France Revolution

The State of France in 1774 (Accession Louis XVI)

Physical Conditions

The monarchy was in theory absolute, but there were... 
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 organization 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 labor work) and hunting rights. But there were some powerful influences at work especially among the urban. Voltaire attacked social evil,
ant injustice. Montesquieu was an admirer of liberty
and studied particularly forms of government. 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.

The king attempted some reforms but came up against
the opposition of the privileged classes. In 1789 an
attempted was made to stave off ruin by the Assembly
of notables 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 Deficit

Political Abuse

The remedy 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 States, it should
now move way for the people.

1789. The States General

It had not rive since 1616 and little was known

about its procedure. There were three states, 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 notables sympathized 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 announced many reforms.

The Commons then left the States General,

moved to a neighboring tennis court, and
joined by about the clergy, they formed the National
Assembly.

There were now three forces in France:
The king and the Court, some of whom were against
giving way at all, the Assembly, the People,
especially the people of France Paris.

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

It was a body of theorists. The leader was a brand new, Robespierre, a fanatic, a democrat, and a Jacobin. He was a new Statesman. He knew that government must grow. He wanted to keep the monarchy with necessary reforms, but monarchs got a following because he was a noble.

The first task was to make a constitution, but unfortunately the assembly soon fell under the domination of the Mob and that was the rise of the Revolution. This was interpreted for fear of anarchy and what might have been a movement as the English Revolution of 1648 soon degenerated.

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

The Fall of the Bastille (11th July 1789)
William Wordsworth was born at Cockermouth, Cumberland in 1770. He attended school at Haweshead 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 8th August 1792 at Wombham Sussex. At times, Shelley would be swift and dreamy, and at other times, set up with a wild and fearless brilliance. His schoolmates could not understand this so they called him ‘mad Shelley’.

He inherited the spirit of the French Revolution, which was still in the air, and rebelled against the tyranny that 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 Baronet of an old English family cast him off.

In 1818 he left for Italy, where he lived the rest of his life. He married the actress Harriet (Mary Wollstonecraft). During those last years he wrote his beautiful poetic drama ‘Prometheus Unbound’ and verse matching lyrics ‘The Cid’, and ‘Son of St. Stephen’, and ‘Defence of the West Wind’. After the death of John Keats, he wrote his wonderful elegy ‘Adonais’. In 1822 he was drowned while sailing with his friend, Trent 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 Mant” (1813), “Alastor” (1815),
“The Revolt” (1817), “The Cenci” (1819),
“The Jew of Malta” (1820), and “Epipsychidion” (1821).

The Peninsular War 10th Feb 55

The English sent a young general, Sir Arthur Wellesley to Portugal with 30,000 men. On arrival he won the battle of Vimeiro (1808) a small victory. In 1809, Napoleon took an army of 25,000 to Spain. Sir John Moore the new British general, then advanced into Spain and defeated Napoleon in the Battle of Corunna. Then in 1809 with Wellesley again
in command. The British advanced from Portugal into Spain and won the battle of Corunna, but he was then forced to retreat again because Massena attacked him. He constructed the trenches which the French couldn't possibly get past.

In 1812

Peninsula War (1808-1814)

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

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

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

He constructed trenches across the Peninsula on which Sismondo, and Massena's army couldn't get past. He had cleared the surrounding country so Massena found he was short of food while Wellington was supplied from the sea, because England had control of the sea. This line of trenches was called the Lines of Torres. This lasted (1810-11).
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 where 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 being fought everything and Napoleon had lost Spain, thanks to Wellington.

The Vienna Settlement

The gathering of statesmen at Vienna was the largest and most brilliant that Europe had ever seen. Of the Austrian courts 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 predominant 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 he was determined on the championship. 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 season Castlereagh wanted a large Dutch state, wanted to strengthen Prussia, and bring her frontiers to the Rhine, and apposed the losses wish to absorb Poland. 2. Interests of State. These sometime conflicted with the first principle All the
countries wanted compensation, but if not from France then from weaker states. Conflicting demands threatened to break up the Congress. Examples:

1. France wanted Poland, if at any rate wished that any reconstituted Poland should be dependent on Russia.

2. Prussia wanted Saxeony. This opposed by Austria and England. Saxeony was independent and its only claim was that it had remained loyal to the late Bourbon. Castlereagh had believed that Prussia would be a check to Russia, but he now saw that they were hard in place to get Saxeony and Poland respectively. Consequently, the 'big four' are divided and there the part of France played by Talleyrand was most important. Prussia began to arm to defend its claim on Saxeony and in reply France allied with Austria. This both states were effective, Prussia got only part of Saxeony and Russia got...

Talleyrand might have gained more for France if he had supported Prussia and Russia. For certainly his action had been dishonest and France was back in her position as a great power.

Legitimacy: This principle was not universally accepted, many facts accomplish of the Revolution had to be re-recognized. There was no wish to resurrect 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 depleted while other powers had gained.

Saxeony can no longer play any effective part in European affairs.

Denmark lost Norway and Pomerania and only got Holstein.
Britain added to her colonial Empire -- see "Text Book" -- but mostly places useful for naval bases. This was true also of her gains in Europe, namely Malta and the Protectorate over the Doman Isles.

Holland & Belgium were joined together. 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.

Russia got 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 she 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 100 years and the settlement gave recognition to general interests. Other points were the Internationalization of the Big Rivers, the guarantee of the neutrality of Switzerland and the clause in favour of the abolition of the Slave Trade.

Use of Sea Power 3rd March 55

Capture of enemy ships and consequently capture of enemy stores by cutting of enemy communications.

Sinking of enemy ships by 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's ports by keeping their ships at home.
Product - Protect your own coasts.
Attack the enemy overseas possessions by attacking the enemy coast.
Sinking or capturing this fleet.

Canada (1763 - 1815)

Canada in 1763 was a narrow strip of land around the lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence. We obtained this by conquering the French, who owned it (1763). When we took it over, it was peopled by the French only, about 10,000 of them.

They began to get restless because they were not actually happy along the inhospitable conditions under which they were living. So in 1774 Pitt passed the Quarter Act, giving freedom of worship and granted them permission to keep their own customs and speak their own language. This made them a little more happy. The fact that they were content to be under the British government of Britain was shown when they rallied round Governor Carleton and drove out the invading Americans during the American War of Independence. Many Englishmen went and settled in Canada.

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 near Botany Bay and it 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 1783 a group went to the Blue Mountains which Cook had 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 more easily.
During the early years of the Industrial Revolution in the towns became very crowded. The dwellings of the people were built very close together to accommodate the enormous number of people that came to the towns from the countryside to seek work. The sanitation being bad this brought disease and lots of people were in very bad health.

The populations 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 hutments were perverted in most towns there were apathies. People were living in filthy hovels packed close to gether and disease was prevalent everywhere there were the common work people who after many hours work...
had to go home tired out and eat and sleep surrounded by dirt and disease. When the steam engine was 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 the smoke which the factories raised 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 workers or neighbours. (Siege of Durlmen 1740)

2) He was a benevolent despot, that he ruled despastically, 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 materialism. He patronized French philosophy, corresponded with Voltaire and outdoor philosophical culture.

The first half of his reign was taken up with the War of the Austrian Succession and the 7 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. The 1st Partition of 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镂den 1779. Frederick's prestige was enhanced.

In 1780, Frederick joined the armed neutrality against Britain.

In 1785, Frederick joined the Prussian and the 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 revised. Jacob 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
2-6 million during the reign.

Another important feature of Frederick’s work was 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, burgers, and peasants, which were kept severely apart. The nobles were exempt from most of the taxation, but they provided most of the officers for the army and filled most of the important posts. The burgers 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 to many ways to be robbed. 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 prevented effectiveness and efficiency, but left no room for individuality and initiative. Ministers were apt to become mere clerks. The system therefore did not outlive 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 consuls but the First Consul (Napoleon) possessed all power including military command. The second and third consuls were merely assistants.
The Consulate therefore was a dictatorship under constitutional forms, but whereas the Bonaparte despotism had been flexible, this was rigorous and ruthless.

Policy of the Consulate

This may be been described as centralization, sound finance, and consolidation.

Centralization.

There had been over-centralization under the Bonaparte and de-centralization under the Republic. This was now corrected. Local government divisions were retained, but departments were made subject to prefects and communes to mayoros appointed by the First Consul. Paris was in 12 divisions each under a mayor and the whole city was under a prefect of Police.

David Freese

Revenue was collected promptly, including an agreement with the Bank of France.

The Consulate

Emigrants were invited to return and political prisoners were released. Napoleon made an agreement called the

Concordat with the Pope

The Concordat 1801

1. Laicization

Roman Catholic religion to be recognized.

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 state.

6. There were to be prayers for the Pope, Republic and the Consul. In 1802 Napoleon became consul for life, and in 1804 Emperor.

The Pope

It has been contended that Napoleon
from any other title to fame Napoleon is
worthy of remembrance on account of his codes
of the Civil Code. The whole body of these
civil laws was revised and codified and the
code code has remained the basis of French
law ever since. Napoleon himself took an
active part in the work
b) Criminal Code.
c) Code of Criminal Procedure.
d) Code of Commercial Law.

All these codes were introduced
into the hands that Napoleon conquered so Napoleon's legal work has
exercised an influence far beyond the
bounds 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 to endowship of

the kingdom of Naples of which
Joseph Bonapart was King.

Course of the Council

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 generation 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. Land was put over-
taxation, and some indirect taxes 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.
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 them two people become king of Spain as well because their two kingdoms coupled together would have been too

The effect of the British blockade however was severely felt in the latter part of Napoleon’s reign and there was a good deal of distress among the poor.

The Press

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

General Conditions

There was and advance in material prosperity. French boundaries were pushed 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 part of Napoleon’s reign and there was a good deal of distress among the poor.
The hero to the Spanish throne were being XIV of France whose claim came through his wife Maria Theresa daughter of the Spanish King and Frederick I of Austria.

When both these rulers that the rest of Europe would not let them become King of Spain they both handed down their claims to relations who in the ordinary course of events would not succeed them. Louis XIV handed his to his nephew Phillip II of Anjou and continued 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 Phillip having Spain and Charles all Spain 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 that to a young boy.

But before it was decided, he died so still they had come to new solution. They made another Partition Treaty (II) and it looked as if this might succeed.

All this time the King of Spain was growing weaker and then he died and it was found that he had left will leaving all his possessions to Phillip Duke of Anjou. As Phillip was dead, his nephew he would be as King of Spain be a good ally for Louis in time of war. So Louis of France had to decide whether to accept the II Partition Treaty as 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.
Write note on 3 of the following:

a) Occasional conformity
b) South Sea Bubble
c) Walpole excise scheme
d) War of Jenkins ear

e) Pragmatic Sanction

3rd May 1885

The South Sea Trading Company was formed by a man called Harley in 1711. After the Peace of Utrecht (1713) it was granted a monopoly of Spanish trade by the union Treaty also 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 first act to work this should be, it was declared, was to be a good politician and so the proved to be.

In 1720 South Sea Company stock was worth £1060. Then as quickly as the prices rose, they fell by the 3rd December. £100 worth stock was only worth £35. The South Sea Bubble had burst.

The thousands of people in Britain were ruined. Some compensation was given by distributing about £2,000,000 of the the directors own money, but this was not nearly enough. But this the crisis 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.

c) In 1723 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
Hunter and easier to detect. But the people objected. They said that a lot of men would be employed to come running about their shops to collect the taxes and thus they didn't want. They made such a lot out of it that Walpole dropped it, against his better judgement.

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

He produced this case in a bottle at a meeting of a parliament. The public made a great deal of fuss about this, and they claimed for revenge in the form of war. And Walpole again against his better judgement declared war on Spain. “They are weering the Belle now.” He said, “soon they will be weering their hands.”

Ships went to the Spanish Main but the rich plundered that they thought they would get, was not forthcoming and the war proved to be unfruitful. Only one event stood out that was that of Captain Blee who in 1740 repeated Admiral Byrnes voyage through the world attacking Spanish ports on the way.

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

By the Arecibo Treaty 1733, 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 the story loader of his arm cut off.
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 country now.

In 1793 Lord North, Prime Minister in England at the time passed his Regulating Act. By this act the Governor General of Bengal was pronounced Governor General of India. The Governor General was to rule by the advice of a council of five by whose votes they could stop any of the Governor General's motions. Also as well as negative to the company the Governor General had to report to Parliament.

Wellesley Hastings, who had been Governor of Rangoon for two years, became Governor General of India. He was just the right sort of man for the job, in that he was persevering, 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 5 were preserved existence of Warren Hastings and they hanged him at every turn. Then after the execution of a wealthy Hindu named Nuncor, Phillip Pope brought things to a head. He said that he thought (and afterwards asserted) that Hastings had got rid of Nuncor because the (Nuncor) was about to bring to light some of Hastings misconduct. In 1775 one of Hastings' friends died and Pope relieving the tension of the affair Hastings and Friends fought a duel in which Spencer was severely wounded and so went back to England. These things in India were new...
a little better for Warren Hastings.

The Maritime French War 1756 brought a crisis to India. The
Congress was that the French would aid the Indian Prince of the Maratha
Confederacy and Hyder Ali who were against British rule, to rise up in

The Maratha was was short lived of no real importance. But in 1780 Hyder
Ali advanced into the Carnatic and threatening Madras. Hastings acted
at once. He sent his Eya’s (soldiers) with as many men as possible to stem
the invasion. Cotte beat Hyder Ali at Porto Novo and saved Madras.

The French tried to gain naval supremacy and an indecisive war
was fought between Admiral Symes and Commodore Hughes of
England for 3 years.

The death of Hyder Ali in 1782 and the end of the French War in 1783

Brought peace once again to England, but the strong and good rule of Hast- ing's and the spirit of the Indian
Prince he had made Britain's rule or Power in India a lot better than
when Hastings was made Governor-General.

Hastings returned to England in 1785 and had to stand trial for so-called mismanagement of India. During his trial which lasted for many years

Budge made a lot out of the fact that he brought the Indians to be mismanaged. So a good outcome of Hastings' trial was that British rule in India was made better for the people so strengthening British Power.

Describe the causes, methods, and results of land enclosures in the Eighteenth Century

28th May '85

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 machinery started to be invented, they could not be used on these small strips that each man had. And when Townhead had made the result of this 1 crop systemunknown it was seen that leaving 1 large field fallow every year was a big waste.

So the common use of the land enclosure were. It was realized that leaving 1/3 of the village land fallow every year was a wasteful 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 or waste, which was relinquished 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, subdividing the land into modern type farms with hedges, caused a great amount of discontent. When the land was re-divided 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, flocked into the towns to look for work in factories. They farmers
behind them. The result of this
flocking to the towns was. That whereas
in 1750 England was largely rural,
in 1880 it was largely urban.
So the enclosure of land in
the eighteenth century, although it
produced less wasteful and
better producing farming through
many hardships, by driving the com-
mon man 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.

16th May '85

The first invention was a 'flying shuttle'
by John Kay in 1733. This was a mecha-
nised weaving machine which did weaving
for quicker than on a hand loom. Power
came from steam in harness and the
machine worked by water power of
which there was plenty provided by the
mountain streams of the Pennines.

Next in 1764 came the Multiple-Spin-
ning 'Jenny' first invented by a man
called Hargreaves. At first this worked
only eight spindles, but it was adapt-
ted to work to a hundred spindles. This
was the first spinning machine invented
but it was needed a great deal because
more thread quick enough for kay's
flying shuttle' until the 'spinning
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, Compton 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.

Another new idea of his was the using of coke in furnaces and of steam engines to blow in air for the blast furnaces. The blast furnaces 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 Convocation.

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

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 campaigns also failed. Then Prussia joined forces with Austria and uncovered France.

The first need was to break that invasion. The September massacres removed all opposition and an army was joined. The Prussians were defeated and leader retreated at the battle of Valency. And the same happened to the Austrians at Valency. Then the French advanced to the Rhine and conquered the Dauphine.

Now a new governing body was formed in France called the National Assembly. This lasted till 25th Oct 1795. It abolished Monarchy and everything new depended on it. It consisted of 800 and 90 Republican 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 of 1793 was formed because civil war was in Vende and the reign of terror began.

The reign of terror June 1793 - July 1794 was a terrible time. It passed the laws of cognizance and offenders were guillotined in the squares. The 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.

Napoleon Bonaparte's first mention in the History of France when as a young lieutenant he played a large part in suppressing the English out of India during the French...
Revolution.

When it was decided that the Emperor Austria, Napoleon was put in Command of the Army of Austria, as it was called. He marched towards Austria, and on the way he beat the Austrians, 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. Fences to their boundaries were extended to make them a powerful country. The country as a whole was set on its feet by Napoleon. Because he set up a sound government in place of corruption and squalor, and he disregarded privilege. The government proved to be good because although he was overthrown, he lived on after him.

He was a hard man. He only allowed one paper Le Moniteur, which issued and published news in such a way as to control him. The Emperor. He introduced a number of codes which organized and reformed the country and he organized the territorial Ducal 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 territory 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 cried. Cries of the English blockade in the late part of Napoleon's reign. But after the fall of his reign was caused and he died a lot for France.
 Revolution.

When it was decided that it needed Austria Napoleon was put in Command of the Army of Austria as it was called. He marched towards Austria, and on the way he beat the Bavarians, 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. France's boundaries were extended so making them a powerful country. The country as a whole was not in its best by Napoleon. Because he set up a sound government in place of corruption and inefficiency and the disregarded privileges. 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 Moniteur' which issued and published news in such a way as to enthrall him, the Emperor. He introduced a number of codes which organized and reformed the country and he organized the Continental 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 restrained for military uses.

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

The poor peasants of France died of hunger from the English blockade in the later part of Napoleon's reign. Napoleon's reign was ended and he died a lot for France.
What led to (a) Grafton's Parliament and (b) the Act of Union with Ireland.  
15th June '55.

Ireland was dominated by English people at the time in history. They were English officials at Dublin Castle and English lawyers owned the land in the country. The parliament at Dublin could pass nothing unless it had already been approved of by the English Parliament. So the Irish people were restless, even the Presbyterian North 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 official in the penal council either, and there were laws against their religion.

Henry Grafton was a lawyer by profession and he represented a protest borough in the Irish Parliament from 1775. He was a great orator and gifted with a wonderful power of persuasive speech so he was recognized immediately as the leader of the Irish Parliament.

When the war of American Independence started, there was danger of Ireland being attacked by France, so England was weakened by fighting in America. But the Irish rallied together and Grafton formed the Armed Volunteers. In the formation of these military bodies, made England a little more cautious as in 1780 they relaxed their restrictions on Irish trade. This encouraged the Irish of Ireland to think that more concessions were possible as Grafton pressed the point with England. When Lord North resigned in 1782, a climax was reached. Rockingham's short-lived government repealed Boylston's Act 1782. Then in April 1782, Grafton and the Irish Parliament passed a resolution in favor of Irish independence, and the English Parliament repealed the acts of 1747 and 1779. So making the Irish Parliament with Grafton as leader, free from the control of Westminster.

For The Irish people in the state that they were very much influenced by the French Revolution, and a Party called the United...
Irishmen were formed. This was led by Lord Fitzgerald and Wolfe Tone. The idea of these was too strong and rebellious to coincide with the French rebellion, but with French help. But although General Hoche brought 15,000 men over to Ireland, the action discovered after the ship and the rebels 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 been attacked all over the place. So it was decided to abolish the Irish Parliament. This was done in 1800.

Write note on three of the following: (a) Abolition of slave trade (1807) (b) Treaty of Tordesillas (1507) (c) Charles James Fox (d) Hogarth (e) Act of Settlement 1701 (f) The Duke of Newcastle (g) Pitts Canada Act (1791)

80 June 55.

Canada Act

B When Britain acquired Canada from France, the people were French and with a few Dutch. Then Britain began emigrating to Canada, and during the War of American Independence a large number of the Royalist Britons fled to Canada. So there was now a mixed population of British and French, but the whole of Canada was ruled by the British government in the same manner as was Britain. So the French were not allowed their own religion, customs or language, and they were getting very restless. 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 predominately British and the other was predominately French. In the French section of Canada they were now allowed their own religion, customs and language.
This pleased them and so they being content they quieted down. So Pitt by his Canada Act quieted the French in Canada when they were becoming restless.

1) Act of Settlement.

As the reign of William proceeded, the people of Britain began to feel that the welfare of their country depended on excluding of the Pretender from the throne. Also the close alliance between the ruling Stuart and France made people uneasy. 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, heir Anne, Queen of Denmark. If William had died, Anne became King and did not reign long. It would have been a good chance for France to reassert his claim to the throne. This 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 could not be dismissed by will of the King, if there was no real reason for doing so.

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

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 interference as they called it.

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

One of the biggest issues of the colonists 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 taxation, but because of his motto "sleeping dogs lie," he dropped it at the first sign of trouble. Just after the Seven Years War, Grenville, new Prime Minister, drew up his Stamp Act. This was in 1764. 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 he 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. The were demonstrations everywhere. People who supported the British were called "Jones.

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

1. Let the colonies go off 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.
Either of these measures were adopted in full. Everything was done by half measures. An example of which is this. Because of the fixed rate of the stamp act, Rockingham withdrew it, but at the same time he passed the Recharatory Act (1766) which said that Britain had a right to fix 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 resumed aboard a tea ship in Boston Harbour desecrated 39 Red Indians and tipped all the tea into the Harbour. Britain made a great deal of fire. The money obtained from the tax on tea was to be used to pay the governor of state in America a fixed salary. Up till then the people had paid him what they thought him to be worth, so if war was lost they had control over 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 1767.
What were the chief effects of the Industrial Revolution on the people in the towns.

William Blake.

Free Trade. 1813.
Thus steps in the Big field. Think no big machines could be adopted while the land was split up in small strips.

1) 17th century: Flying shuttle
2) Hayswood, Compton
3) Soft water streams for washing goods, humid damp climate, dependence on the meadows for getting enough grass
4) The Elder Bobby, the Dolly, Dolly
5) The shearing shed and better farming

1) About 1,000,000
2) About 12,000,000
3) London, Bristol and Consett
4) The Ills

1) General Humbert. Hoche.
2) County Wexford. Vinegas Hill.
3) 100 members in house of commons. 28 peers and 11 bishops in English House of Lord.
4) Gave the vote to the Catholics. Proposed Irish emancipation.

1) Three field system
2) Reed Drill, Horse Hoe
3) Rout crops (mangle), Harrow
4) It did away with the need to have 1 field fallow every year. It enabled cattle to be fed through the winter.
5) Black, Biddles, Bawdsey
6) Charles Culling
7) 1801
8) Enclosure of common as waste which was reclaimed by the plough. Enclosure of the open fields by renting the land.
9) Adam Young
10) It meant that no man could experiment on his land. Because all the villagers had to grow the same crop

1) 143
2) 7

14th March ‘56

J. B.
1st Feb 55

1) The Belgian coast
2) 1812
3) Leipzig
4) Louis XVIII
5) Elba, St Helena
6) Trafalgar
7) Trinidad
8) Ceylon
9) Jutland

10) Tivoli

7/10

1st Feb 54

1) Spain
2) Sir Sydney Smith
3) Zuffenhausen
4) Ferdinand IV
5) Coup d'état
6) Egypt, Malta, Madrid, Bonaparte
7) Albia

8) Copenhagen

6 1/2

10

10th Feb 55

Russia, Russia

Africa

1805

Russia

1783-1793

Wolfe, Tuna and Lord Edward Fitzgerald

300 agreed to the enforce the continental system

2nd Battle of Copenhagen

Tobler

General Jumel
1) The Sept Massacres. The French Invasion of the Helvetic Republic. The Convention saying they would help any nation that wished to be free. The declaration of the navigation of the Rhine to be open and the execution of the French King Louis.

2) He paid his allies money and they bore the brunt of the land fighting in Europe. While he sat concentrating on the sea. Russia, Scandinavia, Spain, Holland.

3) 1794.

4) Belgium and the Rhine frontiers were given to France. The dependent republics were recognized by Austria.

5) Cape of Good Hope.

6) Broun.