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History

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Schoolbooks Sep 1953 -
June 1955

French Revolution

The State of France in 1774 (Accession Louis XVI)

Physical Conditions

The monarchy was in theory absolute but there were ^{united interests} and the privileged classes, nobles and clergy paid no taxes. The administrative system was faulty and the penal code rigorous.

Financial Conditions

There was a lack of public credit. Public revenue was spent in advance and the taxes farmed. There were internal customs duties.

General Conditions: There were defects in the military organisation and in church administration. Agriculture was decaying, the liberty of conscience was denied, and there was general misery especially among the peasants who suffered from heavy rents, taxes, tithes, feudal dues, the corvée (forced labour roads) and hunting rights. But there were some powerful influences at work especially among the writers. Voltaire attacked social evil,

and injustice. Montesquieu was an admirer of liberty and studied particularly forms of governments; Rousseau stood for national sovereignty and universal suffrage.

In the U.S.A. the French could see a successful example of a fight for liberty.

The King Louis XVI was well meaning but weak. He attempted some reforms but came up against the opposition of the privileged classes. In 1787 an attempt was made to stave off ruin by the Assembly of notables but but the privileged classes declined to tax themselves and only advised the calling of the States General.

Summary of the Causes of the Revolution

- ① Financial Difficulties
- ② Political Abuse

The need for ① were stringent economy, less expenditure in collecting taxes and more equal distribution of taxation. The only remedy for ② would be to give the people a share in government. Abolition had made and united France, it should now make way for the people.

1789 - The States-General

It had not met since 1614 and little was known

about its procedure. There were three estates, the nobles numbering about 300, the clergy numbering 300 and the 3rd estate (commons) numbering 600. Should voting be by head or by estate? If the former, the commons would a majority, because many of the clergy and some of the nobles sympathised with them; if the latter, there would always be a 2-1 majority for the privileged orders.

The king acted weakly. He tried to hold Royal Sessions (he gave his decrees and nobody could argue) but the commons would not give way although he encouraged many reforms.

The Commons then left the States-General, moved to a neighbouring tennis court and joined by about the clergy, they formed the National Assembly.

There were now three forces in France ① the king and the Courts one of whom were against giving way at all ② The Assembly ③ The People, especially the people of Paris.

The machinery of government was now completely out of gear, taxes were not paid and there were many uprisings in the country, especially attacks on the property of nobles.

The National Assembly

It was a body of them who the leaders being
Le Tellier a soldier, Robespierre, a fanatical democrat
and Mirabeau, who was a born statesman, who
knew that government must grow. He wanted to
keep the monarchy with necessary reforms, but he never
got a following because he was a noble.

The first task was to make a constitution, but
unfortunately the assembly soon fell under the dom-
inance of the nobles and that was the rise of the
Revolution. The nobles interpreted state reform as
anarchy, and what might have been a revolution such
as the English Revolution of 1688 soon degenerated.

Both the King and the assembly are to blame.
They tried to injure each other instead of working
together. There were constant rumours of coups plots
and the people were ready to rise against the Tyrant
as they regarded the King.

The Fall of the Bastille (14th July 1789)

Homework

17 February 55

William Wordsworth was born at Cockermouth, Cumberland in 1770. He attended school at Hawkshead Grammar School. From school, he passed to St John's College Cambridge. This was the time of the French Revolution, and he paid his first visit to France during the revolution on one of his college vacations.

In 1795 he met Coleridge and afterwards they settled down in neighbouring Somerset villages to produce, jointly, a book of poems called Lyrical Ballads (1798).

Wordsworth's object in life was to choose incidents from common life and then relate and describe them in a selection of language really used by men and to pursue this object throughout his life.

Wordsworth was deeply influenced by the French Revolution as shown in his 'The Prelude' (written 1799-1805). He was also deeply interested in nature especially the hills and dales of the Lake District and many of his poems contained and were about nature in this form. He died in 1850.

Shelly (Percy Bysshe) was born on 1st August 1792 at Weymouth, Sussex. At times Shelly would be soft and dreamy, and at other times lit up with a wild and brother's brilliancy. His fellow schoolmates could not understand this so they called him 'mad Shelly'.

He inherited the spirit of the French Revolution, which was all in the air and rebelled against the tyranny that he thought he saw everywhere, in government, in society, and in religion. He was expelled from Oxford University for writing an attack on religion entitled "The Necessity of Atheism" and his father, a barrister of an old Sussex family cast him off.

In 1818 he left for Italy, where he lived the rest of his life. He married the culturist Frankenstein (Mary Wollstonecraft). During those last years he wrote his beautiful poetic drama 'Prometheus Unbound' and wrote matchless lyrics 'The Cloud' and 'To a Skylark' and 'Ode to Duty'. After the death of John Keats he wrote his wonderful elegy 'Adonais'. In 1822

(1822) he was drowned while sailing with his friend Frost Williams off the coast of Leghorn. The bodies were recovered and cremated, and Shelley's ashes were buried at Rome.

Other of Shelley's works are:-

"Queen of Mab" (1813) "Alastor" (1815)
"The Revolt" (1817) "The Cenci" (1819) "The
Witch of Atlas" (1820) and "Epipsychedi-
ation" (1821).

The Peninsula War 18th Feb 55

The English sent a young general, Sir Arthur Wellesley to Portugal with 30,000 men. On arrival he won the battle of Vimiero (1808) Conquest of Albu (French army broken)

The Napoleon took an army of 250,000 to regain Sir John Moore the new British general. Then advanced into Spain and by this second invasion. But he was killed and the army retreated at the battle of Corunna.

Then in 1809 with Wellesley again

in command. The British advanced from Portugal into Spain and won the Battle of Toulouse but he was then forced to retreat again because Massena attacked him. He constructed the trenches which the French couldn't cross and get past.

In 1812 in

15th July 1812

Peninsular War (1808-1814)

France under Napoleon invaded Portugal, so Britain who had up to now concentrated mainly on the sea, decided to send a force to Portugal.

Sir Wellesley took 30,000 men there and on arrival he won the battle of Vimeiro (1808). On his own he would probably have forced General Junot to surrender, but more senior British officers arrived and took command. The consequence of this was that by the Convention of Cintra the French were allowed to withdraw their troops from Portugal unopposed.

Now Napoleon arrived in Spain. He had command of an army of 250,000 men and he advanced on Lisbon.

Sir John Moore, the new British General advanced into Spain this drew off a large part of Napoleon's army and so saved Lisbon. But in the rearguard battle of Corunna, Sir John Moore was killed and his army retreated.

Wellesley now the Duke of Wellington took command again. In 1809 he advanced from Portugal into Spain and won the battle of Tarazona, but he was then forced to retreat again by Masséna.

He constructed trenches ~~and~~ across the peninsula on which Lisbon stands, and Masséna's army couldn't get past. He had ~~dominated~~ cleared the surrounding country so Masséna found he was short of food while Wellington was supplied by from the sea, because England had control of the sea. This line of trenches was called the Lines of Torres Vedras. This lasted (1810-14).

In 1812 Wellington thought he was strong enough to advance into Spain again. He took two fortresses Badajoz and Ciudad. He kept advancing until he arrived at Salamanca here he won the battle of Salamanca (1812) and from this he entered Madrid.

Now, thinking that he had gone far enough, he went back to Portugal to lay up for the winter.

In 1813 he was on the move into Spain again (May) he advanced quickly driving the French before him, and in forty days he reached the Pyrenees. The last real battle was fought at Vitoria (1813). Here King Joseph lost everything and Napoleon had lost Spain, thanks to Wellington.

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The Vienna Settlement

The gathering of Statesmen at Vienna was the largest and most brilliant that Europe had

ever seen. The Austrian counts spent an enormous sum on festivities but these did not interfere too much with the meetings, the most important of which were private.

The Treaty of Paris gave France the right to send representatives but the allies had a preponderant influence especially the 'Big Four' Russia, Prussia, Austria and Britain. Of the Russian representatives the Tsar was the most important and he sought to dominate the Congress. Britain was determined on the abandonment. He alone appreciated the forces of Democratic Nationality let loose by the French Revolution.

The Congress was guided by 3 principles ① Equilibrium ('the Balance of Power') was this reason Castlereagh wanted a large Dutch state, wanted to strengthen Prussia, and bring her borders to the Rhine, and app opposed the Tsars wish to absorb Poland. ② Interests of State. These sometimes conflicted with the first principle. All the

countries wanted compensation, if not from France then from weaker states. Conflicting demands threatened to break up the Congress straightforwardly. Examples
① The Bas wanted Poland, & at any rate wished that any reconstituted Poland should be dependent on Russia.
② Prussia wanted S^cacry. This opposed by Austria and England. S^cacry was independent and her only crime was that she had remained loyal to her old Napoleon. Castlereigh had believed that Prussia would be a check to Russia, but now saw that they were hard in gloo to get S^cacry and Poland respectively, consequently the 'Big Four' are divided, and here the part of France played by Talleyrand was most important. Prussia began to aim to defend her claim on S^cacry and in reply France allied with Austria. This bold stroke was effective, Prussia got only part of S^cacry and Russia got Poland.

Talleyrand might have gained more for France if he had supported Prussia and Russia. For certainly his action had been despicable and France was back in her position as a great power.
③ Legitimacy of his principle was not universally conceded, many facts accomplish of the Revolution had to be recognized. There was no wish to reconstruct many of the old principalities (e.g. there had been 360 states in Germany. This was reduced to 37 by the Vienna Settlement) but the statesmen kept the old order of things in mind.

Territorial Changes in Europe

France was confined effectively and was likely to upset the balance of power for some time. She was defeated while other powers had gained

S^cacry can no longer play any effective part in European affairs.

Denmark lost Norway and Pomerania and only got Schleswig.

Britain added to her colonial Empire
(see Text Book) hit mostly places
useful for naval bases. This was true
also of her gains in Europe, namely
Malta and the Protectorate over the
Saxon States.

Holland & Belgium were joined to-
gether, Austria abandoned all claim to
the Netherlands.

Austria was amply compensated in Italy. She
got Lombardy & had a dominating influence
over the whole of Italy.

Russia got only part of Poland but was
able to dominate the whole.

Prussia got $\frac{2}{3}$ of Saxony, South-West
Pomerania & West Prussia. She was more
than compensated for losses in Poland.

Sweden ceased to be the great Baltic
Power who got Norway and so began to face
west rather than South and East.

Criticism of the Settlement

It could not
possibly satisfy everybody and it did create

some new problems e.g. Belgium and Norway
which had been joined to other countries.
But there were no more wars for 10 years
and the settlement gave recognition to
general interests. Other good points were
the Internationalisation of the big rivers,
the guarantee of the neutrality of Switzer-
land and the clause in favour of the
abolition of the Slave Trade.

Use of Sea Power 3rd March 1855

Capture of enemy ships and consequently
capture of enemy stores so cutting off enemy
communications.

Sinking of enemy ships so destroying
their communications.

Carrying troops, arms, ammunition, food
and other things needed during war,
to the country where the war is being
fought.

Blockading enemy ports so
keeping their ships at home.

Protect - Protect your own coasts.
Attack the enemy overseas possessions
Bombarding the enemy coast.
Sink or capturing his fleet.

Canada (1763 - 1815)

Canada in 1763 was a narrow strip of land around the lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence ~~etc~~. We obtained this by conquering the French who owned it (1763). When we took it over it was peopled by the French only, about 40,000 of them.

They began to get restless because they were not entirely happy about the conditions under which they were living so in (1774) Pitt passed the Quebec Act. This gave freedom of worship and granted them permission to keep their own customs and speak their own language. This act made them a little more happy. He felt that they were content to be under the

government of Britain was shown when they allied with Governor Carlton and drove out the invading Americans during the American Civil War War of Independence. Many Loyalists went and settled in Canada. 1788

Australia

Cook made his first landing in Australia in a place which he named Botany Bay. The first kind of settlement made in Australia was made north of Botany Bay and its settlers were convicts who had been transported from Britain. The settlement was under iron hand military rule and the convicts still guarded.

Some free emigrants were arriving and settling in Australia and when in 1793 a pass over the Blue Mountains which had to be made the way across to the other coast possible, the number of free emigrants increased greatly.

These men mostly settled down as sheep farmers. Land could be obtained

very cheaply and lots of men owned huge tracts of land all of which they could never hope to farm.

New South Wales was founded in 1788 and it was the first real colony to be founded in Australia.

What were the chief effects of the Industrial Revolution on the people in the towns?

In the days when the industrial revolution started, the only towns as such were around the few ports, i.e. London, Plymouth, Bristol, Liverpool. There were no real towns inland, except small market places which in those days were called towns.

Now during the industrial revolution towns sprung up inland where factories were built, and the factories were built where raw materials needed were abundant or where conditions were otherwise ideal for the industry.

During the first early years of the revolution conditions in the towns became appalling. The houses dwellings of the people were built very close together to accommodate the enormous number of people that came to the towns from the country to seek work. The sanitation being bad, this brought disease and lots of people were in very bad health.

The population of the towns increased very rapidly. The employers who owned the factories took advantage of the fact that people were badly in need of jobs and consequently working conditions were bad all round and wages were low. Even quite young children were made to work long hours.

The slums were present in most towns there were appalling. People were living in filthy houses packed close together and disease was present everywhere. There were the common working people who after many hours work

had to go home tired out and eat and sleep surrounded by dirt and disease.

When the steam engines were taken to work in factories, along the Lancashire cotton industry moved to the Lancashire coalfield. Here coal was mined and men women and children had to work down the mines doing very hard work for little pay. While conditions above were not improved by long slag heaps which appeared and by the smoke which the factories belched forth to pollute the air.

The industrial revolution had one good effect although it only affected the rich towns people. This was the building of better roads which was made necessary by the need to transport heavy heavy goods from place to place.

Frederick the Great 1740-86

He was a typical 18th Century monarch in that,

- ① He completely disregarded the rights of weaker neighbours. (Siege of Pillau 1740)
- ② He was a benevolent despot, that is he ruled despotically, but for the good of his country. He made many reforms in administration, in finance and in social and economic conditions, but he believed that reforms should come from the king and none of them made any step towards democracy.
- ③ There was a decay of religious belief and an advance of agnosticism. He patronised French philosophy, corresponded with Voltaire and cultivated advanced culture.

The first half of his reign was taken up with the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years War. The second half of his reign was mainly peaceful but he did not continue the

nce with Britain. After the death of Elizabeth of Russia he was in alliance with Russia till 1781. But Frederick did not like the Russian success in the Russo-Turkish War (1768) and so he proposed the first partition of Poland. Catherine the Great of Russia agreed to give up her Turkish conquests in return for a Polish province. The Emperor Joseph II also agreed and took a slice of Polish territory. Frederick himself got the smallest share, but it was the most populous part and it linked East Prussia with his central territory of Brandenburg. This 1st Partition of Polish Poland took place in 1772.

Bavaria

In 1777 the Elector of Bavaria died and the Emperor Joseph II wished to annex Bavaria. Frederick opposed this and since Joseph could not get French or Russian help he had to give way in the Treaty of Teschen 1779. Frederick's

prestige was enhanced.

In 1780 Frederick joined the arm. at neutrality against Britain.

In 1785 Frederick formed the Fürstenbund or League of Princes. Its object was to protect the independence of Prussia against the Emperor, but it was not very important.

Internal Reforms of Frederick the Great.

After the Seven Years War Frederick the Great set about reconstruction. Towns and villages were re-built, farms were re-stocked, waste-land brought into cultivation, drainage undertaken and communications improved. The coinage was restored to its real value and the whole financial system of Prussia was reviewed. Taxes remained heavy and a huge treasure was accumulated against the possibility of war. Manufactures were encouraged immigration of artisans being particularly welcome, and the population increased from 2,000,000

2-6 millions during the reign.

Another important feature of Frederick's work is the codification of Prussian law. The law courts were also reorganized; unfortunately Frederick sometimes overrode the decisions of his judges.

Defects of Frederick's Rule

Frederick did nothing to change the Prussian social system, which was based upon a division of the people into 3 orders, nobles, burghers and peasants which were kept rigidly apart. The nobles were exempt from most of the taxation, but they provided most of the officers for the army and filled filled most of the important posts. Nobles or citizens were in the main free from military service, and looked after trade and commerce. The peasants were subject to conscription in the army, paid most of the taxation and subject in many ways to the nobles. These divisions militated

against a real feeling of nationality. The defects in the administrative system were that the king too closely supervised his officials. This presented slackness and inefficiency, but left no room for individuality and initiative. Ministers were apt to become mere clerks. The system therefore did not suit the ^{spirit} Frederick.

Frederick the Great had been responsible for the great advance of Prussia, but he can also be partly blamed for the temporary decline of Prussia in the early years of the 19th century.

Napoleonic Rule in France

The Consulate

There were 3 councils but the First Council (Napoleon) possessed all power including military command. The second and third councils were merely assistants.

The Consulate therefore was a despotism under constitutional forms, but whereas the Bourbon despotism had been feeble this was more vigorous and ruthless.

Policy of The Consulate

This may have been described as centralisation, revenue finance, and constitution.

① Centralisation.

There had been over-centralisation under the Basils and de-centralisation under the revolution, this was now corrected. Local government divisions were retained, but departments were made subject to prefects and communes to mayors appointed by the First Consul. Paris was in 12 districts each under a mayor and the whole city was under a prefect of Police.

② Sound Finance.

Revenue was collected promptly, including amounts held in the Bank of France established in 1795.

③ Constitution.

Emigrants were invited to return and Political Prisoners were released. Napoleon made an agreement called the Concordat with the Pope.

The Concordat 1801

Terms

- ① Roman Catholic religion to be recognised.
- ② Bishops to be appointed by the First Consul and instituted by the Pope.
- ③ Parish priests to be appointed by the Bishops.
- ④ Church property not to be given back but Cathedrals and churches to be restored.
- ⑤ Salaries of the Clergy to be paid by the estate.
- ⑥ There were to be payees for the First Republic and the Consulate. In 1802 Napoleon became Consul for life, and in 1804 emperor.

The Code

It has been contended that peasant

from any other title to fame Napoleon is worthy of remembrance on account of his codes of The Civil Code. The whole body of French civil law was revised and codified and the code has remained the basis of French law ever since. Napoleon himself took an active part in the work.

- a) Code of Civil Procedure.
- b) Criminal Code.
- c) Code of Commercial Procedure.
- d) Code of Commercial Law.

All these codes were introduced into the lands that Napoleon conquered so Napoleon's legal work has exercised an influence far beyond the borders of France.

Conflict with the Papacy

- Cause ① Treatment of the Pope at Napoleon's coronation.
- ② Matters arising out of the Concordat.
- ③ The Papal territories

the kingdom of Naples, of which Joseph Bonaparte was King.

Course of the Conflict

Napoleon demanded that one third of the Cardinals should be French. So the Pope refused to institute French Bishops. Napoleon therefore annexed the Papal States. The Pope then excommunicated all concerned in the annexation though he did not mention Napoleon by name. So Napoleon arrested the Pope and took him a prisoner to Fontainebleau where he remained for some years.

France under the Empire

A sound financial policy was followed. Bank was ~~reduced~~ ^{increased} for taxation, and some indirect taxes of such as those on salt and tobacco were reintroduced. The most remarkable feature was the establishment of a special fund under the Emperor personal control and known as the Extraordinary Domain.

into it indemnities from conquered countries and tributes from subject states. Spares for new expeditions were paid from it and the cost of war was made to fall upon the enemy and French finance was not subject to excessive military burdens.

The Press

Napoleon viewed the Press with suspicion and a censorship was established. Only certain papers were permitted to appear but an official journal the 'Moniteur' was issued and published news in such a way as to extol and glorify the Emperor.

General Conditions

There was an advance in material prosperity, French boundaries were put forward, the country was free from invasion, industry flourished, and improvements were made in agriculture.

The effect of the British Blockade however was severely felt in the latter years of Napoleon's reign and there was a good deal of distress among the poor.

Napoleon was therefore something more than a great conqueror, he was a good organizer and a good administrator. He established government on sound principles in place of corruption and inefficiency and he disregarded privilege. Though his empire was overthrown, his system of government survived him and he must be given credit for much that is of permanent value in French life to-day.

28 April '55

Why was it that the Spanish succession was not settled without resort to war?

The Spanish succession was not settled without resort to war, because the heirs to the Spanish throne both had large kingdoms already and neither one would give way, and the rest of Europe would not let either of these two powers become King of Spain as well, because their two kingdoms coupled together would have been too

furnished a few if you came.

The heirs to the Spanish throne were Louis XIV of France whose claim came through his wife Maria Theresa daughter of the Spanish King and Frederick Ist of Austria.

When both these refused that the rest of Europe would not let Spain become King of Spain they both handed down their claims to relatives who in the ordinary course of events would not succeed them. Louis XIV handed his to his nephew Philip Duke of Anjou and Frederick to his nephew Charles.

Even now it could not be decided who should become King of Spain. So it was decided that Spain should be partitioned off. Philip having Spain and Charles all Spain's other possessions. It was more or less decided. But this Partition Treaty was not accepted. Then they thought of offering the crown to a boy Joseph heir to a French country
Barbary

But before it was decided, he died so still they had come to new solution.

They made another Partition Treaty (2) and it looked as if this might succeed.

All this time the King of Spain was growing weaker and when he died, and it was found that he had left a will leaving all his possessions to Philip Duke of Anjou. As Philip was Louis XIV's nephew he would be a good ally for France in time of war. So Louis of France had to decide whether to accept the 2nd Partition Treaty or the will of the King of Spain.

He decided to accept the will and so the rest of Europe would have this. They came to arms and there was war.

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Write notes on 3 of the following:-
a) Occasional conformity. (1) South Sea Bubble.
b) Walpole excise reform. (2) War of Jenkins ear.
c) Pragmatic Sanction.

3rd May '55.

b) The South Sea trading company was formed by a man called Hardy in 1711. After the Peace of Utrecht (1713) it was granted a monopoly of Spanish trade by the Secret Treaty (see 1713).

Although the company was not doing exceptionally well financially by any means it offered to take over £30,000,000 of the National Debt. The fact as to whether this should be allowed was debated in Parliament. But it had the backing of the Public and although it was opposed by a few members among whom was a man called Walpole, it got through.

Suddenly the price of the company's stock rose fantastically in June 1720 £100

worth of the South Sea Company's stock was worth £1000. Then as quickly as the prices rose, they fell. By the 3rd December 1720 £100 worth stock was only worth £35. as the South Sea Bubble had burst.

In thousands of people in Britain were ruined. Some compensation was given by distributing about £2,000,000 p of the the directors own money. but this was not nearly enough. But this farce had brought one man to the fore, namely Walpole, his foresight which made him refuse to support the idea in the first place had shown him to be a good politician and so he proved to be.

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c) In 1733 Walpole put forward his excise scheme. The idea of this scheme was, that the taxes on tobacco and spirits should be paid at the retailers and not at the ports. In this way it would have made smuggling a lot

harder and easier to detect. But the people objected. They said that a lot of men would be employed to come noisy around their slopes to collect the taxes and this they didn't want. They made such a lot out of it that ~~it~~ Walpole dropped it against his better judgement.

3 So because of the opinion of the ignorant public of those times a very good idea, which might have put a stop to a lot of smuggling, was dropped by Walpole.

By the Aix-la-Chapelle Treaty 1713, England was allowed 1 ship per year, to trade with the Spanish Main. But for years the English had been violating this treaty and trading with more than 1 ship per year.

One of the captains of these ships was caught, and according to his story first of his crew cut off

He produced this case in a battle at a meeting of no parliament. The ~~people~~ public made a great deal of fuss about this, ~~but~~ and they clamoured for revenge in the form of War. And Walpole again against his better judgement declared war on Spain. They are ~~were~~ ringing the bells now, he said, "soon they will be ringing their hands".

Ships went to the Spanish Main but the rich plunder that they thought they would get, was not forthcoming and the war proved to be unprofitable. Only one event stood out, that was that of Captain Greco who in 1740 rejected Admiral Palafox's voyage around the world attacking Spanish ports on the way.

So war had been declared because public opinion had demanded it ~~and~~ and because they thought it would be profitable, but it had not brought profit at all.

Show how British Power in India was extended under Warren Hastings and Wellesley.

16th May '55.

In the Seven Years War the French were driven out of India but Britain did not control the whole even now.

In 1773 Lord North, Prime minister in England at the time passed his Regulating Act. By this act the Governor of Bengal was pronounced Governor General of India. The Governor General was to rule by the advice of a council of four by whose vote they could stop any of the Governor General's motions. Also as well as reporting to the company the Governor General had to report to Parliament.

Warren Hastings It was by this act that Warren Hastings Hastings, who had been Governor of (Madrass) Bengal for two years, became Governor

General of India. He was just the right sort of man for the job, in that he was merciful, had high courage and a large capacity for hard work. He was the first of a line of men whom Britain sent to govern the East, all of whom did a fine job of work.

Three of the council of four were personal enemies of Warren Hastings and they hampered him at every turn. Then after the execution of a wealthy Hindu named Nuncosar, Philip Francis brought charges to a head. He said that he thought (and afterwards accepted) that Hastings had got rid of Nuncosar, because he (Nuncosar) was about to bring to light some of Hastings' misdeeds.

In 1776 one of Hastings' enemies died due to fighting the French a little and Hastings and Francis fought a duel in which Francis was severely wounded and so went back to Eng. Land. These things in India were not

a little better for Warren Hastings.

The Maratha French War (1761) brought a crisis to India. The danger was that the French would aid the Indian princes of the Maratha Confederacy and Hyder Ali who were against British rule, to rise up in war.

The Maratha war was short and of no real importance. But in 1780 Hyder Ali invaded into the Carnatic and threatened Madras. Hastings acted at once. He sent Sir Eyre Coote with as many men as possible to stem the invasion. Coote beat Hyder Ali at Porto Novo and saved Madras.

The French tried to gain Nayak supremacy and an indecisive war was fought between Ahmed Shah Sulthan and Asaf Khan of Hyderabad for 3 years.

The death of Hyder Ali in 1782 and the end of the French War in 1763

brought peace once again to England. But the strong and good rule of Hastings and the ~~bad~~ ^{good} nature of the Indian Princes had made Britain's rule or Power in India a lot better than it was when Hastings was made Governor-General.

Hastings returned to England in 1785 and had to stand trial for ~~the~~ ^{the} so called misgovernance of India. During his trial which lasted for seven years Burke made a lot out of the fact that he thought the Indians to be misgoverned. So a good outcome of Hastings trial was that British rule in India was made better for the people no strengthening British Power.

B Despite the causes, methods, and results of land enclosure in the eighteenth century

26 May '55

Before the land enclosure act, each

village was surrounded by open land, no ditches or hedges. This land was separated into 3 large fields. Each year 2 fields were cultivated and 1 was left fallow. The fields were cultivated in strips, that is every man in the village had a number of strips spread over the 3 fields and he cultivated them himself.

Now when machines started to be invented, they could not be used on these small strips that each man had. And when Journeymen had made the result of his 4 crop system known it was seen that leaving 1 large field fallow every year was a big waste.

So the causes ~~were~~ of the land enclosure were. It was noticed that leaving ~~about~~ 1/3 of the village land fallow every year was a big waste, and there was an ever increasing population to feed. And the machines which would help cultivation could not be used with

the present system of land cultivation.

Enclosure of the land took place in two ways (1) enclosure of the common of 70 acres, which was reclaimed for the plough, and (2) enclosure of the open fields by redistributing the land.

Sometimes enclosure took place by mutual consent, but at other times acts of Parliament had to be passed. Until in 1801 came the General Enclosure Act.

Method (2) above, splitting the land into modern type farms with hedges, caused a great amount of distress. When the land was re-distributed many poor people were unable to show legal right to their land, so they lost their land.

A result of these enclosures was, the poor people who had lost their land, flooded into the towns to look for work in factories. They farmers

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behind them. The result of this flocking to the towns was, that whereas in 1750 England was largely rural, in 1850 it was largely urban.

So the enclosure of land in the eighteenth century, although it had produced less wasteful and better producing farming brought many hardships. By driving the poor from their living on the land, and making go and live in towns, where they became slaves to factory owners, instead of being their own masters as they were before the enclosure acts.

Describe the chief inventions of the Industrial Revolution, and say how they affected industry.

26th May '55

The first invention was a 'flying shuttle' by John Kay in 1733. This was a mech-

anised weaving machine which did weaving far quicker than on a hand loom. John Kay came from Bury in Lancashire and his machine was worked by water power of which there was plenty provided by the mountain streams of the Pennines.

Next in 1764 came the Multiple Spinning 'Jenny'. It was invented by a man called Hargreaves. At first this worked only eight spindles, but it was adapted to work at a hundred spindles. This was the first spinning machine invented. But it was needed a great deal because Kay's ~~for~~ the spinners could not produce thread quick enough for Kay's 'flying shuttle' until the 'Springy Jenny' came.

The next machine came in 1771, this was an improvement on Hargreaves' Spinning Jenny by a man called Richard Arkwright. His invention was called a 'Spinning Frame' and was worked by water power.

Then in 1779 Crompton introduced his 'Mule'. It was a machine for spinning and it combined the good points of the Multiple Spinning Jenny and the Spinning Frame. This too was still worked by water power.

Evidence of the brief reign of water power in Lancashire can still be seen, because there are still lots of derelict water mills left gradually falling or fallen to ruin.

In 180²⁵ the first steam engine was applied to the industry. So far all machines had been used to a lesser extent in the cotton industry than the woollen industry. This was because the cotton industry was new and took easily to these new methods, but the old established wool industry did not.

Another new idea at this time was the using of coke in furnaces and of steam engines to blow up air hence the blast furnace. The blast

furnace came in 1800. Also in 1800 steam power was used in the mines for pumping etc.

Outline the course of the Revolution from the attempted escape of the King to the end of the Consulate.

The king was virtually a prisoner of the people and in 1791 he attempted to escape but he was caught at Varennes. In September 1791 he accepted the constitution and many people thought the revolution was now over.

A new legislative assembly was formed after the National assembly was dissolved and the new assembly met in October. In the new assembly there were again divisions Left and right and the Left was sub-divided into Jacobins and Girondins.

Other countries did not like the things that were going on in France. And then in April 1792 France declared war on Austria. But the assembly could not

deal with the situation now and they failed. The Belgian campaign also failed. Then Prussia joined forces with Austria and invaded France.

The first need was to beat back the invasion. The September massacres removed all opposition and an army was formed. The Prussians were defeated and beaten retreated at the battle of Valmy. And the same happened to the Austrians at Fleurus. Then the French advanced to the Rhine and then conquered the Netherlands.

Now a new governing body was formed in France called the National Assembly. This lasted till 26th Oct 1795. It abolished Monarchy and everything now depended on it. It consisted of 800 real Republicans of varying degrees.

Its first action was when it tried and executed the King on 1st Jan 1793. This action produced a coalition

against France, of England, Holland and Spain. In France the Revolution Tribunal was formed because of civil war in La Vendée and the reign of Terror began.

The Reign of Terror from 1793 - July 1794 was terrible time. It passed the law of suspects and offenders were guillotined in the square of Revolution. Among the victims of the guillotine was the Queen.

Christianity was abolished and the worship of Reason instituted.

Why and how did Napoleon Bonaparte become Emperor of France. Explain how France (a) gained (b) suffered from his rule.

PT 13th June '55

Napoleon Bonaparte is first mentioned in the History of France, when as a young Lieutenant he played a large part in turning the English out of Toulon during the French

Revolution

When it was decided to be invade Austria, Napoleon was put in command of the "Army of Austerlitz" as it was called. He marched towards Austria, and on the way he beat the Scandinavians, forcing them to make peace, and then he completely routed the Austrians with his military genius.

Napoleon was such a genius, that he worked his way up through the army and established himself as head of the army and later as head of the country.

Under Napoleon's rule the French gained quite a lot. There by their boundaries were extended so making them a powerful country. The country as a whole was not on its feet by Napoleon, because he set up a second government in place of corruption and injustice, and he disregarded privilege. His government was proved to be good, because although he was overthrown, it lived on after him.

He was a hard man, he only allowed

one paper "Le Monde", which issued and published news ~~in~~ in such a way as to extol him, the Emperor. He introduced a number of codes which organized and reformed the country and he organized the Telegraphic Domain. This was a fund into which conquered countries and subject states paid and out of which money for military purposes was taken, so that French finance was not strained for military uses.

So although Napoleon's government was harsh and his codes, they were good and they established the country and held it together after the revolution.

The poor peasants of France did suffer from the English Blockade in the later part of Napoleon's reign, but altogether Napoleon's reign was sound and he did a lot for France.

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list led to (a) Grattan's Parliament and (b) The Act of Union with Ireland.

16th June '55.

7) Ireland was dominated by English people at this time in history. There were English officials at Dublin Castle and English squires owned the land in the country. The parliament at Dublin could pass nothing unless it had already been agreed of by the English Parliament. So the Irish people were rather, over the protestant North were and the Catholic South were very much so. This was because the Catholics were not allowed to do any legal. They could not sit in parliament or hold any office in the local council either, and there were laws against their religion.

Henry Grattan was a Lawyer by profession and he represented a pocket borough in the Irish Parliament from 1775. He was a great orator, and gifted with a wonderful power of persuasive speech so he was recognised immediately as the leader of the Irish Parliament.

When the war of American Independence

started, there was danger of Ireland being attacked by France, as England was weakened by fighting in America. But the Irish united together and Grattan formed the Irish Volunteers.

From the formation of these soldier bands made England a little more cautious so in 1780 they relaxed their restrictions on Irish trade. This encouraged the bulk of Ireland to think that more concessions were possible, so Grattan pressed the point with England. When Lord North resigned in 1782 a climax was reached. Rockingham's Short Recess government repealed Prohibitory Act 1782. Then in April 1782 Grattan and the Irish Parliament passed a resolution in favour of Irish independence, and the English Parliament repealed the acts of 1696 and 1717, so making the Irish Parliament with Grattan as leader, free from the control of Westminster.

8) The Irish public in the state that they were very much influenced by the French Revolution, and a Party called the United

1955

Irishmen were formed. This was led by Lord Tyrone and Wolfe Tone. The idea of these was to have a rebellion to coincide with the French rebellion, but with French help. But although General Wolfe brought 15,000 men over to Ireland a storm dispersed these so he failed to land. It was this failure of French help that stopped the rebellion from succeeding.

But the English knew of the danger because their troops had sent over to Ireland had been attacked all over the place. So it was decided to abolish the Irish Parliament. This was done in 1801.

Write notes on three of the following (a) Abolition of the Slave Trade (1807) (b) Treaty of Tilsit (1807) (c) Charles James Fox (d) Hogarth (e) Act of Settlement 1701 (f) The Duke of Wellington (g) Pitt's Canada Act (1791)

20 June '55.

(h) Canada Act

B When Britain acquired Canada from France, the people ~~were~~ were French, and with a few ~~British~~. Then ~~British~~ began emigrating to Canada, and during the War of American Independence a large number of ~~the Royalist~~ British fled to Canada. So there is now a mixed population of British and French, but the whole of Canada was ruled by one British government in the same manner as was Britain. So the French were not allowed their own religion or customs or language, and they were getting very ~~matters~~. Pitt noticed this and so he drew up his Canada Act which was passed in 1791. This divided Canada into Upper and Lower Canada. One which was predominantly British and the other was predominantly French. In the French section of Canada they were now allowed their own religion, customs and language.

This pleased them and so the being content they quietened down. So Pitt by his Canada Act quietened the French in Canada when they were becoming restless.

3½) Art of Settlement.

As the many reign of William proceeded, the people of Britain began to feel that the welfare of their country depended on excluding the Pretenders from the throne. Also the close alliance between the United Provinces and France made people wary, even the Catholics did not really want their religion back with James II by the help of French soldiers.

The final thing that made the country make the decision to make the act of settlement was the death of the son of William, his Anne Queen of Denmark. If when William died, Anne became King and did not reign long it would have been a good chance for James II

to reassert his claim to the throne as he was very undesirable so in 1701 the Act of Settlement was passed.

This said that after the death of Anne, the nearest protestant claimant to the throne should have it. This proved to be Sophia the Daughter of Elizabeth daughter of James I of England, and all her heirs who were protestants would follow her.

More clauses were added to this. One was that judges will not be debarred by will of the King if there was no just reason for doing so.

6/10) 22

Explain why war broke out between Great Britain and her American colonists

11th June 55.

Britain had always encouraged her colonists in America to do as much as possible for themselves by themselves. But they

were now getting tired of British help or interfere-
ence as they called it.

George the III was liked by the colonists,
and he liked them, but he was a very obstinate
and would never wholly give in. Lord
North Prime Minister at the time did just as
was instructed by the king, so George II
really virtually had control of the government.

One of the biggest upsets of the colon-
ies was taxation. They did not like being
taxed by a government thousands of miles
away without being represented. Their cry
was "No taxation without representation".
But it was not arranged for them
to be represented because of travel difficulties.

When Walpole was Prime Minister he
put forward a Scheme of Colonial of
Taxation, but because of his motto "I
sleeping dogs lie", he dropped it at the
first sign of trouble.
Just after the Seven Years War,
Grenville was Prime minister, drew up

his stamp act. This was in 1765. This
act said that all legal documents should
bear a stamp, and the money raised was to
be used to provide an army for America.
But he gave a year's notice of this act
and said that if anybody could think
of a better one it would be adopted.

The molasses act was now due for
renewal. In 1765 the stamp act was
passed. It brought forth anger in every
colony. There were demonstrations every-
where. People who supported the British were
called Tories.

The colonies were now getting very
restless and there were three things that
Britain could have done either of which
could have been effective. They were —

- ① Let the colonies go altogether.
- ② Let them have their own government,
but still belong to Britain through the
King (make them a Dominion)
- ③ Keep them down by force.

Neither of these measures were adopted in full. Everything was done by half measures. An example of which is this. Because of the fuss made about the stamp act, Rockingham withdrew it, but at the same time he passed the Reclatory Act (1766) which said that Britain had a right to tax her colonies wherever she wished.

Then came the tax on tea passing into America. The Americans did not like this and one day they rowed aboard a tea ship in Boston Harbour disguised as Red Indians and tipped all the tea into the Harbour. Britain made a great deal of fuss. The money obtained from the tax on tea was to be used to pay the governors of states in America a fixed salary. Up till then the people had paid him what they thought him to be worth, so if was usual they had controlled him by giving him a low salary.

So all the causes for the war

in which Britain lost her American Colonies, were only each an excuse, but added together they made cause for a war, which broke out in 1775

6) William Blake. ✓

7) X

8) ✓

9) Free Trade. ✓

10) 1813. ✓

What were the chief effects of the Industrial Revolution on the people's relations

short steps in the big field. Small no big machines
could be adopted until the land was split up in
small steps.

1½

- 1) 17th April 1733 Flying Shuttle. ✓
- 2) Hangover / Compton.
- 3) Left water streams for washing goods. Hard
damp climate - depend on the River for getting enough
goods.
- 4) The Elder Dolly-Dolly Dolly. X
- 5)
- 6) The spinning of silk and better spinning X

X 3
10

Text

- 1) about 7,000,000, ✓
- 2) about 12,000,000. ✓
- 3) London, Bristol and Norwich.
- 4) The Shires.
- 5) X
- 6) X

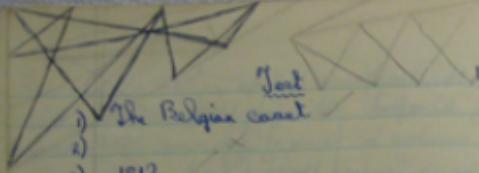
7 Level
10

- 7) General Threshing. Hocke. ✓
- 8) County Wexford. Vinegar Hill. ✓
- 9) 100 members in house of commons. 28 Peasants and
+ Peasants in English House of Lord. ✓
- 10) Gave the vote to the catholics. Promised when
emancipation. ✓

7½

11th March '54

- 1) Three Field system ✓
- 2) Seed Drill. Horse Hrs. ✓
- 3) Root crops (mangel). Dairies. ✓
- 4) It did away with the need to have 1 field plough
every year. It enabled cattle to be kept
through the winter. ✓
- 5) Black Cattle. Ballymully ✓
- 6) Charles Callong ✓
- 7) 1801
- 8) Enclosure of common or waste which was reclaimed
by the plough. Enclosure of the open fields by individual
tilling the land. ✓
- 9) Richard Young. ✓
- 10) It meant that no man could experiment on his
land because all the villages had to grow the same crop.



Foot

- 1) The Belgian comet X
- 2)
- 3) 1812
- 4) 6"
- 5) Leipzig.
- 6) Louis XVIII
- 7) Ellen. St Helena
- 8) 1815
- 9) Finland X
- 10) Ceylon. X

Foot

1st Feb '55

710

7th March '55

Foot

- 1) Spain. X
- 2)
- 3) Sir Sydney Smith. ✓
- 4) Surrogate ✓
- 5) Ferdinand IV.
- 6)
- 7) Cup & Stat. X
York & Notts. Made Bonaparte controller in
Equity.
- 8) Copenhagen. ✓
- 9)
- 10) Arlington ✓

Feb '54

6½ Miles
10

Foot

10th Feb '55

- Russia
1705 —
Probability —

- 1) They must only pass bills that the English government approved that they could. No Catholic will sit in Parliament
- 2) They were forced to change the threat of a French invasion at Bay.
- 3) Catholics were able to Poyning's act if was passed.
- 4) 1783 - 1793. ✓
- 5) Wolfe Tone and Lord Edward Fitzgerald

They agreed to enforce the continental system.
See Battle of Copenhagen. Admiral of
General Junot ✓

5

- 1) The Sept Massacres, The French Invasion of The Netherlands
rebels. The Convention saying that they would help any countries that wished to be free. The declaration of the neutrality of the Rhine should open and the execution of the French King Louis.
- 2) He paid his allies money and they won the rest of the last fighting in Europe. While he was most concentrated on the sea
- 3) Prussia, Sardinia, Spain, Holland

5) 1794.

6)

7)

- 8) The Belgium and the Rhine frontiers were given to France. The dependent republics were recognized by Austria.
- 9) Cape of Good Hope ✓
- 10) Strangled

$\frac{1}{2}$