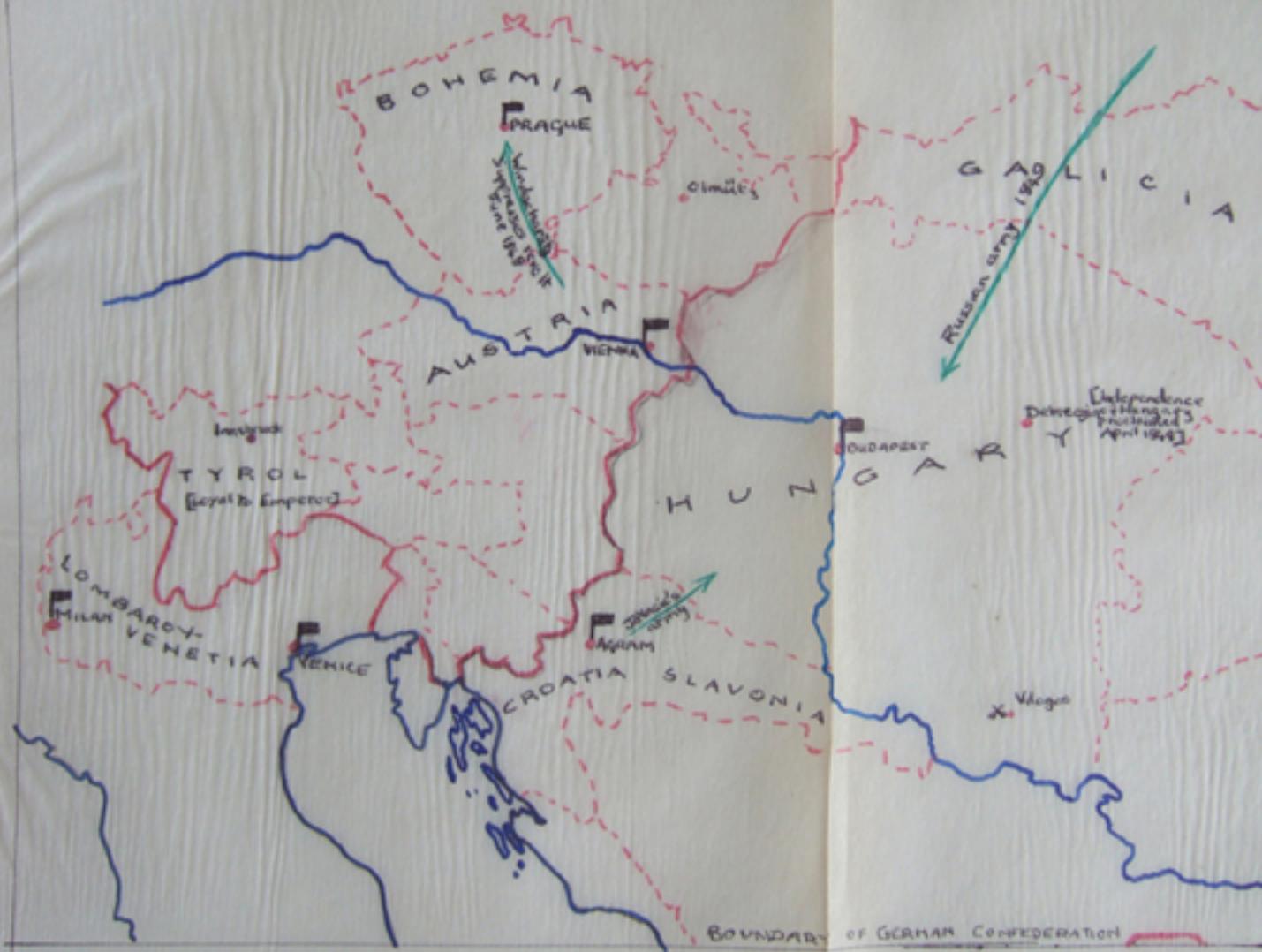
In 1835 the Emperor Francis, who had implicitly taken Metternich's word died and was succeeded by Ferdinand who did not always take Metternich's word and from 1840 onwards kept his position by intrigue. Once liberals saw his hold slip - ideas of liberalism were renewed.

### Reasons for Revolution

1. The renewed ideas of liberalism brought about by change in monarchs
2. Failure of the potato crop in Germany 1846
3. Doubling of the price of wheat in 1847.
4. Thousands dying of hunger-typhus.

- 648 6. Rebellion in Poland 1846.  
7. Rebellion in Switzerland against Sonderland.  
8. Overthrow of Louis Philippe in France 1848.

# REVOLUTIONS IN THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE 1848



## REVOLUTIONS IN THE

DATES	AUSTRIA	HUNGARY
MARCH 1848	4th NEWS of Revolution France News that government going bankrupt more freedom from Austria and more liberal government	3rd Kossuth's speech demanding
	12th Popular riots in Vienna V Metternich by students	more freedom from Austria and more liberal government
	13th Metternich left Vienna government having agreed to Constitution	15th March Laws (Hungary's demands put in legal form)
	15th Temporary revolutionary government set up in Vienna Hungarian delegates a committee new constitution to draw up to exclude Hungary	
	16th Imperial decree establishing Constitution of government and free elections.	
APRIL		
MAY	Emperor left Vienna for Innsbruck where he was given a revolutionary government.	
JUNE		
JULY		Tellaci crossed with Count, Austrian General Windischgratz supports him Kossuth declares Hungary completely independent

## AUSTRIAN EMPIRE IN 1848

CROATIA	BOHEMIA	ITALY
	11th "Young Czechs" meeting in Prague. Demand similar changes to Hungarians	
		19th Rising in Lombardy against the Austrians, encouraged by Charles Albert of Piedmont
		21st Piedmontese troops join the Lombards
	26th Revolutions in Bohemia, encouraged by Tellaci (Empress) refused to acknowledge Hungarian leadership. Tellaci visits the emperor at Innsbruck and agrees to attack Hungary	27th Revolutions in Bohemia proclaimed in Prague
		12th Pan-Slav conference at Prague, Bohemia separated from Austria Windischgratz crushed revolution in Prague 1848
		25th Radetzky defeats Italians at Custozza.

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AUSTRIA

1848 JULY 4

HUNGARY

Hungarians now under heavy attack

CZ

CRASSA

BOHEMIA

ITALY

OCTOBER 3rd Revolution in Vienna by DEMOCRATS. Government called in Wimpfengratz and Temeles. " crushed rebels. Temeles presented help arriving from Kosuth.

NOVEMBER Auslair P.M.

2d Emperor Ferdinand abdicates in favour of 18 year old Francis Joseph.

1849 JANUARY

WIMPFENGRATZ AND TELMASIC capture Budapest. Kosutit rallied on the right and forced the Austrians out of Budapest. AUSTRIANS now called in the Russians. England protests in vain. Russians, under General Harro and Telmasic all attack. By now Hungarians beaten

now?

Tilly

Demands of the Czars noted

DATE

AUSTRIA

249 July 1848

HUNGARY

Kossuth fled to Turkey  
General Haynau inflicts  
severe revenge on Hungarians  
Thousands exiled or imprisoned  
Hungary lost her separate  
Constitution  
GENERAL  
TIGHTENING  
OF AUSTRIAN  
CONTROL

CROATIA

GENERAL  
TIGHTENING  
OF  
AUSTRIAN  
CONTROL

BOHEMIA

GENERAL  
TIGHTENING  
OF  
AUSTRIAN  
CONTROL

ITALY

GENERAL  
TIGHTENING OF  
AUSTRIAN  
CONTROL

ABSOLUTISM

RESTORED ABSOLUTISM RESTORED

For detailed notes of alone revolution see Text Book - Modern Europe.  
Pages 129 to 136.

There were two positive gains of the 1848 revolution in the Austrian Empire.

- 1) Feudalism i.e. the feudal privileges of the nobility over their tenantry were permanently destroyed.
- 2) Serfdom was abolished and gone for ever.

The Revolutionary Movements.

the German revolution, greatly differed from the one in Austria. There was less racial feeling and the German Liberals wished to form a strong central government whereas the Austrian rebels were to weaken her.

In Prussia in 1840, the accession of Frederick William IV at first looked promising. The middle class demands were prompted by bad harvest and typhoid disease in 1846 and 1847. In 1847, the Prussian parliament consisting of two houses:- 1. for nobility  
2. for middle peasant met, primarily because the government need money for railway development but these demands of the middle class were put forward:-

1. freedom of expression
2. trial by jury
3. an income tax
4. a single National German Parliament elected by the people for the whole of Germany.

However this Prussian Parliament was very weak since it could only vote petitions and vote taxation but not pass laws.

657 F.W. IV's attitude was a will to enlarge the power of the confederation diet and he didn't want an all German parliament. Moreover he did not wish Austria to be excluded. Therefore he dissolved the Prussian parl.

In 1847 there were some minor revolts within Prussia, which were brutally suppressed by the Prussian army and particularly the <sup>up</sup> revolt of the Silesian Weavers. This constit to increase public unrest.

### 1848. The February Revolution and the Kapputschionat

~~March 1848~~ News of the February Revolution in France and the fall of Louis Philippe convinced the German liberals that the moment was come, and there was a wave of popular revolution in most states, and most of the rulers, complied to their demands and gave separate state constitutions. However the extreme liberals did not think this enough and thought some form of wider German unity should be obtained. As a preliminary to this, and to establish a constitution

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for all Germany, a Vorsparlament was assembled. This met on March 31st at Frankfurt for German rulers tolerated it and Prussia and Austria were already involved in revolt.

### The Rising in Berlin

March 1848 After the news of Metternich's fall on March 15th, there were public meetings and calls for reform. The situation got so bad that soldiers were called out to clear the streets. F.W. IV, who was too moderate, didn't know what to do. He agreed to a constitution for all Germany and abolished censorship. Then there was an almost accidental clash between mob and troops and Berlin was up in barricades. F.W. IV, a lover of peace, didn't know what to do, so finally, he decided to:-

- 1) Withdraw his forces and give the mob arms. However the concession led to other, briefer revolts.
- 2) Grant a new liberal ministry
- 3) Acknowledge citizen martyrs

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- 4) Grant Constitution
- 5) He said - "Henceforth Prussia is merged in Germany."

### The National Assembly.

May 1848 The Vorparlament (146 members from Prussia and 2 from Austria) met and ordered elections to be held for a national assembly, and to dissolve itself. In May, this National Assembly met at Frankfort, but it was essentially middle class and lower and upper class representation was lacking.

### The Problems of the Assembly

Many difficult tasks confronted the Assembly; the first being the construction of a liberal constitution which would be acceptable to the state governments. It was quite easy to draw up citizen's rights:-

1. equality in law
2. freedom from arbitrary imprisonment
3. freedom of expression,

in fact based on the French - 'Declaration of the Rights of man'

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It was easy to announce that all German states would have a constitution and a representative government. In fact in December 1848 these were made law: the problem was, getting Austria, Prussia and other governments, to carry them out.

#### The Difficulty of Schleswig-Holstein -

The assembly had lost prestige when, reluctantly, it approved F.W.IV's withdrawal of support from the German Party in Schleswig-Holstein, who were opposing the incorporation of these two duchies into the Danish monarchy.

#### The Difficulty of Austria.



A day of rioting followed the latter, extremists opposing the king's action. So when the Assembly came to tackle the problem of what was to be the central authority in the new Germany, and Austria's position, much of the early confidence had gone.

Most of Austrian Empire not in Germany and non-Germanic

## The Position of Austria

Although Germany wanted Austria there was the fact that Austria consisted of 13 other non-Germanic nationalities

As a result the Assembly came up with 3 solutions :-

- 1) To have all the Austrian Empire - however the idea of nationalism did not extend to 13 other races which were separately expressing nationalistic ideas
- 2) To have just Austria - however this meant Austria would be split in two.
- 3) Not to have Austria - however it was strongly opposed by F.W.IV and many top Germans who considered that there was no Germany without Austria

As a result the assembly took the second choice but the Austrians refused the suggestion. They wished to abolish the Assembly and reform the Confederation, possibly with more power. However, since Austria was somewhat

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strained by revolution, it was in no position to oppose; merely to suggest.

The Assembly then took the last possibility and offered the crown to Prussia; even though they were no longer sure of F.W. IV. In March 1849 F.W.IV was offered the throne.

### F.W. IV's attitude

Frederick W. IV refused the crown until it was offered to him by the Kings & Princes (this he knew was impossible)

Also he knew:-

- 1) Austria was opposed to it and to accept might mean war
- 2) Tsar Nicholas would pour troops into Germany
- 3) Better idea to (as in Bismarck's view) to allow Germany in Prussia, rather than sent Prussia to Germany.

As a result he withdrew Prussian delegates from Frankfort as Austria had before and other Monarchs followed suit. By the end of 1849 the Assembly and its

constitution had disappeared. It was a failure of a great design to combine German nationalism and democracy.

In 1848 F.W.IV gave assent to the creation

~~F.W.IV is of a less democratic union of existing states  
but on down on all front under Prussian leadership. This started by  
by Austria~~ promising, but due to Austrian opposition  
F.W.IV gave up.

The old Confederation was resurrected by Austria, F.W.IV was momentarily resisted but backed down after troops had been mobilized, he again gave way and agreed to Austria's demands in the Olmütz Submission 1851 and the Confederation returned to its 1815 form.

The monarchies were again on top and the only gain for liberalism was freedom from serfdom won by peasants.

In 1851 Metternich returned to Vienna in the Winston Churchill form

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## The Unification of Italy (1815-48)

Italy in 1815

In the Congress of Vienna 1815, the ministers ignored the obvious feeling of liberalism among the inhabitants, raised by Bonaparte, who had reduced the country to 3 divisions, improved communications, and introduced the French legal system. However he had robbed Italy of its treasures, taxed highly, and with repressive police measures, lost their trust. (The letters refer only to Northern Italy) The Congress doubled Austria's power and Italy was split into 13 groups, which fell into 5 divisions:-

1. Naples and Sicily (Two Sicilies) was poverty stricken, bandit infested and ruled cruelly and inefficiently by Ferdinand - a Spanish Bourbon.

The Papal States - ruled by the Italian Pope but religious ideas and the clerics stranglehold over freedom of thought, was a brake to progress. The population was illiterate. The popes ideas hindered advances in communication or governed badly.

Milan, Parma and Tuscany - well governed by more mildly disposed governors concerned with cultural affairs. However all 3 ~~states~~<sup>tyrants</sup> were Austrian.

4. Lombardy and Venetia - directly under Austrian rule. Lombardy was very fertile; Venetia very prosperous. Education standards were high and the police - most efficient. Censorship was heavily imposed and though the management was good, animosity between the two races was poor.

5. Kingdom of Sardinia - incl. Piedmont and Savoy. None of these states were prosperous with Genoa, being the only prosperous area. However it was hostile, for it had to give up republican status when it was merged with these states in 1815. Victor Emmanuel I, although a hopeless reactionary was an Italian.

d,

### 1820 - The First Revolts

Baths were unsuccessful and started by the Carbonari and middle and upper class group. They were:-

- 1) Naples, which occurred because of a Spanish revolution (she was effective because Ferdinand was abroad). They forced the King to grant a constitution based on the 1812 constitution :-
  - a. Abolition of noble and ecclesiastical privileges
  - b. Setting up a democratic parliamentThe king made a show of faith and then

606 at Laibach, pleaded Austrian help, Austria intervened successfully.

b. In Piedmont- Here the Carbonari were trying to link with the Lombardians who were against Austria. Victor Emmanuel abdicated and his temporary successor Charles Albert granted a constitution. However, Charles Felix, the new king revoked it, and civil war developed. Austria intervened and it was over.  
The result was:-

a) No Constitution

b) Greater Austrian hold in Lombardy.

In 1831 Charles Felix died. Succeeded by Charles Albert

### 1830 - Papal States

This revolution was inspired by the revolutions in France and Belgium and again the main movers were the CARBONARI. There was a revolt; the Austrians were called; the revolt was suppressed. However, the French jealous of Austrian interference, also sent an army. The result was:-

a) Another failure

b) Proof of the inadequacy of the Carbonari

c) French troops in Rome.

667.

### Mazzini: THE PROPHET

Early  
Career

Mazzini was the prophet who always thought of the country's woes. He joined the Carbonari, after he had been a student, and took the path of political agitation. He had wanted to be an artist but believed there could be no great art until Italy was free. In 1830, the Piedmontese arrested him for conspiracy and later he was exiled. Mazzini, on the accession of Charles Albert, 1831, sent an appeal asking him to lead a movement to unite and free Italy, but Charles Albert refused.

Young Italy

Mazzini then formed the 'Young Italy' - an effort to improve the work of the Carbonari and to include lower classes.

Young Italy got such a hold he was exiled from France

Mazzini's  
1833  
plot

In Switzerland he organized an invasion of Savoy, 1833\*, which failed hopelessly and Charles Albert took out terrible punishment of the liberals.

In England he continued to direct the socialist affairs.

He was now a republican.  
See Gaskell p. 669

## Mazzini's effect

- 1) He increased the desire for unity and freedom.
- 2) But his strict republicanism was to be an obstacle when a King of Piedmont appeared, who was willing to lead the national movement.

## The next step - Pius IX. 1846

In 1846, Pius IX became pope. He did not like the reactionary methods which had gone before but it did not mean he was an extreme liberal. His first action, when he came to power, was to release hundreds of political prisoners and this made liberals expect more from him. He was very popular and liberals like Gioberti started to plan an Italy centered round the pope. The reaction in the rest of Europe was astonishment.

Now See Table 

## Facts of the Revolution.

There were only 2 achievements.

- 1) Victor Emmanuel II, a patriotic, liberal king had succeeded in Piedmont, devoted to the national cause.
- 2) The defence of Rome against the French let

GIOBERTI'S  
UNION round  
Pope

669

down Italian determination and brought Garibaldi  
into the limelight.

ESTATE

8481

HAT

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### GARIBALDI - THE SOLDIER.

GARIBALDI  
IN SOUTH  
AMERICA

GARIBALDI and the Roman Republic.

Born in Sicily at the age of 15 leaving home. He joined the Young Italy and joined the Piedmontese fleet to try and induce it to mutiny in Mazzini's ~~plot~~<sup>\* 1833</sup>. In Italy he was condemned to death and fled to France and then went to South America for 12 years where he fought for Uruguay against Brazil and Argentina. Here he learned the art of guerrilla warfare. He got a wife called Anita.

He returned to Italy in 1860 and immediately began to help the Lombardise against the Austrians. He defeated one force of French but had to retreat under overwhelming forces. He succeeded to get across Italy, although hunted, to the Adriatic coast in order that he could help Venice. However he had to beach prematurely because his wife was dying. He then rode his back across Italy and left, so he would be safe for another campaign.

\* See Mazzini p. 667.

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		THE LIBERAL REVOLUTIONS			
DATES	PAPAL STATES	PIEDMONT	LOMBARDY	IN ITALY	THE DUCHIES
1848 JAN			3 Demonstration of Pius IX	OF 1848-49 IN ITALY	
FEB				6 VENETIA	
MARCH	Pius IX gives constitution	C.A. gives constitution		12 RISING IN SICILY & FERDINAND'S SICKNESS expelled and reinforcements stopped Constitution accepted - 22nd	
23	Pius IX refuses help sent by popular appeal to assist against Austria to help Sardinian forces	23rd. C.A. sends army forced by popular appeal to assist against Austria	18th Rising by 23rd soldiers Rising in Venetia expected Maria proclaims independence of Italy Radetzky defeated at Castrozza.	17th Duke of Modena constitution	
JULY			Radetzky backs Milan		
AUG	Papa Minister, Resigned. F.E.B. Pope refuses liberal democracy. Republic declared				
1849 MARCH	No 3rd. comes to help Roman Republic formed	C.A. sends troops. Beaten at Novara 20th Abdicated from P.E.B.	Renewed Outbreak in Venice		
MAY					
JULY	Pope appeals for French help from Louis Napoleon Roman Republic destroyed Pope restored				
AUG			Maria's Surrender 22nd		

FERDINAND ESTABLISHES POWER.

Ferdinand regained Sicily by bombardment

## 672 Reorganisation of Piedmont

This was the only country to benefit from the revolution. Charles Albert's constitution still held good and VITTORIO Emanuele was ardently patriotic. There were several steps in making it a modern state:

- 1) The 1848 Constitution was adhered to.
- 2) The Problem of the excessive Powers of the Church was dealt with by:
  - 1) a series of laws passed in 1850 which deprived the Church of special courts.
  - 2) " of the right to satisfy criminal cases.
  - 3) " " " to inherit property without government <sup>consent</sup>.
  - 4) " " " of <sup>having</sup> a monopoly of performing marriage ceremonies.

This caused a quarrel with Rome.

## CAVOUR - THE STATESMAN

Aristocrat by birth, he was sent for a commission into the army. He soon tired of this and he <sup>was</sup> ~~left~~ after coming into conflict with authorities for aiding the 1830 Revolution in France. He then devoted himself to agriculture on his estates and the study of English Affairs. He studied the system of government and most of all economic subjects e.g. the Poor Law, Free Trade,

Cavour studies  
English  
Politics

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The  
RISORGIMENTO  
(Resurrection)

communism, Railways. By 1847 he had founded a paper (the Risorgimento) [Resurrection]. It advocated constitutional government and independence of Italy.

Cavour was one of the first members of the new parliament of Piedmont (formed of the constitution).

Col. Dr as  
Minister of  
Commerce 1850  
and Prime  
Minister 1852

In 1850 he was made Minister of Commerce for his skill in pushing <sup>the</sup> ecclesiastical laws and in 1852 became Prime Minister. As Prime Minister he:-

- 1) Removed Duties
- 2) Concluded Trade Treaties
- 3) Built Railways and started a service of Atlantic Mail steamers
- 4) Passed important laws about companies, co-operative societies, and banks
- 5) Re-organised the army.

## The Unification (1859-70)

### Victor and the Crimean War.

When this war broke out Cavour successfully calculated that if Piedmont were to aid France and England against Russia he would be able to claim gratitude from both parties and get into the peace talks. This happened and at the Conference of Paris 1859 he <sup>stated</sup> unassessed Austria as the cause of Italy's troubles.

conference  
of  
Paris  
1859

### Alliance with Napoleon III

Cavour showed Napoleon what to do and how to do it, and their relationship matured. Cavour thought his plans dashed in 1853 when an Italian Patriot - ORSINI - attempted to kill Napoleon. However, this strengthened the alliance (because of Napoleon's egomaniac) and in 1858 they signed the pact of Plombières, by which France would help in the expulsion of Austria from Lombardy and Venetia, in return for Savoy and Nice.

Orsini's attempt  
to kill  
Napoleon

Plombières

Re  
the  
C.  
Glo  
B...  
7

## War with Austria

Lamour wanted Austria to declare war, therefore making Piedmont the injured party. He piled up arms, there were frontier incidents until Austria issued an ultimatum (DISARM!) which Piedmont refused. Austria then declared war. Metternich was against this; Lamour was thrilled.

Austria  
against  
Italy  
War

By June 1859, V.E.II and Napoleon III had defeated the Austrians at Magenta and Solferino. However, now, Napoleon III, enraged by the bloodshed, ~~daunted~~ by the Quadrilateral's strength, by the outcry from the clergy in France and the menacing attitude of Prussia on the Rhine, made an armistice with Austria at Villafranca and withdrew.

Napoleon's  
withdrawal at  
Villafranca

Lamour was very angry, he resigned and even advised V.E.II to continue alone (He didn't). Lombardy was won from Austria and in 1859 the three Duchies (Tuscany, Parma, Modena) exiled their dukes and one of the Papal states (Romagna) revolted. The territories wished to unite with Piedmont, so, Napoleon again intervened, this time ~~with~~ approved and, by use of his favourite weapon, a by-saying interference war against Austria.

Result of  
the Duchies  
and

Romagna  
Bismarck shows  
his approval

plebiscite, the country's expressed this wish.

Austria could do nothing for France was supporting Savoy and Nice to France. Also by a plebiscite, Savoy and Nice were given, as reward, to France.

By 1859, Lombardy and all the Central Plain were with Piedmont, and despite Mazzini's rejection attempts, he could not stop Italian unity stemming round Piedmont.

### Conditions in Naples Under Bomba'

These were mainly revealed by Gladstone on the publications of his findings after a holiday there. Over 20,000 political prisoners were in heavy atmospheric dungeons. Criminals and political prisoners were chained together - the chains were never removed. The judicial system was corrupt and despite English and French protests nothing was done. As a result the two pre-mentioned countries severed diplomatic relations and Bomba's name became one signifying cruelty and curving. In 1859 he died, leaving a legacy of hate, and the throne to <sup>Francis</sup> Ferdinand II. Finally in 1860 a revolt started.

Diplomatic  
Relations Broken

Accession of  
Ferdinand II

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## Garibaldi and Sicily.

After 1849, he had wandered round the world with a variety of jobs; finally being a farmer on the Isle of Cyprus. In the 1859 war against Austria, he had been successful as a guerilla captain in the Alps - employed by Cavour. He opposed the cession of Nice (Aosta valley) and Savoy to France, and would have attempted to wreck the voting if the extinction of the Sicilian revolt had not come to his attention.

He gathered about 1,000 picked volunteers at Genoa and he was aided privately, but opposed publicly by S.E. II and Cavour. Their only fear was that if successful in Sicily he would attack the papal states and so anger France. Many futile attempts were made to win his plans, but finally he set sail for Sicily.

## Conquest of Sicily 1860

Landing at Marsala. The two steamers arrived quite coincidentally with the British fleet at Marsala, and no attempt was made then to ~~stop~~ prevent the landing for they were thought to be British. The Sicilians supported Garibaldi.

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and within a couple of months he had conquered Sicily.

### Conquest of Naples

Garibaldi now wanted to cross the Messina Strait, to attack the rest of Naples. Cavour approved as long as he forgot his republican ideas and did not attack the Papal States where there were French troops. The only way he could be stopped was by the English fleet blocking the straits. Napoleon III saw this and (being frightened by the growth of Piedmont and possible attacks on the Papal states) proposed to England that a joint Anglo-French fleet should block the straits. Piedmont approved of this publicly but privately asked England not to do it hasty, the leaders of the cabinet - Russell, Gladstone, Palmer English aid indirectly favoured Italian Unity and so England replied that they would resent the presence of French ships.

Invasion of  
Naples  
Sept 1860

As a result, by September 1860, Garibaldi had landed. The populace welcomed him and he made an unopposed march to the capital (Naples) which the King had fled and where Mazzini was. Would Garibaldi now invade the Papal states and form with Mazzini a republic? This was Cavour's problem.

## 79 Cavour invades the Papal States.

As a result Cavour invaded the Papal States to forestall Garibaldi. He also attacked because:-  
stop Garibaldi's <sup>glory</sup> overshadowing that of V.E II  
this way he could avoid taking Rome and thus he would not anger France.

~~1860~~ He defeated a papal army at Castelfidardo and the states were annexed to Piedmont by plebiscites.

In October V.E II arrived in Naples and took possession of the new realm; disbanded Garibaldi's army, the latter sailing off in retirement to Capri after refusing all honours.

In 1861 the new parliament met at Turin - the first of a new established country.

## Venetia and Rome. THE TWO GAPS.

1) Venetia was won in the war where Italy allied with Prussia. Though not <sup>very</sup> successful, Austria was defeated in 7 months and Prussia gave Italy Venetia.

2) Rome was taken in 1870 on the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war and the withdrawal of French troops. The pope retired to the Vatican.

The Political Situation in 1848

After the fall of the Orleans monarchy, there was no clear route to be taken. There were 3 factors:-

1. The middle class who wanted a republic for philosophical reasons and there would be middle-class control. Personalities eg Lamartine
2. The working class who wanted a republic to carry out a form of social reform - Louis Blanc
- 3) The peasants and small landowners who wanted to stay as they were, because republic's disruption of their way of life.

*Lamartine, in 1848, proposed a list of names, which were approved, and set up a provisional government. The working class, used demonstrations, to obtain their representatives, eg Louis Blanc. The government then had an election, with a vote for all (electorate from 260,000 to 3,000). By this, naturally enough, all cuts*

*Provisional Government formed*

*Vote for all*

*de's  
reaction  
on*

were given to the moderates and only a few social extremists (showing France was still a conservative country). The now armed working class now looked to Louis Blanc for they were determined not to let their efforts serve middle class interests.

### one and the Workshops.

Ideas. He had advocated these for a long time, as a series of state enterprises to absorb unemployment and take the first steps to socialising vital elements in economic life. It took hard work, to get the non-socialist government, who wished to limit them, to accept them. They were set up, but were nothing like Blanc's dream. All jobs were unskilled at a rate of 2 francs a day. This rate attracted unemployed and employed alike.

With this surplus labour, and the government's fear of offending industries by competing, jobs were done over and over again. Many went on 'inactivity pay' of 1 franc a day. As a result taxes rose which went against the middle class and property-less working class - members of the government - who decided to close the workshops. Without breaking too many

*Taxes*

*Closing  
Work  
Shop*

promises, they offered them 2 alternatives:-

1. Joining the army
2. Clearing land in the Provinces.

### The 1848 Rising - June

The armed working class turned on the government and put up the barricades. They fought bravely with discipline but opposed by:- the National

~~Crushing of the Guard, the army, the upper and middle classes.~~  
 June rising the whole of the provinces, the revolt was with much bloodshed soon crushed. After it, standards were depressed.

This sealed the fate of the 2nd Republic.  
 Conditions ~~were~~ the working class would never forgive the Revolt and the middle class would never feel any in its stability.

### The 3 choices and Louis Napoleon.

The choices for presidency of the Republic came up. They were:-

1. Cavaignac - a general who had helped crushed the recent revolt (see above)
2. Lamartine - a poet and idealist

3 Louis Napoleon - had had an exciting youth and in 1831 - joins Carbonari joined the Carbonari against Rome. He escaped from the Austrians; was exiled from France; and as a result wrote military books to win over the army and wrote on social subjects to get the popular. In 1836 he led the invasion of France; to raise the garrison at Strasbourg and depose Louis Philippe. His weakness as a speaker to use force made it a failure and he was arrested.

1840 - attempt at Strasbourg and sent to the U.S.A. In 1840 he tried to take for Bologna Bologna and was captured again. At his trial he wished to revoke plebiscites, lasted used under his uncle said a Bonaparte should still be ruling. He was imprisoned and now studied social affairs and came back in 1846 with several good schemes (Pio I to). In 1846 he escaped to London and soon enrolled as a special constable. In Feb 1848 he had returned to help but was asked leave and finally returned in June. He was elected parliament but made a lone impression and people who encouraged his election for president thought wanted it for they ~~had~~ thought he could twist him round their fingers - a bad miscalculation.

1848 - elected however due to his writings and the middle class President <sup>image offered to</sup> he was ~~were~~ elected president for the French Republic with an outstanding majority

## Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic

1) Louis strengthens his position. - His first government consisted of representatives, whose support he most anxious to gain (Orleanists, Catholics, legitimist). However, Bonapartists received important posts: e.g. Chief of Police.

To gain Catholic support, he did two things:

1. The Minister of Education, Falloux, tried to give more control over education to the Catholic Church. Of course the Republican Assembly defeated this but Catholic believed he was on their side.
2. In 1848; offending liberals; he sent General Oudinot to Rome to crush the Republic and restore the papacy.

At this time, he was having trouble with the Assembly who were critical of his actions. There, he wished to abolish republicanism and was supported by Catholics, because of Republic opposition.

The chief of police was ordered to stamp out and many republican societies found it difficult to keep going.

- - -

## Reasons for the Election of Louis Napoleon.

1. The Bonaparte legend, which his name associated him with. The myth was created by Bonaparte at St. Helena, and represents international success for France. Louis Philippe, by trying to associate himself with Bonapartism (p. 633) aided it and French historians (Thiers) did their best to glorify Bonaparte's name.
2. The opposition, particularly the republicans, were divided e.g. Some wished to come to terms with the Catholics whereas someone wished to oppose its policy to control education: Some supported Lavigier whereas others thought he was becoming a dictator. There was no obvious policy or republican candidate.
3. Louis Napoleon gained many's support by his skilful creation of his public image. In prison he outlined lots of plans for reform (p. 632); appealing to Catholics by indicating support and the army because he promised reform and previous glory. On the whole, he appealed to everyone. Also he showed great skill and enormous drive and ambition.

THIERS BOOK

[ HISTORY

OF THE

CONSULATE

EMPIRE ]

historians (Thiers) did their best to glorify Bonaparte's name

The Party of Order. 1849

By this the legitimists, Catholics and Bonapartists, allied against the republicans. As a result, in the 1849 Assembly election, they won 500 seats out of the 750; thereby removing the republican majority. The new Assembly passed two important laws.

- a) Falloux passed a law, whereby, local parish priests, were to become school inspectors; putting schools under the church. As a result, teachers with republican ideas were removed.
- b) 3000,000 usual labourers, were disfranchised for staying in the same place for 3 years. Thus the republican vote was lessened by 3000,000.

Louis and the Assembly

He opposed the latter and wanted it withdrawn, thus gaining the support of people in general as a popular champion. He had deliberately changed overnight and had shown the Assembly as an enemy of the populous. Thus, he cleared the way to becoming Dictator by being able to remove the Assembly when he wished and at the same time, keep the support of the people. The Assembly played

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straight into his hands, by refusing to repara  
and making them more hated by the people.

Louis now went one tour of France, whipping  
up support, and this proved his popularity.  
promised the people improvements in commun  
agriculture and domestic conditions. Nearly ever  
local council supported his idea, that the  
constitution should be changed so that he  
stay in office. He wanted this because of sine  
and he was in debt (letter not important). By parade  
and association with them, he won over the  
army, and now with the Assembly hatched  
he was ready to strike.

### The Coup d'Etat of 1851.

At 10 PM on 2nd Dec 1851, Louis struck. He  
chose the <sup>angry</sup> ~~color~~ of Austerlitz for it to  
be <sup>connected</sup> ~~also~~ with one of Napoleon's great  
victories. 78 political opponents were arrested  
independently, troops took strategic positions  
printing-presses were seized and forced to  
print pamphlets on the change in the  
presidential position and the powder of

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National Guard was damped. It had been skillfully and successfully maneuvered and Paris awoke to find Louis Napoleon supreme.

Reaction

The was little reaction to this, and the little was crushed.

<sup>a fumbled</sup>  
~~Plebiscite~~  
1851

Louis then held a plebiscite, after his proposal to remain president for another 10 years, and he was supported by an overwhelming majority.

This weighed on his conscience for he had broken an oath to God and as a result, he had released all prisoners by 1859.

### From President to Emperor

He has strengthened his position by :-

1. Forming a senate, with representatives chosen by himself to propose laws.
2. A legislative assembly that voted on the laws. Candidates were chosen by the people but had to be approved by him.
3. To recompense for this, everyone could vote personally he :-

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1. Held office for another 10 years
2. Was directly responsible for foreign policy
3. Appointed all government officials
4. All his ministers were responsible to him as they were dismissible or retainable by the President.
5. This system was very similar to the consulate and he submitted it to the people for approval, and they approved.

By this the government and assembly lost a great deal of power and it was less democratic than it appeared. Louis Napoleon never regarded this as a permanent affair.

He strengthened his support even more, by:-

- a. Flattering the army, and restoring the Napoleonic eagle
- b. By tours all over the country
- c. By useful reforms e.g. housing schemes, Sunday labour, provision of baths, wash-houses and asylums.

By Dec 2nd 1852, he was ready for his next move and proclaimed himself Napoleon III, to strengthen the Napoleonic myth of a continuous line where Napoleon II was not allowed to rule.

Finally he held a plebiscite and again was unanimously supported.

Plebiscite  
to agree  
his move  
to  
Emperor  
1852

## 689 The Internal System of Government of The Empire.

Constantly in Napoleon III's mind was the possibility of trouble in his reign and it was to try and prevent this, that all his measures were concentrated.

The constitution and government was a very personal affair and Napoleon had most power.

The Assemble still had to have its candidates approved by Napoleon and it had little power eg couldn't criticize government actions.

The ministers were responsible to him.

At local levels, the prefects, (who controlled the départements) were very carefully selected because they had a great deal of power eg appointed teachers, and could dissolve a local council which was against the government.

<sup>Restriction</sup>  
<sup>on Press</sup> The Press was carefully controlled and a deposit of 50,000 francs (which became forfeit if due to bad conduct) was payed to the government to start a newspaper. If a newspaper was warned more than twice by the Minister of the Interior, it was closed down.

Education wise; at the University of Paris, all professors had to take an oath of allegiance and it was very strictly controlled. Dangerous

subjects, eg History and Philosophy were no longer taught. All these moves were reinforced by an efficient spy organisation and to speak against the government meant you were liable to be arrested on the spot.

Though repressive, it was not brutal and there were no purges, with opposition suppressed in a mild way. However he neither crushed nor consolidated his ~~enemies~~<sup>enemies</sup> which meant they were present and could only build up hate.

### Reasons for the lack of Opposition

The Propertied Class - to them dictatorship was preferable to socialism and communism. Their land and status were guaranteed. Manufacturers and farmers progressed and were helped particularly by the creation of banks with available capital.

In general the prosperity of France was expressed <sup>in the world</sup> in the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

The working classes also gained and Napoleon III lived up to his early promises in his book 'The Extinction of Slavery'.

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He prevented price fixing, taxes were cleared  
and there was city development, particularly  
in Paris under Baron Haussmann.

Bonapartes  
restores Paris

All Europe was impressed by the brilliancy  
of the court, which was dominated by the  
Emperor Eugenie, with its hunting parties, visits  
to the opera and military reviews.

### The Crimean War.

REASONS - Russia wanted :-

a) to expand towards the Mediterranean. She  
claimed protectorship of Orthodox Christians in  
the Turkish empire, but France and England,  
urged Turkey to refuse. This would have given Russia  
the right to intervene at any time..

Britain

a) Distrusted Russian intentions and wanted to protect  
Turkey b) Was forced by public opinion to intervene  
after the sinking of the Turks at Sinope.

FRANCE entered

1855 a) To uphold French trade interests in Crimea  
b) to satisfy clerical interests on the quest  
of the holy places  
c) To maintain the prestige of France  
make no cold Crimean winter,

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Sardinia entered.

a. To gain the support and friendship of England & France.

Austria did not enter and as a result, it lost prestige.

### The War Itself? 1854 - 56

#### STAGE I

Russians crossed the river Pruth into Moldavia and besieged Silistria. The French and English allied together to reduce Russian influence, <sup>1852. Turkish</sup> <sup>Fleet sunk at</sup> <sup>after the sinking of the Turkish Fleet at Sinope.</sup> They decided to compel Russia to keep her warships out of the Black Sea. <sup>1854</sup> They landed at Varna and relieved the town, causing the Russians to withdraw. This withdrawal stopped Austria from entering, because she was no longer affected.

#### STAGE II

The key was Sebastopol, a naval station, and all the fighting centered round there. Allied troops landed at Eupatoria and ~~beat~~ the Russians at the River Alora. However they did not follow this up by a speedy attack on the strongly fortified Sebastopol, where ships had



Tolstoy, a Russian architect.

**STAGE III** The town was besieged for a year (Sept 54-55) when it finally surrendered, and the British and French entered. During that year there were 3 attempts to relieve Sebastopol all of which were crushed:-

1. Balaclava      } British
2. Inkermann
3. Tchernaya by French and Sardinians.

Also during that year, the allied forces had to endure the cold Crimean Winter,



been sunk across the harbour mouth, to prevent naval attack. It was fortified by T. de Leben, a Russian architect.

**STAGE III** The town was besieged for a year (Sept 54-55) when it finally surrendered, and the British and French entered. During that year there were 3 attempts to relieve Sebastopol:-

1. Balaklava by British
2. Inkermann
3. Tchernaya by French and Sardinians.

Also during that year, the allied forces, had to endure the cold Crimean Winter,

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in summer heat; many of the men dying from disease. The whole affair was a scramble badly controlled and badly conducted. The British Commander in Chief, Lord Raglan, was 80, and some real mistakes were made (Charge of the Light Brigade) After

Treaty of Paris  
1856

After the fall of Sebastopol, Russia sued for peace and the war ended. Finally,

To Napoleon III, even though the war had had sticky moments, this treaty brought a taste of victory.

Fall of  
Aberdeen

Formation of  
Red Cross

In England however, public opinion, accompanied by reports of the conditions and misery suffered by the troops and the work of Florence Nightingale at Scutari (revealed by the Times reporter Gray NB) forced the government under Aberdeen to resign and Palmerston took over. Also, as a result of F. Nightingale's work, the Red Cross was formed.

NB This was the first war in which reporters were allowed to be present.

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## Napoleon III and Italian Unification [See 674]

### His Reasons for helping the Italians and Problems

1. He had been a Carbonaro in 1830
2. The debt he owed the Sardinians for aid in the Crimea

### PROBLEMS

1. He did not want to make Italy a too powerful neighbour.
2. He did not wish to offend the clerical party by action against the pope. As a result, when he came to power, 1848, he allowed his son-in-law to stay in Rome.
3. He did not wish to offend the liberal element by reactionary methods. As a result, continuing the <sup>that</sup> 1848 episode, he promised the pope would be made to carry out a liberal policy.
4. He did not wish to get in trouble with too many other nations.

As a result, he tried to satisfy both parties and failed to satisfy either, because of his inconsistent attitude. Helped by Braine (674) he agreed to the part of Plombières (674). (Thus pleasing the liberals.) The war began in 1859 but in the same year Napoleon signed a peace treaty.

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Treaty of Villafranca 1859

Napoleon withdraws from the war, ending war because:

- a) He was sickened with the horrors of war
- b) He was daunted by the strength of the Quadrilateral and realised his victories had been won by a narrow margin
- c) He feared Russian intentions
- d) He wished to please the clergy who had gone up in outcry when he commenced the war.
- e) Italian unity might be awkward for France when completed.

So he retired, pleasing clergy offering liberals, whom he managed to pacify a little by preventing Austria from annexing the Duchies and thus claiming his right to Savoy and Nice (P675)

These were the only two which were successful and 1860 marked the decline

## The Cobden Treaty 1860 (P597)

This was a reciprocal agreement with England whereby duties were lowered on both sides. England prospered but discontent was aroused in France. The workers in particular suffered because the increased competition either drove them out of business or forced them to restrict the industry (particularly textiles and manufactured goods). This served to lessen Napoleon's prestige and loose the merchant's and industrialists' support.

## The Mexican Fiasco 1861-67.

Reasons  
for  
the  
Expedition

The new Mexican Republic refused to pay interest on its bonds and so, the main creditors, England, Spain and France sent out an expedition which succeeded in getting payment. They then withdrew. But Napoleon, hoping for military and imperialistic glory and hoping to regain clerical support by establishing a Catholic Empire, remained.

Reasons for  
the French

Marshall Buzaine fought against the

opposition "was almost as strong as the government".

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<sup>698</sup>  
mexican leader Juarez and by 1864,  
<sup>Maximilian</sup> Maximilian, an Austrian and Napoleon's claimant,  
made was crowned in Mexico City. Maximilian  
<sup>Emperor</sup> agreed reluctantly and Napoleon chose him  
to show impartiality.

However in 1865 he backed down, leaving  
Maximilian in the lurch and offending both  
clericals and liberals; liberals for ever having  
startled and clericals for withdrawing.

Reasons His Reasons for withdrawing were :-

For withdrawal:- Growth of Prussia

2. The Cost of the Adventure <sup>Unreimbursed</sup> per month
3. The usage of 40,000 Troops
4. America's attitude in upholding the Monroe doctrine. <sup>(542)</sup>

By 1867 it was all over; Maximilian had  
been betrayed, captured and shot; France  
had gained no compensation, and Napoleon's  
prestige to a heavy fall.

## Napoleon III tries to regain Liberal Support

He knew he had definitely lost the support of the clericals, over Italy and Mexico; and that of the workers and manufacturers, over the Cobden Treaty. He hoped that by granting more political freedom, that he might regain the support of the Liberals. His methods were:-

1. 1859, he released many political prisoners, and allowed many to return from exile; thus increasing his opponents.
2. 1860; the Assembly was allowed to criticize and amend laws and parliamentary debates were to be published.
3. 1868, the Press became free, more political meetings were allowed and Trade Unions could be formed.
4. 1870, a ministry was appointed, reflecting the views of the majority and responsible to the Assembly. The Assembly was allowed to introduce laws and could vote on the budget.

By this time, a liberal group under <sup>Adolphe</sup> Thiers had formed the increasing 3rd Party. The King had gone to a constitutional monarch (approved by plebiscite) and the now combined opposition was almost as strong as the government of

as shown by the amount of votes received for the opposition against the government in the 1869 election (3½ million to 4½ million for the government)

### Schleswig

#### France - Prussian Relations 1865-70

Austro-Prussian  
War

Napoleon gradually became aware of Prussia as an enemy from 1865 onwards; particularly after the Austrian Prussian war of 1866.

This had arisen after the two countries had taken Schleswig-Holstein but they quarrelled over its splitting up. England and France remained neutral (France bribed by Bismarck).

France's reasons for remaining neutral were that they believed it was going to be a long war and at the end they would be masters. However the war terminated after 2 weeks and the Russian victory of Sadowa.

Bischoffsheim

Bismarck had bribed Napoleon at Bischoffsheim by offering him Luxembourg which he demanded along with Belgium in his post-war treaty.

Bismarck used this for 2 ends

1. To get S. German states to ally with Prussia through fear with France
2. To ensure that France would lose any support from England

So Austria, Denmark, S. German states, Italy (bribed by France) and England were out and Napoleon was isolated. Bismarck struck and his chance came over the question of the candidature of the Spanish Throne.

*Candidature  
of Spanish  
Thrown*

A German prince was put forward reluctantly by the King and France ordered his withdrawal. He did and Napoleon gained prestige but went so far in demanding that Russia should never again renew such a candidature.

*THE ENT.  
TELEGRAPH* Bismarck replied that to him the matter was closed, but Bismarck twisted it to make it a direct refusal and wrote to France who projected a chance of war. Napoleon was against it but Eugenie urged him into it.

## The FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR 1870.

The French planned to invade S. Germany but before they moved, Germany entered France in Alsace and Lorraine. The superior Prussian army trapped the 3 French armies:-

1. One was trapped at Metz and besieged (under Bazaine)
2. One was besieged at Belfort
3. Napoleon was trapped between the Rhine and the Belgian frontier at Sedan. He proposed to fall back, but the government and Eugénie refused this and said his throne would suffer. This move would have prolonged the war and given France a better chance. As a result of the government's attitude, he moved to the relief of Metz and his army beaten at Sedan - he was captured. On the 3rd Sept Paris received the news; the mob rose and invaded the Assembly and the Empire was overthrown, Gambetta proclaiming a new republic - the 3RD.

The new republic fought on; Paris was besieged and while Gambetta organised resistance in the countryside, Metz fell. The Parisians stuck out till the end as did Belfort but finally were forced to surrender.

Thus France capitulated.



DAN

## Treaty of Frankfort 1815

By this :-

1. France had to pay an indemnity of 5000 million francs in three years.
2. Had to suffer an army of occupation.
3. Lost Alsace, most of Lorraine (inc Metz).

## WHY THE EMPIRE FELL

It opened and ended in revolutions. It had been a sequence of contrasts. Under the <sup>French</sup> people was industrial equal. Napoleon had been helped in bringing about its Downfall by Eugene

CONTRASTS

FOR LIBERALS

FOR CLERICALS

N. ITALY

ROME & MEXICO

CARDEN TREATY

CANADA

There had been dictatorship and democracy  
International exhibitions and territorial ambitions

... in the French for the King was more popular.

... numerous nobles, threatening dire punishment  
... lessened by power of army of occupation  
... as a public declaration e.g. The Russian

## Account for the failure of the 1848, 49 revolution in the Austrian Empire

3 Kossuth

MARSHAL

5 WINDISCHGRÄTZ

6 RADETZKY

4 TELLASIC

7 RUSSIAN INTERVENTION

2 FLEEING OF CROWN TO INNSBRUCK

1 DISMISSAL & EXILE OF METTERNICH

The dismissal and exile of Metternich gave the revolutionaries confidence but it was one of the reasons why the King Ferdinand left Vienna and went to Innsbruck. He was therefore out of the influence of the revolutionary government. The democrats revolted in Vienna and because the King was Innsbruck, Windischgrätz was able to bombard the town and take it. Here Tellasic helped him by keeping Kossuth's reinforcements away. By Franz Joseph succeeding his father in Dec 1848 ~~with~~ the Austrian people gained confidence and the revolution in Austria failed.

In Hungary, Kossuth took over ~~on~~

but his resolution failed <sup>so</sup>  
wished didn't allow the  
) He did not ~~to exclude~~ Croats the same  
claim from them as they got from Austria. Thus  
Jellacic went to Austria and aided them  
If this move had not been made Jellacic  
would not have been there to prevent  
Kossuth's reinforcements reaching Vienna and  
the Austrian revolution might have succeeded  
Jellacic e Windischgrätz attacks on Austria  
and finally Russian intervention crushed  
Hungarian Revolution

In Bohemia Windischgrätz crushed rev  
in Italy Radetsky

PLAN I. AUSTRIAN  
Metternich flees  
Crown to Innsbruck  
Fall of Vienna by Windischgrätz  
Helped by Jellacic  
Accession of FRANZ JOSEPH  
Kossuth. -  
Hungary.  
ARGUMENT WITH CROATS  
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE  
WINDISCHGRÄTZ & JELLACIC  
RUSSIANS UNDER HAYNAU  
Kossuth Flees,  
BOHEMIA WINISCHGRÄTZ  
ITALY RADETSKY

PLAN 2. 1) DIFFERENCE OF RACES ✓  
2) METTERNICH FLEES  
3) CROWN - FLEES, RETURNS, FRANZ JOSEPH  
4) + WINDISCHGRÄTZ - PRAGUE, BUDAPEST, VIENNA  
5) + JELLACIC - WITH WINDISCHGRÄTZ  
6) + Kossuth DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE  
7) + RADETSKY - ARGUMENT CROATS 1848  
8) + HAYNAU + RUSSIA INTERVENTION

BOL

Reason for failure of 1848 Revolution in A.E.

No one reason - combination - various factors.  
each contributing - varying degree - to failure

1) Lack of unity among revolutionaries - different nationalities, races, religions, Croats, Slavs, Magyars, Czechs, Austrians, Italians, Germans, Serbs. No political, racial, linguistic, unity. - in series - unrelated small revolutions - no one great rev - not like F. rev.

2) Austrian army - with generals - Radetzky, Windischgrätz, Haynau remained loyal and proved themselves very efficient efficient far too much - (disorganised, ill equipped untrained revs). Helped by Jellacic. Army's role crucial. Leadership improved - F.J. accession

3) In contrast revols - no capably led, organised trained armies - efficiency miserably - very low

4. Aims of rev. very different - each nationality was after - independence - own section as an Empire eg Czechoslovakia

Serbia    All  
Croatia    separate  
Hungary    States  
Not always friendly to each other - Jellacic  
LOL

2 Croats & Koszegh & Hungarians. Nation  
not be encouraged without similar feelings  
aroused in others. : disunity — inevitable

3. Attitude of foreign powers. All except one  
remained aloof - No help - anyone - no France  
or Britain. Only Power intervene - Russia  
her help to Austrians.

### WHY DID THE REV. MOVEMENTS IN ITALY BEFORE 1849 Failed

Before 1849 - were 6 main revolutions in Italy - all failed.  
and all for similar reasons.

1 Every revolution started because of the apparent success of  
other revolutions, therefore they were spontaneous affairs, unorganised  
and uncontrolled. These had the element of surprise and were  
momentarily successful, but when faced by organised opposition  
they crumbled

2 In Italy at this time, there were no really liberal <sup>ministers</sup>.  
If they made a liberal action, it was through force of  
public opinion and they could easily change their minds.  
Also the people expected the monarchs to be more liberal  
than they wanted to be e.g. Ferdinand in Sicily. Charles Albert  
in Piedmont and Pope Pius IX in Papal States

- 3 The hesitation of the leaders to intervene - e.g. If C.I had intervened earlier, Radetzky may have been stopped from forming his H.G. in the Quadrilateral.
- 4 The revolutions were all scattered and occurred as in a chain reaction. There was no unity among the revolutionaries. There was no one consolidated uprising.
- 5 The revolutionary force were comprised of both soldiers and revolutionaries - untrained.
- 6 When new liberal governments took over there was confinement, giving the reactionary monarch a clear path to regain his throne.
- 7) Because most of the monarchs were not liberal, they did not hesitate to call on French or Austrian aid.
- 8 Radetzky was a great strategist and knew just when and where to strike. He made no rash impetuous calls and waited till the time was ripe to attack.

9 ~~The pop~~

Y.E.R SIC LOV NOT

Coup d'etat = attempt to overthrow  
as a sudden overthrowing of the government  
in power by use of the army and the formation of a  
new governing body e.g. the coup d'état de Brumaire when  
de Abbat Sèys and Talleyrand <sup>Bonaparte</sup>, allied with Bonaparte and overthrew  
the Directory and established 3 consuls

Plebiscite = a vote by everybody to express their will,  
or mainly to approve of a certain action e.g. Napoleon III  
organised a plebiscite to secure the affiliation of the duchies  
and Romagna to Piedmont. A plebiscite was also held to  
see if Savoy and Nice approved of being given as reward for  
this action to France.

Royal Commission = <sup>a committee</sup> to investigate  
conditions which are more important than on  
subjects of general interest or agitation  
Poor Laws 1832, whereby a commission was  
set up to investigate Poor Law conditions and prove  
the Speenhamland system to be the cause.

Concordat = an agreement with the Pope that catholicism  
will be the religion of a country and all  
others will be banned.

e.g. Concordat made by Napoleon B. with the pope  
after the French Revolution

### NAPOLEON III

WAS NAPOLEON III ANYTHING MORE THAN A PARODY OF NAPOLEON I?

RISE

Rise to power based consciously on N.B.I. Attached himself to Bonaparte legend. He was following Bonaparte success, and in this rise element of ridiculous eg Imperial eagle (used vulture) and other invasion attempts. Not taken seriously by France - fawned to the army to further associate himself with legend.

Same element of ridiculous in N.B.'s coup existed.

Nap III cultivated N.B. legend

In rise to power showed certain noble qualities

1. Determination + persistence
2. Terrific ambition

Nap III seized power on own :- N.B. used by others to seize power.

### IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

N. III seeking GLORY for France

Wanted to emerge as strong power

But not conscious attempt to recreate N.B. Empire

N. III not after domination of Europe as N.B.

Foreign policy prompted more by necessity & internal affairs - not as free as N.B.

N. III driven far more by circumstances than N. III - not

always unsuccessful. e.g. Crimea.

Problem of foreign policy - not as able nor as strong as N.B. and thus failed too often. N.III possibly concerned more with public opinion than N.B.

Only way a parody - trying to create N.B. legend in his foreign policy but not character or strength to ever carry out. Not as ruthless.

Mexican affair flavour of N.B.'s grandiose dreams

### INTERNAL POLICY

Established Empire - conscious imitation of N.B.  
as a constitutional ruler - President - President for  
10 yrs - Emperor. In early years flavour of N.B.  
- strict suppression - machinery of govt dependent  
on him - ministers responsible to him alone.

Drift to liberalism alienated him from N.B.  
Empire. Empire of 1870 nothing like N.B. empire.

N.B. had always claimed to do this but unlikely  
N.III form of parody - name - splendour of  
court - expected popularity. Didn't get popularity  
so turned away.

N.III as a person      Same as N.B.

Determination + ambition

N.B.: Political acumen

↳ constructive approach to social + economic affairs

↳ strain of idealism

All talking in N.B.

Diff to N.B.

Not as ruthless

Not personality of N.B.

Not magnetism of N.B.

Politically more, militant less.

ST 7. ... Peninsular War Continental System.  
Russian Campaign Ambition  
War of liberation Revengefulness.  
Waterloo. Self victory

Friedland and Tilsit Napoleon was master of Europe and at the peak of his power. After this he fell. The reason was England. If he had not introduced the Continental System to stifle British trade Portugal would not have revolted and given Britain a foot hold on the continent. If he had not introduced the Continental System Spain would have remained his ally and there would have been no need for the disastrous Russian Campaign. If he had not watched Spain so closely the War of liberation would not have happened and he would not have been deposed.

After Fontainebleau he was quite well but ambition forced his return and he was crushed again at Waterloo and lost everything.

He may have won the Peninsular War if Portugal had not

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had not withdrawn so many forces to his fight in Russia, & if he had been prepared for a time and if the French had fought against such a great leader, Wellesley.

If he had thought about Russia's climate and terrain, he might have prepared his men for it but instead he charged headlong into the Steppes. Again the Russians had great generals such as Kutusov. Also he thought he would soon beat them and waited too long for Alexander, who never came to surrender.

Napoleon never gave up e.g. after his defeat at Leipzig he didn't surrender but kept on retreating.

The Continental System brought him many other enemies and with the greatest powers (ie England, Russia, Prussia, Austria) against him, he didn't stand a chance. England was supreme at sea and had a foot hold in Europe and the European armies had recovered from the first shock of French tactics and were then experienced and adapted towards it.

To sum up on the Reasons there are:-

- 1) The Continental System - which starts a series of disastrous wars.
- 2) His ambition and lust for power - led to the hundred days.
- 3) His impetuous revengeful attitude - which led to the loss of the Russian Campaign and the Peninsula War.
- 4) His own victory - drew forces from Spain to fight for him.
- 5) The amount of enemies he brought against himself.

1834.	Poor Law AMENDMENT ACT
1834	Resignation of Grey.
1835.	MUNICIPAL CORPS. A new committee was appointed by Grey.
1836.	COMP. Redg. B.M.D. stopped crimes of bigamy.
1836-40	TITHE COMMUL ACT. To the church became a tax.
1840	PENNY POST. Robert Hill started a service to send letters at fixed charges at short distances.

The statement is not correct.

NOT EXHAUSTED but they had a change in leadership <sup>in 1834</sup> e. Melbourne <sup>from Grey</sup> who approached the job haphazardly with uninterest.

In Melbourne's term of office only big Act  
M.C.A. Other minor reforms. 1836, 36-40, 40  
started by Grey

PLAN FOR  
ACCOUNT FOR REV OF 1848

LIKED WHEN CAME TO POWER BUT

ORDINARY, MIDDLE CLASS

PEACEFUL POLICY UNPOPULAR - EXAMPLES

BELGIAN REVOLT  
ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE

DOMESTIC POLICY - UNPOPULAR

GUIZOT - UNPOPULAR

# RISE OF SOCIALISM & BONAPARTISM IN DEMAND  
FOR PARL. REFORM ✓

Louis Blanc

✓ Louis' & Guizot's DETERMINATION TO REMAIN  
REACTIONARY TO ALL REFORMS

LACK OF SEVERITY TO HOB by Louis

GENERAL INTRO

CHARACTER

DOMESTIC POLICY

RISE OF ALTERNATIVES

REFORM BANNETS, PARL. REFORM HOW

Möge (Falloix) had give more control out  
of power Bonapartiste  
Diktat give importance posthumous (orthodox)  
Confidence government who support  
less authoritarianism the son (orthodox)  
but government endorsed who support  
more authoritarianism the son (orthodox)

Heading Louis Bonaparte, President  
Louis strengthens his position

### EUROPEAN QUESTS:

2) Party of Order orwards Causes Personal

4. French Revolution Progress

2) Louis and Assembly Rise to Power

Napoleonic Era Domestic Policy

Foreign Affairs

Dowry Fall

of Fr. Rep

D.R.L.  
Part Played

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336.

Congress Vienna Terms - Territorial Arrang-

Congress System Tropes - Ver  
Aix-la-Chapelle

Bourbons - Reasons for failure.

and Regime

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### BRITISH.

Revolution Effect on Britain  
Pitt & Ireland.

Pitt & War. internally - mistakes  
externally

Nap Wars Army - Wellington Duke of  
Navy - Nelson Napoleon

Social Distress Causes, Nature, Govt Policy  
Tory Reforms 1921 - 1830

Parliamentary Reform 1832 - 1867 Causes  
Corse  
Times

Chart

Catho

Te

Whi

Causes Rise &  
Fall.

Emancipation

movement Towards

A. Th. ors

after Reform Act  
after 1867

electing rights - a remedy for  
wroght workers - from

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