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Name

Form VE

Subject HISTORY

Morecambe  
Grammar School.



## UNIFICATION OF GERMANY 1851-1871.

After 1850 it seemed that the work of the liberals in 1848 was completely lost, with Austria's supremacy again established. However by 1871, 20 years, all German states were unified, due to the work of one man —  
**BISMARCK**

### Bismarck's Early Life.

He was born into the landed gentry, he went to university and then went into the civil service to serve his military service for one year. This proved too monotonous for he was very strong and very intelligent.

He led a dissolute life and in 1839 left the service to devote himself to his <sup>inherited</sup> estates, of which he was very fond.

He, as Count, studied the science of agriculture but his dissolute life continued. However by 1848 he had mellowed (taming his wildness) and had been reconvinced in religion. He was now stable to take on this large task.

Bismarck - the man

He was the most brilliant diplomatist of that time, overshadowing other German politicians, outbluffing Palmerston and outwitting Napoleon III so completely that he was made to look a rather pathetic figure. He was an aristocrat with aristocratic views which of course were highly conservative and distrustful of new ideas (especially those by liberals). He despised both the ideals and the political capacity of the majority.

Bismarck's ideas change.

Until 1850 his attitude was anti-liberal, anti-democratic and anti-union. He opposed the formation of union in the Prussian parliament in 1847 and Frederick William III regarded him as an extremist.

Appointed Representative for Prussia in the German Diet and his attitude began to change. He formed the idea of united despotic Germany under Prussia (King Frederick lost power). He saw that to achieve this, he would have to exclude Austria.

who realised that she would lose her influence in Germany if Bismarck got his way. His reaction to Austria was shown by his refusal to be inferior to the Austrians

Attitude  
to  
Austria

### Military Reforms and Liberal Opposition

In 1858, Frederick Ragni ended and William, a soldier at heart became regent. By 1861 she was king and had appointed to brilliant military minds; - Roon, as Minister of War and Moltke as Chief of the General Staff. Both were anti-liberal. They planned to increase the amount of men in the army and create new regiments but this cost money and the liberals would not agree to such expenditure.

1861 William I  
became king  
Appointment  
of Roon and  
Moltke

liberal opposition

relative  
to

The liberals main reason for this was to <sup>(seeing the control parliament had over the king)</sup> assert their power and solve the question of sovereignty over a question concerning everybody in military training and increased taxation

Without the money the king formed new regiments, with money requisitioned for other things and it was obvious that parliament were against him, by throwing out a ministry prepared budget. Civil war or abdication

William turned to Bismarck

Bismarck  
returned

Since 1859 Bismarck had been Prussian ambassador at St Petersburg and then Paris, more or less out of the way. He believed that to unite Germany his way, that the liberals had to be removed and on receiving a telegram from Roon, he seized the chance and returned. He persuaded the King not to abdicate and he was then appointed Minister President. Prussia was in his hands now.

Bismarck  
made  
Minister  
President

### Bismarck's Philosophy of Power.

Europe's  
Reaction

When he came to power, the <sup>idea</sup> reaction of Europe was that he wouldn't last long and that he had a hard job ahead of him. Also he was seen

Prussia's  
Reaction

However, this was seen as a direct affront to liberals within Prussia.

No-one realised at this time that Bismarck would make Prussia and later Germany into a great European state.

Bismarck's philosophy on this power was that the ends justified the means and if it benefited Prussia it had to be right. He had no idea of international morality and no

conscience about his actions. This attitude came out in 3 words "BLOOD and IRON" in force can get everything

### Moves against the Liberal

It was clear that to get this military might, he had to remove the liberals and he rightly assumed that they wouldn't use violence no matter what he did. He therefore told the king to ignore them and carry on as if they had accepted the budget <sup>accepted the budget</sup> passed the bill. At the same time strict censorship was imposed on the press to stop liberal feelings spreading, and many liberals, who held important posts, were removed.

The king goes on

Strict Censorship imposed

While restricting Prussia internally, and losing popularity, he gained popularity by a successful foreign policy and as long as the rule was successful, the Prussians did not mind repression of political freedom.

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## FOREIGN POLICY No 1 - THE PROBLEM OF SCHLESWIG - HOLSTEIN

1863

these two duchies had previously been ruled by the king of Denmark, as separate Duke of each. By inclination the Schleswigians were Danish and the Holsteiners were German and although they were not happy in this situation, they preferred it to being ruled by another country.

1868 - 1870  
Danish  
over accession

In 1848, there was trouble over the Danish accession and it was temporarily solved in 1852,

1852 - Conference  
of London

at the Conference of London, whereby it was decided that conditions should remain as they were.

1863  
Danish  
treaty

However, this did not satisfy the Danes and in 1863 they issued a new constitution to absorb Schleswig. This did not please the Schleswigians or Holsteiners <sup>(who wanted semi-independence)</sup> and the Germans disapproved because it was breaking the treaty.

Prussia's attitude

In Prussia, Bismarck saw his first chance to gain glory for Prussia by acting on the part of Germany. His aim was to get Schleswig and Holstein for Prussia, providing them with a North Sea port and, gaining a good strategic position, and removing a position which would be dangerous to Prussia in enemy hands.

BISMARCK MOVES.

- 1863
1. He won over the Czar by helping him in the Polish rebellion of 1863
  2. He got Austria on his side
  3. He demanded that Denmark should submit the question to <sup>a European</sup> Congress, but Denmark, encouraged by England, refused
  4. He bribed Napoleon III by a promise of <sup>compensation</sup> Luxembourg
  5. He called Palmerston's bluff and invaded Schleswig and Holstein
  6. When the Danes had been beaten, Schleswig and Holstein were given to Austria and Prussia.

In this England had promised aid and had not given it when her bluff was called.

THE CONVENTION OF GASTEIN

1865 In Germany it was expected that the 1848 claimant would be installed, however Bismarck proposed that he be installed a Duke under terms which left him under the power of Prussia

However it was finally decided, <sup>at the Convention of Gastein</sup> that Holstein should go to Austria and Schleswig to Prussia. Bismarck now saw war with Austria inevitable

## FOREIGN POLICY 2      THE WAR WITH AUSTRIA 1866

Bismarck's  
plans.

After the Schleswig-Holstein Affair, Bismarck saw with Austria inevitable and before long he would pick a quarrel with Austria over Holstein and smash them as he had smashed the Danes. Then Germany would be under Prussian control and Austria's dominance destroyed. However he knew that William I would not tolerate an offensive move so therefore he had to put Austria in the wrong.

### BISMARCK MOVES

1. He secured the neutrality of France at Biarritz, promising her Luxembourg. He was helped here by Napoleon leaving himself as dictating terms after both powers were weakened by the strain of a long war.
2. By promising Italy <sup>Venetia</sup> Lombardy he secured an ally to attack Austria at the war.
3. He sent troops into Holstein but this failed to provoke Austria to war so:-
4. He proposed a Reform in the diet, excluding Austria from German Affairs. Austria objected and proposed <sup>that</sup> other members of the Diet should jointly attack Prussia. So war had come and William believed Prussia to be in the right and on the defensive.

Bismarck  
picks  
the  
quarrel

THE SEVEN WEEKS WAR

1866

The small German States were soon defeated and Austria and Saxony were conquered at Sadowa, finishing the war despite <sup>the fact that</sup> Italy had no success. It was due to Prussian tactics, training and a new type of gun. Napoleon didn't have the chance to collect and pieces from weakened states.

TREATY OF PRAQUE

1866

The king and army wished to march into Austria and completely humiliate her but Bismarck saw that if he showed leniency he would have completed his object of removing Austria from predominance in Germany without making her an enemy. Therefore he insisted that no Austrian territory be annexed, losing only Venetia to Italy. Also Holstein and Hanover came to Prussia, giving her an important North Sea Port.

## THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION. - PRUSSIA'S BENEFITS

The old confederation was abolished and a new one formed, where Prussia was predominant. Austria was excluded and most of the defeated German states were compelled to enter, <sup>but some</sup> ~~as would~~ south German states were excluded, owing to strong local feelings. The King of Prussia was president with Bismarck, responsible to him, as ~~president~~ <sup>chancellor</sup>. Every man was allowed to vote for the Reichstag (Parliament) but its effect was reduced since Bismarck was responsible to the president. The states were left to run their own home affairs, but foreign policy and the armies were in Prussian hands.

*Branch as Chancellor*  
*The Reichstag*  
*The Bundesrath*  
 A Federal Council or Bundesrath considered the feelings of individual states, which comprised of members from different states, which combined could outvote Prussia. Therefore the North German states did not lose the liberty and prestige which they would have lost through annexation but they acknowledged the supremacy of Prussia and kept friendly relations with her, though she had defeated them. Also he got a military alliance with the

closely with  
South  
Germany

South German States by revealing Napoleon III's plans to them and also united with the Northern Confederation by a new customs parliament in place of the Zollverein.

Therefore as a result of the war he had:

1. Expelled Austria from predominance in Austria
2. United most of ~~Europe~~ Germany under Prussia without making permanent enemies.

Thus he kept Austria and S. Germany as friends for he saw that war was inevitable with France.

### AUSTRIA'S BENEFITS and REORGANISATION

She was driven out of Germany and Italy and now saw herself as an Empire round the Danube. They saw that racial feeling within the Empire had to be solved if reorganisation was to be successful. So they offered a large measure of

The Ausgleich  
1867

compensation to Hungary in the Ausgleich (Compromise), 1867. By the Austrian Empire was divided in two halves:

1. Austria - which included Bohemia and the northern provinces
2. Hungary - and the South Slav states and Transylvania.

Francis Joseph was Emperor of both but each had its own parliament. Foreign affairs, war and finance came under a joint body from both divisions meeting in Vienna and Budapest. So the the Austrian Empire became Austria - Hungary.

Austria -  
Hungary

## FOREIGN POLICY 3 THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR - 1870

### BISMARCK'S ACHIEVEMENT SO FAR.

To a certain extent he <sup>had</sup> reunited Germany:-

- 1) In the North and Confederation had been formed under Prussia and was now virtually one state.
  - 2) Prussia itself had a strengthened monarchy and ~~made~~ liberal opposition was made unlikely by the popularity and success of his policy.
  - 3) In the South, however, much remained to be done. The Southern states (Bavaria, Württemberg and Baden) were united economically and militarily with the North German Confederation but this was not enough for Bismarck. He saw that war with France was necessary to create political union, because such a war would mean that Bavaria (leading advocate of independence) would be obliged to fight with and under Prussia. Such control would not be easily shaken off. Therefore the need for war with France was essential.
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BISMARCK MOVES - FRANCE PROVOKED TO PROVOCATION

1. France greatly simplified Bismarck's job of bringing them to war.

1867 2. France tried to take Luxembourg and Prussia

|| P. 7002101 objected. As a result ~~the~~ Luxembourg was made neutral

3. Roon and Moltke prepared the armies.

4. Bismarck prepared politically, sure he would succeed

|| P 701 5. Germany was beaten down by France over the

1870 candidature for the Spanish Throne. However

France followed this up by a restriction on Prussia and Bismarck issued a direct refusal

The Emis  
Telegram

and insult to France in the Emis Telegram.

6. France was furious and when the Prussian army began to mobilize, France declared war.

Italy

7. Italy did not come to her aid since France occupied Rome and had just been Prussia's ally

Russia

8. Russia was bribed from interference, by the suggestion that she should repudiate the treaties of 1856

England

9. England refused to support France because Bismarck had revealed France's proposals in 1866

Austria

10 S. German States

Austria and the S. German states were reconciled by Bismarck's leniency.

## FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR - P 703

France was friendless, no allys. At Strassbourg and Metz the French were besieged and in 1870 Napoleon was beaten Sedan. With ruthless efficiency, the Prussians conquered France but all this would have been in vain but

P 704. for Bismarck's moves. In

at the treaty of Frankfurt, France was stripped of Alsace and Lorraine

## THE GERMAN EMPIRE CREATED 1871

By 1871, Bismarck had achieved his objective. The South German States had been persuaded to unite with the North German Confederation into the German Empire. Bavaria received special concessions of independence and the Prussian king undertook to offer the crown to William. So on Jan 18th 1871 in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, the German Empire was proclaimed and William became Kaiser William I. Germany rose through the humiliation of other European countries.

From the Rise of Russia under Peter the Great (1682-1725)  
the primary aim of the Romanoffs was to secure  
access to seas open to navigation all year round.

- Route 1 - Before the 18th Russia had only one port - Archangel - which was ice bound the greater part of the year.
- Route 2 - Peter acquired the Baltic states (including Riga) and built a new city (St Petersburg) at the head of the gulf of Finland
- Route 3 - Catherine II acquired Poland, 1772 - 1795
- Route 4 - Catherine II acquired the Crimea (1783) and Odessa (1794)
- Route 5 - Throughout the 1st half of the 19th Russian policy aimed to continue the drive towards the Mediterranean and sought to secure control of the Straits (Constantinople)
- Route 6 - Advance through Caucasus towards Persia (Middle East)
- Route 7 - Towards Afghanistan
- Route 8 - Towards Manchuria (Far East).
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# RUSSIA 1789-1870

## REASONS FOR THE PARTITIONS OF POLAND

1. Poland is on a wide open plain with no natural boundaries of mountains or rivers and therefore is open to invasion.
2. It is surrounded by Prussia, Austria and Russia; 3 countries hungry for land from declining states
3. Poland also had an internal weakness, which resulted in disorder and gave the 3 pre-mentioned powers reasons for intervention.
  - a. An elected monarchy. Every election was accompanied by great disorder, produced by rival factions, with foreign rulers gaining influence by supporting these factions
  - b. 'liberum veto' by this, a motion could be stopped by one noble disagreeing which meant that the Diet was ineffective
  - c. Nobles enjoyed great privileges over their serfs and there was a bitter feud between the two
  - d. Only one section of the population were Poles producing racial feelings.

PARTITION I 1772.

Catherine II of Russia, Frederick II of Prussia and Maria Theresa of Austria combined to seize this province.

Catherine took Lithuania, where many were Russians

Prussia acquired W. Prussia thus joining the two separate states.

Maria Theresa took Galicia, thus adding to the racial problem

From 1772 to 1795, CII was more interested in southern expansion and the Poles were strengthening their position. It was the fear that Prussia would become too strong that made Catherine invite Prussia to jointly intervene. Austria at this time was fighting France

PARTITION II 1793

Russia gained a large share of E. Poland

Prussia obtained Danzig and the Province of Posen

A rising under Kosciuszko was crushed.

PARTITION III 1795

Russia took Lithuania

Prussia " area round Warsaw

Austria took part in south

CZAR PAUL I

2nd Coalition  
1799

Armed Neutrality  
1801

Paul was half crazy and had brought Russia into the second coalition because of his fetish over Malta. He was also a main mover in 1801 in the 'Armed Neutrality' but his anti-English policy and acts of tyranny caused a palace revolution in which he was killed and Alexander his son made Czar

CZAR ALEXANDER I 1801-25

Alexander was a man of phases :-

1. To join in England in the 3rd coalition and defeat France but was defeated at Austerlitz on Friday
2. Admiration of Napoleon at the ensuing Treaty of Tilsit
3. Anti-Napoleon again in the Moscow Campaign
4. A religious phase in the formation of the Holy alliance

Also he extended the Russian Empire to his neighbours excluding China. By 1815, he had

- ✓ Finland from Sweden
- ✓ Bessarabia from Turkey
- 3. Georgia and 3 other districts from Persia.

Thus he increased the population by 12 million but regarded himself not as a conqueror but a liberator from the French, despots, barbarian savages anything but his own ideas

## CZAR ALEXANDER'S LIBERAL PHASE

This lasted from his youth to 1819 when he came under Metternich and was brought about by Larape. It was shown in his attitude:-

1. France - he asked Larape to <sup>design</sup> ~~organise~~ a perfect constitution
2. Finland - he gave them their own separate customs and constitution, with Finns used in administration
3. Most Especially to Poland :- he wished to restore to them a degree of their previous freedom without granting complete independence. He wished to unite all Poles in a constitutional monarchy ruled <sup>separately</sup> by himself but Austria's Prussia's and England's objection, shattered this plan. So he started with the bit that was his i.e. the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, which comprised  $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the old Polish state.

Alexander's  
intention

objection

what he  
does -

- This new Kingdom of Poland was given :-
- a. Freedom from arbitrary arrests
  - b. Freedom of religion
  - c. Free press
  - d. The right of voting was extended
  - e. Only Poles could occupy posts in the army and civil service

- f A new code of laws were introduced
- g Education was encouraged
- h The university <sup>of Warsaw</sup> was founded
- i Warsaw was partly rebuilt
- j Communications were improved

Alexander satisfaction was shown when he opened the first diet (1819) saying they had succeeded and similar measures would be used in Russia.

THE NEED FOR REFORM

**Serfdom** Serfdom was still a great factor in Russia. Serfs had to work certain days in the week for a lord and could not leave their district. The noble owned the serf and could kill him or sell him at will. He could be compelled to work in a factory if the lord started one.

**Punishments** Also they were subject to terrible punishments without having trial eg flogging to death. Crown serfs were better than lords' serfs but Crown serfs still had to pay heavy taxes

## THE EXTENT OF ALEXANDER'S REFORMS

1. Serfdom. By one law nobles could release serfs if they wished (many didn't) and serfdom was abolished in some of the more Western States (eg Estonia and Livonia). There was a proposal by the crown to buy out all the private estates but this came to nothing.

Also families could no longer be split up by selling but were sold 'en bloc'. Whipping by the knout was restricted to 15 blows.

## 2. Finance and Currency.

This remained in a terrible condition with a  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the expenditure on the army and a  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the income from Vodka.

## 3. Military Colonies

By this, soldiers were settled on the <sup>we</sup> land to spend part of their time in agriculture. This was a cheap way of maintaining the army but it ended up by villages being 'enslaved', with youths as soldiers and women as ~~the~~ soldiers' wives.

→ A Codification of the law. by which the law would be reorganised and rearranged more sensibly was scrapped in 1815

5. The Russian Constitution never happened and the country had to be content with foundation of schools and universities.

Religious liberty was increased.

In general, Alexander's prospects exceeded his accomplishments. While a liberal policy existed there was ~~little~~ hope and some nobles started ~~a reforming~~

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REASONS FOR THE CHANGE TO REACTION

1. The Wartburg Festival - See Page 642 - 1817
2. The Murder of Kotzebue - See Page 642 - 1819
3. The Assassination of the Duc de Berri - See Page 547 - 1820
4. Revolutions in Spain, Portugal and Naples - 1820  
See Pages 538 and Page 665
5. Two Mutinies in his imperial guard
6. The incessant prompting of Metternich.

In the end he was convinced that if he encouraged liberalism any further he would lose all authority. The Congress System used for repression - this and the Holy Alliance which had been created in the name of peace now served as a means to suppress rebellions however justified. He approved of intervention in Italy by Austria ~~and~~ in Spain by France and would have supported intervention in the Spanish Colonies if England and America had not objected. Metternich even persuaded him in the Greek war, that the Greeks were no more than rebels against their legitimate masters - Turkey - See Page 543.

Pastel and  
the Society  
of Public  
Good

The Reform movement was now driven underground. A most important leader was Pastel, an officer who like many others had

seemed in the west and, having experienced their literature and culture, saw on their return how backward Russia was. He formed the "Society of the public good" modelled on the Carbonari and planned a military revolt

His religious beliefs by which he was greatly affected. In the early part of his reign <sup>from 1815</sup> he was under a Hados Knidener who neither influenced him to or against liberalism. ~~From~~ <sup>He</sup> 1812 made and planned reforms up to 1819 when he came under the influence of the high-up clergy who did not like people to think for themselves. They put him on the road to religious persecution for all but the Orthodox church.

He changes.

## REPRESSION

Under Metternich and the clergy, repression set in:

1. Russians weren't allowed to study abroad
2. Strict Censorship was imposed
3. Controversial subjects (economics) were forbidden
4. The Polish Constitution was violated

5. Secret Societies were suppressed  
 6. In Finland - Russian officials were introduced  
 The diet suspended  
 Censorship imposed

Alex  
 dr. 20

However in 1825 the Czardied. He had been  
 a man of contradiction or a person who  
 succumbed to violent attacks of enthusiasm.

Contradiction:

fervent Christianity      <sup>immoral life</sup> and enormous conquests  
 Liberal ideas      v his ideas of himself in power  
 Friend of Napoleon      v Foe of Napoleon

He was succeeded by Nicholas I

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NICHOLAS SUPPRESSES AN ARMY COUP

*Alexander* On Dec 1st 1925 Alexander died. He had, before his death, made arrangements that he should not be succeeded by his brother

*Dios* Constantine, who did renounce the throne in favour of his younger brother Nicholas.

*The agreement between Alex and Constantine*

This arrangement was never made public and on his death, the army thought

*Army swears allegiance to Constantine Dec 26th*

Constantine - the more liberal ruler would succeed, and so they swore allegiance to him.

Nicholas hearing of this, demanded that they should swear an oath to him, but several regiments refused. Having refused they did nothing, their leader did not leave up and it failed miserably. Five of its leaders, including Pastukh, were executed and over 100 were sent to Siberia.

*Nicholas' Revenge*

It failed because:-

1. It did not have military backing
2. It was badly executed.

NICHOLAS I REACTION AND REFORM

His anti-liberal policy ensued from the rising and also he maintained the belief that agitation, disorder and liberalism were foes against his ideals of keeping unquestionable authority to do the best for his country and civilisation.

And so he suppressed ~~all~~ <sup>liberal</sup> thought in Russia by the formation of a secret police force, and many people were exiled to Siberia. However he did see that some reform was necessary and particularly in the factories where serfdom was increasing and conditions worsening. Therefore factory acts were passed, but never enforced. Technical institutes were founded, a summary of Russian law was compiled, flogging by the knout abolished, but not observed and emancipation of serfs contemplated.

## RUSSIAN THOUGHT DURING NICHOLAS' REIGN.

There were two streams of thought :-

1. The Slavophiles who believed the Russia culture and way of life were different from those of Western Europe, and that Russia should avoid looking westwards. They believed, that the typical Russian village community (Mir) where decisions were made jointly were very different from those in Western Europe where each man made his own decision. Also they didn't want Russia to become an industrial country in the Western sense, which meant factories and free labour. They wanted Russia kept under the control of Church, Nobility, and Crown and since Nicholas was also against western liberalism he favoured them.
2. Herzen and his party who tried to show that there was no difference between Russia and the West and that many Russian traditions were western in origin. They wished to replace Goren

by socialism. They were in favour of the 1848 revolutions and for this Herzen was exiled and came to England, where he founded a newspaper - Kolokol (The Bell). These were secretly distributed with its biggest target - serfdom and the police state. It helped to influence a lot of Russian intellectuals

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## NICHOLAS AND FOREIGN POLICY

### EXPANSION

1. Russia acquired another million square miles of territory in Asia
2. In Europe he helped the Greeks against the Turks in order to get privileges from the Ottoman Empire, which he did in - Adrianople 1829; Unkjar Skelessi 1833.

He lust for a route to the <sup>Indies</sup> tried to Mediterranean was such that he <sup>proposed</sup> England with Egypt for help in splitting up Turkey

3. From 1833-41 he concentrated on Asia
4. Russo-Turkish disagreement led to the Crimea, and he died in the middle of it.

REPRESSION

1. In 1849 he sent a force to help crush the revolts in Austria
2. He crushed Prussian liberalism by stopping F.W.IV from accepting the crown.
3. Censorship was applied in Finland - breaking the constitution.

Poland

- a. The university of Warsaw was closed and 20,000 Poles were exiled to Siberia
- b. He showed no sign of fulfilling Alexander's promise of including Lithuania in their kingdom
- c. Poles were tried for complicity in the December Revolution

THE POLISH REVOLT 1830

This followed the Belgian revolt.

1. The Russian Governor - Grand Duke Constantine was sent packing with some Lithuanian troops which should have been retained
2. In Jan 1831 the Polish Diet declared Nicholas deposed - which started the Russian invasion
3. Nicholas gained the support of the defeated Polish peasants by making life for them better

- 4. The Poles greatly reduced their chances by advancing into Lithuania.
- 5. Finally in September the Poles were beaten by a greatly superior Russian army.
- 6. The remaining Poles were rounded up and driven into Prussia.

NICHOLAS'S REVENGE

- 1. The old constitution was withdrawn and any
- 2. conditions granted in a new one in 1832 were never carried out
- 3. All election and the Polish Diet were abolished
- 4. Russians gained all leading positions and gained governmental posts, for the Russian language was made compulsory for the purpose
- 5. The Polish army was merged into the Russian one and 80,000 men were sent to Siberia
- 6. The University of Warsaw was closed down

REASONS FOR FAILURE

- 1. It was mainly a nobility affair and the nobility was split in two parts -
  - a. The Whites - who after primary success and

were ready to accept a compromise

1. The Reds who wanted complete separation from Russia and would accept no compromise
2. Nicholas sent an army 120,000 strong
3. The Poles attacked Lithuania, splitting their own forces.

## CZAR ALEXANDER II - THE LIBERATOR AND HIS REFORMS

1. LIBERATOR - He got the title because:

- a) compared to his father he was a liberator
- b) he passed a reform, the liberation of the serfs, which affected many people.

## 2. REFORMS

- a. Pardons were granted to those undergoing punishment for complicity in the Decembrist Revolt 1825 and the Polish Revolt 1830
- b. The liberation of the serfs (he did this so he could control it). In the Emancipation Edict of 1861 the peasants were freed and allowed a certain proportion of the nobles' estates. However:
  1. Personal serfs granted no land

745  
had to do two years service

& Serfs who received land had 49 years to pay. Also the serfs who gained land were <sup>respectable</sup> ~~new~~ to the village for their bit of land.

This resulted in peasants getting in debt because they were unused to terms of cash and competition rather than service and custom. It also resulted in a migration to the towns, and this meant more problems for Russia, now in the throes of an industrial revolution.

CA

c. The Zemstvos - By an edict of 1864 local self-government was granted. District and Provincial Assemblies (Zemstvos) were set up. The provincial was elected from the district and that from local assemblies of nobles, peasants and townsmen. The Zemstvos looked after local transport, crops, education and sanitation. These Zemstvos made the demand for a central parliament, which Russia lacked.

d. Trial by jury was introduced (though martial law was kept for political crimes)

- e. Education was extended especially to women
- f. Military Colonies were abolished
- g. Railways were constructed

Despite all these Czarism was not supported and Socialism began to spread into towns. Brilliant novelists and dramatists showed the desperate necessity for rebuilding society. Instead of following the Czar's peace-meal reforms, the followed either of two routes:-

1. Drift aimlessly, like the noble, who saw the impending disaster, but could do nothing
2. Like many workers, they became revolutionaries.

The rise of the latter, changed Alexander's policy from 1866 to repression.

The POLISH REVOLT 1863.

Poland still bitterly resented the Russian connection despite concessions eg the re-opening of the University of Warsaw and Russian replaced by Polish. The firing pin to the resentment came in the form of Russia's action in forcibly dissolving the Agricultural Society, formed to improve peasant conditions

Russia  
dissolves  
the A.S.

Also firing on a Warsaw crowd produced a counter-crop of patriotism towards the Viceroy. It broke out in 1863 and this futile revolt, an act of national desperation, was cruelly crushed. It was purely an urban revolt, in fact the peasants were given freehold of half their land for not supporting it. This decided that Poland and Russia would always be enemies.

Reverts to  
the  
peasants

## FOREIGN POLICY.

The usual line was followed -

1. Expansion in the East taking Semacand and Turkestan and angering England for this placed India in danger

Advance  
Towards  
India

2. Expansion to the Mediterranean. During the Franco-Prussian war he violated the Treaty of Paris 1856 by rebuilding his

Black Sea Fleet. In the Russo-Turkish War of 1877 he gained more land but the gap between Austria and Russia was widening despite the attempts of Bismarck to keep the two together.

Violation  
of  
the Treaty  
of Paris  
1856

## DOMESTIC POLICY - REPRESSION.

The turn to repression came in 1866 with an unsuccessful assassination. In Russia now:-

1. The liberals had lost sympathy during the Polish Revolt

2. These and Socialists were mild and pacific enough but the government found themselves faced with a greater problem. They faced a vicious circle - if education was not given to lower classes they were resentful but if you did give them education it was a breeding ground for terrorist societies like the Nihilists and Anarchists, directed by Bakunin, who wanted the abolition of all forms of government. Later in the century Marxism sprang up.

Political Parties

Repression

As a result of terrorist societies, the government tightened censorship, strictly supervised universities and robbed the Zemstvos of some power. Secret police and court martials were busy and over a 1/2 million people were sent to Siberia. Generals and governors were killed. In 1881 Alexander was assassinated after many unsuccessful attempts.

Death of Alexander

## Possible Topics

Section 1

1. Map Question

- Battles of Revolutionary Wars
- Peninsula War
- Europe in 1810
- Europe at Vienna
- Italy ← 1815  
1848  
1859, 60
- Prussia.
- Europe under Napoleon III and Bismarck
- [Ireland]

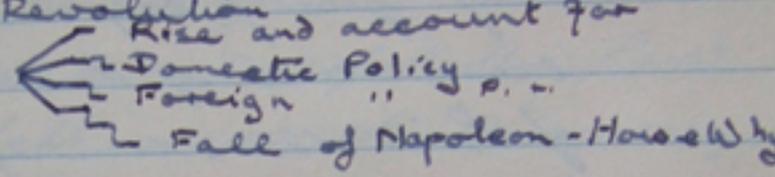
Prepare for short essay on map.

2. Brief Accounts of terms or ideas or people or places or battles

- ESSAYS
- 1 Effect of Napoleonic Wars on Britain
  - 2 Career and Importance of Peel [see Foreign Affairs]
  - 3 Reform Acts 1832, 1867
  - 4 Chartism
  - 5 Ireland
  - 6 Shaftesbury
  - 7 Slave Trade
  - 8 Whig reforms after 1832

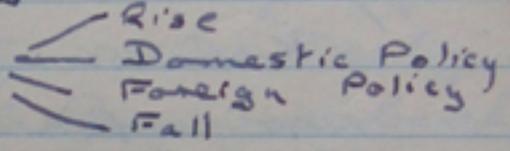
- 9 Palmerston as prime minister (Cover)
- 10 Catholic Emancipation.

European

- 1. Causes of Revolution
- 2. Napoleon 
  - Rise and account for
  - Domestic Policy
  - Foreign Policy
  - Fall of Napoleon - How & Why

3 Congress System

4 Restored Bourbons

- 5 Louise Napoleon, 
  - Rise
  - Domestic Policy
  - Foreign Policy
  - Fall

6 Early Italian Unification - Failure of revs.

7. Bismarck and Unification of Germany

## Palmerston as Prime Minister

Palmerston came to power in 1855 after being foreign minister. He came in in the middle of the Crimea and his reorganization of the army greatly helped in securing the termination of the war and the Treaty of Paris 1856, securing neutralisation of the Black Sea but didn't solve the eastern question.

From 1856 to 1868 those "TWO DREADFUL MEN" as Victoria called Palmerston and Russell were in power.

Indian Mutiny - this was effectively suppressed in 1857.

2nd Chinese War - wishing better concessions, Pam pushed the Arrow affair (Chinks boarded her) and bombarded forts near Canton to force an apology.

The opposition of Cobden, Bright and Disraeli succeeded in defeating the government over this, so Pam dissolved parliament <sup>and demanded an elect.</sup> that which he was returned (Cobden and Bright weren't).

Pam continued his demands on China and fighting broke. An Anglo-French force reached Peking in 1860 and in a treaty, China agreed to open Tienstan and admit Foreign Ambassadors to Peking

However in the middle of all this Pam's government fell over the Conspiracy to murder Bill (whereby the halting of plots by foreign exiles was a felony)

The Tory party under Derby came in but Pam was back after a year

#### Italian Unification

Pam aided Cavour in several schemes (See Italy)

American Civil War — Pam's attitude was neutral despite Divide British opinion. This neutrality broke down in 2 cases:-

1. Trent incident when two southern envoys <sup>wishing to see Russ</sup> were on a British ship which was stopped by the North and they were arrested

Russel objected and their release was finally allowed.

The Alabama Incident. - A new warship 'The Alabama' was launched from Mersey side and it joined the south and sunk many Northern ships until her capture. The North objected but Russel refused to pay compensation. The matter wasn't really settled till 1872 when Gladstone submitted the case to international arbitration.

Schleswig Holstein - In the Treaty of London Sec P 720 (1852) the position of these two states and Denmark were clearly defined. In 1863 Denmark violated this treaty and Austria and Prussia intervened. Pam encourage the Danes to go on and rely on British support. However without French help, Britain doesn't stand a chance and Prussia secured French alliance by promises. Therefore when Bismarck called Pam's bluff he climbed

Saw in Denmark was executed  
In 1865 he died.

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### Questions

Short account	Burr	Robespierre
	Paine	Mazzini
	Fouché	Voltaire
	Talleyrand	Rousseau
	Nelson	Diderot
	Villeneuve	Montesquieu
	Stein	Lafayette
	Hardenberg	Mirabeau
	Scharnhorst	Danton
	Wellington	Marat
	Sir John Moore	Rouland
	Castlereagh	A. M. Rouland
	Canning	Marie Antoinette
	Polignac	Marshall Ney
	Thiers	" Murat
	Louis Blanc	" Messena
		Bernadotte

P 34  
36.

Monroe Doctrine

Any Congress

Holy Alliance

Concordat

Code Napoleon

Orders in Council

100 Days

Moscow Campaign

Torres Vedras

Trafalgar Campaign

Armed Neutrality

Bonaparte's Italian Campaign

Restored Bourbon Charter

White Terror

The Ordinances of St Cloud

Spanish Marriages

Reform Banquets

National Workshops

Coup d'etat 1851

Ozini Bomb Plot

Villifranca

Cobden Treaty 1860

Mexican Affair

Sedan

German Confed.

Katlsbad Decrees

Zollverein

"We could not have set up the German Reich in the middle of Europe without having defeated France".  
The war with France was a necessary conclusion.  
DISCUSS THIS STATEMENT BY BISMARCK

1 This statement by Bismarck was a true one and as he said "a necessary conclusion". To have tried to get German union by political means in a conscientious statesman's way would have taken much longer than it did.

By 1870 Prussia had pacified and satisfied Italy, defeated Austria (but by leniency kept her as a friend) and was on good terms with Russia. Only France remained as a powerful opponent to the formation of a strong, neighbouring state. France and Prussia were traditional enemies over the balance of power.

England, under normal circumstances would have defected to aggression on France and the formation of a great state. Therefore Prussia had to win her over to accepting aggression and this great new Empire. Bismarck used this war to show Prussia acting as the protector of small nations, against France, which he made to look the aggressor. Thus France lost England's support and it stopped England from intervening on the formation of the Empire.

✓ Political union with the South German states would have normally been a drawn out affair but the war forced them to come under Prussia in the North German Confederation.

Also Alsace and Lorraine were added to the Empire by this war completing the Empire. (Alsace-Lorraine is a piece of property which France and Prussia had often fought over)

With France beaten Prussia was supreme on the continent of Europe, it.

#### PLAN BY PARAGRAPHS

1. VERIFY IT AND SHOW IT AS A FACT + 1

WHY A WAR WAS NECESSARY

WHY WAR WAS NECESSARY WITH FRANCE

WHY FRANCE WOULD OPPOSE UNIFICATION

The Reich had to be strong industrially and so he went for the richest point - Alsace and Lorraine

What were the effects of the wars with France on the English people

Increased ~~Rise~~ in Taxation

Income Tax

Paper Currency during and after 1797

Repression by Pitt

Rise in Cost of living partic Bread (Pg 1)

Price doubled, wages didn't

Speenhamland System adopted

war - expensive and a long one and money was in desperate need.

1. Rise in prices due to shortage of food particularly bread which rose from 4s to 9s a quart. Despite this doubling of prices wages increased by small amounts
  2. Taxes on the working class were increased to pay for Britain's wars and Coalitions
  3. Income Tax was introduced to relieve the working class
  4. Introduction of Paper Money forming distrust
  5. Repression by Pitt on liberal societies
  6. As form of poor relief <sup>eg Flurdy</sup> Speenhamland System adopted
- Skilled artisans, partic hand loom weavers

through lack of cotton

1. Revolution further in Ireland
2. Speeding on industrial processes forming hardship and unrest, Luddite riots

### Economic effects of the war

war affected economy 2 way

1. Directly by having - obtain army navy - so long

2. Indirectly - dislocation to economic - life of country.

war bigger than anyone known before

eg. 1/2 million men in armed forces also lot money subsidise allies.

eg. between 1792 & 1816 Britain sent £57 million to allies

### Pay for all this

Taxation very high and income tax introduced. This tax brought £142 million from 1806 - 1816.

Taxation accounted for 6th of national income.

Taxation was not enough. Of additional money necessary only 35% came from taxation. Borrowed other 65%.

at region<sup>n</sup> 1793  
In ~~1803~~ <sup>ational</sup> N.D. £240 million. Interest was £10 million per annum

At end N.D. = £900 million Interest was £32 million per annum.

Paying  $\frac{1}{2}$  as much <sup>gross</sup> note Total revenue

Fortunately industrial output expanded. Some industries eg metal <sup>textile</sup> industries progressed very much. partic in intro of steam power.

Selling alot abroad. - bringing in alot of revenue

Nap. tried impose Cont System which meant no longer sell as much to Europe

Able to sell more to N & S America. Smuggling on wide <sup>scale</sup> ~~scale~~ <sup>main base Heligoland</sup> 1807 onward with

Portugal and Spain

cut off - imported food supplies  
partic corn from Russia, Poland  
and Baltic countries Sweden.

loss of these imports (now importing  
more than prod) had effect.

Agric benefited  $\therefore$  of demand  
started progress. Marginal land  
brought improved techniques

More enclosed. [increase in ag<sup>ic</sup>  
was 50% tot profit rose

Price of corn rose, doubled in price

End of war when corn coming in  
again + bumper crops drop  
price to make severe slump in  
agriculture - many ruined.

### POST-WAR

After war unemployment  
because ~~drop in~~ <sup>end of</sup> war contracts  
 $\therefore$  no need for extra-wages  
less demand for goods and  
by post-war dislocation of  
groups labour supply increased  
and thus wages dropped.

$\therefore$  prices low. Depression

Working Class suff during war:  
high prices now: of unemployment  
Taxes still high on luxury  
goods & necessitie to pay of  
N.D. Rents still high.

Flooding by foreign goods  
Adaption on new machinery  
leads to trouble ~~eg~~ hand-loom  
weavers. also spinners.

∴ Demonstrations eg Blanketeers  
Peterloo, Spa fields.

Result underlying almost  
of distrust, discount by lower  
classes to upper class.

WITH Post war.

Copy laws. 1815 Profited  
dealers who held back home  
prod corned till 80 <sup>then</sup> when  
flooded market

Adversely affected bread-  
eaters & farmers.

Show how the history of Ireland was influenced by the following

1800 Act of Union

1823 Catholic Association

1829 C. I. Emancipation

1833 Coercion Act & Irish

Church Temporalities

1843 Devon Commission

1845 Maynooth<sup>mgath</sup> Grant

1845 Potato Blight.

Coercion & C. I.

1833. This policy didn't really work. Irish not satisfied

1843 for improvements, limited. 3 type 

1	Fencing
2	Drainage
3	Building

  
Amount of compensation to be paid no more than £5 an acre. But bill met trouble in parl and before altered famine started.

Importance Showed Real recognised was land problem in Ireland and prepared to find out. Report showed problem up. Something had done over tenants' <sup>land</sup>

Pitt offered in the Catholic Emancipation but  
George IV  
1800 Act of Union, whereby the English and Irish parliaments  
were joined together by Pitt. This definitely

Gave pep  
at  
Westminster

Exposed  
Irish industries  
to competition

Did not  
solve  
problem  
of religion

Land Problem

lengthened the time taken to gain separation  
from England ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> made Catholic Emancipation  
and Irish more determined to get it  
more tangible. ~~It seemed to passivity~~

Irish people never consulted ~~and Irish not~~  
~~the Irish for a time but in time increased~~  
very keen!  
their demand for Emancipation and  
separation. Big burden on Irish in taxes

Under Act of Union strengthened English control over Ireland.

1823 CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION formed by O'Connell as  
a result of Westminster's refusal to

Very Popular accept a Catholic Relief Act. It gave  
Catholics a new flag to rally round  
and was to be O'Connell's stepping  
stone to Emancipation. His power  
over clergy and landowners greatly  
helped O'Connell in the 1828 election

1829 Catholic EMANCIPATION by which <sup>in general</sup> Catholics  
could occupy all posts except kingship.

This meant <sup>Catholics</sup> ~~Irish~~ from Ireland could  
occupy governmental positions and this  
may prove useful for passing further  
bills. It avoided civil war in Ireland  
over O'Connell's entry

1533 Coercion Act and Church Temporalities.

1. Whigs gov recog income Anglican church <sup>unnecessarily</sup> too large  
Proposed - abolish 10 bishoprics and revenues from these to  
be applied by parl. ③ Bishoprics, cathedrals <sup>Church in Ireland</sup> taxed at 10%  
Money go to church repair & other expenses provided  
not by unpop church rates. Seeking lessen  
extent to which Anglican church in Ireland  
on Irish Coercion bill at same time suspended  
public meetings, <sup>partially suspended</sup> Habeas Corpus and  
1843 Deacon Commission <sup>applied martial law in some</sup> areas.

~~Report by Lord Deacon report number and  
situation of labourers Ireland Made government  
realise~~

<sup>under Peel</sup> Appointed - study Irish law problem under chairmanship of Lord Deacon  
After publication report. Effect led Peel to  
give Irish tenants legal right to compensation  
1845 Maynooth College - Founded by Peel in  
attempt to pacify Irish. Had little if any effect.

Potato Blight  
1845 This greatly expedited up repeal of the  
corn laws but many families suffered  
hardship and left for America.



How far does 1822 mark a turning point in the Tory governments?

### Attitude Before 1822

Repressives, favouring upper class, Castlereagh Sidmouth - Six Acts, attitude to Machine breaking Combination Acts. Corn Law, Abolition income tax and increase direct taxation, Peterloo.

1822.

Sidmouth Castlereagh → out

Canning Peel, Huskisson, Robinson ← in.  
Character.

1

1822 onwards Reform and Repeal. and spreading out taxes and Free trade

Repeal of Comb Acts

Repeal Corn Laws

Repeal Test & Corp's Act

Catholic Emancipation

The Tories came into power in 1783 under Pitt.

Before the French revolution Pitt carried out minor reforms but in 1789, on the outbreak of the French revolution, he turned the Tory Ministry into a repressive measure during the war to crush all political and liberal freedom. The Combination Acts were passed in 1799 and prohibited working men from meeting for the purpose of getting higher wages. The Habeas Corpus was suspended and societies banned. This repression was tolerated during the war but afterwards under Castlereagh and Sidmouth it was bound to lead to trouble. In this period of slump, the Tory government increased direct taxation by repealing the income tax which upper class members claimed was purely a war-measure. Up to 1822 it was typical of the Tories who consisted of landowners and upper middle and upper class members, to readily accept the demands of the upper class but turn a blind eye to lower class demands. This caused frustration among lower classes leading to acts of violence, political meetings etc. eg Spa Fields, the Blanket <sup>near</sup> Cato Street and particularly Peterloo where a peaceful

political meeting turned into blood-bath because of the charge of the Manchester Yeomanry. The lower class were shocked by this but government reaction was shown by Sidmouth's Six Acts which spell further repression.

The Tories failed to understand the needs and ideals of the lower class. The government attitude of making machine breaking a capital offence shows ~~their~~ <sup>this</sup> lack of comprehension.

The ~~Cong~~ ~~Law~~ ~~and~~ ~~Order~~ ~~Commission~~ further added to the burden of the lower class

In 1822 Castlereagh was replaced by Canning and Peel replaced Sidmouth; Huskisson and Robinson also entered. These men were younger more liberal and their entrance ~~made an~~ <sup>ment-an</sup> exit for repression.

The entrance of Canning spelled failure for the Congress System for he was not attached to it as Castlereagh was. This meant the loss of British <sup>military</sup> ~~lies~~ <sup>lies</sup> overseas

These new taxes were more in touch with lower class demands and from 1822

onwards the Tories carried out reforms and repealed

The Combination Acts were repealed and the Test and Corporation Act was repealed. From 1822 to 1829 when the Tories went out after Catholic Emancipation, there were no more repercussions of political violence or feeling.

All this time Huskisson went on with Free Trade and slowly reduce the taxation burden on the lower classes

Peel carried out Prison reform and founded the police force.

Later when they were returned in 1841, Peel went on to reintroduce income tax ~~and~~ <sup>relieving the</sup> burden on the lower class. The corn laws repealed

1822 <sup>ment</sup> ~~spelt~~ a change in Tory policy from repression to reform.

However ~~but~~ from 1783 to 1822 the Tories stayed in with a repressive policy but 7 years after the change to Reform they were knocked out. [This however was over Catholic Emancipation which would have knocked either party out]

# Parliamentary Reform. 1830

## Need, Terms and Effect

Before 1830 under the Tories

~~Manchester and Birmingham~~ Unfair Representation

Unfair voting qualifications

Terms - Representation and voters

Effects - /

Parliamentary Reform was a subject that Tories avoided because as it stood it favoured the upper class, giving none of the working class and a few, if any of the middle class representation. However it was a <sup>problem</sup> subject that had to be dealt with.

Owing to the industrial revolution, the industrial towns of Manchester and Birmingham had grown immensely. These areas did not have separate representation whereas Cornwall was packed with M.P.'s. There were several 'rotten' boroughs i.e. places which had almost ceased to exist e.g. Old Sarum and Dunwich and there were quite a few pocket boroughs which

were governed by local landlords. Preston and Westmichster were the only 2 places with true representation, for all house holders could vote. In other areas only 400 landowners could vote but no where could tenant farmers, no matter how rich they were, vote.

In 1830 the Whigs came in. This party was more liberal and due to Russell's efforts the Reform bill got through in 1832.

By this bill 56 rotten and pocket boroughs were abolished and 30 less-rotten boroughs lost representation. These new places were used either to increase the representation of the 4 counties or to give the industrial towns separate representation of Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Swansea. Also by this voters in county elections were split into 3 classes. They were landowners of 40s, copyholder with land over £50 annual value and tenant farmers with land to an annual value of £50. In town elections all householders of £10 annual value could vote.

The government had not wanted to be too liberal which dissatisfied the working class and they turned to Chartism.

Despite the fact that more radicals got into

parliament the structure on the whole did not change. Upper middle classes were supreme in towns but in the country the landed gentry, exerting their influence over their tenants reigned supreme.

<sup>5 out of 6 men couldn't vote.</sup>  
The voters had only been increased by <sup>about</sup> 200,000 which was not going to make much difference.

Voting was still public and intimidation was common. So on the whole the Great Reform Bill did not have such a colossal effect as some people seem to think.

However this was to prove the thin edge of the wedge for radicals, attempting to breach the wall of aristocratic power.