History of U.S.A

Vol.

Sec 1 USA Washington to Jefferson
War of 1812

Sec 2 Bank Charter Act
Colonial Expansion
Louis Philippe
2nd republic
Mellanich
German Confed
Eastern Questions
Greece
Nehematt. Ali
Insurrections in Italy, Spain, and Poland
USA
Jackson, Western Expansion
To Mexico and Texas and Slavery

Sec 3 Palmerston, Economic Expansion, Oversea
1848-1870 Empire Expansion, Ireland

Collapse of 2nd Republic and Central Europe and Failure of rep.
Reactions to failure, Eastern Question
Russia, Bismark

Russia, Alex. Reform, Lincoln
U.S.A Census
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
- Poles
- Finns
- Belgians
- Norwegians
- Saxons
- Germans (Alsace-Lorraine)

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 ie. the Quadruple Alliance had several weaknesses (although
it had been a genuine attempt by Britain, Austria, Russia (and later from
a. 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 bec
less and less a form of united a
This alliance was to have settle
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
couldn’t very effective.
Britain's Naval Battles

1793. Siege of Toulon - Repulsed by Napoleon

1794. Glorious 1st of June - Victory off Ushant by Howe

1797. Cape St. Vincent - Defeat of Spanish by Nelson

1797. Camperdown - Dutch by Duncan

1798. Aboukir Bay - Defeat of French by Nelson

1801. Battle of Copenhagen - Dutch by Nelson

1805. Battle of Trafalgar - French by Nelson

1807. Bombardment of Copenhagen

1808. British landing in Portugal.

1795-1807 Blockade of most European ports particularly after 1807.

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 (Quebec)

1798. Defeat of Irish at Vinegar Hill.

1799. Halt of Napoleon at Acre by Sir S. Smith.

1808. Vittoria - Wellington

1809. Corunna - Hoare - Walchen Expedition

1810. Talavera - Wellington

1810. Bussaco - 1
1811 Almeida - Wellington
1812 Ciudad Rodrigo ---
1813 Badajoz
       Salamanca
1813 Vitoria
       San Sebastián
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 in 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 165 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.
In 1795 certain justices at Speenhamland introduced a system whereby a labourer 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 child got in wages. This system was a form of poor relief.

The handloom weavers were the only skilled artisans to have suffered at all due to the industrial revolution, were the handloom weavers. At the beginning of the revolution they had been in demand, but, with the introduction of new machinery and the way in which the war had stopped the raw material entering and hard reduced the market, they were now almost redundant and wages sank. The introduction of new machinery led to some believing them the cause of the depression.
smashed them. The most successful example was the huddite Riots which began in 1811.

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

The sisters operated from Sherwood Forest and under Ned hudd 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.
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 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 landowners. They therefore published the Corn Laws which stated the price of wheat could...
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 not everybody 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 the 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.

Abolition of Income Tax

During the war the National Debt had risen enormously and half the annual revenue went on the interest (£5,000,000). 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 corn 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 nationalisation of land and abolition of taxes in favour of income tax, held a meeting at Spa Fields and hoped to get Hunt a great Orator. However he was attached to the Radicals who believed in a vote for all. The result was 2 meetings on the same day and the mob broke into a gunsmith's and ran rioting to London where they were disguised by the Lord Mayor.
Government Action

The government was disturbed by their 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 for London from 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

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 laid down their arms.
A group of textile workers under Bradshott who were to take Nottingham castle. However, there were soldiers waiting and they were arrested & were hanged and the transport

William Cobbett

He was born of peasant stock in Surrey, 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 Tory. However, his opinion gradually changed due to:

1) Tony unwillingness to stop reform
2) In 1810 he had been fined £1000 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 2s.]. 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
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. Huts 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, including 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 rushed 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 added to 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 meant men had less chance of getting off.

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

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

Bonnymuir Riot.

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 Queen Caroline Affair.
The Congress System

Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle 1818 [Aachen]

This was the first European Congress to meet after great war. It met to solve small problem 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 permanent enemy of Europe.

Other small matters were settled eg.

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

However, distrust between them was showed in the way they could not agree to a joint expedition to get the Barbary Pirates because they didn't want Russia to get a hold in the Mediterranean. Russia and Prussia wanted an army for the kept at Brussels under Wellington.
to intervene whenever there was a successful revolution or revolution in a country. However, Castlereagh managed to secure an agreement limiting promises of 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 promises 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.
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 disturbance in 1781. As a result, the Czar and Metternich called a Congress.

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**The Congress of Troppau.**

1820 Castlereagh knew that the Czar and Metternich were going to use its 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 failure was intervention in Italy and the suppression of the revolutions in Naples and Piedmont and also a split in the alliance.

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

The Situation heading 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 revolution 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 split would increase with Britain and some other powers.
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 Deed stated that they would fight any
European state who interfered with the American States. Canning welcomed this decree and recognised the South American States. 

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 since 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 Russia opposed this problem and it was now clear that the Powers no longer had to protest. The united Congress was over.
Why the Congress System Failed

England's traditional desire to retreat 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. Melleriux and Alexander represented reaction and Lyttelton and desired to look backward more than forward.

3. There were certain issues (e.g. 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 and Canning must not be overemphasised since in home affairs neither of them showed much fine liberalism.
The Restored Bourbons

Napoleon'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 only cost 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, region of honors, local system of government, and also he ruled by a Charter, which was used to drile the French to accept him. It stated:

1) France was to have a parliament to stop a return to 1789 standards.
2) All Frenchmen, where subject to the...
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).

However to extremists this government was extremely undemocratic e.g.
1) to vote you had to be over 30 and pay over 300 franc in direct taxation
2) to be a member you had to be over 40 and pay 1000 franc in dt.

This meant out of 29 million people only 1,00,000 (1/290th) could vote.
The White Terror 1816.

Louis XVIII now came under the influence of the right wing party under his brother Charles of Artois. 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 died including Marshal Ney. However, this excess made the moderate middle class loose fear of Bonap and Louis took more moderate counsels.

These moderate counsels lasted till 1820 when the Duc de Berry was murdered by a Bonapartist. The Ultras (extreme royalists) used this to convince King and public that Liberalism and Bonapartism...
had to be stamped out. In 1821 severe law's limiting the press were passed and the liberal face was ending. Louis, racked by a terrible disease was unable to resist Artois and Ullastray in Spain. The French intervened to restore the absolute rule of Ferdinand. However when Louis died in 1824 he had done several things successfully. He had:

1) Paid off a heavy war indemnity
2) Got the country rid of foreign wars
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 divine power as he went round hospitals giving inmates his healing touch.

2) He made sacrilege punishable by death.

3) He gave 1,000,000,000 Fr. in compensation to 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 expropriated Pignac (Ultra of Ultras).
Charles moves to his end with Polignac.

Polignac now intended to give the church 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 3/4.
3) The new parliament was dissolved before it met.

The reaction to this was instantaneous opposition by the painters, whose leader was Adolphe Thiers, a liberal of the middle class, who wanted a limited monarchy. However, their move was not decisive, it was the working class who made the move. They took major buildings and it was clear...
that army couldn't suppress them. However Charles and Polignac still thought everything would turn out okay until the army was routed at the Tuileries. It was now that the middle class deputies returned to stop the revolution going too far and forming a republic.

Charles was now desperate and offered to dismiss Polignac, rule by a Charler and even abdicate in favour of his grand son. However no-one was satisfied and at this time of chaos Theirs 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 like 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, Russia, and France.

Economic

Main object: 1830 Revolts for freedom from oppression.
The Liberal Tories

The New Men.

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

Canning replaced Castlereagh as the Foreign Sec., Sir Robert Peel replaced Wedgwood as Home Sec., Robert Peel 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 view. 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 raw materials.
on manufactured articles were lowered. 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 were 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 Percival 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 in 1819. Finally in 1822 he was persuaded to become Home Secretary.

Peel and Prison Reform.

The system whereby prisoners had to pay gaolers' fees was abolished.

Larger prisons were to be inspected.

Women prisoners were to have female warders.

In general several steps were taken earlier advocated by Howard, Romilly, and Elizabeth Fry. However the Home Secretary of the Peel 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 offender simply because they didn't want him hanged. Spurred on by Romilly's and Hacking'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 every London's Bow Street Runner's 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 at least 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 to 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 military 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-breaches apprentice, become a journeyman and then found it hard to find work because he was unpopular for his 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 these
committees 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 reasons
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 reassessed 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 wary 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 

swear together was illegal but of common usage among the union but not at all dangerous. The men were sentenced to 7 years transportation but public opinion caused them to be brought back after 2

Chartism Part 1

Reasons for Chartism.

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 R.N.E.U. in 1834.
4) There had been a fresh session of sleu
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 reform political programme. The secretary was Howlett 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 was the ones centering round Attwood, a Birmingham Banker and O'Connor an ex Irish M.P. who ran a violently radical paper in deeds called the Northern Star.

The Charter, 1838

Loretta programme was drafted in 6 points and this was launched on the country in Birmingham at a meeting in 1838. The points were:

1. A vote for all male adults
2. A secret ballot
3. Annual elections
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 rejected they would organise a general strike.

In 1839 the Convention met, but, on finding only ½ a million, had to stage proceedings until they had 1½ million. At these proceedings speakers took the lead like O'Connor (a take with all his ability in his tongue) and Howell (after sounder character) and brought them to the head of the organisation. However Howell'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

Birmingham Riots
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 defeated in the Commons for Attwood v. Russell. 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 extremists to start a general rebellion, to start with the capture of Newport jail and the release of William a Chartist leader. This was led by Josiah diaper and by mayor of the town, who with his force of 4000 miners would meet other contingents and in the late hours of one
November night they would take Newport.

However bad weather ruined the arrangement
and Frest was left to attack unsupported
after dawn had broken. Also the authorities
were of the plot and soldiers were concealed
behind the shutters of an hotel. They fired on
the mob which soon dispersed leaving several
dead. Frest was quickly arrested and was sent
to death (later commuted to transportation).

Other Chartered leaders were arrested
including O'Connor, who knew very little of
the plot.

With the leaders imprisoned and the whole
movement disgraced in the eyes of sober
citizens, the Chartisters seemed utterly broken.
They had failed through
1) Their own counsels.
2) The hostility of the middle classes
3) The vigour of the Government's action

However it still had a kick of life.
Reasons for Chartist Failure

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.
The failure of 1839 had not killed Chartism
though it had spoiled its chances of success.
In 1842 a second Charter petition had
been rejected by Parliament and this
led to a wave of strikes in the
north known as the Plug-Pot but
which were crushed by government
action. Chartism didn’t really revive
until 1847 when there was a slump.
A sign of this revival came when O’
Connor got into Parliament. Also these
the revolts of 1848 with the fall of
governments all over Europe. The Chartists
started to organise a 3rd petition and
O’Connor drew up a proposed constituent
bill for a British Republic with himself as president.
The procession was present; the petition was
sent from Kensinton on April 10th 1848.
Russell’s government was unpopular also
and thought the procession would be a
sign of revolt. Wellington, now 76, 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 Parliament. As a result O'Connor made his speech at Kensington and then went on to Westminster with the petitions carried in 300 carts 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 Bentinck'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. 15th 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 1849 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 sure 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
treasurers who embezzled the funds.

The Criminal Law Amending Act 1871, Ch. 109.
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.

Crown’s Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875, C.C.R.A.
The C.C.R.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 C.C. R.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 rev
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. The act made both breach of contract by both, a civil offence.

Parliamentary Reform.

Need for Reform.

Great towns like Manchester and Birmingham had no separate representatives whereas Cornwall was crowded by M.P. Some boroughs were rotten in they had almost ceased to exist like Old Sarum and Dunwich which was swept away by the ocean. Also some were "pocket boroughs" under legal guild influence were very common and no landlords could set up any in the common. The only areas of representation were Preston and West...
where all householders voted. In other counties only freeholders who possessed land or any annual value of 40s could vote. This meant tenant 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 Grey came in. Behind him he had men of little exper-  

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 success of his brother William IV who was not as difficult to handle and was likely to be a great improve-  

or on the old king.
Whig Principles and Personages

1) The Whigs were not completely revolutionary and were not all democrats. They did not believe in giving the uneducated lower classes power.

2) Gray had a problem over his cabinet. There were few experienced men and he tended to turn to the Conservative Tories who were more 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.
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 110 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.
Gray asked William to support 50 new Whig 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, he was displeased. 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 ruination of the banks and a denial to pay taxes. Finally Wellington backed down and Gray 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

1. The act altered the voters and the representation.
   a) 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;
      (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, the Scottish and Irish received similar treatment on a lesser scale.

2. The Voters. This Act set up 2 uniform sets of voters:
   (a) For county elections, freeholders with £200, copyholders with £100, and tenant farmers with land at £350 could vote for county MPs.
   (b) In the boroughs, house occupiers of an £10 could vote.

The Government didn't want to be too democratic.
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 women 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 10s' freeholds to suitable supporters. The result was very little difference to the composition of Parliament.

2) More Radicals were returned, but generally these upper classes still reigned supreme because of the high property qualification for M.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 split.
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 as by the Whigs who were not likely to 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.

Death of Palmerston
1865

1867-68

Russel's proposals of 1867 were compared to 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 with a majority. It was increasingly obvious that...
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.

The original terms were to give the vote to 56 house holders and 20 leaseholders. However, as it passed through the house, it was amended and did 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
got the vote for the first time. The Tories expected to be returned to Parliament in gratitude but in the next election the liberals (Whigs) under Gladstone were returned.

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The Struggle for Equality for Roman Cathol...

**Stage 1** In 1791, under Pitt's Government the Catholics were given religious toleration in 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 catholics would flood the Irish Parliament and break Ireland from England. To solve this he joined the 2 parliaments in the Act of Union 1800 and it seemed...
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 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 who’s ministry was extremely liberal containing 4 Whigs. In 1827 Canning died and was succeeded by Goddard 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 Gal non-conformists it raised the problem of the Roman Catholics.

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

1. 'The Anti-Papacy' prejudice in the country and in George IV.
2. Parliament was still primarily 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.
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 struggles 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.

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 people, and soon Ireland was demanding Catholic Emancipation.
In 1826 O'Connell tried out his plan which was to make the 40s landlords vote against their Protestant landlords which previously they would not have dared to do but because of the influence of (a) the priests (b) O'Connell's followers over the landlords. Now, legally O'Connell couldn't stand for Parliament but he did in the County Clare election against a popular Protestant and he was reelected 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
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 Cambriagite (liberal) Tories by his 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
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 in 1830 and for the first time in 50 years, the Whigs were returned and the road to reform was open.

**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, large tariffs smuggling was very prosperous and Pitt (1783) could see that to reduce the Nation 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 talked instead...
and finally 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-trip).
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 1800 free
trade was extended to Ireland and the
effect on Irish industry was harmful
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.
Peels' Contribution

One of Peels' 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. Peels' 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. This brought duties down considerably and more goods came through the ports which meant an increase in revenue in turn. At first it also needed money to pay for foreign wars.
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.

1845

In this budget duties on 430 goods were abolished.

Gladstone - President of the Board of Trade - carried on Peel’s work; he 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; alternative

Anti-Corn League.

The two leaders of the organisation were Cobden and Bright.
Cobden - was from Sussex, a great calico-printing work 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 4s. per head of land in the counties, thus gaining a vote.

In 1841 Cobden was elected for Stockport and in 1843 Bright was elected for Darwen. They could now present their arguments more strongly before parliament.
1. With Repeal merchants would be better off because they could buy more and therefore pay more for 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 first wanted the laws repealed because with the drop in the price of food the manufacturers would 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...
until the next General Election and see if he was returned when he
made Repeal one of the parties issues.
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
Russell couldn’t do it and gave Peel
the problem again to.
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
the 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
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 horse owner) 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 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
point and the protectionists 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.

The effect of repeal in Ireland - repeal itself didn’t real 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 Princes flourished. The prices did not drop much. Meat remained constant during the next generation as other prices...
rose, Pal was considered treacherous and forced to resign.

Gladstone's Contributions 1852-55

In Peel's Ministry of 1841-46 he had been president of the Board of Trade and served as Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Aberdeen Whig- Peelite Coalition of 1852. Finance was the greatest of Gladstone's points 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 goods and also planned to reduce the income tax until it finally dropped in 1860. However, this dream was smashed
by the Crimean War when he went from the

from 1855-59 Gladstone was somewhat

isolated but finally through his to

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

e.g. this scare was wavered 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

cut out Palmerston.

Gladstone's bluff of recoginition didn't

work on Palmerston so the three allies

decided to call on the two countries.
in a commercial agreement and so Cudden was sent to France. He managed to get the Cudden 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 scaled down). He also repealed the paper tax (against the Pitt's wishes) which he termed a 'tax on knowledge'. And also reduced income tax from 1s-2d to 6d. As a result Britain was virtually a free country governed at a cost of only £65,000,000 a year.
Social Reform

The Philosophical Radicals - under Bentham administered 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

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 Voyagers had become even more dangerous because of gross overloading and the increased profit balanced the risk.

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 First of the Effective Factory Acts - this was done in 1833 by Lord Althorp 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 9-13 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 unchanged.

The Poor Law:

The Need for Reform

The old Elizabethan Poor law was clearly inadequate and had been replaced in many areas, since 1795 by the Spences’ Law System. After the war British agriculture suffered, causing a slump and therefore much unemployment. Moreover, wages of those employed...
were sent to 8/- or 9/-, and eventually the Justices of the Peaceowered poor relief which was an increasing burden on the tax-payer.

Agricultural labourers response to this was rioting (often known as the East Lancashire 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 firm and judges were sent to punish offenders harshly eg. 9 hanged and 100's transported.

The Government then set up a Commission to examine the poor law and in particular confirm this view that the cause of the trouble was the Greenham Land System. The commissioners recommend that:

If able-bodied men should not be given out-door relief and...
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 paid law officials who elected unpaid guardians of the poor from the propertyed classes. These Unions were to be governed from a central authority consisting of 3 commissioners.
The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834.

This legalized the recommendations made in the commissioners' report and abolished the Workhouse system.

The 3 commissioners soon became hated as did the union workhouse especially detected 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 Workhouse 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 afterwards. In the north the Workhouse system had been used as unemployment pay between slumps in the textile trade. They were offering starvation or the workhouse and many factories
owners e.g. 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, oatmeal 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.
Greys Successor - Melbourne.

In July 1834 Grey retired and was succeeded by Melbourne. This affected Whig reform and toned it down as 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 existent e.g. Dunwich.

2. At its best this system in the big towns...
might mean that electors were all freemen e.g. Nottingham and Norwich and at its worst 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, not 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

2. for a term of 3 years.

3. The councils elected their mayor and alderman, holding office for 6 years.

3. Certain non-corporate towns were made into boroughs e.g. Manchester 1838, Birmingham 1839.

4. Councils could take over the various
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 Minor Whig Reforms.

1836 1. Compulsory Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths. 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 Act.

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
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 that the working class couldn't afford the charges and that lower rates would increase the postal services.

He proposed that prices should be paid 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.

In 1839 the Whigs resigned because of lack of Radical and Irish support much to Victoria's regret. They came back but in 1841 were defeated at the General Election and King Albert's [Victoria's husband] opinion soon brought Victoria round to using Peel.
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 as investments in the growing railways and industry.

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

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 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 £15,000,000 had to be backed by
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.

*Note: 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.

For further measures taken by Peel as Prime Minister, see:
- The Budget of 1862 p. 589
- " " " " 1845 p. 589
- Peel and the Cocklaws p. 589 et al.
Shaftesbury and Factory Reform.

Ashley (or Shaftesbury) was a very good Christian and was disturbed by the horrors of factory life. He was mainly responsible for the passing 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 hour day) with John Fielden, the Todmorden manufacturer. The 10 hours movement would also help men but they were supposed to be able to look after themselves. With the 10 hour objective in view, Ashley persuaded the Whigs to form a parliamentary committee to examine the 1833 Act and also a special Commission to study the conditions of children in the mines and other industries not covered by the Factory Act.

In 1840 the Conservatives came...
and Ashley didn’t expect much from Peel who was distrustful of his zeal. 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. The report 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 working 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 or 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.
Lord Londonderry opposes the Mines Act.

It easily passed through the Commons but met opposition from Lord Londonderry, a colliery owner in the North. 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 1846:

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 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 9 but hours were to be reduced from 9 to 6 1/2 hours a day.
3. There was a proposal to bring Silk mills in to this regulation.

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

The Years 1846 to 1868

This period at first seems to be lack of 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.
Fieldens 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 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 any one day. This meant that the men continued working.
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 hours day and annoyed operatives who never had the 10½ relay system introduced.

Extension of the Factory Acts.

In 1845 Ashley brought Calico printing in.

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 Snow and 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, overcrowding, 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.
Campaign Against the Employment of Climbing Boys

This was a well-known evil which had persisted, despite of legalization from 1878 onwards, to control it. The horrors, e.g., beatings, soakings in brine, 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 the Rhiner twist, and the Water Babies was evaded.

House-moves 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.
In 1864 Shaftesbury secured a further measure by which:

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

Even this was ignored until in 1875 licensing was applied to sweeps and any offense the 1840 and 1864 acts would mean a sweeper's license was revoked and he could not exercise his trade. Soon after this the evil of climbing boys ceased.
The Orléans Monarchy (1830-1848)

Louis Philippe, the man, and his prospects of success

Advantages

1. He was king when France was in need of one and when one was essential.

2. He had a very respectable revolution 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 the Royalist and didn't behave like a king.

2. For the Working Class he didn't
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 liberal 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 stemmed from 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 loss of 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.
The trouble came to a head after the example of the July revolution in France.

1. High-handed measures by the duke.
2. An opera favoring the revolt in Naples.

1830

- The Brussels mob rose and resisted the army and other towns.
- A Nation's Congress declared Belgium independent.
- A monarch was voted and two 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 independance and offered to guarantee the independance of the new state. However they said that:

Belgium had to pay half of Holland's debt.
Debt

2. Did not include Luxembourg in its boundaries with

3. Choose a king of 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 between 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. Not Belgian and Holland had been joined to prevent this. This risk the chance.
of a continental war.

2. Reclining 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 Belgian crown. However, he lost some prestige when he evacuated Belgium after being warned by Palmerston that if he stayed it would mean war. The Dutch King finally accepted the situation in 1839 and
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 Mohammed Ali to restore Syria to Turkey.
The last event showed the Palmerston could humiliate 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 work had been started before.

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. To 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. Palmerston favoured the claims of a German prince; Louis Philippe favoured a Swedish one. In both parties agreed to withdraw their
claims but suddenly Palmerston received his claim and therefore Louis and Guizot went secretly to work and soon astounded England by arranging a double marriage. Isabella was to marry a senile, old, gentle man, and the Infanta (who would thus inherit the throne) was to marry a son of Louis Philippe. Due to this the kings popularity received 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.

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 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 they almost ignored for they were passing through the worst aspects of factory industries of revolution e.g. poverty, slums, property. Any effort by the people to show their reaction was suppressed by force and the only course left was revolt of to get a vote for lower classes. All political clubs had been banned.
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 1860-68 although opposed by rest of country.

The right to vote was representative of 1/75 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.
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, or 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.
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, his 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 and security
3. The peasants with agricultural reform
4. The merchants with commercial...

Although he failed twice the cult of Bonapartism grew and became more
and more important, as industrial distress grew worse and the government did nothing, Louis Philippe and Guizot decided 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 for 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's images deteriorated. 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 regime, when key compared to Louis XV and Napoleon. Guizot's government (the milestone ministry), which had maintained it's
position by string pulling and had halted 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. This 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

FEBRUARY

REV

1848

In 1848, the Socialist and Bonapartists
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.
the final reform banquet was planned for 22nd of Feb 1848 at which 87 deputies would be present. The government forbid this banquet and the idea was scrapped but a huge crowd assembled. The National Guard was called out but they fraternized 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 as the leader.
Hettnerich and Germany.

Hettnerich 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.
ie. 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 1845-1846 he led a constant struggle to prevent the Revolution leaving a permanent mark on European thoughts and politics.

Metternich was an excellent example of a cultured aristocrat with a universal outlook. He was a patron of the arts, but believed the past must be reserved to stop chaos in the future.
Helfernick's Task.

Helfernick's Task was to prevent Nationalism and liberalism affecting:

a) the old order of the monarchy and aristocracy
b) the peace in Europe and causing a European war.

He was reasonably successful for there was no major war in Europe after 1815 till 1854 (ie) Principe 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 Helfernick was successful in the short run eventual failure was inevitable. He stood for the past which is bound to change.
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 - Roumans
Illyria & Dalmatia - Serbs & Croats
Lombardy & Venetia - Italians

Some enjoyed a separate status e.g.
Hungary which had its own parliament (1827)
and was not under direct control from Vienna.

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

In race 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 broke this up and formed the Confederation of the Rhine in administration thus doing a lot of reforms and releasing cramping mercantile restrictions. The Vienna peace makers 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 centered round the Danube. This fact made Austria determined not to allow the formation of a strong northern state in Germany. In Germany the number of states was reduced to 39 but the Confederation
was kept as weak as possible. Its 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, England, Hanover, Denmark, Holstein, Holland, Luxemburg, and all these were represented in the Diet.

This was a disappointment to those wanting unity, but patriotism was 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.
the Restless and Failure of Liberalism

Only two of these rulers carried out their promise to grant a constitution accompanied by the consequence of an outbreak of liberal agitation particularly among students and professors at universities. In 1817 at 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 burn down reactionary books, papers and pamphlets and exalt of Prussian militarism. Metternich took this seriously and waited his chance to win over Czar Alexander. His chance came in 1819 when a student Karl Sand killed Kotzebue - a playwright 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 Czar was easily convinced and knew that to retain
In 1819 he passed the first Carlsbad Decrees through the Diet. By these:

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

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

The Carlsbad 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 great 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 wrote constitutions from their rulers, it was not until 1848 movements with the revolutionary means that the Carlsbad Decrees failed. And before 1848 nothing happened to both of...
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 tariffs 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 1839, that round 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 Russia

Communications were improved, a postal system initiated, steam power introduced. Also there were developments in education and modern polytechnics, schools, gymnasia.
Prussia was reverting back to policy of Stein, Hardenburg, Schomberg i.e. 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 (JUNKERS) were still very powerful.

F.W.IV was religious, humane and anxious to avoid persecution and had liberal tendencies, as shown by the appointment of liberals as Russian ministers. Relaxation of censorship. He was not 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 Russia in 1847. It was good for enthusiastic liberals for debating alone was allowed. The idea of written constitutions shocked F.W.IV who believed in the Divine Right of King.

Ferdinand in Austria

In 1835 the Emperor Francis, who had implicitly taken Helberich's word died and was succeeded by Ferdinand who did not always take Helberich'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
6. Rebellion in Poland 1846.
7. Rebellion in Switzerland against Sonderbund.
8. Overthrow of Louis Philippe in France 1848.
REVOLUTIONS IN THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE 1848

BOHEMIA
PRAGUE

CROATIA SLAVONIA

TYROL

Lombardy

VENETIA

VIENNE

BUDAPEST

AGRAM

VENICE

BOUNDARY OF GERMAN CONFEDERATION
### Revolutions in the Austrian Empire in 1848

#### Dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>April 1848</th>
<th>Austria</th>
<th>Hungary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>News of Revolution</td>
<td>Famine in Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>Tudorovics is put in jail by Students</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th</td>
<td>Kossuth is put in jail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th</td>
<td>Temporary revolutionary government set up in Vienna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Imperial decree establishing Constitution of government and free elections</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Emperor left Vienna for Pressburg, where he was forced to proclaim a revolutionary government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Teller insures with County, Austrian General Windischgrätz supports him, Kossuth declare Hungary completely independent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Austria

| May      | 10th | "Young Carls" meeting in Prague, demand similar things to Hungarians |
| May      | 11th | "Young Carls" meeting in Prague, demand similar things to Hungarians |

#### Italy

| May      | 18th | Rising in Lombardy against the Austrians, encouraged by Charles Albert of Sardinia |
| May      | 23rd | Piedmontese troops join the Lombardes |

#### Croatia

| May      | 27th | Constitution proclaimed in Prague |

#### Rome

<p>| May      | 12th | Ban-Slice conference at Prague, Austria separated from Austria Windischgrätz crushed revolution in Prague |
| May      | 25th | Pederzani defeats Hulanis at Custozza |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1848 July</td>
<td>Hungarian army under heavy attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Schwarzenberg becomes Austrian p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>Emperor Ferdinand abdicates on January 1861; banished to Bordeaux.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Demands of the Court raised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date (49 July)</td>
<td>Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|               |         | Kossaist fled to Turkey
General Hynainis fled to Hungary
Thousands expelled from Hungary
Hungary lost separate
Constitution
GENERAL
TIGHTENING OF
AUSTRIAN CONTROL |
|               |         |         |         |         |       |
|               |         | ABDULTISM RESTORED | ABDULTISM RESTORED |

For detailed notes of above 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 tenants 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 revolts were to weaken it.

In Russia in 1840, the accession of Frederick William IV at first looked promising. The middle classes were prompted by bad harvest and typhoid in 1846 and 1847. In 1847, the Russian parliament consisting of two houses: 1. for nobility, 2. for middle peasants met, primarily because the government needed money for railway development but these demands of the middle class were put for:

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 Russian Parliament was very weak since it could only vote petitions and vote taxation but not pass laws.
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 Austrian to be excluded. Therefore he dissolved the Prussian parliament.

In 1847, there were some minor revolts within Russia, which were brutally suppressed by the Russian army and particularly the revolt of the Silesian Weavers, this constituted to increase public unrest.

The February Revolution and the Kapp-Parliament

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

The Rising in Berlin

March 1848

After the news of Bettmann's fall on March 15th, there were public meetings, and cries for reform. The situation got so bad that soldiers were called out to clear the streets. F.W.I.V., 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.I.V. a lover of peace, didn't know what to do and finally, he decided to:
1) Withdraw his forces and give the mob arms.

However, the concession led to others, and

2) Grant a new liberal ministry
3) Acknowledge citizen martyrs
Grant Constitutions

He said: "Henceforth Prussia is merged in Germany.

The National Assembly

May 1948

The Veraparliment (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"
It was easy to announce that all German states would have a constitution and a representative government. In fact in December 1849, these were made law. The problem was getting Austria, Russia, and other governments to carry them out.

The Difficulty of Schleswig-Holstein -

The assembly had lost prestige when reluctantly it approved F.W.Voigt'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 state, 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 nationalist 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
strained by revolution, it was in no position to oppose; merely to suggest.

The Assembly then took the best possibility and offered the crown to Russia; 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 King of Russia (this he knew was impossible).

Also he knew:
1) Austria was opposed to it and to accept might mean war.
2) Czar Nicholas would pour troops into Germany.
3) Better idea to (as in Bismarck's view) to divide Germany in Prussia, rather than seek Prussia in Germany.

As a result he withdrew Russian 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 1849 F. W. J. H. gave assent to the creation of a less democratic union of willing states under Prussian leadership. This started by promising, but due to Austrian opposition F. W. J. H. gave up.

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

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

In 1851 Metternich returned to Vienna in the Winston Churchill form.
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, caused 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 terms refer only to Northern Italy.) The Congress doubled Austria's power and Italy was split into 18 groups, which fell into 5 divisions:

- Naples and Sicily (Two Sicilies) was poverty-stricken, bandit-infested, and ruled cruelly and inefficiently by Ferdinand - a Spaniard.
- The Papal States - ruled by the Italian Pope, but religious ideas and the clergy's stranglehold over freedom of thought, was a brake to progress. The population was illiterate. The Pope's ideas hindered advances in communication or governed badly.
- Modena, Parma, and Tuscany - well governed by more mildly disposed governors concerned with cultural affairs. However, all 3 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 hostility 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.

1820 - The First Revolts

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

1) Naples which occurred because of a Spanish revolution which was effective because Ferdinand was absent. They forced King granted a constitution based on the 1812 constitution:

a) Abolition of noble and ecclesiastical privileges
b) Setting up a democratic parliament

The King made a show of faith and then
at Laibach, pleaded Austrian help. Austrians intervened successfully.

2. In Piedmont. Here the Carbonari were trying to link with the Lombards 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 trend of jealousy 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.
Mazzini: THE PROPHET

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 exile, 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.

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.

In Switzerland he organized an invasion of Savoy, 1832, which failed hopelessly and Charles Albert took out terrible punishments of the liberals.

In England he continued to direct the socialist affairs.

He was now a republican.

See Garibaldi p. 469.
Hazara 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 7

Faints 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 had
shown Italian determination and brought Garibaldi into the limelight.

**GARIBALDI - THE SOLDIER.**

Born in Italy, at the age of 15 he ran away to sea. He joined the Young Italy and joined the Piedmontese fleet to try and endure it to mutiny in Theresa's 1837. 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.

*Garibaldi and the Roman Republic.*

He returned to Italy in 1849 and immediately began to help the Lombards 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 leave prematurely because his wife was dying. He then made his back across Italy and left, so he could be safe for another campaign.

*See Hazzini p. 667.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>FANNAL STATES</th>
<th>PIEDMONT</th>
<th>LOMBARDY</th>
<th>VENETO</th>
<th>TUSCANY</th>
<th>THE DUCHARIES</th>
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<td>1848</td>
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<td>MARCH</td>
<td>Pius IXogue constitution</td>
<td>23rd C.A. sends army to assist against Austria and the Papal States.</td>
<td>C.A. requests help from popular appeal to help and resist forces.</td>
<td>1818 Risings in Venice expelled</td>
<td>23rd C.A. sends army to assist against Austria and the Papal States.</td>
<td>1818 Risings in Venice expelled</td>
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<td>AUG</td>
<td>Pope claims to be natural democratic</td>
<td>Roman Republic formed</td>
<td>CA sends troops to help at Novara, 20th</td>
<td>Renewed outbreak of Vena</td>
<td>23rd C.A. sends army to assist against Austria and the Papal States.</td>
<td>1818 Risings in Venice expelled</td>
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<td>FEB</td>
<td>Pope appeals for French help from Louis Napoleon</td>
<td>Roman Republic restored</td>
<td>CA sends troops to help at Novara, 20th</td>
<td>Freed from Napoleon's troops</td>
<td>23rd C.A. sends army to assist against Austria and the Papal States.</td>
<td>1818 Risings in Venice expelled</td>
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Reorganization of Piedmont:

This was the only country to benefit from the work of Charles Albert's constitution still held good and Vittorio Emanuele II was arduously patriotic. There were several steps in making it a modern state:

1) The 1848 Constitution was adhered to
2) The Problem of the Excessive Power of the Church was dealt with by:
   a) A series of laws passed in 1850 which deprived the Church of special courts
   b) """" of the right to sanctuary
   c) """" of the right to receive consents
   d) """" to inherit property without government having a monopoly of performing marriage ceremonies
   e) """"
   This caused a quarrel with Rome.

CAVOUR - THE STATESMAN

An aristocrat by birth, he was sent for a commission into the army. He soon tired of this and resigned after coming into conflict with authorities for aiding the 1830 Revolution in France. He then devoted himself to agriculture and 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.
Communism, Railways. By 1847 he had founded a paper (the Risorgimento; Resurrection). He advocated constitutional government and independence of Italy.

Cavour was one of the first members of the new parliament of Piedmont (formed of the constitution). In 1850 he was made Minister of Commerce for his skill in pushing ecclesiastical laws and in 1852 became Prime Minister. As Prime Minister he:

1. Removed Duties
2. Conclude Trade Treaties
3. Built Railways and started a service of Atlantic Mail Steamers
4. Passed important laws about companies, co-operatives, socialists and banks
5. Re-organised the army.
The Unification (1859-70)

Cavour and the Crimean War.

When this war broke out Cavour success 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 impressed Austria as the cause of Italy's troubles.

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 1859 when an Italian Patriot - ORSINI - attempted to kill Napoleon. However this strengthened the alliance (because of Napoleon's egomania) and in 1868 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.
War with Austria

Napoleon 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; Lamorieu was thrilled.

By June 1859, Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon III had defeated the Austrians at Magenta and Solferino. However, now, Napoleon III, sickened by the bloodshed, chagrined by the Quadrilateral's strength, by the outcry from the clergy in France and the menacing attitude of Prussia on the Rhine, made amends with Austria at Villafranca and withdrew.

Napoleon was very angry, he resigned and even advised Victor Emmanuel to continue alone. Lombardy was won from Austria and in 1859 the three Duchies (Tuscany, Parma, Modena) exiled their dukes and one of the Papal states (Romagna) devolved. The territories wished to unite with Piedmont, so, Napoleon again intervened and, by use of his favourite weapon of}

Result of the Duchies and Romagna

Elmerton shows his approval by saying interference was against Britain.
plebiscite, the country's expressed this wish. Austria could do nothing for France was supporting it. Also by a plebiscite, Savoy and Nice were given, as reward, to France.

By 1859, Lombardy and all the Central Provinces were with Piedmont, and despite Mazzini's Republican methods, he could no stop Italian unity stemming round Piedmont.

Conditions in Naples Under 'Bomba'" there were mainly revealed by Gladstone on the publications of his findings after a holiday there. Over 20,000 political prisoners were heavy atmosphere dungeons in. 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 result, the two pre-mentioned countries severed diplomatic relations and Bomba's name became one signifying cruelty and cunning. In 1859 he died, leaving a legacy of hate, and the throne to Ferdinand II. Finally in 1860 a revolt started.
Garibaldi and Sicily.

After 1849, he had wandered round the world with a variety of jobs; finally being a farmer Garibaldi on the Isle of Caprera. 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 (his native land) and Savoy to France, and would have attempted to wreak the voting if the attraction of the Sicilian revolt had not come to his attention.

He gathered a 1,000 picked volunteers at Genoa and he was aided privately, but opposed publicly by V.Elli 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 ruin his plans, but finally he set sail for Sicily.

Conquest of Sicily 1860

The two steamers arrived quite coincidentally with the British fleet and no attempt was made then to enforce respect of British property. To be British, the Sicilians supported Garibaldi.
saw within a couple of months he had conquered Sicily.

Conquest of Naples

Garibaldi now wanted to cross the Messina Straits 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 leving the Dardanelles. 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. Luckily, the leader of the cabinet—Russell Gladstone, Palmer laughed at Italian Unity and so England replied that she would resent the presence of French ships.

As a result, by September 1860, Garibaldi had landed. The populace welcomed him and he made an unopposed march to the capital (Naples) while 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.
Cavour invades the Papal States.

As a result, Cavour invaded the Papal States to forestall Garibaldi. He also attacked because:

- To stop Garibaldi's overshadowing that of V.E.II.
- He could avoid taking Rome and thus would not anger France.

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 Caprezzò after refusing all honours.

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

Venetia and Rome. Two Gaps.

1. Venetia was won in the war where Italy allied with Prussia. Though not 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 e.g. 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 republics were perceived as a disruption of their way of life.

Lamartine gained 1848 proposed a list of names, which were approved and set up a provisional government. The working class used demonstrations to demand their representatives, e.g. Louis Blanc. The government then had an election with a vote for all electorates from 250,000 to 200,000. By this, naturally enough, all seats...
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.

Bene and the Workshops.

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
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 Guard, the army, the upper and middle classes, the whole of the provinces, the revolt was soon crushed. After it, thousands were deported. This sealed the fate of the 2nd Republic.

Conditions After 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 crush the recent revolt (see above)
2. Lamartine - a poet and idealist
3. Louis Napoleon - had had an exciting youth and in 1831 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 on social subjects to gain popularity. In 1836 he led an 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 and sent to the U.S.A. In 1840 he tried to take Bologna and was captured again. At his trial he wished to evoke plebiscites, lasted used under his uncle, said a Bonaparte should still be ruling. He was imprisoned and now studied social affairs and came with several good schemes (Pio 17). In 1846 he escaped to London and soon enrolled as a special constable. In Feb 1848 he had returned to help, but was asked to leave and finally returned in June. He was elected to parliament but made a poor impression and people who encouraged his election for president. He wanted it for they thought he could twist him round their fingers - a bad miscalculation.

In 1848, he was 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 anxiously to gain (Orléanists, Catholics, legitimists). 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. Often the Republican Assembly defeated this but Catholics believed he was on their side.

2. In 1848, offending Liberals, he sent General Oudinot to Rome to crush the Republic and restore the Pope.

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

2. The opposition, particularly the Republicans, were divided. Some wished to come to terms with the Catholics whereas someone wished to oppose its policy to control education. Some supported Danglars 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 all sorts of plans for reform (p. 633), appealing to Catholics by indicating support and the army because he promised reform and previous glory. In the whole, he appealed to everyone. Also he showed great skill and enormous drive and ambition.
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:

1) Follon 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.

2) 3,000,000 casual labourers were disfranchised for staying in the same place for 3 years. Thus the republican vote was lessened by 3,000,000.

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 popular. 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
straight into his hands, by refusing to repeal and making them more salutary by the people.

Louis now went on a tour of France, whipping up support, and this proved his popularity. He promised the people improvements in communications, agriculture and domestic conditions. Nearly every local council supported his idea, that the constitution should be changed so that he stay in office. He wanted this because of his debt and he was no longer a candidate. By parade and association with them, he won over the army, and now with the assembly he was ready to strike.

The Coup d'Etat of 1851.

At 10 pm on 2nd Dec 1851, Louis struck. He chose theSOURCE of instability for it to be ejected with one of Napoleon's great victories. To 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...
National Guard was demoted. It had been skillfully and successfully maneuvered and Paris awoke to find Louis Napoleon supreme. There was little reaction to this and the little was crushed.

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. An 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.

Personnelly he?
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 & they were dismissable 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:
1. Flatter the army, and restoring the Napoleonic eagle
2. By tours all over the country
3. 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.
The Internal System of Government of the Empire.

Consequently 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 Assembly 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.

The press was carefully controlled and a deposit of 50,000 fards (which became forfeited due to bad conduct) was paid 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 professeurs had to take an oath of allegiance and it was very strictly controlled.
subjects, e.g. history and philosophy were no longer allowed at the universities. 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, which meant they were present and could only build up hate.

Reasons for the lack of Opposition

The Propertyed Class – to them dictatorship was preferable to socialism and communism. Their land and states 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 in the Paris Exhibitions of 1855, the working classes also gained and Napoleon III lived up to his political promises in his book 'The Extinction of Kings.'
He prevented price fixing, laws were cleared, and there was city development. Particularly in Paris under Baron Haussmann. All Europe was impressed by the brilliance of the court, which was dominated by the Empress Eugenie, with its dancing 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. This would have given Russia urged Turkey to refuse. She might intervene at any time.

b. She distrusted Russian intentions and wanted to protect

c. 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 Algeria
b. to satisfy clerical interests on the quest of the holy places

c. To maintain the prestige of France
The War Itself: 1854 – 56

Stage I

Russians crossed the river Pruth into Molda and besieged Silistria. The French and English allied together to reduce Russian influence. 1854. Turkish Fleet sunk after the sinking of the Turkish Fleet at Sinope. They decided to compel Russia to keep her warships out of the Black Sea. 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 Esphatoria and met the Russians at the River Alma. However, they did not follow this up by a speedy attack on the strongly fortified Sebastopol, where ships had
**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** by British
2. **Tarkhany**
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 the Tsheben, 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 by British
2. Inkerman
3. Teheranaya by French and Sardinians.

Also during that year, the allied forces had to endure the cold Crimean Winter,
in summer kits: many of the men dying from disease. The whole affair was a shambles; 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 the fall of Sebastopol, Russia was for peace and the war ended. Finally, the Treaty of Paris, 1856, Russia was compelled to accept the neutrality of the Black Sea.

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

In England however, public opinion was aroused by reports of the conditions and misery suffered by the troops and the work of the 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.
Napoleon III and Italian Unification [See 674]

His Reasons for helping the Italian and Problems

1. He had been a Carbonaro in 1856
2. The debt owed the Sardinians for aid in the Crimean

Problems

1. He did not want to make Italy a 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 armies to stay in Rome.
3. He did not wish to offend the liberal element by reactionary methods. As a result, continuing the 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. Moved by Cavour (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.
Treaty of Villanova 1859

Napoleon withdrew from the war, envisaging France 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.

Italian unity might be awkward for France when completed.

So he retired, pleasing clergy offending 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 Golden Treaty 1880

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 lower 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. The Marshall Bagana fought against the opposition was almost as strong as the government.
mexican leader Juarez and by 1864, Maximilian, an Austrian and Napoleon’s claimant, was crowned in Mexico City. Maximilian 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 started and clericals for withdrawing.

Reasons for withdrawing were:

1. Patriots of Russia
2. The cost of the adventure, 16 million a month
3. The usage of 40,000 troops
4. America’s attitude in upholding the Monroe decision.

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's rise to regain Liberal Support

He knew he had definitely lost the support of the electors over Italy and Mexico, and that of the merchants and manufacturers, over the Golden Treaty. He hoped that by granting more political freedom, 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. 1866, 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.

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 Fallières 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.
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).

France - Prussian Relations 1865-70

Napoleon gradually became aware of Prussia as an enemy from 1865 onwards; particularly after the Austrian Russian 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 Tweeds and the Russian victory of Sadowa.

Bismarck had bribed Napoleon at Barietz by offering him Luxembourg which he demanded along with Belgium in his post war treaty. Bismarck used this for Zenda.
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 for Venets) and England were cut off and Napoleon was isolated. Bismarck struck and his chance came over the candidacy of the candidate for the Spanish Throne.

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

William replied that to him the matter was closed, but Bismarck treated it to make it a direct refusal and went to France who persisted in chance of war. Napoleon was against it about Eugenie urged him intact
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 Meuse and the Belgian frontier at Sedan. He proposed to fall back, but the government and Eugénie refused and said his throne would suffer. This move could 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.
Treaty of Frankfort, 1871

1. France had to pay an indemnity of 5,000 million francs in three years.
2. Had to suffer an army of occupation.
3. Lost Alsace, most of Lorraine (in Italy).

Why the Empire Fell

It opened and ended in revolution. It had been a sequence of contrasts. Under the prop moral was industrial equalist. Napoleon had been helped in bringing about its downfall by Eugène.

For Liberals

For Clerics

N. Italy

Rome & Mexico

Contrasts

Carden Treaty

Crimea

International exhibitions and territorial ambitions.

There had been dictatorship and democracy.
Account for the failure of the 1848, 49 revolution in the Austrian Empire

3. Kossuth
4. Windaishgrätz
5. Radetsky
6. Jellacic
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 Jellacic helped him by keeping Kossuth's reinforcements away. By Franz Joseph succeeding his father in Dec 1848, the Austrian people gained confidence and the revolution in Austria failed.

In Hungary, Kossuth took over
but his revolution failed to wise. He wished to include Croats the same claim from them as they got from Austria, thus Jelacic went to Austria and sided them.

If this move had not been made Jelacic would not have been able to prevent Kossuth's reinforcements reaching Vienna and the Austrian revolution might have succeeded with Jelacic e Windischgrätz attacks on Austria and finally Russian intervention crushed Hungarian revolution.

In Bohemia Windischgrätz crushed rep. in Italy Radetsky.
Plan 1. Austrian Metternich Flees

Crown to Innsbruck

Fall of Vienna by Windischgrätz

Helped by Jellacic

Acquisition of Franz Joseph Kossuth.

Hungary.

Argument with Croats

Declaration of Independence

Windischgrätz & Jellacic

Russians under Haynau

Kossuth Flees.

Bohemia

Windischgrätz

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

Kossuth - Declaration of Independence

Radetsky - Italy

Haynau - Intervention
Reason for failure of 1848 Revolution in A.E.

No one reason - combination - various factors.

each contributing - varying degree - to failure


2) Austrian army - with generals - Radetzky, Windischgrätz, Haynau remained loyal and proved themselves very efficient. For too much - (disorganised, ill equipped, untrained revs). Helped by Frician Army's role. Leadership improved - F.T. accession

3) In contrast revols - no capable led, organised, trained armies - efficiency militarily - very low

4. Aims of rev. very different. Each nationality was after - independence - own section as an Empire e.g. Czechoslovakia

All separate states

Not always friendly to each other - Frician
Croats in Kosovo & Hungarians. Nation
more race
not be encouraged without similar feelings
around in others. - disunity - inevitable
5. 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 ministers
if they made a liberal act, 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.
The hesitation of the leaders to intervene, e.g., if
Austria had intervened earlier, Radezky may have been stopped
from forming his H.A. in the Quadrilateral.

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.

The revolutionary force was comprised of both
soldiers and revolutionaries—untrained.

If new liberal governments took over, there was
confiscation, giving the reactionary monarch a
clear path to regain his throne.

Because most of the monarchs were not liberal,
they did not hesitate to call on French or
Austrian aid.

Radezky was a great strategist and knew
just when and where to strike. He made no rash
impetuous rallies and waited till the time was
ripe to attack.

YAN 5/16 00 WST
Coup d'état = an attempt to overthrow the government or civil power in power by use of the army and the formation of a new governing body, e.g., the Coup d'État de Brumaire when the Abbé Seyès and Talleyrand, allied with Bonaparte, overthrew the Directory and established 3 consuls.

Plebiscite = a vote by everybody to express their will or merely 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 = a committee to investigate conditions which are more important to and on subjects of general interest or agitation.

Poor Laws 1832, whereby a commission was set up to investigate Poor Law conditions and prove the Spenham Land 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. Attacked himself to Bonaparte legend. He was following Bonaparte success, and in this wise element of ridiculous e.g. Imperial eagle (used culture) and other invasion attempts. Not taken seriously by France - fawned to the army to further associated himself with legend. Some 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 emmerge 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 of 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.I.B and thus failed too often. N. IIII possibly concerned more with public opinion than N.I.B.

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

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

INTERNAL POLICY

Established Empire - conscious mutation of N.I.B as constitutional regime - President - President for 40 yrs - Emperor. In early years flavour of N.I.B - strict supervision - machinery of govt. depended on him - ministers responsible to him alone.

Drift to liberalism alienated him from N.I.B Empire. Empire of 1870 nothing like N.I.B empire. N.I.B had always claimed to do this but unlikely.

N. IIII form of parody - name - splendour of court - expected popularity. Didn't get popularity so turned away.

N. IIII as a person same as N.I.B

Determination ambition

Diff to N.I.B

Not as ruthless

Not personality of N.I.B.

Not magnetism of N.I.B.

Politically more moral, i.e. less.
Peninsular War - Continental System.

Russian Campaign - Ambition

War of liberation - Revengefulness

Waterloo - Self victory

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

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

He may have won the Peninsular War if
had not withdrawn so many forces in his fight in Russia, as if he had been pressed for a time and if the French had been against such a great leader, Wellington.

If he had thought about Russia, its climate and terrain, he might have prepared his men for it but instead he charged headlong into the Steppes. Again, the Russian 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 and after his defeat at Leipzig, he didn’t surrender but kept on retreating.

The Continental System brought him many old enemies and with the greatest powers (AS 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 adroit 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 Act committee staffed by Grey
1836  Comp. Red.
1836-40 Tithe Comm. Act. The Church
1840  Penny Post

The statement is not correct.
Not Exhausted but they had a change in
leadership & Melbourne 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
Account for Rev of 1848

Plan for

Like when came to power but
ordinary, middle class

Peaceful policy unpopular - examples
Belgium 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 Habeas by Louis

General Intro

Character

Domestic policy

Rise of alternatives

Reform Banquets, Parl. Reform Move

Confusion created in Assembly

Moderate (follow) needed more control over

2 men give important position to

Most committee to com. (continued, illegible)

Legislative councils arise, also support
European Estates
2. Party of Order and Extremes
3. French Revolution - Causes, Government, Rise, Progress
4. Towns and Assembly: Rich vs Poor
5. French Revolution - Domestic Policy
6. Foreign Affidium and Napoleon
7. Napoleonic Era
8. Medicine and Science

Consequences
1. Congress Vienna: Terms - Territorial Arrangement
2. Congress System: Tsaritsyno - Verrier
3. Bourbon Restoration: Reasons for Failure

British
1. Revolution: Pitt and Ireland, Internally - Repeals, Externally - War
2. Nap Wars
4. Tory Reforms 1821 - 1830
5. Parliamentary Reform 1832 - 1867

Chart
1. Causes: Rise and Fall
2. Catholic Emancipation
   Movement Towards
   Reform Act of 1832
   Official Acts
3. After Reform Act of 1832
   Official Acts
4. Jameson's Raid
5. The Boer War
6. The First World War
7. The Second World War
8. The Cold War
9. The Vietnam War
10. The Korean War

Note: The document contains handwritten notes and is somewhat difficult to read due to the writing style and condition of the paper.