**Effects of the repeal of the corn laws**

1) It came too late to help most of the Irish people; many people died before this from starvation as the repeal of the corn laws took a long time coming through.

2) It had little effect on the farmers because the price of wheat did not go down much.

3) This repeal split the conservative party into two.

Those who supported Peel, joined with the Whigs.
Palmerston
1812 - 1828 He was minister at war (He then left the Tory party to join Whigs)
1830 - 34 Foreign Secretary under Lord Grey
1834, 1835 - 41 He was Foreign Secretary under Lord Melbourne.
1846 - 52 Foreign Sec. for Lord Russell.
1852 - 55 Home Secretary under Lord Aberdeen.
1856 - 58, 1859 - 66, He was Prime Minister.

Foreign Secretary 1830 - 41

1) 1830 Belgian Independence

Belgium was at this time ruled by the Dutch (United Netherlands) she didn't like this as the Dutch only were in control. So they revolted against the Dutch saying they wanted independence.

Then many European powers met in London to discuss this question. They decided apart from one country Holland, that Belgium should have her independence.

But their was one sticky question,
the Belgians wanted Louis Phillippe’s son for their ruler, but Louis Phillippe decided he could not allow his son to become king because if he did Palmerston would probably attack him, because he knew Palmerston didn’t want French intervention.

Eventually it was decided Leopold from Saxe-Coburg would be offered the crown. But the Dutch did not want this and they marched into Belgium.

Palmerston then gave permission for the French army to go in and drive back the Dutch. They did this but the French did not then want to leave, so Palmerston with Prussia and Russia, did not want France to extend her land any more, forced them to retire.

Eventually in 1839 the Dutch recognized the Belgium rule. This was decided by the Treaty of London, which said the Dutch would recognize the Belgians on condition that Luxembourg was retained by the Dutch. Also it said everyone would recognize Belgium Independence.
2) Greek Independence

In 1821, there was a revolt in Greece against the Turkish government who ruled Greece, this stirred up 'The Eastern Question', i.e. What was to happen to the Turkish empire and particularly how much of it was to fall under Russian domination.

In 1830 the Turkish Empire included besides Turkey itself:
- Albania and Serbia
- Moldavia and Wallachia
- Bulgaria, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt
- and the North African coast as far as Morocco.

The British attitude to Greek Independence

Britain supported Turkey during the 1820s because she was anxious to prevent Russia gaining more land and power in this part of the world. Pitt, Palmerston and later Disraeli all followed this policy even when it meant supporting Turkey against the subject races who were fighting for freedom.
The revolt of 1821 was an exception to this and British people who had been given a classical education about Greece volunteered to go and help the Greeks, e.g. lord Byron, although England herself was not officially involved.

**Events in the war of Greek Independence**

By 1826 Turkey was in need of help against the Greeks, and she invited Ibrahim Pasha, son of the Egyptian monarch, to bring a fleet to fight against the Greeks. By 1827 Ibrahim Pasha’s soldiers had occupied the mainland, massacring many Greeks. At this stage, the Russians began to help the Greeks, and Britain decided she had better give them help too.

**1827 The Treaty of London.**

Surprising brought together the French and Russians who agreed that the Greeks should have self-government while remaining in theory under Turkish rule. Turkey did not accept this and, a British fleet was sent which defeated Ibrahim Pasha and Turkish at Battle of Navarino Bay. By this time Wellington P. P. in Britain, he recovered disturbed by action which had been taken against Turks.
He began to favour the Turks. He worried because thought Russia would attack Turkey now they had no fleet. Russia who now saw her opportunity to pick a quarrel with Turkey declared war, and very soon Turkey was overcome by Russia.

1829 The Treaty of Adrianople

1) Greece was given full independence
2) Russia gained from this more land.

At this stage Palmerston became involved when in 1830 Britain, France, and Russia all recognized the new Greek state. Palmerston helped to settle the new king and new boundaries.

The Syrian Question

Nehemet Ali had not received the reward which Turkey had offered him in return for help in Greece. In 1831 Nehemet Ali sent Ibrahim Pazah with an invading force into Syria. Turkey was afraid for the safety of Constantinople and was offered
The Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi

In return for Russia's help Turkey agreed to close the Dardanelles to foreign warships on Russia's request.

Palmerston found out about this secret clause but couldn't act until a suitable opportunity arose.

The Sultan of Turkey died.

Palmerston saw this as his opportunity to intervene, he persuaded the other powers, Russia, Austria, Russia that the Syrian question ought to be settled (France at this time was supporting Mehemet Ali)

They agreed between them that Mehemet Ali should be driven out of most of Syria, because the French were not satisfied with this they threatened war. Mehemet Ali was however driven out of Syria entirely and the French had to give in

The Straits Convention

Turkey promised to close the Dardanelles to war ships of all nations in time of peace by this means Turkey power restored, French Russian attempts to take Turkish land had failed
The Opium War 1840-42

Much of the opium was produced in India, before it was exported then to China. Britain at this time owned most of India, so the opium was sent into China and exchanged for such goods as silk and tea etc. which were very valuable at this time. Because of this Britain kept sending opium into China.

But the trouble was opium was a drug and the more the Chinese could lay their hands on the more drug addicts there were.

The Chinese authority’s became very worried about this and decided next time some opium was sent into China it would be confiscated and no goods would be allowed in exchange; this happened.

When Palmerston heard about this he was furious and he told the Chinese they must either give goods in exchange...
overambitious plans not enough support weak
leadership Chartists movement Leader P. Repeal

for the opium or go to war with China, so
a war broke out.

The Navy soon got into action and
Chinese resistance was broken, immediately
Palmerston made up a Treaty:

**The Treaty of Nanjing 1842**

1) China paid Britain for all the opium she

had confiscated.

2) Hong Kong was given to Great Britain.

3) Five ports were opened to Britain: Trade with

China was legal and customs duties were
reasonable for British goods.

4) A year later Britain was given extra territorial

rights i.e. In certain parts of China she

was not subjected to Chinese laws she

was only under British law. This meant she
committed a crime under Chinese law but
not under British law, she could not be
charged.

The Conservatives now came into power
1841-1846. Then Whigs again under Russell 1846-52
Foreign Secretary 1846-52

The Spanish Queen and her sister were both unmarried. England and France saw the possibility of marriage alliances with Spain. Louis Philippe was able to arrange a marriage between the Spanish Queen’s sister and his own son. Palmerston was furious about this especially as there was a possibility of its resulting in a Franco-Spanish Union. Because of this was Louis was in trouble in 1848, Palmerston would not give him any help.

The Don Pacifico Incident 1850.

Don Pacifico had been born in Gibraltar and claimed British nationality. In his home in Athens his house was burnt down in a riot and he claimed compensation far above what was necessary.

When Palmerston heard about this, he was determined that the money should
be paid, but the Greeks refused. So the British Navy blocked the Piraeus and took goods from Greek ships which amounted to the money needed for compensation.

France, like Greece objected to the way in which this had been handled and offered a compromise to the British Government which was accepted by it, but Palmerston objected to this and made a 4½ hour long speech in Parliament saying why he was right in what he had done. When he was finished everyone was convinced that what Palmerston had said was correct and he safely got the vote through.

1848 Revolutions

The revolutions took place in Italy, Spain and France mainly.

Palmerston believed that if no British interests were at stake in these, he would support liberalism i.e. the rebels who
wanted to overthrow the government. He felt Britain left, liberalism second.

Palmerston played a part in these resolutions when he knew British interests would not be hurt.

1) France

When the new government took over in France, he was entirely on their side, when he knew the government did not intend to start revolutionary war over Europe.

2) Italy

Helped them to drive out foreign and despotic (king) rulers, sent in guns etc. because then France and Austria, naturally had her independence would not be able to interfere with her.

3) Spain

Here once again the liberals were supported until they got control.

N.B. In all these matters Palmerston never asked advice or colleagues, took decision himself. Very unpopular at court and at parliament.
The Visit of General Haynau 1850

This man was leader of the Austrian forces who were trying to put down the rebellions in Hungary. He came on a visit to England where it was expected he would be well treated, but Palmerston did not agree with putting down these rebellions and treated him very badly on his visit. Queen Victoria was disgusted with him and made him write an apology, but it didn’t turn out like one.

1861 The Visit of Karuth

This man leader of Hungarian Rebels. Palmerston treated him with all the courtesy possible giving him a reception etc., which he was not supposed to have. This also made Victoria angry as she said he shouldn’t have had a reception.

Palmerston’s Dismissal.

In 1848 a republic had been set up in France after the overthrow of Louis XVIII. In 1851 Louis Napoleon carried out a coup d’état.
England refused to recognize this, but at a dinner Palmerston told the French Ambassador he approved. The Queen and Government were furious and Russell the P.M. to resign.

Russell then put a Bill (Civil) in Parliament, Palmerston along with some others Whigs voted against the Bill, Russell was forced to resign and the government was defeated.

N.B. Palmerston did resign

Palmerston as Prime Minister (1855-65) But he was out of Office from 1858-59.

1) Crimean War

He came into power to save England in the Crimean War which Aberdeen's coalition government had drifted into to. He brought this war to a successful conclusion (see essay)

2) The Indian Mutiny 1857

Indians serving in the army in India had all British officers’ unrest. The Indians lead a rebellion which flared up in various parts
the country against the English. This was quickly and successfully put down.

3) The 'Arrow' War

The 'Arrow' was a ship registered in Hong Kong, a British possession, which was involved in illegal trade. The Chinese authorities boarded the ship and Palmerston decided he must take action. He was criticized severely in Parliament for this, but at a general election he was returned with a majority and was able to complete the attack on China and to gain more trading concessions at 'The Treaty of Tientsin' in 1860. He also allowed the import of opium.

4) The Conspiracy to murder Bill 1856

Because the Cossini Bomb plot had been hatched in England, the French were anxious that the English would pass a law which put people in prison for making plans to kill someone, so it would not happen again. Palmerston agreed and introduced his bill but Parliament on this
occasion claimed that he was giving way to French demands. When a vote was taken, Palmerston was defeated and thrown out of office.

1858-59 There was a Conservative government under Lord Derby. The following year Palmerston returned to office and used his influence to help the Italians in their struggle for independence from the Austrians.

b) The Trent Incident

When the civil war broke out in America in 1861, English sympathy was largely with the Northern states who wanted to abolish slavery, only the textile owners were against this because the slaves helped to supply England with cotton.

The British government's attitude was that England should remain neutral.

However, the 'Trent' an English ship, was asked to take 13 envoys from South America to Britain, so the Southerners could explain their position to the
English government. They managed to sail, getting away from the Northern ships. But once at sea the ship was stopped by a Northern ship, and the envoys had to board this ship.

When Russell heard about this, he was furious, saying it was a violation of British Rights at sea. Russell as Foreign Sec said or drafted a letter saying within 7 days the envoys must be released and an apology sent to the British Gov. However, Prince Albert sort to hold a this before it was sent and toned it down a little, and the envoys were released, but nor an apology. When the envoys arrived in England Russell didn’t take much notice of them, and the incident was over.

Palmerston had taken a very great interest in this and once again he, like Russell, defended British interest to the end.

1) The Alabama Incident

Britain was still maintaining neutrality in the war. But a stupid but a carelessness by Russell provoked all feeling with the Northern-
A boat was built, and it sailed from Harwich to go to the south. It got the name 'Alabaham'. It destroyed many Northern ships until it was eventually captured.

The Northerners then, at the end of the war demanded compensation from the British. Russell refused to acknowledge anything to do with this ship, (but he made sure no more sailed) and this became a sore point with the Northerners until eventually Gladstone in 1872 put the matter to national arbitration (i.e. like U.N.) and Britain was compelled to pay compensation to the North.

1) The Schleswig-Holstein Question
Palmerston supported the Danish and wanted to prevent Austria and Russia taking the two duchies for themselves. Before the war broke out Palmerston had said that in the case of war "it would not be Denmark alone with whom they must contend." But England failed to make any agreement
with France who also stood by and took no action, also delayed sending help till it was too late. (Denmark was defeated.)

After the general election, Palmerston died 1865-66 Russell became P.M for Whigs. He could not hold party together, so resigned.
1866-68 There was a minority ministry while Lord Derby & Tories in power.
1867: Disraeli was responsible for introducing the 2nd Parliamentary reform bill.

2nd Parliamentary Reform Bill (disraeli's leap in dark)
Introducted because Disraeli hoped by giving more people vote, Tories would get back into power at next election.

Town Franchise

1) If you owned a house male had right to vote.
2) Also if you were a lodger and you payed £10, or
   if you rented a house worth £10 had vote.

County Franchise

1) Instead of £50 or £10 per annum for leasehold and copyhold,
   it was now £12 for all leaseholders.
There was also a slight redistribution of seats, the boroughs with less than 10,000 people got one member. These were given to the bigger counties and the new towns.
European History

France 1815-70

1814-24 Louis XVIII

1824-30 Charles X

Bourbon who had been restored after 1st Revolution

1830 The July Revolution

1830-48 Louis Philippe - Orleanist monarch

1848 February Revolution

1848-52 2nd French Republique

1852-70 2nd French Empire

1870 3rd French Republique

Louis XVIII 1814-24 (1815-30 Monarchy restored)

The congress of Vienna had drawn up a charter that France should be ruled by a Bourbon king whose power was limited by a charter. Thus ensured that:

1) France should not return to absolute rule
2) It ensured a parliament
3) A free press
4) Religious Toleration.

5) Put an end to use of lettre de cachet.

Louis was an old but very sensible man who retained the good parts of Napoleon's work eg better communications, roads, 'Code Napoleon', (law) Legion of Honour. But Louis' task in ruling France was made more difficult when his brother Charles & Fitzos, the leader of the Royalists organized a Terror to get rid of the Bonapartists.

The White Terror

This is the Terror which Charles & Fitzos created. He led the returned nobles (émigrés) who wanted to get back their positions & power before 1789. So, these people attacked all the Bonapartists against the advice of Louis. 'A white Terror' was organized in 1815 when 700 B's were imprisoned or executed including Marshal Ney. But after this, the middle classes who had supported Charles lost their fear of the B's and Louis took control again.
Murder of the Duc de Berry

He was the son of Artois and in 1820 he was murdered by a Bonapartist. Artois immediately told Louis liberalism and Bonapartism must be wiped out if this is what was going to happen. Louis agreed and in 1821 a severe law stopping freedom of the press and just about all of the stamping of the B's and C's took place.

Louis died soon after this but he did manage to help France pay off the war indemnity, rid the country of foreign troops, reorganized the army and managed once again to get France back to the ranks, councils and the alliance of the Great Powers.

Charles X now became king.
Charles X 1824-30

Why revolution broke out in 1830

1) Charles himself. He believed he could heel people, arrogant and conceited.

2) He gave the clergy back some of their lost power and allowed them to control education. Therefore everyone RC's, although some did not want to be.

3) He sacked Royalist ministers and only allowed ultra's to be in power... No choice of people.

4) Eventually dissolved Parliament. Another one voted in - but did not agree with him. So by 'Ordinances of St Cloud 1830' said another election should take place.

5) But in this election only rich allowed vote... ultra's got in... couldn't suit poor people.

6) Controlled press in O. & St Cloud.

7) National Guard mainly made up of middle class, but dissolved this as felt they may turn against him.
Many of nobles given original power and much money to make up for the land they had lost. Poor people furious.

2) Said any one who took any action against Church would be killed. So many people felt to death when not really necessary.

3) All the Church priests chosen from RIC's and upper classes.

However the Ordinances of St Cloud was the thing that sparked it off, because the poor people could not have their own parliament. The other causes had been their during all his reign.

The July Revolution 1830

There was a violent reaction in Paris to the 'Ordinances of St Cloud'. The journalists led by particularly Thiers began to take action. Meanwhile the working class people had seized the Hotel de Ville, Notre Dame etc and had set up barricades. Next day Charles and Polignac (main minister) realized
something must be done. Charles offered to throw out Polignac and rule by the charter, but this was not accepted and Charles had to abdicate in favour of his grandson. At this point Ther brought forward Louis Philippe (Orléanist). Louis Philippe accepted the position although the people were not very enthusiastic. Charles and his family fled to England and Louis promised to rule as a constitutional monarch.

Louis Philippe 1830-48

'The July Monarch,' 'The Citizen King'
He was not given a whole hearted welcome by the French people, but there were certain points in his favour
a) His father had agreed to the execution of Louis XVI
b) He fought with his revolutionaries at Jemappes
c) He lived a poor life teaching maths and drawing.

But because of this humble life
he was not favoured by the upper classes. Very soon the ordinary people lost faith in him because he didn't improve their lives.

Why Louis Philippe lost his throne in 1848.

His character and outlook
1) He was too ordinary and unimaginative and preferred a simple life e.g. his policy in foreign affairs was 'safety first', (no notes taken)
2) He lacked the support of a party and was in a very difficult position because the journalists had brought him to power, therefore had not the divine right of kings, meaning he was chosen by God. Also journalists could start a press campaign against him, cause hadn't the hereditary.
3) He didn't appreciate the seriousness of the social situation in France or the need for action i.e. industrial revolution and bad conditions because of it, he did nothing about this.
4) There was a desire in France for some kind of Parliamentary reform, Louis did nothing to promote this and therefore better opposition grew.
2. The Rise of Socialism

The problems of industrialization resulted in mobs and revolts led by Louis Blanc. He wrote a pamphlet called 'The Organization of Labour' in which he said:

a) Every man had the right to work.

b) That the state must see everyone had work.

c) He urged the nationalization of industry.

d) He suggested national workshops should be set up, so people could be employed.

1840: He published 'The History of 10 Years' which was a fierce attack on Louis Philippe's government, it urged a republic should be set up.

1848: The Communists Karl Marx and Engels arrived in Paris, Karl Marx book 'Das Kapital' which preached world communism. This book encouraged the spread of socialism in Paris, and by 1848 socialism was seen as a threat, with something likely to happen at any time.
3) The Rise of Bonapartism

The further the French got away from 1815 the more wonderful Napoleon I seemed to them. By 1831 Napoleon's diaries had been published and they very quickly became best sellers. These had been largely rewritten to give as much credit as possible to Napoleon, when they were published they encouraged people to take up the cause of Bonapartism.

1832: Napoleon's son died, therefore Louis Napoleon became his heir. He set about spreading Bonapartism.

1836: He gathered together a small force and tried to reach Strasbourg, with the hope, eventually of taking France. The plan failed, the rising was all over in 36 hours and Louis Napoleon was banished from the country. However, this gave publicity to his cause.

1839: A new book was published which was designed to spread Bonapartist ideas.

1840: Louis Philippe arranged for Napoleon's body to be
brought from St. Helena to be reunited in his Invalides to try and get the affections of the Bonapartists, but he failed.

The Boulogne uprising

Louis attempted to start a rising in Boulogne with the hope it would eventually spread over all France, but again it was a failure and he was imprisoned.

1846 Disguised as a workman, Louis escaped from prison and fled to England. Here he watched the political scene in France convinced that his moment would come and he would be able to return.

Louis's handling of foreign policy

He gained Palmerston's support and secured recognition of himself as King of France from most of the rulers in Europe. His policy was to try to work with England. But Palmerston was much stronger than Louis Philippe and became the senior partner.
a) Why the Belgians Revolted (Belgium war of independence)

In 1815 at Congress of Vienna, Belgium and Holland had been forced to unite. The Belgians hated this

a) Because the Dutch were supreme in government, and therefore Dutch interests were placed first.
b) The Belgians were R.C.'s, the Dutch Protestant
c) There were differences in their diet and the Dutch taxed the cereals which the Belgians used
d) They had different languages, belonged to different races; therefore they were unsettled.

especially the Belgians who got the worst of it; and when in 1830 the Belgians saw the French overthrow a government, they didn't like it spurred them on to revolt against the Dutch. The showing of an opera in Brussels which depicted the Naples revolution was the occasion upon which the revolt broke out.

The result of this revolution was that the Belgians declared themselves independent. At this stage, the other powers in Europe decided that they must intervene because Belgium had broken
the terms of the Treaty of Vienna.

The conference of London

The powers decided to accept Belgian independence if she agreed

3) To choose a monarch they approved of

4) To shoulder half the national debt

5) If she returned Luxembourg to the Dutch.

The Belgians were annoyed by these terms but acting on the first of them invited Louis Philippe's son to be their King. Louis refused this offer because he was afraid of war with England (cause I knew eventually his son would take over France as well and Palmerston couldn't accept this as he was afraid France would have too much power). The French were appalled that Louis should throw away what they regarded as a marvellous opportunity to increase French territory.

The outcome of this crisis was that King of Saxe Coburg became King.

1832 The Dutch invaded Belgium and Louis Philippe was authorized to intervene and
protect Belgium. This did improve love's image a little with the French, so that he could claim that he had helped to gain Belgian independence, but the French weren't really satisfied. The war eventually finished in 1839.

b) The question of Tahiti

The French wanted to use the island as a port of call. The native queen, on the advice of an English missionary, Mr. Pritchard, refused to allow this to happen. While Mr. Pritchard was on holiday in England, Tahiti was annexed by the French, they damaged his property and on his return arrested him. This quarrel was extended to the British Government, who took it up, with the results that:

a) Mr. Pritchard was released, received an apology and a money payment.

b) The English acknowledged the French right to protect the island, but the annexation was cancelled.
c) Other incidents when Louis sacrificed France's interests to peace.

1) 1830. He would not help the Poles against the Russians, or the Italians and against the Austrians when there were revolts in these two countries.

2) At the time of the Eastern question, he gave way when the powers ordered his ally, Mehemet Ali, to return Syria to Turkey.

There, his chief minister did not agree with Louis on foreign policy and was in 1840 replaced by Guizot, who was more conciliatory.

3) In 1840 Louis attempted Palmerston in the case of the Spanish marriages. But when Louis wanted help in 1848, Palmerston would not give him it because of it. (It was too late for Louis to start going against Palmerston now.)
The 1848 Revolution

During the 1840's feeling at home had been growing against Louis Philippe who was not only unable to satisfy their foreign ambitions but who had not done anything to improve conditions in France either. One result of this was a growing desire for parliamentary reform. The French people wanted a more democratic government but this occurred almost by accident.

Because the people wanted a new government they started talking about them under the cover of banquets. So reform banquets became the 'in' thing and were held everywhere. However laws got to hear of them and he decided he must stop them. A big was organized but laws stopped it, however people gathered regardless. So laws sent out the National Guard to stop them. But this was a bad thing because the National Guards was made up of ordinary Paris people so they were sympathetic with the crowd. So this failed.
and next day rioting broke out. To try and stop this Louis sacked his chief minister Guizot but this did no good, so in the end Louis himself had to abdicate. Immediately a temporary government was set up.

Louis government fell down because 1) Unadventurous foreign policy 2) Government inattention to bad social conditions 3) Growth of Socialism and Bonapartism 4) Demand for parliamentary reform.

The Temporary government February 6 November 1848
(provisional government)

In France there were three main ideas

1) The upper middle classes who wished for a republic

2) The workers (those who didn’t work the land) wanted a government who would make social reforms. One of their main leaders being Lavois Blanc

3) The peasants, clergy, landowners who were more conservative in their ideas and wished for law and order.

However, the group most active in Paris at this was the Republicans. So it was these
who drew up who was going to form the provisional gov. One man in particular lamartine. But they he had to put Blanc, glosson, Albert in because they were the favourites of the 'workers'.

The new government had many grand ideas. It abolished slavery and legalised trade and also National Workshop unions. But it did not state down how much the people would be compensated who owned slaves. so people still kept slaves. Then they gave ' Universal Manhood Suffrage' which meant any man could vote. They did this because they thought when the new government was voted in, everybody would the republicans in. But this was mistaken and more people voted for a conservative type government. The temporary gov. lost it's position and hopes.

The National Workshop Scheme (Pg99 MC)

This was brought about during the short life of the temporary government. Louis Blanc for a long time had wanted this idea, and now he could put it into action.
The ordinary people had heard Blank talk about this and they too wanted it. But eventually... and there were so many people unemployed that
came to work, so many jobs were done over and over again... People were being paid for nothing a financial crisis took place in France. So when the people were all given the note they voted this more conservative type gov. in.

N.B. The N.W. Scheme was the downfall of the Temporary gov. The National W.S. had to close.

By November a new constitution had been drawn up which provided for an assembly and a president who would be elected separately every four years. (Same as U.S.A.)
Louis Napoleon or Napoleon III

He was the nephew of Napoleon and he believed it was
his right to be King. However he came to France and
was thrown in prison after trying to invade part of the
country. In prison he studied all the social problems
of France, tried to get more recruits for the army,
and improve the sugar beet industry and to try and
start the Panama canal. The French people and
Blanc got so here of him and they starting like him.
One day disguised as a workman he escaped from
prison - he then left for England. He came back when
the elections were due and managed to put up
3 people put up Lamartine, Napoleon and Cavaignac.
They had allowed N to put up because he had
made such poor speeches during the 1st elections. They
didn't think he stood a chance. But now he made
brilliant speeches and by a tremendous
majority he became President of France.
Having got his position as President he wasn't going to be content until he became Emperor.

**How he achieved this**

1) He knew he must be favoured all over France as well as Paris. So he went all round France making speeches, talking to the people and generally making himself popular. This was very important as if he wanted to be Emperor he had to be popular.

2) In 1849 there was a revolution in Rome. Napoleon sent help to rescue the Pope. This got him a lot of praise as many of the people were RC's.

3) He tried to introduce social reforms, he also did a lot of work to improve communications.

**He was helped by:**

1) Assembly was disunited - there were many ideas in it - republicans, conservatives etc. so didn't have strong opposition.

2) This helped because when Napoleon attempted to put a reform but the assembly wouldn't accept it. The people then thought how wonderful Napoleon was trying to improve things, and here was this silly govt. not accepting it. So he looked
wonderful to them.

3) Some of the Assembly plotted to kill him. But he found out and he let the people know about it, they were furious and so when he carried out his 'coup d'état (seizure of power)' in 1851 and became President for what was supposed to be 10 years instead of 4 they were very pleased.

coup d'état

Louis asked to be allowed to be President for 10 years (public opinion). A plebiscite was taken and this confirmed him in his position with a very large majority. He spent the next year working to increase his popularity and at the end of this time he asked the French people to accept him as hereditary emperor, by a 2nd plebiscite he was shown the French people supported this idea.

Louis Napoleon's position in 1852.

He had now achieved his wish to become emperor, but from the very beginning, his position was fraught with difficulties.

1) His name Bonaparte had been a help to him till
1) He was expected to live up to his uncle's land and get glory for them.

2) He had only limited ability - he could plan things because he was very tactful. But many of his ideas weren't practical and he wasn't a good general like his uncle had been.

3) Napoleon I was an autocrat. That is, he ruled but by himself. Napoleon III wanted to do this, because he had been brought to power democratically and this was impossible. (Napoleon I had just pushed himself on the people)

4) He wanted military glory but he set about it in the wrong way and ruined himself in the attempt.

5) He concurred with Czar, diplomats of outstanding ability, Cavour and Beaumarch, so they also wanted land etc.

6) He married Eugénie. This proved to be a fatal mistake because she was always interfering in his policy and she wasn't of royal blood, so the French people didn't like her.
Home Policy

1) He tried to rule as an autocrat and he did this by ‘packing’ parliament (bribed people so that he got only people he wanted in his parliament).

2) He made reforms, but these reforms were carried out in an autocratic way and also to give glory to himself. He did things so that the people would like him even more, but some of the things he did do were beneficial to the people eg thousands of units, narrow, insanitary streets were pulled down and new clean wide streets of houses were built. Water and gas mains laid, railways, telegraphs so the people liked him for this.

3) In order to prevent opposition growing political meetings and associations were forbidden. In order to back this up heavy taxes were placed on newspaper to prevent the spread of hostile propaganda.

Social reform and no political opposition.
Foreign Policy

1) The Crimean War 1854-56

Napoleon III had a grievance against the Tsar of Russia as he wouldn’t recognize him as Emperor, so he was glad to intervene with England against him. This was his first foreign claim for land and he ended on the winning side, by the Treaty of Paris the Black Sea was neutralized, so although Nap III didn’t get anything out of it he still had the glory of being on the winning side.

2) The Mexican Adventure

In 1829 the Spanish colony of Mexico had broken free after 1815 and was recognized as independent in 1823. A republican government was set up which was not very successful and was short of money. The Mexicans borrowed money from Spain, France and England.

In 1861 Benito Juarez refused to pay interest on the debt, England, France and Spain therefore decided to intervene.
They intervened because
a) They wished to safeguard the capital they had invested.

b) They thought the use of force would change Benito’s mind.

c) Therefore they send a fleet to the Gulf of Mexico so Benito decided to give them their money. England and Spain withdrew, but Louis Napoleon decided to stay.

Why Napoleon continued
1) He wanted military glory and he knew it would please the French if he got more land.

2) If he captured Mexico he would be able to have more trade. Also this land was rich in minerals, these would belong to France.

3) In Italy he had gone against the pope, so he had angered the RC’s in France. So if he captured this land he would put Maximillian an RC on the throne and please the people.

4) The U.S.A. would have intervened and stopped Napoleon but they were in the civil war, so he
knew he was safe.

In 1864 Maximilian was installed on the throne of Emperor Mexico.

But in 1865 the U.S.A. was finished. They said to France she would not tolerate interference with the Monroe Doctrine. This said that none of the small states of the U.S.A. must be taken over by other countries. But France had done this, so she either had to get out or fight the U.S.A. Napoleon III decided to withdraw. The French hated him for not staying longer and he also deserted Maximilian and left him to be shot, looking particularly mad.

3) Intervention in Italy

When he became President (1848) French troops were helping the pope against the rebels in Italy. For a time he continued this policy to please the Roman Catholics but at the same time he tried to appease the liberals by promising that he would make the pope rule with a liberal constitution.

After the Crimean War he promised to
help favour in the cause of Italian Unity. He took no action until the Orsini Bomb Plot probably because O. suspected cos. N had not helped Italy.

Here Orsini an Italian tried to kill the Emperor and his wife by exploding a bomb. Eight people were killed but not the Emperor and his wife. Orsini was sent for trial and the Emperor was going to let him off, he conducted himself so well. But his advocate would not let him.

4 months after this he met Cavour at the Spa at Plombières. Cavour didn’t think N would help him. Cavour and Orsini agreed by an alliance at Piedmont, Napoleon would free Italy as far as the Adriatic in return for Savoy and Nice. So the Austrians had been driven out. Cavour and N agreed if Cavour could promise war with Austria.

The Italian war of liberation. Cavour was able to persuade Austria into declaring war in 1859 and Louis Napoleon immediately sent help. With the aid of the French army the Italians won 2 important battles at Magenta and
Saffierino and thus Lombardy was taken. At this point Nap III decided suddenly to make peace with the Austrians. The reasons thought probable for this were.

1) He now had to capture Vienna, but by doing this he thought he could capture the 4 very big fortresses of the Austrians called "The Quadrilateral." He didn't think he could do this.

2) He was a squeamish sort of man, but hadn't expected the war to be as horrible as it was, because it was so terrible he withdrew.

3) The Frenchmen were calling up and getting ready their army. Preparing for war. Nap III thought the war would be against him and France and he wanted to be in France if it happened.

4) When he realized cancer wanted a very strong likely he began to worry in case they could be a serious rival to Italy. France.

Vivafranca Austria gave France Lombardy.
The Peace of Villafranca 1859

Nap III handed over bombardy to the Italians and in return got his promised reward of Savoy and Nice.

At this point, Nap III was virtually at the height of his power, and he was given credit for the 2 victories in Italy but the situation in 1860 indicated how unsafe his position was. Half the population of France was angry that he had helped Italy at all, the other half was furious that he had come out at this moment. His popularity and power were declining.

Home policy cnt. The Liberal Empire

1860's Nap's position was becoming weaker.

1) His Italian and Mexican policies had pleased no one.

2) His economic policies (reforms) didn't go far enough to stop strikes and growth of socialism and communism.

3) There was an increasing demand for greater political liberty.
This meant the people wanted to be governed more by parliament than by Nap III. Eventually, Nap III had to give them a more liberal empire by:

1) Allowing greater freedom of the French press
2) Allowed more political meetings
3) Granted a limited right for forming trade unions.
4) Parliament was given more power.

So in 1870 Louis Napoleon (led him to finally accepting the status of a constitutional monarch which was not an aristocratic one) had been his first intention.

This meant he ruled by law with parliament. This was confirmed by a plebiscite.

Franco-Prussian War 1870-1

Hohenzollern Candidate

By 1870 Bismarck was keen to embark on a war with France believing this would finally unite Germany. When the throne of Spain became vacant Bismarck insisted that a German prince of the Hohenzollern family should...
be put forward as a candidate. Louis Napoleon was horrified by this and demanded he should be withdrawn. William King of Prussia agreed and regarded this as the end of the matter. Napoleon, who wanted to gain more glory from this situation, next asked that the Prussians should promise not to renew the claim. William, who saw no point in discussing the matter further, sent a telegram to Nap III to this effect. Bismarck slightly altered the telegram so that it sounded like a deliberate refusal to see the French Ambassador. The French were so angry that Nap III had little choice but to declare war on Prussia.

**Events of the War**

1) The Prussians had a very good army when they came over the border - but the French army was very poor.

2) Fighting took place at Net 2 the main French stronghold - but Germany won this.

3) Nap III decided to fall back on Paris. Heart they
would have time to raise a force. However, Eugène
persuaded him that this would like defeat
and made him stay there.

4) Nap III then decided to try and win Metz back,
suffered another crushing blow which ended at
Sedan

5) A telegram was sent to Paris telling of this defeat,
Gambetta, a republican immediately set up
the Third French Empire

The new république continued the war Paris
was besieged and eventually had to surrender
1871. The Treaty of Frankfurt

1) Had to pay a war indemnity.
2) Had to have an army of occupation
3) Lost Alsace, Lorraine, Metz (all captured by Prussians)
The unification of Italy 1815-70

In 1815 the Congress of Vienna largely destroyed any unity which Napoleon I had given to the country. It divided Italy into:

1) Naples and Sicily
   Ruled by Ferdinand I of a Spanish Bourbon family - people poverty stricken. Austrian influence

2) The Papal States
   Ruled by Pope - but he made life terrible for the people. Austrian influence

3) Modena, Parma, Tuscany
   Central Italy - but were all ruled by Austrians. Including one ruled by Napoléon I Jupiter.

4) Lombardy-Venetia
   Directly under Austrian rule.

5) Sardinia
   + Piedmont. Only part ruled by an Italian King. No Austrian influence.
Map is show the states of Italy in 1815.

France

Switzerland

Tuscany

Piedmont

Lombardy

Venetia

Papal States

Rome

Nice

Genoa

Naples

Sicily

Marsala

Kingdom of the Two

1860 France

1859

1860

1860

1860

Austrian Empire

Under Italian rule

Spanish rule

Austrian rule
In spite of the fact Italy was so divided there were people in the country from 1815 who believed that unification should be the aim.

These people realised that unification would only effectively be achieved when Austrian influence in Italy had been destroyed and when a more liberal government could be attained.

**The Carbonari**

There were a number of secret societies aiming for independence one chief of which was the society of the Carbonari. They were responsible for early revolts to try to gain liberal constitutions in the states.

1) **The Revolt in Naples.**

In 1820 the Carbonari got Ferdinand to promise to give them a constitution because they had just revolted. Ferdinand promised this then went toVienna where he immediately asked Austria to send in troops and down the revolt. This proved to be successful by the Austrians.
1821 The Revolt of Piedmont and Lombardy

The Carbonari in Piedmont tried to force Victor Emmanuel I to give them a constitution. They hoped also to unit up with the revolt in Lombardy against the Austrian rulers. The constitution was granted by Prince Charles Albert but when the new King Charles Felix came to the throne he revoked the constitution. The rebels from both states were defeated by Charles Felix and the Austrians at the Battle of Novara 1821.

1830 Revolt in Papal States

The Carbonari again led this but the pope gained help from both Austria and France and the rebellion was soon put down.

Mazzini (the prophet of Italian Unification)

Mazzini as a very young man was concerned with the state of his country and was anxious to work for unification. He did this by joining the Carbonari but in 1830 he was arrested and imprisoned for taking part in the revolt.
the papal states and was then sent in exile to France.

**The Young Italy Movement**

He founded this to improve on the work of the Carbonari, he appealed to wider numbers including the lower classes. He gave it a motto 'Unity and Independence', and he preached the necessity of education, self-sacrifice and rebellion. He continued the work on this movement during his exile in France. Eventually the French refused to allow him to stay there, he moved to Switzerland having had a refusal from Charles Albert the new King of Piedmont to his request for a constitution.

1833 From Switzerland he organized an invasion of on Piedmont through Savoy. The invasion had given constitution but had decided in Piedmont wasn't ready for work with liberals. The invasion was quickly put down and Charles Albert severely punished the liberals. Mazzini then went to England where he worked in the British Museum believing that he could influence events in Italy.
by his writing. He no longer thought of having a united Italy as a constitutional monarchy but instead aimed at a republic.

From this time 1833-1848 there were no more important incidents but the idea of an Italian nation was spreading as a result of the amount of literature that was produced on the subject e.g. 1843 Cavour who wrote 'Novel and Civil Supremacy of Italy'.

Cavour pointed out the Papacy (Pope) ought to raise a lead in bringing about unity.

Cavour used the newspaper 'L'Unità' to spread his own ideas in unity (a constitutional monarchy).

1846 Pope Pius IX

He was a very kind hearted man, and hated the tortures he had seen in the Papal States. He prepared to make concessions, but in this he was not consistent and as a result got into difficulties. Concessions included freeing prisoners, freedom of press, forming civic
guard, planning to build new railways etc.
In spite of all these things he was not willing to allow all the concessions that were asked of him and he eventually broke with the liberals.

Revolutions of 1848

The year 1848 was a year when there were revolutions throughout Europe inspired either by liberalism or nationalism. All most the whole of Italy was affected.

Early Events

a) In January 1848 Rising in Sicily when Ferdinand II expelled and the 1812 constitution was revived. Ferdinand eventually accepted this and extended it to Naples.

(Feburary revolution broke out in France against Louis Philippe.)

(March revolution broke out in Austria and Austroin Empire and soldiers had to be drawn from Italy to deal with trouble at home.)
b) March 1848 Charles Albert who was anxious to have liberal support against Austria while Austria was weak gave Piedmont a constitution.

c) March 17th the Pope followed Charles’s example and gave a constitution.

(Same day Metternich left from Austria)

d) March 18th Milan, The liberals in here expelled the 20,000 troops under the Austrian general Roderich (Mulan—capital of Lombardy)

e) On March 22nd Austrian garrison at Venice (capital Venice) was expelled and a republic was set up under Marin

Rising in Piedmont

The liberals in Piedmont led by Charles Albert marched into Lombardy to assist the Lombardies against Austria. At first the rebels had some success but when the Austrian general Roderich received reinforcements Charles Albert’s Army were defeated at Custozza and they had to retire.
In 1849 another attempt was made by Charles Albert to defeat the Austrians. This time he was defeated at Novara as a result of this he abdicated in favour of his son Victor Emmanuel III

Rising in Naples

Ferdinand managed to take over again, after the constitution. The liberal ministers who had set up the constitution got muddled up and Ferdinand was able to take over control - without the constitution.

Revolts in Papal States

Revolts ahead in January February 1849 when the P.N. was murdered. The pope who was not willing to fulfil the promise he had fulfilled earlier by granting a constitution fled from the Papal States and the rebels set up a republic.

Mazzini made his way to the Papal States to try to strengthen the movement there but the French decided to send help to the pope and by July 1849 the Roman Republic was at an end.
Constitutional monarchy = given to Charles Albert of Sardinia

Venice

By August 1849, had to give in, this was the last stronghold of the rebels. Genoa, Genoa had been defeated.

Reasons why the revolutions failed

1) Lack of unity
2) Lack of good leaders with experience of war
3) They were not united in their aims
4) There was outside opposition e.g. France gave help to the pope to put down revolt in Papal States
5) Troops inexperienced and short of ammunition
6) The Quadrilateral was too strong. Ridiculously, the Austrian leader was very capable and when revolts in the Austrian Empire subsided, more troops were sent into Italy.

The good which resulted from the 1848 Revolutions

Vittorio Emanuele II came to power as a result of Charles Albert's assassination and he was a very capable leader.

2) The idea of a republic began to fade
Liberals - would let people have more say in governing a country and vote.
Nationalism - when states joined together under one ruler and within this rule can have any type of rule, democratic or authoritarian. Kim Jong Un wanted constitution as a result of republic measures invented.

3) Garibaldi emerged as a soldier and leader.
4) Cavour was not in office at the time of the events but emerged afterwards and therefore was not associated with the failure.

**Cavour**

An aristocrat so financially secure he was well educated but not a good soldier. Wrote poetry and liked to travel. Visited England and House of Commons to listen to debates often. He was much influenced by Peel's ideas on free trade and became to believe in a constitutional monarchy. His aim was to unite Italy under Piedmont. In 1852 he became Prime minister of Piedmont.

**Internal Policy after 1852**

1) To let Piedmont for her rule as leader. Reform was necessary.
2) He removed duties on goods.
3) He concluded trade treaties.
4) Built railways.
5) Re-organized church.
4) Started a service of Atlantic mail steamer so kept in touch well with rest of world.
3) Important laws about companies, co-operative societies and banks were passed.
6) Re-organized army.
    Had prepared Piedmont.

Having got some peace at home, Cavour was looking for an ally. As a result of helping the French and English in the Crimean war he was offered help by Louis Napoleon III.

The Italian war of unification 1859-70
How Cavour got Austria to declare war.

1) He began to build up fortifications (Austria) of the Piedmont border near Lombardy
2) He increased the army estimates (gave more money to army) looked as though planning war
3) He organized a series of military manoeuvres (practising war methods)
4) Victor Emmanuel gave a speech
Parliament of Turin (Piedmont) in which he said that he could no ignore stories of misgovernment in other parts of Italy. (I was thinking of helping him)

3) Austrians issued ultimatum demanding Piedmont should disarm, Cavour refused and Austria declared war.

It looked as though a large power was fighting a poor small nation, though otherwise-round playing the agreed role against a smaller one.

As soon as the war began, Napoléon sent help to Cavour and they defeated the Austrians at Magenta and Solferino and thus conquered Lombardy at this stage Napoléon made peace.

Reasons why peace was made.

1) The Austrians had retreated behind the Quadrilateral

2) Napoléon was under pressure from the RC's at home - fighting against an RC country.

3) Russia mobilising her troops.

4) He hated bloodshed, which the war resulted in.
Pease of Villafranca 1859.

This peace between France and Austria resulted in Austria handing over Lombardy to the French. This was followed by Treaty of Turoin.

France handed Lombardy over to Piedmont and received Nice and Savoy.

Austria and France = Villafranca

France and Piedmont = Turoin.

Victor Emmanuel made the best of the fact he had only received Lombardy and not Venetia. But Cavour resigned in anger feeling the French had let them down.

But he was later persuaded to return. Garibaldi had taught in the Piedmontese army was furious because Nice had been handed over to France as this was his birthplace and for a time went as a farmer to Caprera.

In 1859 during the war Parma, Modena, Tuscany had sent their Austrian dukes into
Piedmont, Lombardy, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, all one empire coming.

Exiles, each of the states held a pretender and asked for an Piedmont and Lombardy under Victor Emmanuel.

Garibaldi

1) Born in Nice in 1807. When 15 ran away from Rome and joined the Young Italy movement.
2) 1833 when Hazzini tried to invade Piedmont
   Garibaldi tried to play his part by planning a mutiny in navy. As a result of this he went into exile and spent 12 yrs in S. America.
3) Fought on behalf of Uruguay against Brazil and Argentina as a guerilla. In S. America he married and here that he adopted his famous symbol 'The Red Shirt!'.
4) In 1848 returned to Italy at the time of the revolutions and fought on behalf of the Lombards against Austria. The Romans against France.
5) In 1859 when Piedmont was fighting against Austria he was given complete control of the left flank of the troops. He led them magnificently and became renowned as a soldier.
He brought himself to the attention of Cavour.

*Carabaldi's Sicilian Adventure 1860*

In 1859 Ferdinand II of Sicily died, the following year there was a revolt in Sicily and Carabaldi was very anxious to keep the Sicilians from overthrowing the monarchy. At Genoa ( Piedmont) he brought together a 1,000 picked volunteers. In preparation to sailing to Sicily, Victor Emmanuel and Cavour knew about Carabaldi's intentions and secretly gave him support but in public they could not recognize him because they feared a war with Austria who ruled over Sicily couldn't afford a war against them.

**Landing at Marsala (Sicily)**

Carabaldi nearly got here, when he sighted British ships whom were sympathetic with him. The government troops had to let Carabaldi in because they knew they dared not treat him because he had English protection. They did not know England were not there to help Carabaldi officially, but was just looking after
some land there. However they did help them to

The Sicilian people helped Goembald and at
the Battle of `Calcataura` captured Sicily.

Goembald had now how to cross the Messina Strait

Naples however Napili III of France wanted to
stop this as he thought they would eventually
take the Papal states (i.e. Pope) and he RC's would
be angry. He asked the English to help him stop
Goembald crossing the strait, but he refused.
so N. III dared not take action.

**conquest of Naples**

The King died and Goembald was able
to take Naples with no opposition.

As usurper Cavour became very worried
because Goembald seemed to be carrying all before
him, he was afraid G. might try and set up a
republic (without Victor Emmanuel King) or he
might march on to Rome (brought France, Austria
into struggles over RC power). Cavour decided it was
time to act, so sent a Piedmontese army to Papal States where it was captured without Rome being sacked. When this was achieved Cavour had little choice but to hand over Naples & Sicily to Victor Emmanuel. Cavour then retired to Caprera.

In 1861 a new parliament for whole of Italy met at Turin, Victor E. hailed as King of Italy. Now only 2 more parts to be added Rome + Venetia to be added to United Italy.

Venetia was added to Italy by Treaty of Preguia 1866 after Austria-Prussian was. i.e. Bismark promised Italy Venetia if she would help him fight Austria.

Rome

Cavour died 1861 leaving his task of unification unfinished and no statesman to follow in his place and therefore nobody or nostrain Cavour who made 2 attempts to capture Rome 1862.
joined with Sicilians to attack Rome but driven back by Piedmontese troops. @1867 He tried again, but was stopped by the French.

However in 1870 Napoleon III had to bring his troops out of Rome because of the Franco-
Prussian war. So Rome was secured.

Italian Unification had been got but until about 1927 nothing was good about Italy, the economy was rotten and the corruption of people ruined it.
The Rise of Prussia and the Unification of Germany

1) The Metternich period 1815-51

Austria dominated the political scene in Germany during this period under Metternich's leadership. He wanted:

a) To preserve the present order of things in Austria, i.e., an autocratic king, and for Austria to remain as president of German bund.

b) He wanted to suppress all signs of nationalism because he feared this would break up the Empire.

c) To suppress liberalism in Germany as this would mean the growth of constitutions, parliaments, and reforms.

The outstanding events of this period:

1) The Student Unions (Burschen-Schichten)

These gradually grew in Austrian universities and were supported not only by the students but also the staff. Their aims were democratic government and better laws. They adopted an emblem in red, black, and gold.
1847 The students held a great festival at Wardenbury to celebrate the centenary of the Reformation and the Battle of Heper (Nap, I think). The students were making a peaceful demonstration, but Metternich realised that they were displaying the spirit of liberalism and he was determined it wouldn’t be allowed to grow.

1848) Metternich got his opportunity to take action against the students when one of them, Carl Sand, murdered a poet and writer Kotzebue who was believed to be in the pay of the Russians. Carl Sand was tried and sentenced to death. Metternich called his minister to Carlsbad and drew up decrees.

The Carlsbad decrees:
1) The student unions were to end.
2) Curators were appointed to every university to check on the teaching students?
3) A special court was established at Prague to try any suspects.
4) Many professors were dismissed.
5) Many liberal leaders were sentenced to imprisonment.
These measures were a triumph for Metternich in that liberalism in Germany and Austria was driven underground for nearly a generation. **The Zollverein 1818**

This was when Prussia decided to have customs-free goods i.e. the passage of goods throughout Prussia would be made without any duties being paid. This became known as the Zollverein Union. She asked neighbouring states to join in which they did. By 1844 the union covered nearly all Germany. Germany had a economic and political union. Prussia now taking lead over Austria. Prussia and other states created new railways and post. Becoming obvious was how Russia was working with developments in the Prussian State.

New railways, roads, postal system, education all developed. She became a modern state.
The Revival of Liberalism.

In 1836 Emperor Francis of Austria died and the new Emperor Ferdinand was not willing to work closely with Metternich. Meanwhile in Prussia Frederick William III died and the new king IV appeared to be much more liberal in his outlook. He experimented with freedom of the press, he gave more people the right to vote, he appointed liberal ministers and the people began to think they had a hope of a constitution.

In 1847 he agreed to the formation of a diet but he only allowed it debating rights. The Prussians were not satisfied and remained anxious to take a more active part in their government.
1848 Revolutions

All over Europe attempts were made by the liberal and nationalistic groups, to overthrow their autocratic rules.

Events

January - Naples and Sicily
February - Louis Philippe overthrown in Paris

These incidents served to spark off revolts in Germany and the Austrian Empire.

In Germany there was a demand for

a) liberal constitutions
b) stronger central government to give expression to their national pride

Germany

From Feb 15, March 1848, revolts took place in many of the smaller states. The liberals of each state wanted a and each state wanted a National Government.

March 6th-50 liberals from various states met to discuss the possibility of a national parliament. They arranged for the "Vorparlament" to meet.
at Frankfurt.

a) Prussia
March 18th, Frederick William IV agreed to allow the Prussians to draw up a constitution, then on 21st he issued a proclamation and said Prussia could join the National Assembly.

b) Austria
March 13th rioting broke out in Vienna and Metternich fled. 15th the Emperor Ferdinand promised a constitution and a national guard.
May 1848 the Emperor left Vienna and in December he had to abdicate, Francis Joseph succeeded him.

c) The Austrian Empire

1. where there was trouble:
   a) Hungary - rebellion led by Kosuth who wanted freedom from Austria. March 3rd made a speech known as 'Peoples Charter'.
   March and April laws passed - gave greater freedom to people
b) Italy: King of Piedmont drove out Austrians from Lombardy (Venetia, from Milan and Venice.

3) Agram in Croatia the Croats demanded their ancient-rights.

Czechs

4) Bohemia in Prague the Czechs asked for a constitution and called together a meeting of the Slav race who were spread all over Austrian Empire.

How these were dealt with: 1848

5) Italy: By July Radekstky had won a victory for Austrians at Custozza, and had taken Milan.

6) Bohemia Austrian command Windinghgratz was able to take Prague and revolt completely suppressed.

3) The Croats and Roums who were under Hungarian rule were not given any concessions by Hungary. Therefore lead by jellagic they fought on behalf of Austria against Hungary.

4) Hungary 1849 After the areas had been defeated Windinghgratz and Jellagic advanced on Budapest. Roseuth organized...
opposition from the frontier. This policy compelled the Austrians to withdraw from Budapest. In March 1849, Kossuth declared Hungary an independent republic. Austria appealed for help and Russia agreed to intervene with her forces from the East, while General Haynau from the West, Jellacic from the South, the Hungarians were quickly overcome.

Reaction

Peter II. Austria had been successful in these revolts, the old monarchy was restored and things were tightened up again. But the servitude of the peasants and feudal privileges of the nobles had disappeared forever.

How the revolution ended in Germany

The Frankfurt Parliament

A parliament met representing all Germany to decide on a new constitution. A whole year was spent in arguments and quarelis
between the Pro-Prussian and the Pro-Austrian delegates.

1849 The majority decided to merge Austria and ask Fred Wil. IV to become King of all Germany except Austria. He refused.

Reasons for his refusal:
1) He did not want war with Austria
2) He wanted the crown to be offered by his equals and not by parliamentary delegates.
3) When Prussia became leader of Germany, it must be by right and because she commanded the leadership. Fred Wil thought this time not come.

In 1857 Fred will become mad, his brother William took over as regent. William was very keen on the army and saw Prussia as a strong military state. He worked Reen and Moltke to improve the army. The liberal gov. objected to the money being...
spent on the army, William therefore was at loggerheads with Reichstag (Parliament).
Bismarck - The unification of Germany
He belonged to a Junker family which owned vast estates in Pomerania. He was educated as a lawyer and he went into the diplomatic service. On his father's death he assumed responsibility for the estate. This gave him a grounding in administration though it bored him.

1848: He married a girl who encouraged him to be ambitious and in the same year went as a representative to the Frankfurt Ulpertament. This confirmed his belief Germany should be united but persuaded him that liberal methods would never achieve unification. Because of these views he was not chosen to go as ambassador to Frankfurt and then to St. Petersburg where he made friendships which were to be a value to him later. He went to Vienna and returned with the belief Austria was too weak to lead a
united Germany. In France he sensed the atmosphere of political crisis, feeling that France would never be able to stand up to a Prussian attack.

1862 - Bismarck returned to Berlin.

1861 - Frederick William IV died, and William I became King and immediately quarreled with the Parliament because he wanted more money for the army.

1862 - William and the Reichstag reached deadlock and William decided to abdicate. At this point Bismarck sent a telegram to Bismarck and he returned immediately. He persuaded William not to abdicate and became William's chief minister.

Bismarck and the creation of the German Empire

Bismarck always wanted a united Germany dominated by Prussia. He knew this would mean war with Austria (so she always feared it) and probably France. As an aristocrat he had no belief in parliaments and democracy; he believed in force (blood and iron) only when
diplomatic means failed. He always tried to isolate his victim before attacking.

**Army reforms**

His first task was to deal with the crisis at home. He carried out the army reforms without permission of Parliament believing that his foreign policy was successful. The people would later forgive him.

German unity achieved through 3 wars:

1. Danish war 1864
2. Austrian war 1866 (Austro-Prussian)
3. Franco-Prussian war 1870-71

**The Danish War**

Schleswig and Holstein were under Danish care, but were not Danish territory. However, the King of Denmark died and the new one decided he wanted them to be Danish territory. He was just going to take them, but Bismarck wanted them for himself. So he said that the Danish were breaking the international treaty which said Schleswig Holstein did not belong to Denmark. He decided to get Austria’s help because that...
Austria would go to war with Prussia, because they'd want a share in the land. So Austria and Russia managed to defeat Denmark and get control of the 2 states.

Prussia and Austria had to decide what to do with the 2 duchies. Austria wanted to give them both to a German prince. Bismarck wanted to bring them both under Prussian control.

Convention of Gastein (1866)

It was agreed Austria should have Holstein and Prussia Schleswig. Bismarck was keen to have control of these 2 because of their strategic position i.e. possibility of a canal to the North Sea. When he made this agreement B. knew it was only a matter of time before he would have to fight against Austria in which case he hoped to gain Holstein.
2) **Austro-Prussian War 1866**

Bismarck decided he must isolate his ally - therefore had to get rid of 3 countries that may go to Austria's aid.

1) France. Bismarck met Napoleon III at Assaritz and said if Napoleon III would remain neutral in the war he would give him land on the Rhine.

2) Italy. If she too would remain neutral he would give back to her Venetia.

3) Russia. Had been given Poland at Congress Vienna, never given her independence, so she rebelled. Bismarck helped Russia put this down. Russia sympathetic with Russia remained neutral.

**Prodding the war**

1) Holstein. Bismarck decided he would send troops into it saying Austria was misgoverning them. He hoped Austria would then declare war on Russia - but she didn't.

2) Confederation. Bismarck then decided that he would reform the Confederation or kund.
He said that they would have a new kind with no Austrian influence. The Austrians were furious and immediately declared war. (with some South German states)

The war

The war only lasted seven weeks, Russia met Austria at the Battle of Sadowa and defeated them, he also had overcome other minor states.

William (King of Prussia) then went wanted to advance and defeat Austria by taking Vienna, but Bismarck wouldn't.

1) He did not want to make a permanent enemy of Austria, because when it came to the Franco-Prussian war, he didn't want Austria to attack him as well.

2) If he defeated Austria he would have to include them in the new Germany which he didn't want - also wouldn't.
Treaty of Prague

1) Austrian territory not touched except Venetia given to Italy.
2) Germany gained Holstein and minor states e.g. Hanover.
3) It ended the German bond and Austrian influence over North German Confederation.
4) Austria was excluded from this.
5) The King of Prussia was President, Bismarck the chancellor of this new organization.
6) Home affairs were to be left to the states, but foreign policy was decided by Prussia, the captured German states had to join the N.G.C.
7) A concession to democracy was made by letting people vote for a Parliament. However, again, they could really only discuss, Bismarck & King made the decisions.
8) A federal council was set up representing the states and could outrive Prussia. This was rarely allowed.
9) The South German States had not been in this at first, but when they learnt France may
The Franco-Prussian War 1870

At the Treaty of Prague Napoléon III had expected to gain land for France but Bismarck had settled the issue so quickly that Napoléon had not had time to intervene. In 1866 he demanded compensation which he claimed Bismarck had promised him.

In 1866 he asked for land in S.W. Germany. This was not Bismarck's to give but he used the incident to his own advantage. The French Ambassador was asked to make the demand unwanting. Bismarck refused the demand, he published the demand and refused in the press.

Results

1) France very humiliated
2) The S.W. States were annoyed with France for wanting them, but pleased with S. to N.W.
2) They asked Prussia for an alliance and new customs agreements were made.

Napoleon next asked Prussia to help him gain part of Belgium.
Bismarck again refused but kept this information till the eve of F.P. war. He then published this in the Times to ensure England hostility to France, because if Belgium was in foreign hands it was a good jumping off point to attack Britain.

3) He asked Bismarck to assist him in an attempt to gain Luxembourg.
This time a conference of powers was held but the Prussian vote was used against France who was not allowed to take any of Luxembourg.
France was furious at this and would have declared war had she been prepared for it. Secretive preparations were being made in France, though awkwardly...
Nap. III was on good terms with Russia.

Reasons for wanting to start the war quickly:

1) He didn’t want to give France long to prepare her army.

2) He wanted to get it over with before the old King of Prussia died, because he didn’t get on very well with the King’s son.

3) The Reichstag was due to meet in 1871 and he didn’t feel that they would give him another large grant for the army which he would need.

The occasion of the war:

The Hohenzollern candidature.

The Spaniards had deposed Isabella, leaving Spanish throne vacant. They offered crown to Prince Leopold of Prussia and Wilhelm eventually agreed he should stand for this. This very much annoyed the French who knew Germany was growing in power to the North, couldn’t have them growing in the South. So Nap. III
demanded Prussia should withdraw her claim. William agreed to this but Bismarck was
denous because he saw in this an opportunity
to provoke war.

The Franco-Prussian War

Benedetti sought to gain a promise from (“France Ambassador to Prussia”) who was
staying at Emas, that Prussia would
never allow another Hohenzollen to make
a claim to the Spanish throne. William
was untroubled by this and telegraphed
Bismarck to who was just about to hand
in his resignation, because he had failed to
provoked a war. Bismarck altered the telegram
and allowed it to be published, his version
sounded like a rebuff to France who declared
war. (See France for notes on war)

Treaty of Versailles 1871

The South German States pleased about
the victory over France were persuaded to
join with the North Confederation to form
the German Empire. Bavaria - the most important state united King William of Prussia on behalf of all the princes to become Emperor (Kaiser).
AMERICA

The Slavery Question

1786 Washington hoped that slavery would disappear from the U.S.A. (See declaring independence). But in the early years of the 19th there was no indication of any decline.

The Abolition of the Slave Trade 1808

The African slave trade was abolished by law, but the plantation systems of producing cotton, sugar, tobacco made the slaves more important. There was a particular large demand for cotton as a result of the Industrial Revolution. New territories were being opened up which made extra growing land.

Western Expansion

As new states developed roughly half became slave and half free states.

In 1818 Illinois was added as a free
state and in 1819 Alabama as a slave state. Making 11 free and 11 slave states.

The Missouri Compromise

Congress didn't want to include Missouri as a state because it was slave making the numbers uneven. There was deadlock, eventually Henry Clay came up with a compromise. He said if admit Maine which was a free state and not allow any more slave states North of the southern boundary of Missouri. Thus making sure slavery did not spread.

In 1814 America bought Florida from Spain and at the same time acquired the rights to the Oregon states.
Developments in the North and South

In the Northern States there was unparalleled growth and prosperity. Industry was beginning to develop and the North was very much richer than the South. They were beginning to develop public buildings, housing and large towns were a feature of the Northern States. Agriculture was also a field in which there were many new developments.

In contrast, although they had wealthy people in the South, this area was on the whole very much poorer. The Northerners blamed this on slavery.

Attitudes to slavery

1) By the 1830s there was growing up in the North a demand for the abolition of slavery. The abolitionists pointed out that this denied the right of a free man to be free.
b) It withheld all encouragement from the slave to improve his faculties and his skill, degraded his self-respect. This directed and witheld his natural motives which stopped him beaming fully developed.

By 1850-786 US world cotton was being produced in Southern States. Slavery was increasing in importance. William Lloyd Garrison of Massachusetts devoted much time to the abolition campaign. He gathered material which he published in 'The Liberator.' Meanwhile other people in the North helped the slaves escape. By night by 1830-60 40,000 got away. Some people in the Northern states and areas in the south believed that slavery should be allowed to continue where it already existed, but should not be allowed to
spread to new states. These people became known as 'free soilers'.

3) The majority in the South believed that slavery should be permitted wherever states wanted it.

The 1850 Compromise

New Mexico and Texas became ready to be accepted as states, but Texas was slave, Mexico not. There were 4 different ideas that should happen to them.

1) The South wanted them to be slave
2) The North ... ... ... without slave.
3) Some said the Missouri Compromise line should be extended to the Pacific with free states North of it, slave South.
4) Some said it should be left to popular sovereignty. That the people who came in should be allowed to have slaves if they wanted.
This had to be settled in 1848 because the Gold Rush in California started.

Henry Clay eventually made the compromise.

1) California be admitted as a free state
2) The remainder of the new territory be divided into New Mexico and Utah, and organized without slavery
3) Texas be given 10,000,000 dollars to satisfy their turned down claim for a portion of New Mexico and could have slavery
4) More effective machinery be used against slaves escaping. The slave trade but no slavery should be allowed in the District of New Columbia.

Much literature was written about the subject of slavery including:

Poems by Bryant and Longfellow, and the most famous of all 'Uncle
These writings caused people to think how wrong slavery was and the feeling against slavery grew.

The Kansas and Nebraska Bill 1854

The question came up as to whether these should be slave or free states.

Douglas took up the claim they should be allowed as free slave states and this was passed even though the states were North of the line.

N.B. Some people wanted these states to be able to make their own minds up.

Douglas claimed these states should like Mexico and Utah be able to decide for themselves. Many people wanted them as free, some as slave. The bill saying they could chose for them
Severs was passed and eventually they became slave states.

The Republican Party

This new party replaced the old Whig party and was very anxious to see slavery excluded from all territories.

1856 John Fremont was put forward as a candidate for the Republican party representative for the place of President. Although he did not win, he gained a great deal of publicity for the Republican party and the movement became stronger. [see state of Kansas at time of election were armed conflict gave rise to phrase 'bleeding Kansas']
The Dred Scott case

Dred Scott was a Missouri slave who had been taken by his master to a free state, found that when he returned to Missouri he was treated as a slave.

A court case was decided against him and greatly angered the Republicans in the North. Abraham Lincoln emerged at this time as a very forceful speaker for the Republican party in Peoria Illinois in 1854. He claimed

a) All new laws should be formed on the principle that slavery was an institution to be restricted and ultimately abolished.

b) He said popular sovereignty was a false idea, for slavery wherever
Lincoln was a midwestern
from Illinois who had had a
tough upbringing, had trained
as a lawyer and entered politics
to fight for the abolition of
slavery.

The rival candidate for this
election was Senator Douglas
who was a very much smaller
man but a man who had
a great reputation as an
orator. Senator Douglas and
Lincoln opposed each other in
1858 in the elections for the
senate. Douglas won this
election, but Lincoln had won
admires for the cause.

The Incident at Harpers Ferry, 1859.

John Brown was an anti
slavery fanatic. He decided
he would break into the Arsenal
at Harpers Ferry and try and
take the arms there.

He took with him about
18 followers including some
negroes. They attacked it, but
in the morning the villagers
and militia had a counter
attack (this was a slave state).

Brown and his followers
were sent to prison and
was hung.

N.B. The Northerners realized
this was not the way to go about
it. It would have to be
democratically if it were to
Union of states = agreed to work better on foreign policy

succeed.

In 1860 the Presidential Election took place.

On this occasion the democrats were dissatisfied while the republicans stood firmly behind Abraham Lincoln who was elected.

Results of this

South Carolina used the election of Lincoln as an excuse to leave the Union of States. By February 1861 the other Southern States had joined to form the Confederate States of America.

In March 1861 Lincoln was inaugurated President. Lincoln would not recognize the Southern States had left the Union and made a plea they should come back. But the Southerners were
determined to go ahead with their own policy and in April the war broke out when guns were fired at Fort Sumter, South Carolina (held by North).

The situation in 1861

1) There were more Northern States than Southern. Had more men.
2) The North would be able to get machinery because they were industrialized.
3) Had railways in the North so things could be shipped all over the North.

The fighting however took place mainly in the South so:

4) Could protect it better because they knew most likely places North would attack.
5) It was a compact area, military but smaller.

Events of the war 1863-65

There were 3 main places of war:
- The sea, the Mississippi Valley, and
1) **The Sea.**
   The Union at the beginning of the war held practically the whole navy which was re-organized and strengthened by Gideon Wells.
2) It was used for blockade round the Southern States. This stopped exports getting out and imports getting in. No arms could get in.
3) It was used for attack and managed to capture New Orleans and Mobile Bay.
4) **The Mississippi Valley.**
   The Union forces in West advanced South taking Tennessee. They then took Memphis on the Mississippi, they then advanced further still under leadership of Grant. He was held up at Shiloh. Reinforcements arrived and he pressed onto Vicksburgh. Then
New Orleans had been taken so the river was controlled by the Union, now splitting the Confederate in two. The rich supplies from Texas and Arkansas could not get into the other part of the Confederacy.

9) In the Eastern Seaboard states

The Confederate troops were doing much better than the Union troops. The Union was trying to capture Richmond, capital of the South, and Chancellorsville but were defeated. However, Jackson, a leader of the Southern army, was killed.

However Lee (another led of s) felt he could now go on and take Pennsylvania after his victories and R. and C. But the Union force met him at Gettysburg and defeated him.

This was the end for the South, they were driven back, no exports and imports could get in because of the blockade.
and the Mississippi had been taken. Eventually Richmond was taken and this was the end of the Confederacy. (1865)

All the major towns fell Charleston and Petersburg. Lee then found himself in Appomattox and here the war ended by surrender to the North.
Summary of whig reform 1830-41

1832 - Parliamentary Reform Act
1838 - Education Grant

Factory Act, Abolition of slavery
1834 Poor Law Amendment Act
1835 Municipal Corporations Act
1836 Registration of births, marriages, and deaths
1840 Penny Postage

France. 1815 - Louis XVIII

1824 - Charles X

1830 - July Revolution

Orleanos - Louis Philippe

1848 February Revolution
1848-52 Republic
1852-70 2nd French Empire
1870-73 3rd French Republic
Why was Ireland a problem in the 19th century? On what occasions between 1789-1850 did controversies (describe briefly how they were dealt with)

In the nineteenth century the English Parliament ruled Ireland, but no Irish Catholic was allowed to sit in Parliament. This was one of the main reasons Ireland was a problem. Only a few English people lived in Ireland but the Irish laws were made to help them. Eventually the people got themselves a leader Wolfe Tone who tried to get the laws changed.

The main reason why there was trouble was the majority the Catholics were allowed no say in matters. Economic causes? - English landlords

The first time crises arose was because of the Act of Union. Wolfe Tone the leader of the Irish Catholics decided they must get rid of the parliament in Ireland and have one run on democratic principles. But, Prime Minister in England tried to appease them and allowed them the vote. Eventually Wolfe Tone decided to ask France for help. She was supposed to lend and help the Irish but because of a storm was unable to. The Irish then felt they could wait no longer and a year later an uprising broke out. However at Vinegar Hill were
defeated. This made Pitt realize they the United Catholics were a force to be feared, but he could not let them have equal rights because they would draw off England altogether. Pitt decided the only way to get anywhere was to unite the Irish government with the English. This would still mean the Irish could not be in the majority. Thus all took place in 1800.

The next time there was trouble was in 1826, when Daniel O'Connell eventually managed to get himself elected for the County of Clare. He was a Roman Catholic. He would now have to sit in Parliament, but according to laws he could not do this. Wellington, Prime Minister realized was would result if he didn't let him take place. He therefore decided to bring in Roman Catholic Emancipation which said they could sit in Parliament and hold high positions except the very highest of Prime Minister. Wellington did not let them off at this because he raised the money or land owed before you could vote so many English still got in.

Then came the potato famine. The people again had to rent the land from the English landowners, this meant only people...
who could pay the highest rents could hold land. So everybody held only a little piece of land on which nothing much could be grown. The people wanted reform but nothing was done. The main diet of the people was the potato. In 1845 the crop failed.

They could not import wheat because it cost too much and eventually many of them starved. In 1848 Peel reformed the Corn Laws but it was too late.

Before this Peel had been having trouble with the Irish but had managed to soothe them with a grant to the Catholic Priests' training school.

One thing pleased the Catholics in 1828 when the Test and Corporation Acts was repealed. This meant anybody of any religion could hold high places in offices.

Ireland was a problem in the nineteenth century because they were represented by the minority and not the majority in Parliament. When once once they were settled without any short term view. In Roman Catholic Emancipation the people would want to hold the highest positions.

Ireland was never dealt with completely and continued making trouble.
History Kathryn Blackburne

1816 Spa Fields Riots 1819 Peterloo 1817 Manchester Blanketeers

2½

3) Lord Liverpool Wellington and Goderich

4) In the borough the franchise was you could vote if you owned freehold land worth £2 per annum.

In the county if you held freehold worth £2 copyhold worth £20 and leasehold worth £50.

5) The rotten boroughs with under 2,000 population lost their seats and these were given to the new towns like Leeds.

3) Textile inspectors were be appointed to make sure the new laws were carried out.

Children under 9 were not to work at all.

9-13 year olds would work 9 hours and have at least 2 hours schooling. 13-18s would have 12 hours to work a day. Days for adults were not touched.

5) The place where most unemployment was in the North. There were too many people unemployed it put in workhouse so it did not good.
2) The jobs they were given to do like oatum
    picking were so terrible people would rather
    remain than go into workhouses.
3) It was enforced mainly in the South where
    employment was pretty good.
4) It did not set out to do what it should have
    done i.e. give more money to people.
7) Councillors were now voted for by all adult
    males
2½ The council had to look after drains.
3) People elected aldermen could only hold
    office seven years, so it no longer ran in
    families
8) The registration of Births, Marriages, Deaths and
    the new Penny Post Act.
9) 1834-5
10) The Cheap Trains Act, The Mines Act, The
11) In 1822 and after Liverpool introduced new
    members into his cabinet. They brought about
    the trade by getting rid of many of the
    navigation acts. The price of wheat in 1828 was
    reduced to 74s for 28lbs (that is the import duty).
    Then in 1842-3 Peel reduced the duties to 5% on
    all raw goods, 12% on all semi-manufactured
    goods and 20% on finished goods. Then in 1846 he
    removed all of the exporting duties, and on 430 articles.