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 estates of which he was very fond. He, as Courvois, studied the science of agriculture but his dissolute life continued. However by 1848 he had married (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 another 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-social. He opposed the formation of union in the Prussian parliament in 1847 and Frederick William IV regarded him as an extremist. Appointed Representative in 1851, he got his first post as representative for Prussia in the German Diet and his attitude began to change. He formed the idea of united despotic Germany under Prussia (due to 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. This reaction to Austria was shown by his refusal to be Austria inferior to the Austrians

Military Reforms and Liberal Opposition

In 1858, Frederick Rufri ended and William, a soldier at least became regent. By 1861 she was king and had appointed to brilliant military minds; - Riim, 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.

The liberals, main reason for this was to 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 forced 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 abolition.
William turned to Bismarck.

Since 1859, Bismarck had been Prussian ambassador at St. Petersburg and then Paris, more or less on sufferance. He believed that to unite Germany his way, the liberals had to be removed and on receiving a telegram from Rome, 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's Philosophy of Power.

When he came to power, the reaction of Europe was that he wouldn't last long and that he had a hard job ahead of him. Also, he was seen as a direct affront to liberals within Prussia.

No one realized at the 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 so
conscience about his actions. This attitude came out in words: "Blood and iron" force target everything.

Moves against the Liberal

It was clear that he felt this might be bad to remove the liberals and that the monarchy assumed this 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 passed the bill. At the same time, strict censorship was imposed on the press to stifle liberal feelings spreading, and many liberals, who held important posts, were removed.

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

In 1848, there was trouble over the Danish accession and it was temporarily solved in 1852 at the Conference of London, whereby it was decided that conditions should remain as they were.

However, this did not satisfy the Danes and in 1863 they issued a new constitution to assert Schleswig. This did not please the Schleswigians or Holsteiners (and the Germans) as 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 a European Congress, but Denmark, encouraged by England, refused.
4. He bribed Napoleon III by a promise of compensation.
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 1863 claimant would be installed, however Bismarck proposed that he be installed as Duke under terms which left him under the power of Prussia.

However it was finally decided that Holstein should go to Austria and Schleswig to Prussia.

Bismarck now saw war with Austria inevitable.
FOREIGN POLICY

**THE WAR WITH AUSTRIA 1866**

Bismarck's plan:

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 France him Luxembourg. He was helped here by Napoleon himself as dictating terms after both powers were weakened by the strain of long war.

2. By promising Italy Venezia he secured an ally to attack Austria at the rear.

3. He sent troops into Holstein but this failed to provoke Austria to war so:

   a. He proposed a Reform in the diet, excluding Austria from German affairs. Austria objected and proposed 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.
THE SEVEN WEEKS WAR

1866 The small German States were soon defeated and Austria and Saxony were conquered at Sadova. The fact that finishing the war despite 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 PRAGUE

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 predominence in Germany without making her an enemy. Therefore he insisted that no Austrian territory be annexed, leaving 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, but some south German states were excluded, owing to strong local feelings. The king of Prussia was president, with Bismarck responsible as chancellor. 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.

The Bundesrat. A Federal Council or Bundesrat considered the feelings of individual states, which comprised of members from different states, which combined could outsie Prussia. Therefore the North German states did not lose 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 an military alliance with the
South German States by revealing Napoleon III’s plans to stem 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 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.
FOREIGN POLICY 3  THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR - 1870

BISMARCK'S ACHIEVEMENT SO FAR.

1. To a certain extent he united Germany:
   - In the North and Confederation had been formed under Prussia and was now virtually one state.

2. Prussia itself had a strengthened monarchy and 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, Würtemburg 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, therefore the need for war with France was essential.
BISMARCK MOVES - FRANCE PROVOKED TO PROVOCATION

by France greatly simplified Bismarck’s job of bringing them to war.

1867 & France tried to take Luxembourg and Prussia objected. As a result Luxembourg was made neutral by Bismarck prepared politically, sure he would succeed.

In 1870, Germany was beaten down by France over the candidate for the Spanish Throne. However France followed this up by a restriction on Russia and Bismarck issued a direct refusal and insult to France in the Em’s Telegram.

The Em’s Telegram

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

Italy Italy did not come to her aid since France occupied Rome and had just been Prussian ally.

Russia

Russia was limited from interference by the suggestion that she should repudiate the decree of 1856.

England

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

Austria

Austria and the S German States were reconciled by Bismarck’s leniency.
France was friendless, no ally at Strasbourg. At Metz, the French were besieged and in 1870 Napoleon was beaten at Sedan. With ruthless efficiency, the Prussians conquered France, but all this would have been in vain but for Bismarck's moves. At the treaty of Frankfort, 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 Bavarian 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).
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 reason for intervention.

- An elected monarchy. Every election was accompanied by great disorder, produced by rival factions with foreign rulers gaining influence by supporting these factions.
- "Hiberum veto" by this, a motion could be stopped.

- By one noble disagreeing which meant that the Diet was ineffective.

- Nobles enjoyed great privileges over their serfs and there was a bitter feud between the two.

- Only one section of the population was left producing racial feelings.
Partition 1 1772

Catherine of Russia, Frederick of Russia and Maria Theresa of Austria combined to seize this province. Catherine took Lithuania, where many were Russians. II. acquired S. Russia thus joining the two separate states. Maria Theresa took Galicia, thus adding to the racial problem. From 1772 to 1795, Austria was more interested in southern expansion and the Poles were strengthening their position. It was this fear that Russia 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. Russia obtained Danzig and the Provence of Posen. A rising under Koscielko was crushed.

Partition III 1793

Russia took Lithuania.

Russia again round Warsaw.

Austria took part in onslaught.
Czar Paul I

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 "Amed Neutr" 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 Austerltz an Fruhlate
2. Admiration of Napoleon at the enering 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 south.

- Finland from Sweden
- Bessarabia from Turkey
- Georgia and 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 despotism, 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 Labarte. It was shown in his attitude:

1. France - he asked Labarte to 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 by himself but Austria's Prussia's and England's objection shattered this plan. So he started with the bit that was his ie the Grand Duchy of Warsaw which comprised 1/6th of the old Polish state.

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
1. A new code of laws were introduced
2. Education was encouraged
3. The university was founded
4. Warsaw was partly rebuilt
5. Communications were improved

Alexander's satisfaction was shown when he opened the first diet (1818) 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.

**Punishment**

Also they were subject to terrible punishment without having ethical by flogging to death. Crown serfs were better than lords' serfs but Crown serfs still had to pay heavy tax
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 is some of the more Western States (e.g. 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.

These remained in a terrible condition with a 1/3 of the expenditure on the army and a 1/3 of the income from Vodka.

3. Military Colonies

By this, soldiers were settled on the land to spend part of their time in agriculture. This was a cheap way of maintaining the army but tended up by villagers being enslaved, with youths as soldiers and women as the soldier’s 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 reforms.
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.

Pestal and the Society of Public Good

The Reform movement was now driven underground.

A most important leader was Pestal, an officer who like many others had
served 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 from 1815.

In the early part of his reign he was under a HabsburgKrüdener who neither influenced him to or against Liberalism. He 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.

**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 (economies) were forbidden
4. The Polish Constitution was violated
Serf Societies were suppressed.

6. In Finland - Russian officials were introduced.
The diet suspended.
Censorship imposed.

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

Contradiction.

Recent Christianity and enormous conquests liberal ideas v his title of himself empower friend of Napoleon v foe of Napoleon.

He was succeeded by Nicholas I.
Nicholas Suppresses an Army Coup

Alexander

On Dec 1st, 1825 Alexander died. He had before his death, made arrangements that he should not be succeeded by his brother Constantine, who did renounce the throne in favour of his younger brother Nicholas. This arrangement was never made public and on his death, the army thought 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 give up and it failed miserably. Two of the leaders, including Pastal, were executed and over 100 were sent to Siberia.

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 and the least for his country and civilization. And so he suppressed all 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 savagery 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.

The were two streams of thought:

1. The Slavophils who believed the Russian 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 (Ner) 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 the labour unions. They wanted Russia kept under the control of Church, Nobility, and Crown and since Nicholas was also against Western liberalism, he favoured them.

2. Hegel 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 revolution and for this Hegel 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.

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; Unkar Skelissi 1833.

He was for a route to the Fertile Crescent. The Mediterranean was such that he proposed England with Egypt for help in wresting up Turkey.

1. From 1833-41 he concentrated on Asia

2. Russo-Turkish disagreement led to the Crimea, and he died in the middle of it.
REPRESION

1. In 1849 he sent a force to suppress the revolt in Austria.
2. He crushed Russian liberalism by stopping C. W. W. from accepting the crown.
3. Censorship was applied in Finland - breaking the constitution.

Poland

4. The majority of Poles were made religiously Orthodox. 10,000 Poles were elected to estates.
5. He showed no sign of fulfilling Alexander's promise of including Lithuania in the kingdom.
6. 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 delinquent - which started the Russian invasion.
3. Nicholas gained the support of the defeated Polish peasants by making life for them better.
1. 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 or driven into Prussia.

**Nicholas's Revenge**

1. The old constitution was withdrawn and any conditions granted in a new one in 1932 were never carried out.

3. All elections 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 Decemberist Revolt 1925 and the Polish Revolt 1830
   b) The liberation of the serfs (he did this to the sound of cannonfire). In the Emancipation Edict of 1861, the peasants were freed and allowed a certain proportion of the noble's estate. However, personal serfs granted no land
had to do two years service

Serfs who received land had 49 years to pay. Also, the serfs who gained land were responsible 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.

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 districts and what from local assemblies of nobles, peasants and townspeople. The Zemstvos looked after local transport, crops, education and sanitation. These Zemstvos made the demand for a central parliament, which Russia lacked.

Trial by jury was introduced (though martial law was kept for political crimes).
Education was extended especially to women
Military Colonies were abolished
Railways were constructed

Despite all these, Czardom 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 Czars' peace-meal reforms, they followed either of two routes:

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

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

The Polish Revolt 1863.

Poland still bitterly resented the Russian connection despite concessions eg the reopening of the University of Warsaw and Russian replaced by Polish. The timing pin to the resentment came in the form of Russian's action in forcibly dissolving the Agricultural Society, formed to improve peasant conditions.
Also, fighting on a Warsawcrowd produced
a counter-crop of terrorism 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.

FOREIGN POLICY:

The usual line was followed -
"Expansion in the East taking Samarcand
and Turkestan and angering England for
the placed India in danger
- 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.
DOMESTIC POLICY - REPRESSION.

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

- The liberals had lost sympathy during the Polish Revolt.
- These and Socialists were mild and pacific enough but the government found themselves faced with a greater problem. They faced a vicious cycle - 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.

As a result of terrorist societies, the government tightened censorship, strictly supervised universities and robbed the Zemstvos of some power. Secret police and court martial were busy and over a ¾ million people were sent to Siberia. Generals and governors were killed. In 1881 Alexander was assassinated after many unsuccessful attempts...
Possible Topics

Section 1

1. Map Question
   - Battles of Revolutionary Wars
   - Peninsular 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.

2nd Brief Accounts of terms or ideas on people or places or battles

Essays:
1. Effect of Napoleonic Wars in Britain
2. Career and Importance of Peel [See Foreign Affairs]
3. Reform Acts 1832, 1867
4. Chartist
5. Ireland
6. Shaftesbury
7. Slave Trade
8. Whig reforms after 1832
European

1. Causes of Revolution
   - Rise and account for
2. Napoleon
   - Domestic Policy
   - Foreign Policy
   - Fall of Napoleon - How? Why
3. Congress System
4. Restored Bourbon
5. Louis Napoleon
   - Rise
   - Domestic Policy
   - Foreign Policy
   - Fall
6. Early Italian Unification - Failure of
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 Crimean and his reorganization of the army greatly helped in securing the termination of the war and the Treaty of Paris 1856, securing neutralization of the Black Sea but didn't solve the eastern question.

From 1856 to 1868 these "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, Pan pushed the "trow affair" (Chinks boarded her) and bombarded forts near Canton to force an apology.

The opposition of Golden, Bright and Disraeli succeeded in defeating the government over this so Pan and demanded an election dissolved Parliament at which he was returned (Calder and Bright weren't).
Fam continued his demands on China and fighting broke. An Anglo-French force reached Peking in 1860 and in a treaty, China agreed to open Tsingtao and admit Foreign Ambassadors to Peking.

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

The Tory Party under Derby came in, but Fam was back after a year.

Italian Unification

Fam aidedavour in several schemes (See Italy)

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

1. Trent incident when two southern envoys were on a British ship which was stopped by the North and they were arrested.
Russell objected and their release was finally allowed.

The Alabama Incident. A new warship, 'The Alabama,' was launched from Mersey side and joined the South and sunk many Northern ships until her capture. The North objected but Russell 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 (1852) the position of these two states and Denmark were clearly defined. In 1863 Denmark violated this treaty and Austria and Prussia intervened. It encouraged the Danes to go on and rely on British support. However, without French help, Britain couldn't stand a chance, and Prussia secured French connivance by promises. Therefore when Bismarck called Pans bluff he climbed.
Grown an Denmark was defeated.

In 1865 Lam died.

Questions:

Bust

Paine

Fouche

Talleyrand

Nelson

Villeneuve

Stein

Hardenberg

Scharnhorst

Wellington

Sir John Moore

Castlereagh

Connolly

Polignac

Thiers

Louis Blanc

Robespierre

Mazzini

Voltaire

Rousseau

Diderot

Montesquieu

Lafayette

Mirabeau

Danton

Marat

Raouland

Marie Antoinette

Marshall Ney

Mural

Bernadot
Monroe Doctrine
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 Ordonnances of St. Cloud
Spanish Marriages
Reform Banquets
National Workshops
Coup d'État 1851
Orzina Bomb Plot
Vill'franca
Cobden Treaty 1860
Mexican Affair

Sedan
Karel's Decrees
Zollverein

German Confed.
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.

This statement by Bismarck was a true one and as he said it 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, neighboring state. France and Prussia were traditional enemies over the balance of power.

England, under normal circumstances, would have objected 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 like 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 was.

Plan by Paragraphs

1. Verify it and show it as a fact
2. Why a war was necessary
3. Why war was necessary with France
4. 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 Revenue: Taxation

Income Tax

Paper Currency during and after 1797

Repression by Pitt

Rise in Cost of Living:artie Bread (p. 91)

Prices doubled, wages didn't

Spaethmasland System adopted

Wartime: 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 46 to 94s a quarter. 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.


5. Reprisal by Pitt on liberal societies, e.g. occupy London Bridge;


Skilled artisans, partly handloom weavers
through lack of cotton

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

Economic effects of the war
war affected economy 2 ways
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 lots 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 begin 1793 national N.D. £240 million. Interest was £10 million per annum.

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

Paying 1/2 as much more total revenue.

Fortunately industrial output expanded. Some industries eg metal textile industries progressed very much. Partic in intro of steam power. Selling a lot abroad. Bringing in a lot of revenue.

Nap. tried impose Cant System which meant no longer sell as much to Europe. Able to sell more to N & S America. Smuggling on wide scale. Helped 1807 forward with Portugal and Spain.
cut off - imported food supplies partial corn from Russia, Poland and Baltic countries, Sweden. Loss of these imports (now import more than pre-war) had effect. Agriculture benefited of demand started progress. Marginal land brought improved techniques. More enclosures. Increase in agriculture - many ruined.

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 staff and war contracts. No need for extra-workers. High demand for goods and by post-war dislocation of troops labour supply needed and thus wages dropped. Prices low. Depression.
Working Class suffer during war, high prices now of unemployment,
taxes still high on luxury
goods e necessary to pay of
H.D. Rents still high.
Flooded by foreign goods.
Adoption on new machinery
leads to trouble eg hand-loom
weavers also spinners.
- Demonstrations eg Blanketeers
Peterloo, Spa Fields.
Result underlying almos
of distrust discount by lower
classes to upper class.

WITH Post war.
Cotton laws, 1815 Rippled
dealers who held back home
prod corned till 80 then
flooded market
Adversly affected bread-

cakes & 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 Devan Commission
1845 Maudite Grant
1845 Potato Blight.

Coercion & C.I. 1833. This policy didn't really work as Irish not satisfied.

1843 for improvements, limited. Amount of compensation to be paid no more than £5 an acre. But bill met trouble in part and before altered famine started.

Importance showed Red recognized was land problem in Ireland and prepared to find out. Report showed problem up. Something had done over tenants.
Pitt offered in the Catholic Emancipation but George IV
Act of Union, whereby the English and Irish parliament
were joined together by Pitt. This definitely
lengthened the time taken to gain separation
from England and made Catholic Emancipation
more tangible. It seemed that Irish people never consulted. This was not
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
popular accept a Catholic Relief Act. It gave
Catholics a new flag to rally around
and was to be O'Connell's stepping
stone to Emancipation. The power
over clergy and landowners greatly
helped O'Connell in the 1828 election
1929 Catholic Emancipation by which Catholics
could occupy all posts except kingship.
This meant that people 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.
Coercion Act and Church Temporalities.

1. Whigs governed income Anglican church too large
2. Proposed to abolish 10 bishoprics and revenues from these to be applied by pars. 3. Bishoprics, cathedrals taxed although money go to church repair & other expenses previously met by unpopular church rates. Seeking lesser extent to which Anglican church in Ireland on Irish Coercion Bill at same time suspended public meetings partially suspended Hebrides Offences and Deacon Commission applied martial law in areas.

Report by Lord Deacon - report number and situation of labourers Ireland had government realize under Peel Appointed study Irish land problem under chairmanship of after publication report. Effect led Peel to give Irish tenant's legal right to compete 1845 Magnooth College - founded by Peel in attempt to pacify Irish. Had little if any effect.

Potato Blight

1845. This greatly speeded up repeal of the cornlaws - many families suffered hardship and left for America.
1783 - 1830

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

Attitude Before 1822

1822.
Sidmouth Castlereagh → out
Canning Peel Huskisson, Robinson ← in.
Character.

1822 onwards Reform and Repeal, and spreading out taxes and
Free trade
Repeal of Corn Acts
Repeal Corn Laws
Repeal Test & Corps 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 17.... and prohibited working men from meeting for the purpose of getting higher wages. The Haberdashers' 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 meetings, 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 lack of comprehension.

The Tory house 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 exit for repression.

The entrance of Canning spelled failure for the Congress System for he was not attached to it as Castlereagh was military. This meant the loss of British ties overseas.

These new men were more in touch with lower class demands and from 182
Towards 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 the Trade and slowly reduce the taxation burden on the lower classes Peck carried out Prison reform and founded the police force.

Later when they were returned in 1841, Peel went on to re-introduce income tax and reduce the burden on the lower class. The corn laws repealed 1822 meant a change in Tory policy from repression to reform. However left from 1783 to 1822 the Tories stayed in with a repressive policy but 5 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 - In

Parliamentary Reform was a subject that Tories avoided because as it stood it favoured the upper class, giving none of the working class and especially of the middle class representation. However it was a subject that had to be dealt with.

Caving 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 67 MPs. 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 landowners. Preston and Westminster were the only places with true representation for all house holders could vote. In other areas only 10s landowners could vote but nowhere 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 counties or to give the industrial towns separate representation eg. Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Swansea. Also by this votes in county elections were split into 5 classes. They were landowners of £10 or copyholder with land over £50 annual value and tenant farmers with land to an annual value £150. In town elections 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. Out of 6 non constrictors, The voters had only been increased by 20,000 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 privilege.