

Unit - 04

GROWTH OF NATIONALISM IN THE WORLD

Original Inhabitants of America Prior to Columbus

The history of the American continent prominently known as 'New world' begins with the journey of Christopher Columbus in 1492 A.D. The European historians have been hiding the history of America prior to Columbus. The original inhabitants of America were called as 'Red Indians' who had been the victims of apartheid since thousand of years.

The American history prior to 1492 A.D. have not been put up before the world and beginning the history from then onwards indicates the same policy of colonialism of Europeans inspired by this spirit, they adopted for Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Indonesia, China and Bharat and with other countries. To study the history of the freedom struggle of America it is most important to know about the original inhabitants of America, their civilization, culture, so that the due honour could be given to the struggle for independence.

Ancient Civilizations of the original Americans :

The north America is known as Maya and



Fig-4.1 : Ancient civilization of original residents of America

Aztec civilization and the Bahama islands is known as Arawak tribals and South American as Inca culture. We come to know about this original culture of America through the travellers' written accounts, day books, dairies and magnificent remains of architecture. These all civilizations were urban civilizations. These people used to cultivate maize, potato, cassava and cotton. The basic source of livelihood of Americans was agriculture and occupations related to this.

Maya Civilization and Culture :

The basis of Mexican civilization and culture was mainly linked to the cultivation of maize. All the festivals, celebrations and other religious activities were associated with the sowing, growing and harvesting of maize, similar to Bharat as Holi, Lohari, Makar Sankranti etc. Celebrations associated with the sowing and harvesting. The nature and environment were given. Proper representation in their social and religious work similar to Indian Society.

Aztec Civilization and Culture :

One classified community in Mexico was Aztec



Fig-4.2 : Ancient remains of Maya civilization

in which the priests and aristocratic class was included. In these communities the division of work was according to their class and were respected according to their works. Due respect was given to the warriors, priests, aristocrats and merchants. King was the head of the sovereign power. The sun was worshiped as their respected god. The Aztec community was to consider the whole of the land as collective ownership, because this community was very near to the nature. The main deity of Aztec community was Huitzilopochtli on whose name, Mexico is known. The Aztecs were conscious about education. The students were given the education to become religious heads and soldiers. This society represented centralized urban culture. The magnificent remains, here are the reminiscences of the original inhabitants of this place and traditionally gold and silver used in the temples.



Fig-4.3 : Remains of Aztec civilization

Causes of the Arrival of European countries in America :

The discovery of sea route to America by Columbus provided the opportunity to the Europeans to reach, settle and to trade. The name America was given on the name of Amerigo Vesputchi, an Italian sailor. The local residents were told Red Indians. In fact Christopher Columbus proceeded for to discover the sea route of Bharat. By mistake he assumed America as Bharat and for this reason the original inhabitants

were referred as “Red Indian”. There were many reasons for the arrival of Europeans to America, out of which inspired by the three reasons they reached here. Their, this feeling is expressed in brief as 3G.

1. Gold : means a permanent metal or Gold, Silver and other precious metals, to achieve these was the main objective of Europeans.

2. Glory : means with full of the spirit of expansionism, By occupying other countries and to settle down there and to expand their territory to glorify themselves.

3. God : means to expand and propagate Christianity in all the countries of the world. The traders, aristocratic classes, land lords, rich persons and Christian missionaries were encouraged for the discovery of new routes. The expenditure of these expeditions was borne by the princes and kings of few countries like Portugal and Spain.

The causes of the Arrival of Europeans in America are as follows :

1. Propagation and expansion of western Civilization and Culture :

The possibility of converting the people of the countries other than Europe, inspired them to enter in the sea. Spain and Portugal were more influenced with this ideology. The propagation of assured initiated the indentures known as capitulation in which pope to hand over the area to the discoverer as gift.

2. Search of substantive metals and spices :

The Turkish victory over Constantinople in 1453 A.D. slumped the European trade and had to pay more taxes. Along with this there was constant lack of gold and silver in European countries. The collection of substantive metals was considered as symbol of glory. Collecting more and more gold was inspiring them for the sea travels and to search the new routes of Bharat. The procurement of hot spices was also motivating them as they belonged to the cold countries, which were available in Bharat and other tropical regions only.

3. Desire to achieve the Political Rights :

The ruling power of European countries was in the hands of lords, aristocrats and clergy classes. The other class, the middle class was deprived of the political rights and gains. unhappy with the political system of their countries they were trying to reach America. They could establish their own authority by staying there.

4. Expansionism and colonial spirit :

Acquiring more and more countries and to make them their colony, became the symbol of the nationalism. It was symbol of honour and glory among the European countries. The growth of towns and spirit of industrialization gave speed to the process of colonialization. The need of agricultural raw materials could be fulfilled in the tropical countries only. They were aware that if they would become able to establish their political rights in these warm climatic countries they would be more benefitted. These colonies could become the markets for getting raw materials and for selling their finished goods. This was the reason that instead of Bharat they searched the way to America coincidentally.

5. Attrocities of Church :

The atrocities and religious tortures of the church compelled the Europeans to settle in the other countries. The founders of plymouth colony near massachusetts were reached there with the ambitions of religious freedom only.

6. Mass Destructive wars :

Some people were distressed due to the destructive wars among the European countries constantly. To escape from this they were in search of a secured place. There was always a situation of struggle between France and England to become centre of politics in Europe.

7. Population increase and the problem to inhabitate the criminals :

At that time the sale of slaves was prevailing in

Europe. They were sold to fight in the war. To escape from this they started to go to America leaving their country. The prisoners in the jails were also were given option to live free life in America. There was a constant increase of population in the European countries. So it became inevitable to search new lands to inhabitate the increased population and the criminals. So that by solving this problem the economic objectives could also be fulfilled. There was a provision of punishment to exile from the country at that time. So with this legal provision also the people came to America.

8. New knowledge of Geography :

“Geography” the book written by Ptolemy proved a mile stone for the people in the new light of geographical knowledge. It first time informed the people that the world is round. This adventure inspired the courageous sailors for the sea travels.

Impact of the coming of Europeans on the original inhabitants of America :

The profound change was noticed in America due to the journey initiated by Columbus. The entrance of invaders in America proved very harmful for the original Americans. The external invasions totally ended their food habits, life style, behaviour, religious thinking etc. The Europeans also carried some diseases of Europe with them, which proved fatal attack on the Americans. chicken pox, influenza, bubonic plague

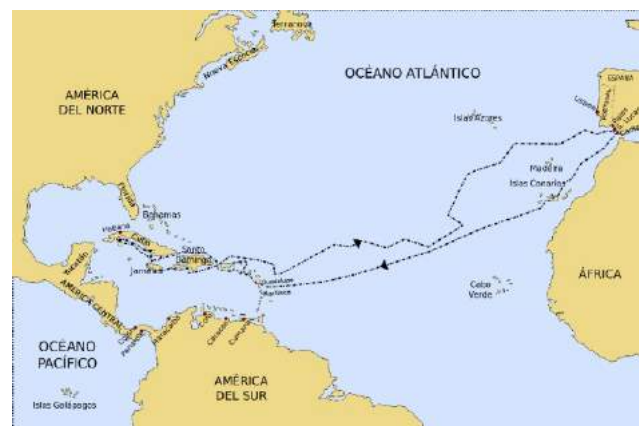


Fig.4.4 : Columbus journey to America

etc harmed the American population with the loss of population and migration caused by wars brought them in minority. The Europeans made them far from the white colonies. They were displaced and restricted to enter in special colonies. They were forced to live in a small area by displacement.

Freedom struggle of America :

The events of the freedom struggle of America are called by some historians as 'revolution'. In the views of some historians the nature of freedom struggle of America was different than the other freedom struggles of the world. This struggle was not against any feudal system, foreign rule or poverty and economic exploitation, but it was fought for the real natural rights of the human beings. In the views of other historians, this was not a struggle or a revolution but was civil war or a mutual conflict, which was fought by the American residents of England against their own motherland. Initially the white residents of the colony had not tried for freedom but they wanted their rights on the profits of trade. This war was fought among the people who both were inspired by commercial mercantilism. The culture, religion, food, civilization behaviour, language, colour etc were common in both the parties. The traders and the middle class only participated in this war. Only the contribution of the English traders was there in the constitutional council made after the struggle. The original inhabitants of America or the Red Indians were deprived of in constructing the future of their country and contributing in national interests. In the initial constitution the general people were deprived of from the voting rights. The women, neegros were deprived of from the civil rights in this constitution. According to Carl L. Baker this revolution was a revolution for the economic interests between colonies and the Britain.

Causes of American struggle :

1. Lack of Sympathy with the mother Nation England :

The British people who came to America were

due to the religious atrocities, deprived of from political rights, settled here. They had no sympathy with the church and the king of England. Along with them the criminals were also given chance to settle in America. So there was no sympathy for their mother nation in them and their descendants. Historian Travalian mentioned them as the Americans of simple nature.

2. Intellectual Awakening :

In any of the struggle the intellectual awakening contributes more to join the maximum people. The same is seen in the American struggle also. Thomas Penn tried to arouse the spirit of love to the nation in his book 'Common sense'. He said that an island can not rule the continent. Benjamin Franklin founded the American philosophical society. Where the new ideas were exchanged and symposiums were organised. In 1636 A.D. Harvard college in Cambridge city and in 1693 A.D. the William and Merry college become the centres of education. The Quaker community founded the educational institutions in Pennsylvania. James Otis, Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams contributed much in the intellectual awakening. Education and Journalism also played an important role in the intellectual consciousness. When the Harvard college was established in 1636, then the first news paper, Boston News letter was published in Boston in 1704 A.D. Then number of news papers reached to 25 in 1765 A.D. Education and newspapers specially contributed towards awakening the people.

3. Tension between the Governor and the local legislative Assembly :

The administration of colonies was governed by the Governor and his executive. Both were responsible for the king. But the local white people's legislative assembly did not consider their interference appropriate. So they used to prohibit the bills for the increase of their salary and allowances in the legislative assembly, it created tension between the rulers and the ruled.

4. Seven years war (1757-1763 A.D.) :

The seven years war was fought between France and England. England got the decisive victory in it. The French authority was ended in America. All the French colonies in America came under the jurisdiction of England. The colonial soldiers realized them about their power. The residents of America realized that now there is no benefit in sticking with the British colonial rule. So the tension gradually increased.

The north American territories of France which came to England after the seven years wars, the French Catholics and original Red Indians were more in number there. There was always tension between the Red Indians and the British from the beginning. So England gave them some reserved territories, which stopped the colonial expansion.

5. Open environment of Colonies :

Due to open environment in the American colonies, the Americans were more inclined towards democracy and freedom. They were in favour of making the law with people's consent. As it became clear by verifying the charters of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The king of England also did not efforts to check these ideas and gave the indirect recognition to this spirit of self rule. This recognition became more strong in the financial matters. Due to this reason when British government tried to control their trade by imposing taxes on colonies, the Americans resisted and stood up for the protest.

6. Negligible intervention of England initially :

England never tried to impose control on growing self rule in American colonies. Practically the colonies were experiencing freedom. England was having no hope from them except obtaining the raw material. For this reason England rarely intervened in the administration and in the life of American colonial people. There was a struggle going on in England also for the rights between monarchy and the parliament,

due to this reason also England could not thought more about its colonies and when it desired to do so, the colonies were as much developed that it became difficult to control them. The American continent and its Pacific ocean were so vast that the laws made by England as 'Navigation' could not be implemented.

7. Theoretical Differences in British Parliament and American Colonies :

England was still working on the ideology inspired by the conservative trends of mercantilism, that its parliament is supreme. and there is no prohibition on its powers and it has the right to limit the powers of the colonies. At the other hand the colonial people of America considered them related to the king but not to the British parliament. They used to say that the British king established the colonies beyond the sea, not the British parliament. So, the British parliament has no right to impose tax without the representation of Americans. If necessary king can raise the demand of money in the form of grant. In this way where the British parliament considered its right to impose taxes but the people of colonies were not ready to accept it at any cost.

When George III became the emperor and Grenville his prime minister, then they realized that the colonies must be for the benefit of the mother country but at the reverse England doing the expenditure. So they decided that alongwith administrative expenditure the conservation expenditure should also be recovered. In this regard they enforced, Acts and regulations, which were highly protested by American English men.

8. The wrong Economic Policies of George III and Acts :

(i) Sugar Act, 1764 A.D. : The import of foreign liquor was prohibited in America and tax was imposed on molasses (the raw product of sugar industry, used in making alcohol) and ordered the custom Duty officers to enforce it strongly. The American traders were

purchasing molasses of sugar from French and Dutch Colonies which was cheap. No import duty was to be paid on that. The compulsion to purchase molasses products from English company created resentment in the American colonies.

(ii) Currency Act : Any payment made was invalid under this Act.

(iii) Quatering Act (1765 A.D.) : It was decided to recover the expenditure of the government troops on their residence and food articles from the colonies.

(iv) Stamp Act (1765 A.D.) : Stamping on all news papers and journals, books, license was made compulsory. Though this expenditure was very less but this act was protested to much. The colonies raised the slogan that 'No representation no taxes' Looking to the heavy protest England ceased this act.

(v) Tax on Tea (1767 A.D.) : The British foreign minister Townshend imposed import tax on glass, colour and tea. The earning from these was to be spent on the Governor and his executive.

Major Events of American Struggle :

Suspension of New York Legislative Assembly :

The New York legislative assembly was suspended in June, 1767 Just because it could not arrange the lodging and boarding of British soldiers. There was a tension arise on this issue on March, 5, 1770 A.D. between British Soldiers and the citizens. Three civilians were killed in this clash. This called Boston massacre. This massacre made to abolish the Townshend taxes. England had to bow down but tax on tea was remain there.

Boston Tea Party : December 16, 1773 A.D. :

The East India company which made Bharat dependent, the economic condition of that company was not good. So, to escape from the bankruptcy, it demanded monopoly on the sale of tea in America. On company's demand the British parliament had given the right to sale tea in America. This company was going

to sale the tea in less than the ordinary rates. This was to end the smuggling trade in America. When the ship full of tea boxes reached the port of Boston in the night of December 16, on the direction of Samuel Adams and his followers about 50 persons in disguise attacked the ship and threw the tea boxes in to sea. This incident is called ' Boston Tea Party'. This reckless effort was not acceptable to the ruler like George III. He decided to punish whole of Boston. British parliament made five rules.



Fig-4.5 : Boston Tea party

1. The Boston port will be remain closed till the compensation for the tea is not paid. It means the destruction of Boston.
2. The complete management of lodging and boarding was put on the local officers.
3. The catholic followers were given the freedom of worship.
4. It was decided that the hearing of murder and other criminal cases will be held in England or in other colonies.
5. The right to elect the parliamentarians of Messachusetts was given to the king of England.

First continental Congress :

To protest against these laws, all colonies except Georgia participated in this congress on September, 5, 1774 A.D. the object of this congress was to discuss the present situatuion of the colonies

and to persuade England to accept their demands. Only the rights were demanded in it and a delegation was sent to England George Washington, Adams and George J. participated in it.

Laxington Masscre :

On April 19, 1775 A.D. John Hancock and Samuel Adams were arrested. In the protest a small pack of volunteers attacked the British soldiers. 8 volunteers killed in this struggle. To take the revenge of it the volunteers killed the British soldiers at Concord.



Fig-4.6 : Struggle of America against their mother country England

Second Continental Congress :

On 10th May, 1775 A.D. the second continental congress session was held in Philadelphia in the presidentship of of Hancock. England tried to crush the revolt by military power. Initially the British force was proved heavy. So the American leaders felt the need of foreign help. For this it was necessary to break the relations with England. Therefore the 13 colonies present at Philadelphia appointed George Washington, the commander of the continental army on June, 15

Declaration of Independence :

Richard Henry presented the proposal of the independence of America in the continental congress. John Adams approved it. In the committee of five members, Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams,



Fig-4.7 : Preparation of the declaration of American Independence

Rozer sermon and Robert Livingstone were included. On July 2, 1776 the congress accepted the proposal of independence and declared the independence of America on July, 4. It was said in the declaration that “ We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, therefore we the representatives of United States of America to achieve those inherent rights which are procured by the people of independent country, declare the independence”

Important Victories :

- 1. Battle of Trenton :** 1776 A.D. - In 1776 Washington defeated the British army.
- 2. Battle of Saratoga :** 1777 A.D - In the battle of Saratoga in 1777 England had to face the defeat.
- 3. Battle of York town -** 1781 A.D. : In this battle with the help of French army Washington and Rochambeau compelled British commander Cornwallis to surrender. Though in this war the contribution of American volunteers was foremost, but the help of other agencies can not be forgotten. The Sympathy of British commander, General Howe, was with the American volunteers. There were many opportunities come when General Howe was in a position to end the war in favour of England. But he did not support actively and let the American volunteers army gain the victory.

In the battle of Saratoga, defeat of England brought France and Spain in favour of America. France

was keen to take the revenge of her defeat in seven years' war. Therefore on the appeal of Benjamin, provided ordinances to America, with this the French commander Lafayette gave his services to them. The fleets of warships were also sent by France, Spain and Holland to support America in war.

Treaty of Paris : The treaty of Paris was signed by England and the representatives of American colonies on December 3, 1783 A.D. The 13 colonies of America were declared independent by this treaty. In this way America emerged as an independent country on the world map. It was a landmark event because for the first time any colony struggled and got the independence. The independence day is celebrated on July 4, in America because on July 4, 1776, the manifesto of Independence was accepted by all the American colonies.

Causes of the Defeat of England :

1. There was a distance of thousands of kilometers between England and America, apart from this the British soldiers were unknown to the geographical circumstances of America. On the other side the warships of Spain, France and Holland blocked the British ships in the sea, carrying war materials.
2. The British soldiers were fighting with their ethnic brothers, so the enthusiasm was not present among them. The colonial people were dedicated and decisive to decide the struggle in their favour on any cost. They were fighting the final battle for the safety of their life and property. As they were the original residents of England so they were familiar with the political, economic and social rights which were known as the civil rights and they were keen to achieve these on any cost.
3. Most of the British soldiers were hired from Germany. So they were not much interested in victory. Due to this reason they could not stand in front of American volunteers who were full of the spirit of nationalism. Apart from this General Gentry wrongly

estimated the power and resistance of colonies.

4. The emperor of England George and his ministers Townshend, Greenville etc. were proved incapable. On the other hand, generals like Sir William Howe, knowingly left the opportunities of victory. The British war minister Lord Germain used to see the letters and messages of battle field occasionally. On the contrary, George Washington proved as an able commander.

Impact of American Freedom :

1. Rise of Democratic Nation and Written Constitution :

A powerful democratic country was emerged by the treaty of Paris. The 13 colonies changed themselves as an independent sovereign country. The states were provided with internal freedom on the basis of written constitution along with this the federal system was implemented. The spirit of citizenship, voting rights and the principle of equality were accepted in the country. Though for the negroes, original residents and women this principle was not true as such.

2. Religious Freedom :

Education was separated from the way of worship and the way of worship was separated from the state and made it an individual subject. Every individual was given the right to religious liberty.

3. End of Mercantilism :

After the struggle the Anglo American commercial relations reformed in such a way that the principle of mercantilism came to its end. In this theory the emphasis was on less import and more export. The relation of mother nation and colonies was limited up to getting the raw material and sale of finished goods. But the increasing trade between America and England compelled England to leave this policy herself.

4. Rise of British Commonwealth :

The victory of America led the other colonial countries to get stand up against England. England by changing its policy made commonwealth. Through this

England prepared a platform to know the problems of colonial countries so that the incident like America may not be revived again. The devotion for the British emperor, empress in the colonial countries could be maintained. The efforts made for this through this organization.

5. French Revolution :

This struggle made French revolution inevitable. Participating in American struggle proved heavy on France. The economic condition of France became weak. France did not get any benefit. The soldiers of France who were indulged in war they come to know about the political, religious and social rights. They started demanding these rights in France.

6. Benefits to Ireland :

This American struggle encouraged Ireland also to come against England. The Irish people wanted Independent Irish parliament and the end of the restrictions on trade. England also thought on the Irish demands sympathetically and declared the Irish legislature independent.

7. Increase in the Power of Parliament :

As the incapability of the British emperor George III proved in this struggle. So the parliament held prime Minister Lord North and king George III responsible, as a result by reducing the powers of the king the power of the parliament was reestablished.

Sequence of important Events :

1492 A.D.	- Discovery of Columbus of American Route
1607 A.D.	- First settlement of British in Jamestown
1624 A.D.	- Beginning of British control over American colonies. Control on the Tobacco trade
1651. A.D.	- Navigation Act enforced.
1764 A.D.	- Sugar Act passed by Greenville government

1765 A.D.	- Stamp Act passed by Greenville government
1766 AD	- End of stamp Act by Rockingham (Prime minister)
1767 A.D.	- Town shend Act enforced (Tea, Lead, paper, colour, and coin)

March 5, 1770 A.D.	- Boston Massacre
December 16, 1773 A.D.	- Incident of Boston Tea party
September 5, 1774 A.D.	- First continental congress
April 19, 1775 AD	- Lexington Massacre
May 10, 1775 AD	- Second continental congress
July 4, 1776 A.D.	- American Manifesto of Independence
December 3, 1783 A.D.	- Treaty of Paris

The state Revolution of France :

The state Revolution of France is considered as a landmark in the world. Whenever it is felt difficult to follow the old system then it becomes responsibility of the rulers to change the system according to the people's feelings. If the ruler's class is unable to understand these circumstances or knowingly deny to change the system then the same situation comes which was seen in the background of French revolution. Though the French revolution was less against the political system, the social discontentment is more in that. By the social condition of France the people's temperament can be well understood, in which the people stood up agitatingly for the change. Between the period of 1789 to 1815 A.D., revolt, violence, war, despotism and foundation of an empire and the growth of nationalism can be seen. This revolution reflects the struggle of middle class who was fighting for the rights of higher class. To know this it is necessary to study the circumstances of pre revolution France.

The Circumstances Prior to French Revolution :

A. Defective Political System :

1. Centralized Governance and Despotic Rule :

The hereditary despotic monarchy was there in France at that time. The king was considered at par to the god. The king was having the right to punish any one without any reason. King Louis 14th more accelerated the despotism. The then ruler Louis 14th was to say that "I am the state". This was the height of dictatorship.

2. Incompetent Ruler :

On the contrary to Louis 14th, 15th was proved luxurious and incompetent ruler. He spent all of his time in amusements rather than reforming the administration. About Louis 16th it is said that he was incompetent, lethargic, Luxurious, ill hearing, stupid person, who was under the influence of his wife Merry Antoinette. According to historian Fisher "Merry Antoinette was carrying the shiplike state to strike with the rock".

3. Expensive Economy :

The king was to pass his time in the palace of Versailles which was far from Paris. Where the thousands of servants were in his service to meet his needs of luxurious life. The amount to be spent on these was in lacs of dollars.

4. Corrupt Judicial process and law :

The judicial system of France was faulty disorderly, expensive, unfair. The words of a king were laws. As dialect change in 5 to 6 miles, the law of France was changed. The words were same but there was no uniformity in laws. Therefore Voltaire said, "The laws are changed in such a way that the horses of cart are changed. Voltaire himself was victim of this faulty system of law.

The king had right to impose the tax and recovery. The king was having such a law authority through which he could arrest and punish any body. This authority letter (Letter-de-cachet) was used by

his subordinate officers also. It was the unnamed order in which any one's name could be written and he was to be arrested. The words of Louis 15th were that "there will be catastrophe after me"

5. Incompetent House of Representatives :

Although, the representative assembly named as "Estates General" was there, which was having representation of Priest, aristocrats, nobles and general classes, but after 1614 A.D. its session was not called, with this, the aristocrats, nobles and Priests were having monopoly in this. There were 13 Parliaments in whole of the country parallel to high courts (equivalent to the high court and registering authority of laws.) But these were also under the influence of the king. Both these institutions were unable to control over the king.

(B) Social Causes :

1. Social Inequality :

The society was divided into three parts at that time (i) clergy (2) Aristocrats (3) General class - Doctors, teachers labours and small merchants. The whole of the society was divided into privileged and unprivileged classes.

(i) The clergy and aristocrats were having many privileges and exemptions. There was no economic burden on them. This class was less than one percent of the total population of France, on the contrary 1/5 part of total properties was in their possession. They were exempted from any type of taxes. On the other side the middle class and lower class were crushed under the heavy taxation. They had to pay the taxes to the king as well as the clergy also. They were demanding equal law and equal taxation.

Napoleon Bonaparte also accepted this social imbalance and anxiety of middle class for the change, responsible for the revolution.

(ii) **Farmers and Labour class :** Highly populated class in the society of France was having no rights. Due to the king, clergy and aristocratic classes their

condition was pathetic. About 80% of the part of their income was to go in paying taxes. They had to bear the economic burden of whole of the France. They were engaged in forced labour for the upper classes. The slave farmers could not leave the village without permission of the land lord. This pathetic and inferior condition of farmers instigated them to revolt against the system. Along with farmers the condition of labourers was also miserable. They had to work more on the less salary. This class was in touch with the middle class, so it was more conscious in comparison to farmers.

(iii) Middle class :

There were small merchants, teachers, advocates doctors, artists and government officials, in this class. They contributed more in the French revolution. This class was experiencing respect and higher positions in the society. They were educated and rich comparatively, having Jealousy with the aristocratic class, inspiring them for the change in the prevailing system. They also had Jealousy with the clergy class. They were known that unproductive class, without doing any thing is higher than them. So this hard working class was constantly demanding the political and social equality. This middle class was demanding equality with the aristocrat class and desirous to terminate their privileges.

2. Corruption in the church :

There was heavy corruption in the church. They used to impose religious taxes on the ordinary people. Church possessed huge properties. Church used to implement its rights with strongness. the clergy class was leading luxurious life. They were using the money collected by the ordinary people in immoral life style. On the contrary the priests of small churches in the villages were bound to live an ordinary life. They themselves were disappointed with the system.

3. Hereditary and Privileged ruling class :

The officers sitting on the higher positions used

to come from the aristocratic class. By having higher positions they used to get the respect and honour in the society. They were responsible for the collection of taxes, law and order and security of the country. Along with that they were also assigned the judicial functions. They used to recover the tax from farmers for the state and purchases in their jurisdiction. The farmers had to work in the houses and of feudal lords as, forced labour, making liquor and grinding grains. Though at the time of Louis 14th the governance was centralized and the powers of aristocratic class were reduced even than this was the privileged class.

(C) Economic Causes :

The economy of the country was passing through very deplorable and pathetic condition. The octroi tax on every mile and changing laws banned the free trade in France. The way of collecting tax from the farmers was also faulty. Taxes were recovered through contractors. The rates of taxes were different in various states. The method of collection of taxes was injudicious, faulty, painful and full of corruption. The 80% of the cultivation of farmers was taken away by the church feudals and the king. Church used to charge the tax named as tithe, which was 10th part of the total harvest. Taking part in the American struggle was directly responsible for this deplorable economic condition of France. Just to raise the prestige France was under loss of crores of dollars for paying interests on the loans. Participation in Austrian war of succession also proved very harmful for the national income of France. The king of France his family and courtiers already consuming the maximum part of the national income of France. Several dollars were spent on the luxurious life of the king. The aristocratic class, clergy and the privileged class were not paying any type of tax. But they were wasting money collected by the farmers. Land tax and income tax were directly collected. When the indirect taxes were imposed on

salt, liquor and tobacco. The monopoly of salt was in the hands of one company. Every French who was more than seven years of age had to pay yearly tax of 7 pounds on salt. On doing illegal trade of salt the provision of sentence to death was there.

Unreasonable policy of France in the American Struggle :

Though by participating in American struggle, France became able to take the revenge from England. But there was no economic benefit to France on the contrary the economy of France became unstable. The economic disparities, worsened the economy of France since long, which was increased more by the American struggle. On the other side the French Soldiers were also not satisfied with food, clothes and salary with the administration.

(d) Intellectual Consciousness :

There was a need of consciousness in France for the change in the system. The middle class thinkers came forward for the purpose to provide a base to it.

In this middle class Voltaire, Diderot, Rousseau, Montesque were included, who played an important role in the French revolution. They become successful in convincing the general masses through debates and logic that for the prevailing situation the aristocracy and clergy are guilty. They were supporters of free trade and equality of law and taxes.

This intellectual class giving momentum to the discontentment already present among the society through , satires, poetry, Drama, debates, logical and scientific explanations and symposiums. They held responsible to the than prevailing privileges based institutions for the discontentment in the french society and gave stress to close these. state should do efforts for the over all development of men, they were of this view. Montesque, Rousseau, Voltaire, Turgot, Quesne, Didrot etc the intellectuals emphasized to establish an ideal society, which should have the ideas of liberal, tolerant, sectorial, democratic and political, economic, social equality. These philosophers by emphasizing the



Fig-4.8 : French Revolution

independent thinking appealed the people to abolish the old system.

The intellectual class of France raised their voice against the injustice, anarchy, corruption spread in the administration. Rousseau said, the ruler do not have right to rule, if he does not prove himself righteous on the expectations of the people. The theory of the separation of powers, given by Montesque is the basis of democracy even today. According to this the executive, Judiciary and legislature should be separate. Montesque was of the view that the luxurious life of church is responsible for the corruption in the country. Montesque resisted the French customs and the dictatorial, tyrannical monarchy in his "Letter of Pharas".

Rousseau composed 'Social Contract' in which he emphasized on the human freedom. He was the propounder of the principles of freedom, equality and fraternity. Robespierre was his follower, who always kept the book written by Rousseau the "Social contract" with him. Rousseau said "Man is born free but he is bounded by chains every where today. Now Man should go back in to his natural form and should be free from all the institutions and their nexus. Napoleon mentioned Rousseau, as main person who was responsible for the French revolution.

Voltaire was of the view that God is in the heart, not in the Bible or church. He addressed pope as a foreigner. He emphasized on the freedom of expression. By opposing the corrupt monarchy he even said I know that your views are wrong even than for your right to expression I am ready to give up my life.

Unsuccessful efforts of Reforms :

The finance minister of Louis 16th, Turgot was an economist and politician. He did efforts to reduce the government expenditures and to increase the state income. Turgot did work on these rules- (a) No bankruptcy (b) No increase in taxation. (c) No loans. Turgot implemented free trade to improve trade and

industries. He ended the commercial category to encourage the artisans and workers, abolished the tax corvée which was painful for the farmers. Now the farmers were being paid for working on the road. When Turgot proposed for abolishing the salt tax and the privileges to the king. The privileged class seek the favour of the queen and by conspiracy Turgot was being terminated from the post.

After him Necker was appointed finance minister. He was a banker. He advised the king not to indulge in the American struggle. He published the income and expenditure data publicly. In which the account of lavish expenditure of king, courtiers, aristocrats (unproductive class) was mentioned. Finally this minister was also removed. According to Ketelby with the decline of Necker the era of optional reforms was also ended.

After Necker alone was appointed the finance minister in 1781 A.D. He paid the government deficit by taking the loans. But soon this route was also closed. He went ahead the two former ministers and demanded equal tax on the three classes of the society.

Seeing the protest of upper classes against him he himself resigned. Brienne was made finance minister. He advised to call the session of the Estates General which the king was bound to accept.

Major Events and Phases of the Revolution :

Summon of the Estates General (May 5, 1789 A.D.)

After the resignation of Brienne king was having no option except raising the taxation. But the Parlement of Paris and other Parlements strongly opposed it and refused to register. The public and the army were also came with it. Now all unanimously demanded to call the Estates General. They again appointed Necker as finance minister. But it was too late now. The first session of Estates General was held in 1789 A.D. at



Fig-4.9 : Oath of Tennis Court

the time of king Phillippe far but after 1614 A.D. no session was called. The representation of all three classes was there in this organisation. This was the advisory body. The clergy, aristocrats and ordinary people used to sit in their single class and the votes were also three so the clergy and aristocrats were having two votes were in majority. King with the advice of Necker doubled the number of general class so that the aristocrats and clergy could be become bound to pay the taxes. The general class was demanding individual vote to cast so that they could pass the decisions influentially on the other side the aristocrats and clergy were in favour to cast their votes according to their class. On May 5, 1789 the Estates General was called.

All the three classes elected their representatives for casting the vote in the Estates General, 308 clergy, 285 aristocrats and 621 general class members were elected in the election. In this way the total members were 1214 and including optional members the total number reached more than 1600. In the inaugural speech the king had not mentioned the

working process of the session. The members of third house were demanding joint meeting of the three houses but the members of first and second house were not prepared to sit with the members of third house. Now the privileged class (aristocrats and clergy) and unprivileged class were in front of each other. Their interests were mutually opposite. Now the question arises that whether the votes should be three for three houses or the house should be one and every individual should have right to vote. Decision could be taken on this issue.

But on 28th May the Jurists Abbés and Velly, joined in favour of the general class (third house). Encouraged by this the general class (third house) declared their house as National Assembly on 17th June. On 19th June the clergy class also involved in the favour of this. When they arrived for the meeting on 20th June, king closed and locked the assembly hall.

Tennis Court Oath (June 20, 1789 A.D.) :

On 20th June the king locked the assembly Hall favouring the aristocrat class. In this condition the general class conducted the meeting at the nearby Tennis court Mirabeau and Abbés also involved in it. All the members took the oath to remain at Tennis

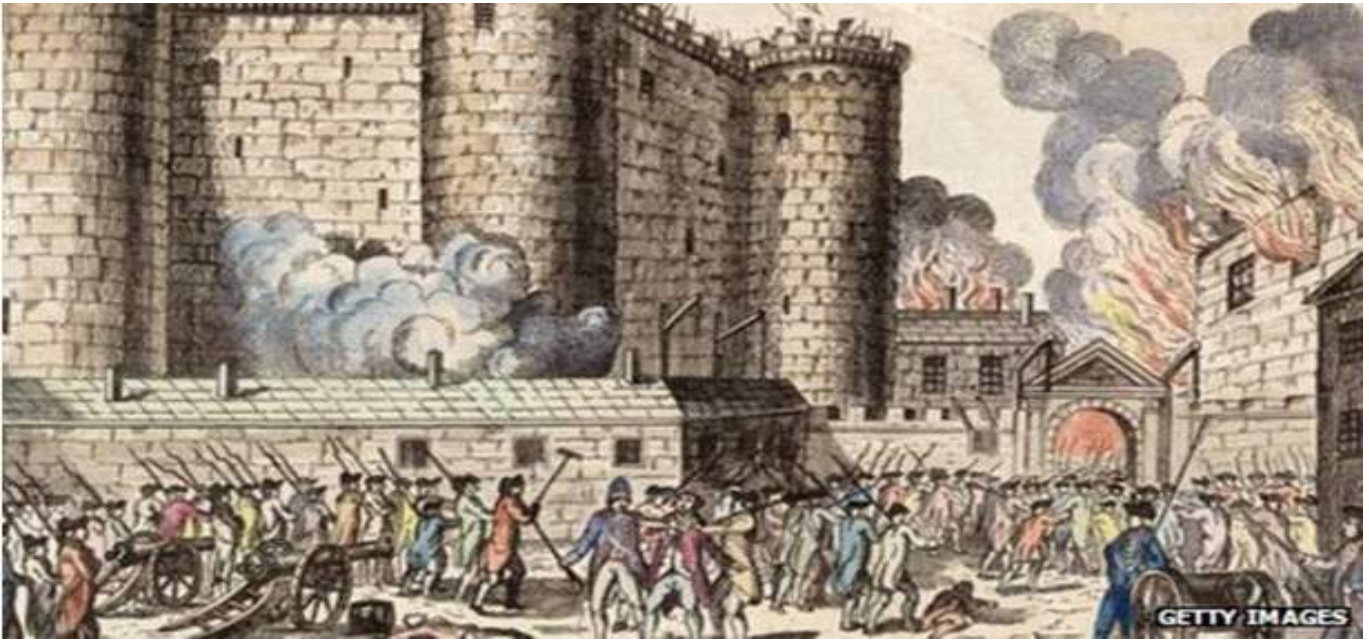


Fig-4.10 : Fall of Bastille Fort

court till the constitution is made. The oath was taken on the proposal presented by Monier. This oath is known as the oath of Tennis court.

National Assembly (June 27, 1789 A.D.)

Being unsuccessful the king passed the order for the joint session of all the three houses. This was the victory of French people. Now the National Assembly was addressed as constituent assembly.

Fall of the Bastille Fort (July 14, 1789)

During the working of the constituent assembly the king terminated Necker under the pressure of the Queen and other aristocrat, and called the army. The number of foreign soldiers was more in army. There was a reaction among the people against the king. The people formed National Guard organization for the protection of men and property of the people. The leader kaismille Dasmolla called people to put on the weapons. On July 14, the crowd of the people of Paris occupied the fort of Bastille and freed the prisoners from the jail in it. This fort had been the witness of the cruelties on the people. Fall of this fort, was political end of the monarchy. The people removed the white flag of the king and adopted the flag of red, white and

blue colour. 14th July was declared national holiday. The farmers burnt the houses, properties and records of the feudals and the land lords. The king said on the fall of Bastille that Oh! this is a rebellion standing near the king Liyankur said “ No lord this is revolution.

End of the Priviledges (August 4, 1789 A.D)

The night of August 4, 1789 came with a beginning of a new era in France. At first an aristocrat Noiya declared that the cause of all the problems is disparities in taxation and priviledges I leave my priviledges.

Now the nobles and clergies sacrificed their priviledges themselves. The clergians abandoned all the religious taxes . The doors of government services were made equally open for all

Declaration of Human Rights (August 27, 1789 A.D.) :

On the proposal of Lafayatte the National Assembly issued a charter of human rights. In this charter the objectives and principles were included, which were well understood by the people and will become the basis of the future constitution. About this

declaration of human rights, Act on stated- This piece of paper was more important than the victories of Napoleon.

The main features of the charter were as under -

1. Some rights are by birth provided to man are natural as Freedom. These can not be snatched, But the freedom of one person should not be obstacle in other man's freedom.
2. No one could be arrested without any legal base.
3. State is for the protection of the life and property of the people
4. The law of the state is the expression of the will of the people of that state.
5. Every one has right to go in government services on the basis of ability.
6. The right to private property was implemented
7. The right to freedom of religion was implemented
8. The freedom of expression (press) was implemented.

Women's campaign : On October 5, about 6-7 thousand women reached the palace of the king at Versailles and demanding bread. It was also demanded to bring the king and his family to Paris. The king become prisoner of the crowd. On October 6, the crowd was seen with enthusiasm on the roads to the king and his family. They were dancing and singing with the slogan; the bread man and his family is with us. They became as prisoner in the crowd. After ten days the National Assembly also came to Paris.



Fig-4.5 : Women's Campaign

Civil Constitution of clergy : This was the constitution

implemented for the clergy. Through this the religion was kept under the state, the clergy men were become salaried employees of the state. The priests had to take an oath for the constitution. The priests who accepted this constitution were called the 'Jurors' They who did not accept the constitution were called 'Non Juror'

The written constitution of 1791 A.D. : The written constitution was made first time in 1791 A.D. the constitution was prepared on the will of the people.

1. The king was made salaried and his powers were reduced.
2. The power of the public was accepted supreme means the principle of "people's sovereignty" was enforced.
3. The ' Separation of powers, the principle of Montesque was enforced.

Flight of the king : On June 20, 1791 A.D. the king of France Louis trying to flee, was caught near the village Barren. This incident ended the monarchy and ensured, the establishment of Republic. On January 21, 1793 the king of France Louis 16th was given the death penalty. This incident made all the European countries against the people of France.

War Declared against Prussia and Austria : In April, 1792 A.D. National Assembly declared war against Prussia and Austria, because they did efforts to help the despotic ruler Louis 16th. The revolutionaries called this war as a normal war against European kings and aristocrats. The "La marseillaise" song composed by Rouget De lisle was sung by the volunteers. This song "Marseillaise" is the national song of France today.

September Massacre : The commander of Prussia ordered the French people to release the French king. They were threatened to be ready for bearing the results if they would not do so. This announcement provoked the French people. On August 10, 1792 they attacked the palace of king and killed the guards. About 800 soldiers killed in this rebel. Now it was demanded to

abolish the monarchy. The Jacobin party demanded to frame new constitution. Now the new executive was formed and Dante was made its president. Franchise based on property was ended and universal franchise was prepared. Dante killed all those people who were under doubt that they helped the king or enemy nation. This massacre was happened during 2nd to 6th september, So it is called September Massacre.

National convention (1792-1795 A.D) :

It ruled between September 20, 1792 A.D. to october 26, 1795 A.D. This period is known for the struggle between Jacobin and Jirondist parties and the massacre done by Jacobins. Even than the convention by giving permanency, founded the republic. The Jacobins and Jirondists were divided on the issues of importance of Paris, prosecution on king and responsibility of September massacre. The September massacres were done by the Jacobin party. Jirondists desired that the responsible for this, Marat and Dante must be punished. Jirondists were against the Jacobins on the question of importance to Paris. Jirondists wanted to punish the king through prosecution when Jacobins wanted to do this without prosecution. The king was given sentenced to death on the basis of the voting in convention on January 1793 A.D. This incident made, England, Germany, Austria, Italian states, Russia, Spain, Holland etc against France. The Jacobin leaders Robespierre, Marat and Dante used to hate the Jirondists, due to this reason France entered in civil war. Two governments were working in France. One was the Paris government or commune or Jacobin party and other rest of the government of France or the government of Jirondist party or convention.

The government of convention was the third parliament of France. In its tenure the monarchy was ended on September 21, 1792 A.D. and the Republic was founded. The number of anti revolutionaries was constantly increasing in the country and outside, at that

time. To control this the National convention established reign of terror from March 1793 to July 1794, A.D. The powerful executive was formed and death penalty was given to anti revolutionaries. It had three organs

1. Public protection committee
2. General Security committee
3. Judiciary.

There were two main parties in the French politics at that time.

1. Jirondists
2. Jacobins.

1. Jirondist party : Most of the leaders of this party were related to Jirond province of France, so they were called Jirondists. The leaders of this party were idealistic republican, impartial and inexperienced and courageous. Due to this reason, they were defeated by Jacobins in the legislative assembly even if they were in majority. They were against the more importance to Paris. Brissot and Madame Roland were the prominent leaders of this party.

2. Jacobins : The centre of this party was in Paris. The members of this party were more practical and republicans. For the protection of Republic, Reign of Terror was established by them. Dante, Robespierre, Hyber, Marat were its prominent leaders. The Reign of terror was established by Robespierre. He wanted to establish the best of monarchy. Most of its meetings were held at the convent of saint Jacob church at Paris. Due to this reason this party was called Jacobin.



Fig-4.12 : Members of Jacobin party

The small shopkeepers, artisans, watchmakers, servants and labourers were the members of Jacobin party. The Jacobin members used to wear a long

trouser, so were also called “Sau-Kulat” They also used to wear red cap as symbol of Freedom. The aristocrats used to wear a breeches (Long Johns) In this way sans culot (without long Johns) was the symbol of the protest against aristocracy.

Reign of Terror : The reign of terror was established by Robespierre to safeguard the Republic, to suppress the internal rebellions and for the security of France from the foreign invasions. The strong policy of control and punishment was adopted by Robespierre. In fact the terror was used for individual and party level frictions and for personal ambitions by the Jacobin leaders. Though it gave success against the external enemies and anti revolutionists but continuous implementation of it was wrong. After suppressing the rebels it was advised by Dante to stop it. But Robespierre surfaced it to the Guillotine” This great terror came to its end with the fall of Robespierre on July 28, 1794 A.D. This period was as a spot on the Revolution.



Fig-4.13 : Guillotine (Reign of Terror)

The National convention framed a new constitution in 1795 A.D. The ruling power was handed over to the committee of five persons by this. This system is called ‘ Directory System.

Directory System : This system was continued from 1795 A.D. to 1799 AD This proved completely failure. The rule of Directory (Board of Directors) proved unlucky in the internal administration but it got success in foreign affairs. The Board of Director become

successful in committing treaties with Spain, Prussia, Holland, Portugal, Germany and Italy since 1795 AD and became successful in ending the war. On the other side Napoleon Bonaparte defeated Austria. Now only England was left who was terrorising France. The member of the Board of Directors failed and unable to stop the riots in the provinces because of their incapacities. The members of Jacobin party by joining the pantheon society started resisting the Board of Directors. This society used to publish a magazine ‘ Tribune” The increasing costs and inflation worsened the condition of France. All these circumstances helped in the rise of Napoleon.

Impact of French Revolution :

1. End of the Feudal system :

Although in the reign of Louis 14th the control was imposed on feudal system and the centralized system was implemented but during the revolution period it was totally accomplished. This was the humiliating system, this was synonym to the economic exploitation. On the basis of the principle of equality it was over.

2. Rise of Nationalism :

The wave arise from France clamped whole of Europe promptly. The same wave of nationalism become the inspiration to the unification of Italy and Germany. Due to this reason these two countries arise on the world map. The same wave later inspired to struggle against Napoleon. The citizens of each country stood up for the defence, glory of their nation, with the spirit of sacrifice and struggle. The spirit of nationalism encouraged the dependent countries to fight against the imperialist countries for their independence.

3. Rise of Democratic spirit :

The people of France abolished the hereditary monarchy and established republic. Now the ruling class was authorised to rule not on the name of their country but on the name of the people. People could remove

their representative if not fulfilling their aspirations. Now the sovereignty was residing in the people.

4. Declaration of Human Rights :

The freedom of expression, equality before the law, security of the property, position according to merit, equal opportunities for the placements etc were established on the basis of law. Some rights of human being were called as natural rights or the rights from the birth. These human rights were considered synonym to natural rights, which could not be snatched by even the ruling class. These rights came up as challenge against the despotic rulers of the world.

5. Declaration of Secular state and Termination of the Rights of Church :

Every one was provided with the right to choose his method of worship. Religious freedom was an important contribution of the French revolution. The religious problems and the priests were brought under the control of the state. They were also compelled to work and behave according to the constitution. In the medieval times the religion of the state was considered as the religion of the people. The concept of secular state finished this rule and religion was added to the individual ideology. It meant freedom to the government from the interventions of religion.

The peasant who acquired the land of the church. They were benefitted by providing them legal rights on those lands, religion was made personal subject.

6. Formation of political parties :

In the French revolution people came to know about their personal rights. They were well acquainted with their political rights. The theory of divinity, in other words, the king is the envoy of God, was now finished. The reigns of government came into the hands of the people. People now organizing themselves with the parties or groups for their collective interest. In this sequence the Girondist and Jacobin parties were prominent. The sovereignty came in the hands of the people.

7. Beginning of Socialism :

During revolution period the privileges of feudal class and clergy were finished. The farmers were being given rights on the property of church. On the principle of equality the feudal system was ended and a common code was made for the feudals and farmers. The unprivileged and privileged were now stood equally. Jacobin party was supportive to the farmers and labours.

8. Educational Reforms :

The education was separated from the church liberated from its control. Efforts were made to change the religious nature of education towards humanism. It was attempted to give more importance to discipline and nationalism in education.

9. Freedom, Equality and Fraternity :

This was the most influential result of the French revolution. The slogan of Freedom, equality and fraternity influenced not only France but whole of the Europe. Freedom of writing and speech, security of the right to property freedom of the formation of political parties, equal opportunities, importance to capability, equality before the law etc, were established. The foundation of nationalism was strengthened by the spirit of fraternity and cooperation among the people.

10. Beginning of Liberal Democracy :

The word liberal in English is used for liberalism is derived from the Latin word 'Liber' which means freedom. The ideology of liberalism was to support the government which was formed by the consent of the people in France and all the people are considered equal before the law. As this ideology of liberalism supported the end of privileges and resisted the despotic rule, so now the liberalism was considered as synonymous to the parliamentary democracy. France raised and hoisted the flag of liberal democracy in Europe. This was the political face of liberalism. On the other side, free from the control of the state, in the field of economy liberalism created its place in the middle

class who were demanding free market, and free transportation.

11. End of the monarchy and rise of people's power :

The French revolution vested the future and present both in the people. The revolutionaries of France asked their people to be united and help against all the despotic rulers of Europe. This was the initial point to change the geographical scene of the nations. Now the sovereignty in France vested in the group of active citizens of France, out of the king and monarchy. A new flag tricolour was chosen in France. The place of Estates General was taken by National Assembly which was representing the active citizens. The army was not to protect the king but becomes responsible for the defence of the nation. The feelings of respect for the martyrs of the nation took place, the beginning of nationalism in Europe is considered from the French revolution of 1789 A.D.

Impact of French Revolution on women :

The doors of government schools were made

open for the girls and they were provided with the right to professional training. The women were given rights with legal base, not to be married without their consent. To get divorce women were also given equal right as men to apply for that.

This was the transitional period for the women liberation. This was the reason that the women clubs were closed during the reign of terror against the ideals freedom, equality and fraternity of the French revolution. A woman Qympe-de-Gouges, who opposed this was hanged to death with the charge of treason. Prior to it in 1791 A.D. women were given the status of inactive citizens in the constitution. The inactive citizens were not having right to vote.

On the other hand the French artists did the humanization of the ideals of French revolution. Freedom, equality and fraternity and began their creation in the form of women. The equality before law and justice was depicted as women holding a balance, binding a strip on her eyes. The freedom was expressed as a broken chain. The red cap, tricolour and panache became the symbol of Republic and freedom.

French Revolution	
Important events	Dates
1. Beginning of Estates General	May 8, 1789 AD
2. General class/. declaration of national assembly III house	June 17, 1789 AD
3. Tennis court oath	June 20, 1789 AD
4. King's consent to national assembly and National convention and changed in constituent assembly	June 27, 1789 AD
5. Fall of Bastille fort	July 14, 1789 AD (celebration of independence day in France)
6. End of Privileges	August 4, 1789 AD
7. Charter of human rights	August 27, 1789 AD
8. March of women	October 5, 1789 AD
9. Declaration of Brunswick	July 25, 1792 AD
10. Framing of written constitution by constituent assembly	September 3, 1791 AD
11. End of monarchy and declaration of Republic	September 21, 1792 AD
12. Louis 16th on Guillotine	January 21, 1793 AD

13.	September massacre	September 2-6 1793 AD
14.	Reign of Terror	March 1793 to July 1794 AD
15.	Fall of Dante	April 1794 AD
16.	Fall of Robespierre	July 28, 1794 AD
17.	National Convention	1792 to 1795 AD
18.	Rule of Directory	1795 to 1799 AD

The intengiable ideas of the nation were shown in the portrait of woman as Marion



Fig-4.14 : Symbol of Freedom woman and red cap

Napolean Bonaparte

Napolean was born on August 15, 1769 A.D. at the Ajaccio city of corsica island. His father was

Calro Bonaparte and mother was Letizia Romalino. Napolean's father was representing Corsica island in the french court. Napolean got basic education in the army school at Paris. So early he was appointed as leutenant in the army. Napolean expelled the British from the Toulou port in Septmber, 16, 1793 AD. the session of National Assembly was also going on there. Napolean protected the members of assemebly from the reactionary elements. At this time Napolean introduced himself as an able, trained and courageous. Due to this reason he was appointed as head of the artillary in the army in 1794 AD. on October 5, 1795 AD the supporters of manarchical rule rebelled under Directory government. Napolean took help of the



Fig-4.15 : Napolean Bonaparte

french commander Barras to suppress this rebellion. Due to victory on this time rebellion, he was appointed as general of the internal army. At this time he was married to an influential woman Josephine Bonaparte. The war minister of France Carnot influenced with his ability handed over the campaign to win over Italy to, Napoleon.

Napoleon defeated Austria in the battle of Lodi and Rivoli in January 1797 AD. He did peace treaty of Leoben on April 18, 1797 AD on October 1797 Austria committed treaty of Campo Formio. This treaty made France supreme in Italy. Now several legends began to be created for the bravery, ability and strategies about Napoleon.

Napoleon after defeating Egypt, made plan to defeat England in her colony, Bharat, with the help of Marathas. But in August 1798 AD in the war of Nile river, the naval commander Nelson of England defeated him. On the other hand the Directory rule in France was not popular now. The victories were converting in defeat due to incapacibilities of directory government. At the arrival of Napoleon in France he thought the right time has come for which he was waiting. He said “Every one was waiting for me. I have come at right time. Now the pear is ripe. If I had come before that would have been early and if I had come after some time it would have been late.

He accomplished the Directory system, whose corruption distressed the people of France. Now the administrative powers came in the hands of Three consulates. Napoleon himself became the chief counsel. These counsels were to perform the following functions-

1. To establish peace and order in France
2. To make the constitution with new code of law
3. To commit peace treaties with European countries.

These counsels framed the fourth constitution of revolution period, in which the executive power of the government was handed over to three counsels, whose

tenure was fixed for 10 years. Napoleon was First counsel, Cambaceres was the second counsel and Lebrun became the Third counsel. Although the republic was only to exhibit, but the actual power was in the hands of Napoleon. He was the ruler directly.

In 1802 AD Napoleon was appointed counsel for his life time. On December 2, 1804 in the church of Notre Dame Napoleon was made the emperor of France.

Napoleon's wars with other countries, After becoming Emperor :

Napoleon was defeated in a naval war of Trafalgar by the British admiral Nelson on October 21, 1805 AD. Though Nelson was killed in this war but this decisive war ended the plan of Napoleon to defeat England in the sea.

On December 2, 1805 AD Napoleon defeated the joint army of Austria and Prussia in the battle of Austerlitz. The treaty of Pressburg held between France, Austria, Prussia. Austria was humiliating to Prussia. By this treaty Napoleon formed a Rhine state federation with the inclusion of small states of Germany. This German federation made Napoleon their guardian. Now Napoleon was called as a king maker. Through this treaty Napoleon compelled the emperor Francis of Austria to leave the position of “Holy Roman Emperor”

The formation of Rhine federation annoyed Prussia. On October 14, 1806 AD France defeated Prussia in the wars of Jena and Auerstedt. As a result a treaty of Rhine held between Prussia and France. Now Napoleon firmly decided to invade Russia in defeat her. On June 14, 1807 AD Russia was defeated in the battle of Friedland. A treaty between Russia and France was held, called the treaty of Tilsit. Russia gave recognition to Rhine Federation in this treaty, with this Russia consented not to trade with England.

At the time of this treaty Napoleon reached

the highest point of his victories. Except England every European country was under him.

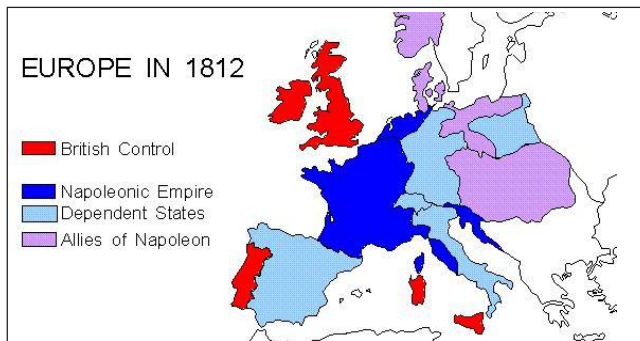


Fig-4.17: Map of Europe in 1812 A.D.

Administration :

Napoleon invited and called back the rebelled priests, feudals and aristocrats and settled them in France. The government services opened for all classes.

Administrative Reforms :

France was divided into districts and in to subdistricts Napoleon appointed army officers in these districts.

Economic Reforms :

The Bank of France was established in 1800 AD. Tax was increased on liquor, salt, tobacco. The distribution system and transportation was made comfortable. The recovery of taxes were done by the government officials.

Agreement with Pope :

The treaty of Concord 1801 A.D.

1. Church was considered under the control of the state. The priests were made the salaried officials of the state. Although the appointment of clergy was to be made by the pope but the right to send the proposal related to the appointment of priests was with the government.
2. The land of church was snatched during revolution, was again considered under the farmers.
3. After taking oath and respect for the constitution the priests were freed from the Jail.
4. The Catholicism was declared the religion of France.

Napoleon used religion to be remain in power. In his words "I am muslim in Egypt Catholic in France.

Important Reforms made by Napoleon :

1. Educational Reforms :

Napoleon was well aware that revolution begins from the intellectual class. So he had taken the work of the appointment of teachers and officers in the universities in his own hands. The professional education was also given importance. Being government teachers, they used to teach the government policies. The education was divided into primary, secondary and higher education (universities) Religion was separated from the education. The family discipline and military education were included in the syllabus. The Lycée schools at secondary level and normal schools for teachers training were opened.

2. Code of Law :

1. The irrelevant and innumerable laws were abolished by Napoleon. He made the laws compatible to France while forming these laws, equality, religion, tolerance, morality, Joint family system, discipline, patriotism, right to personal property etc. were given importance.
2. To avoid the influence of the clergy the civil marriage and divorce were being given the recognition.
3. Napoleon gave prominent place to father in the Joint family. The position of women and sons was below the male head of the family. Head of the family was the owner of the whole property of the family. He could sell it without the advice of anyone. Napoleon also gave stress on the family discipline system.
4. Rule of Law, placements as per ability, equality before law etc were being enforced in France.
5. The laws were made in successive order and codified.
6. Napoleon by recognising the right to personal property, the farmers were made owner of the land. Against all these he gave importance to the mill owners, in compare to the labours. He was the supporter of

mercantilism and capitalist system and he encouraged this system. Due to this reason, by not recognising the rights of labourers, the right to equality become ridiculous. He banned on forming the labour unions and gave order to the courts to favour the owners and to the laborers. This was against the principle of equality, even than Napoleon is called the second Justinian. Napoleon himself considered his code of Law more important than his victory.

Continental System :

Napoleon believed that England is the country of traders. Napoleon was defeated in direct wars with England. So he took vow that by destroying her trade and commerce he will defeat England in indirect war. In 1806 by Berlin ordinance he barricaded England. Trade by other European countries with England was declared illegal. This is called continental system. On the other side England also passed "Order in council" It ordered to barricade the countries who favoured Napoleon, their ships were to be caught and destroyed.

The continental system proved fatal for France. It was like suicide. Effort to make France as centre of trade proved incidious. To implement the continental system effectively, he became bound to win the new territories, which spoiled the economy of France.

Unauthorised occupation on Spain :

Napoleon wanted to finish the Bourbon dynasty completely, other than France the king of Spain Charles IV of Bourbon dynasty was ruling Spain. Though Spain was helping in the wars of Napoleon by all means, even than Napoleon removed the king of Spain and enthroned his brother Joseph Bonaparte as king. This led to the flame of Nationalism in Spain. The other countries also helped Spain against Napoleon in this struggle.

Grant and Temperley said, that the Spanish war had drunk the power of Napoleon as cancer. Napoleon himself said, the Spanish ulcer destroyed me. In this way the protest of Russia, Austria, Spain, Prussia, Portugal, Sweden etc, against Napoleon was not only political. On the emotional level the people of the



Fig-4.18: Moscow Expedition

countries start supporting the defeated countries. The people of these countries unanimously struggled against Napoleon with the spirit of nationalism.

Moscow War :

Due to the continental system Russia became anti France. France revolution reduced the influence of feudals in Russia. Due to continental system, trade and commodities of amusement for feudals were also reduced. The Russian Zar Alexander was also confused about France on the Poland issue. Russia denied to continue the continental system. As a result France invaded Russia. But due to winter season of Russia lack of soldiers of France were killed. The Moscow expedition of Napoleon was failed.

Fisher believes that - Moscow expedition was not a struggle between two countries but it was the struggle between an ambitious person and the nationalist spirit of a great religious race.

War of Nations (Lipzig war) October 1813 AD

The countries, Sweden, Prussia, Austria, England and Russia jointly formed a fourth coalition to defeat Napoleon. In 1813 AD Napoleon achieved his last victory in the war of Dresden against Austria. But the Allied forces defeated Napoleon in the battle of Nations, near Lipzig between 16 to 19 October. The military power of Napoleon was exhausted in this war. The allies again signed a treaty altogether at Sherman on March 1, 1814 to finally defeat Napoleon. The continental system was ended. Finally the allies defeated Napoleon and signed a treaty with Napoleon in March 1814 at Fontainebleau. Napoleon had relinquished his claim over the throne of France. He was sent to Elba island, as a ruler and awarded an yearly pension of 20 Lakh Franks.

Battle of Waterloo :

On March 30th 1815 AD Napoleon ran away from Elba and reached Paris. He again became the emperor of France. Although Napoleon declared that

he wanted to lead a life of peace and liberty but European countries did not believe in him. The joint army of the allies was sent to France. On June 18, 1815 Napoleon was defeated. Napoleon surrendered before British admiral Metland on July 15, 1815. He was taken to England first, from there he was sent to Saint Helena island as prisoner. He suffered with an abdominal disease for 6 years and died on May 5, 1821 AD. After 20 years his ashes were brought to France and buried with honour.

Main Causes of the downfall of Napoleon :

1. Peninsular war or Spanish war

Occupation of Spain by Napoleon was proved fatal for him. This incident gave opportunity to whole of Europe to be united. This incident was strongly opposed in Spain, with this wave of nationalism arose and the allied countries formed a joint front for the help of Spain in this peninsular war France lost its 3 lakh soldiers

2. Continental System :

Only England was an obstacle before Napoleon to become the world champion. Napoleon won whole of Europe except England. He was aware that England could not be defeated in direct war. So he did efforts to attack on actual power of England, that was her trade. Through continental system, he blockaded England and prohibited other European countries to continue trade relation with England. This system increased the cost of commodities in whole of Europe, along with this there became the scarcity of the commodities. Russia who was friendly with Napoleon also went against the continental system. In this way Napoleon also lost the friendship of Russia.

3. Expedition against Russia :

Russian invasion proved fatal for Napoleon. His 5 lakh soldiers killed in this war. The guerrilla strategy of Russia, fighting tendency for the struggle and invincible routes proved horrible for the army of Napoleon. It is said that "winter of Russia is never

defeated'' This proves correct on Napoleon's expedition to Russia. The soldiers of Napoleon could not bear with the heavy cold of Russia and killed. With this Russian attack on the reversing French army caused a heavy damage.

4. Humiliation of Pope :

Napoleon humiliated Pope for inviting him in his coronation at the Notre-Dame church. When Pope was to crown Napoleon, then he took up the crown from his hands and take on himself and said these words that, This crown was found in the dust which I picked up with the tip of sword.

This was insult of Pope, due to this reason all the catholics of Europe became his opponent.

5. Strong position of England and Foremost Marine Fleet :

The strong naval power of England failed the continental system. The economic condition of England was better from the beginning. On the contrary in France itself the continental system was opposed. Due to this system there was price hike in all the commodities. The marine fleet of England was the best in whole of the world, due to this reason Napoleon was defeated in the battle of Nile river. On the basis of this power England made the continental system of Napoleon unsuccessful.

6. Forced Recruitment of Soldiers (Expiry of National character) :

In the army of Napoleon the soldiers from different countries and nationalities recruited forcefully. The identity of nationality which was there in the France army during revolution period was now expired. So this was also a main cause that the army become insensitive in the long and tiring wars.

7. The rise of Nationalism :

The nationalism arise in Spain inspired whole of Europe to struggle against Napoleon unitedly. Every country became ready to take revenge from Napoleon.

They prepared themselves to sacrifice every thing for the defence and victory of their country.

8. Affection with the Relatives :

Napoleon was very much affectionate with his brothers and relatives. One of his brother Louis Napoleon was made ruler of Holland, the second brother Joseph was of Spain and the third brother Jerome was made the king of Westphalia. He married his sister Caroline with his commander Murat in spite of such a favour his brothers did not help Napoleon in disaster.

9. Long and continuous sequence of wars :

Some historians mentioned Napoleon's wars to become world champion as long travels and tiring for his soldiers and for himself. Dr. Sloane had written that'' all the causes of the fall of Napoleon lies in the tiredness. The wars which made him victorious in European continent, and built his empire the same wars ruined him.

10. Temperamental Defects :

Napoleon was an ambitious ruler of an obstinate nature. After becoming emperor, he stopped taking advice from his friendly advisors. He considered the decisions which taken by himself are the best. Against these decisions he did not accept any advice.

11. Dictatorial Power :

Napoleon strangled the republic and reestablished the monarchy. He imposed strong censorship on the news papers. Banned the formation of labour unions. He strangled that liberty which grew from the French revolution. The revolutionary ideology



Fig-4.19 : Tomb of Napoleon Bonaparte

which gave birth to the Right of self determination of the people but Napoleon snatched this right also from the people through dictatorial monarchy by becoming emperor.

Evaluation of Napoleon :

“ I am the revolution I ended the revolution”

The rise of Napoleon was the outcome of circumstances which string up in the revolution period. He worked according to the emotions of revolutuion period and immidiately after becoming emperor he separated Educaiton from church. Churh and clergy were brought under the state. The Principle of equality before law was implemented. He gave equal opportunity in the services. theTelents were honoured. Among the rtrade and taxation the trade oriented principle was consiered. The best laws framed during revolution were included in the code of Law. Feudalism was retained.

He himself become the emperor. The sovereignty of he people and democratic principles were being given up. He snatched the politcal rights of the Fench people. He wasted money for the show of his own grandeur. He formed a special group of supporters and provided with the titles and honour to his followers.

Major Events :

Events	Date
1.Birth (Napoleon Bonaparte)	August 15, 1769 AD (Corsica Island)
2. Occupied Tulon port	September 16, 1793 AD
3. Protected National convention from the mob	October 5, 1795 AD
4. Treaty of Compoformio with Austira	October 17, 1797 AD
5. Battle of Nile river	August 01, 1798 AD
6. Agreement with the pope	1801 AD
7. Coronation	December 2, 1894 AD
8. Battle of Trafalagr (England & France)	October 21, 1805 AD
9. Battle of Austerit	December 2, 1805 AD

(Treaty of pressberg with
Autria and Prussia)

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 10. Battle of Zenna
and Overstate
(Rhine treaty with Prussia) | October 14, 1806 AD |
| 11. Continental system | November 21, 1806 AD |
| 12. War with Russia | June 14, 1807 AD |
| 13. Freedland war
(Treaty of Tilsit) | July 8, 1807 AD |
| 14. Order in council | 1807 AD |
| 15. Attack on Spain | 1808 AD |
| 16. Moscow expedition | June, 1812 AD |
| 17. Battle of Lipzig | October, 1813 AD |
| 18. Removal of Napoleon
and exiled to Elba island | April 11, 1814 AD |
| 19. Battle of Waterloo | June, 18, 1815 AD |

The Political unification of Germany :

The rise of a country known as Germany is an example of that spirit which was flowing in th European countries after French Revolution and Napoleon Bonaparte’s victories. The maximam contribution goes to the victories of Napoleon Bonaparte in the formation of Germany. According to Lipson the father of Germany is Napoleon.

Prior to victories of Napoleon, Germany was devided in to more then 300 states Napoleon conquered these and changed in to Rhine Federation of 39 states. Prusssia was the biggest state in area and military power in this federation. Austria became the president of this federation. All the members used to form a Diet jointly. But in this Diet (assembly) Austria was to maintain its a Supremacy Austria weakend the federal diet.

Major obstacles in the Unification of Germany :

1. Austria was a powerful country in the European politics at that period. Austria was the main reactinony power in the unification of Germany

it wanted its intervention in Germany remain. Austria was afraid of the fact that if Germany will become successful in its nationalism than the Austrian empire composed of multi nationalities will be scattered.

2. The southern states (Bavaria, Baden, Wurtemberg etc) of Germany were under the catholic influence. So even if the nationalist activities in these states, the Pope wanted to remain control on these, it was assumed that France could also intervene in the unification of these states in Germany.
3. The centre of all the European politics was Paris, the capital of France. France could not see any other country become powerful on its borders on any cost. So she was opponent to the unification of Germany.
4. England was also maintaining its interest in the German states. She intervened the northern states on the pretext of Hanover province.
5. The intellectual class of Germany was also having the difference of opinion on the German unity. Some states wanted the unification under the monarchy. They were divided on the issue of leadership. Some were the followers of Austria. At the other side the republicans were also present in Germany.
6. There were economic and social disparities also present in Germany.

Helping Facts of the unification :

1. Zollverein : Before the political unification of Germany the economic unification prepared the foundation which strengthened the spirit of national unity among the people of Germany. Prussia committed a custom pact with small states Schwarzburg, Saxe, Brunswick and inaugurated a custom union Zollverein. The custom was abolished between the countries. The transportation of goods became uninterrupted, it

increased the trade. The economic integration reduced provincial and regional impact which was an obstacle for the unification of Germany. According to Robert Ergeng ‘ ‘ It abolished regional feeling and provided strength to the imperial leadership. Up to 1834 nearly all the states came along with the union. The construction of railway tracks in Germany also helped in it. Sir Friedrich List emphasized on custom free trade routes.

In the words of Ketelby ‘ ‘ The establishment of Zollverein paved the way for the political unification of Germany.

2. Intellectual Movement : In the making of any of the nation there have been an important contribution of the philosophers historians literatures and poets. Fichte, Hegel, Herder, Humboldt, Dammann, Henke, Heine etc called Germany the best. The spirit of the best that is Aryan filled in the German men.

Fichte gave the right direction to the anti France views and filled the spirit of nationalism in Germans. In 1815 an intellectual organisation called Burschenschaft was established by students of Jena university. This organisation emphasized on the moral upliftment of German people. This organisation filled the feelings of justice, freedom and unity in the country men.

3. Industrial Revolution : The coal and iron essential for industrial progress were available in abundance in every part of Germany. Both of these are considered as foundation stone for every industry even today. These resources initiated industrial revolution in Germany. The railway tracks were built for transportation. The treaty of Zollverein between Schwarzburg and Prussia stood up Prussia in the foremost industrial town. This industrial progress gave birth to the traders class which was seeing their profits in the unification of Germany. They wanted that the trade in Germany must be uninterrupted. The beginning of railway routes throughout Zollverein also reached soon in the small states of Germany. On the other side Austria was facing economic crisis due to continuous wars and old trading rules and guild system.

The Contribution of Bismarck :

The emperor of Prussia William I (1861-1888)

was a strong and open minded person. He had an ability to judge the people. Though he believed in liberal ideology but he was aware that the unification of Germany could only happen through monarchy and the strong army for this reason he appointed Van roun as war minister, Van Moltke as commander in chief and Bismarck as prime minister. Bismarck was a clever politician having knowledge of international affairs and personality full of diplomatic skill.



Fig-4.20 : Bismarck

Bismarck said, “I will not give up the company of the emperor even at the cost of my life in this parliamentary strife.”

Bismarck was of the view that the time spent between 1848-1849 AD in debate with the nationalists was his omission. He believed that the problem of that period could not be solved by lectures or the proposals, but it can be solved through blood and iron policy. To this reason bismarck firmly decided to built up Prussia as a powerful state. When the lower house refused to pass the defence budget he made it passed from the upper house and gave his solidity.

Bismarck at one hand wanted to exclude Austria through military power from Germany. On the other hand wanted to get benefit from the international situation. In this direction he committed secret treaties

with other countries and did diplomatic efforts.

All events of the unification of Germany can be divide in three treaties :

War	Objective	Treaty
Battle with Denmark (1864)	To prepare base Battle with Austria	Gestine Treaty August 1865
Battle with Austria (1866) Battle of Sedowa	Expulsion of Austria from German Union	Treaty of Prag 23 August 1866
Battle with France 1870 (Battle of Sedan)	To complete unification of Germany by uniting South German states with North German Union	Treaty of Frankfurt 26 Feb, 1871

1. Treaty of Gastine :

The two states of German Federation sleshvig and Holstein were under the domain of Denmark. Most of the population of Holstein was German with this she was member of German federation. On the other hand in sleshvig Germans were though in majority but the Dens were also residing there. The dens were against the German unification. In the London treaty of 1852 AD Denmark accepted not to merge these two states but in 1863 AD the ruler of Denamark Fredric occupied both the states against the treaty of London.

On this issue for the first time Bismarck got the opportunity to show his political ability and dilopmatic skill. Bismarck wanted to gain from this opportunity in expelling /Austria from Germany and wanted to abolish the German union under his leadership.

With the effort of Bismarck an agreement was held between Austria and Prussia about these two states in Januray 1864 AD, it was decided to reject the occupation of Denmark on both the states and also

decide to warn Denmark. This friendship was the victory of Bismarck. In this, he took Austria with him but future of both the states was to be decided through mutual agreement.

In February 1864 AD the joint army of Austria and Prussia defeated Denmark. England did not come forward for the help of Denmark on which Denmark was having faith.

An agreement was held between William I and the king of Austria at the place named Gastein on August 14, 1865 AD. The main conditions of the agreement were as under.

1. By this agreement Holstein was given to Austria and Schleswig was given to Prussia.
2. Austria accepted money for the duchy of Lauenburg.
3. The Kiel port of strategic importance was given to Prussia for fortification.

This agreement was the political omission of Austria and it was the big diplomatic victory of Bismarck. Through Holstein was given to Austria but

its population was mostly German. She was more close to German states. There were more chances of flare up a rebellion. Bismarck said that the Gastein was seen just to cover the crack by a paper only. Bismarck prepared the background of next war with Austria on the issue of Holstein.

2. The Treaty of Prague :

Bismarck was known and wanted to that the Gastein agreement should become the basis of the war with Austria. That is why, using diplomacy the Holstein state gave to Austria.

Bismarck at one side began to prepare for the war and on the other side become busy in implementing his plan through his diplomacy that Austria should not get any assistance from the European countries. He got the favourable international environment at this time. England was on the policy, not to interfere in European countries. So there was no chance for Austria to get the help from her. On the other side, by helping Russia in the rebel of Poland, achieved the Russian sympathy in favour of Prussia. In 1865 AD in the meeting at



Fig-4.21 : Contemporary map of Germany

Biarrits with Napoleon III Bismarck got the promise from France to be neutral in return some parts of Rhine land were to be given to France.

At the other side Austria was becoming an obstacle in the unification of Italy. On the policy of the enemy of enemy are friends Prussia and Austria did a pact. On the provoking war against Austria, Prussia promised to give Venetia to Sardinia.

On one side, the people of Holstein were struggling against Austria, to which Bismarck was secretly supporting. On the other side Austria was encouraging the movement going on against the Duke of Augustenburg.

On this issue a decisive war took place between Austria and Prussia at Sedan or Koeniggratz on July 3, 1866 AD. Austria was defeated. Prussia defeated the country like Austria in only seven weeks. The emperor of Prussia even wanted to occupy the capital of Austria. But Bismarck was aware that Austria is surely defeated but should not become paralysed. Further Austria may take the revenge so Bismarck said that the war has been decided, now Austria is our friend. On August 23, 1866 AD treaty of Prague was held between the two countries in which-

1. German Federation was abolished
2. Hanover, Schleswig, Holstein were annexed to Prussia.
3. North German Federation was formed under the leadership of Prussia in which Austria was not included.

Impact :

The impact of war on France was very much. This was not the defeat of Austria but of France on the diplomatic platform. On the European theatre the area of influence of Napoleon was reduced.

This reduced the respect with Austria. The policy of sword of Bismarck came as fear before the European countries as a result the liberalism was shocked.

3. Franco Prussian war and Treaty of Frankfurt :

Even after being neutral France failed to get the Rhine river territories from Germany. This hurt the international prestige of France prior to this France was the center of European politics now became Germany. The credibility of Napoleon III in his country was reducing. Napoleon III put the proposal to purchase Luxembourg from Holland. The nationalists, Newspapers and politicians of Germany opposed it strongly. Due to this opposition Holland refused France to give Luxembourg.

Second stressful question was about the throne of Spain. The relative of Prussian king prince Leopold got the invitation to sit on the throne of Spain. It was spontaneous to increase the prestige of Prussia. On the other side, there was strong opposition of this decision in France the power of Prussia was heavy risk for the security of France was seen. The French ambassador met emperor William at the place, Ems and convinced William for prince Leopold not to occupy the throne of Spain. The French ambassador demanded that he should promise that in future also this would not be happened. Bismarck got the written account of this conversation by telegram Bismarck showing the diplomacy published this letter. Its impact was the same which he expected. France and Prussia both considered this as their humiliation according to them.

On July 15, 1870 AD war began between France and Prussia. The decisive war was held at Sedan on September 1, 1870 AD in which the Prussian commander Von Moltke defeated the French army. Napoleon III himself surrendered with his 83000 army on January 18, 1871 AD in the palace of Versailles the German emperor William I was crowned. On February 26, 1871 AD the treaty of Frankfurt was held.

Results :

1. This treaty completed the unification of Germany and build powerful nation under the leadership of

Prussia.

2. After war France had to hand over its industrial territories of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. By getting Alsace and Lorraine of France, Germany progressed speedily in industries. Due to which competition for colonies began between England and Germany.

3. The humiliation faced by France by this treaty laid the foundation of the first world war. According to Hazen, after 1871 the treaty of Frankfurt had become a leaking ulcer of Europe.

4. The secret treaties initiated by Bismarck for the unification of Germany were going to change the European politics. The policy of blood and iron of Bismarck was a fatal blow on liberalism. Bismarck was recognised as an able politician and an expert diplomat in the world.

5. A war compensation of 20 crore francs was imposed on France. This was also decided that till the amount

of compensation is not paid the German soldiers were to remain in northern France. This was the humiliation of France.

6. Due to this war, Rome came under the possession of Italy. Along with Germany, the unification of Italy was also completed.

The Political unification of Italy :

As the victories of Napoleon prepared the foundation of the unification of Germany in the same way its impact was also on the states of Italy. Italy also proceeded for the unification. It is important to clarify here that through there was an impact of the victories of Napoleon on the unification of Germany and Italy but his victories were not for the purpose of unification. He did not wish to establish a republic there and to create an opponent country in Europe. It was the natural impact of his victories.

In fact the French revolution and victory of



Fig-4.22 : Contemporary map of Italy

Napoleon brought the politics from the palaces to the roads and made it a subject of discussion. The struggle of power between conservative people (King priests and aristocrat class) and progressive people was already existed. Napoleon transmitted energy in that.

Napoleon conquered the small states of Italy and divide them in to three parts, but establishing republic, he let the people remember their own power. The common code of law was implemented in whole of Italy. The end of feudalism and releif from the internal taxation, trade initiated the economic unification. The state revolution of France, intrduced the Itlaian states with the right to equality, feedom of religon, freedom of press.

Auxiliary organisations and persons in the unification of Italy :

There was no country like Italy before the unification. There were different systems present in different states. According to the chancellor of Austria Italy was merely a georgraphical expression the social and conservative beleifes were still strictly prevailing there, that is due to the aristocratic and upper class was strong there. The traditions and customs were different in all the states. The tendency of living mutually together was also lacking. Metternich rightly said. In Italy one state was against the other state one city was against the other city and one family was against the other family. Even the man was against the man.

In the words of Mazzini the separate currencies of eight states separates us from each other and makes unknown to each other .

Austria was the main reactionary power in the unifacaiton of Italy as in Germany. Italy was devided in north, middle and south states geographically also the norten states were under the influence of Austria. Middle states were under the control of Pope and the southern states were under the rulers of Boubron dynasty. The Catholic follower countries were also against to abolish the authority of pope. To occupy it

was to make the catholic world opponent. the lack of consciousness among the people of Italian states was there.

The politicians were having difference of opinion about the unification of Italy. Some were the followers of republic and some were supporters of federal state under Pope.

On the contrary to Germany the industrial revolution was yet not intitated in Italy. even there was no possibility of fundamental industries so that the people of middle class of Italy could see their benefit in the unification of Italy.

Auxiliary organisations and persons in the unification of Italy :

1. Carbonary : This secret organisation war established in 1810 at Napels. The main object of this organisation was to expell the foreigners from Itlaly and to establish legitimate independence Though, it did not have any definite objects. In lack of influensive leadership and definit objects this organisation was failed.

2. Young Itlay : Young Italy was founded by Mazzini in 1831, AD immidiately after this organization took the place of carbonary. Mazzini used to believe on the youth of Italy. He used to say that if the revolution is to bring in the society, give the leadership in the hand the youth. The infinite energy lives in their hearts. This organization had three slogans- Believe in almighty god. All brothers united and independent Italy. Mazzini is considered as the mind and spiritual energy of the revolution. This organization filled the struggle with sacrifice martyrdom and freedom. Mazzini was the beleiver of republican ideology and revolutionary means.

Mazzini said calling people of Germany that Dont rush after any thing except the ideal of unified Italy. Italy is nation and it had to become a nation. In the eyes of Italian patriots he was the evnoy of god. who came to built up the future of Italy.

3. Count Cavour - (1810-1861 AD) : Cavour was born in an aristocrat family of Tiurin (Sardinia) In 1810 AD he served as an engineer in the army. He was follower of liberal ideas. He got chance to study about the parliamentary system during England tour.

He wanted to complete the unification of Italy through the severy dynasty of Peidmont province. He published a newspaper. "I ll resargimonto" to spread his ideas. He was appointed Prime minsiter in 1852 by emperor Victor Emanurel. Cavour was a practical diplomat poltician and follower of monarchy. He was well aware of the power and capacity of Italy due to this reason the wanted to internationlize the issue foreign policy of Cavour completed the unification of Italy and created a new history and Geography in Europe.



Fig-4.23: Cavour

The internal Reforms of Cavour in Italian Provinces. :

1. Changed the barren land in to cultivated land, the farmers were being given help as loans.
2. under the policy of free trade did treaties with neighbouring countries and gave momentum to the development.
3. By developing the means of transportation the trade was being promoted. In this way he gave oportunity to the people to meet each other and communicate the ideas.

4. He did efforts to control the church.

5. Under the military strategy, did reforms in army and fortified the border areas.

6. The banks and cooperative societies were established.

Thus , he establihsed a small state like Peidmont in to an ideal state.

Contribution of Cavour :

Cavour was the person without whom the idealism of Mazzinei and bravery of Garibaldi had become meaningless. Cavour was aware of the fact that without foreign help Italy may never become free. He was supporter of liberal monarchy Cavour believed that-

1. Only Peidmont Sardinia is capable for the unification of Italy.
2. Austria is the biggest obstacle in the unification.
3. Without the foreign help Austria can not be expelled from Italy.

Cavour beleived in realstic and practical politics. He wanted to internationalize the issue of Italy so that the active assistance and sympathy can be achieved from the foreign powers. England and Fracne were the powerful nation in Europe at that time. England was working on the policy of non intervencion in the European countries there was no hope from her.

The significant contribution of French revolution and Napoleon's victories was there in the unification of Italy. The spirit of nationalism which flowed from France that only inspired Italy to be unified as a nation.

The king of France was having sympathy on the question of the unification of Italy. In this direction he helped Frace with 18000 soldiers in the creamian war and got the sympathy and friendship. Though the liberals of Italy opposed this assistance to France against Russia. Cavour got the benefit of this military assistance just as gambaling after the war in Paris conference (1856 AD) even after the opposition of

Austria, Sardinia was invited in Paris. Cavour held Austria responsible for the disastrous condition of Italy. Cavour achieved a moral victory on the question of Italy in the Paris conference.

Plombiers Agreement :

An agreement at place known as plombiers near Sardinia was held between emperor Napoleon and Cavour.

1. In the war between Sardinia and Austria France will provide help of 2 lakh soldiers.
 2. In return to the French assistance Nice and Savoy will be given to France.
 3. Parma, Modena and Tuscany, combinedly become a new state and prince Jerome Bonaparte the brother of Napoleon shall become the king.
 4. Naples and Sicily will remain be the states of Pope.
 5. Lombardy and Venetia will remain with Sardinia
- Victor Emmanuel married his daughter Clotilde with Jerome Bonaparte.

Just after this agreement the newspapers of Piedmont started criticizing against this. To provoke Austria Cavour prompted people to revolt in Austrian colonies Mantua and Ferrara. Austria gave same reaction which Cavour wanted. Austria gave an ultimatum of three days in 23 April 1859 AD. Cavour said happily that we are going to make history. On May 3rd France also declared war in favour of Italy. The war was decisive. Austria was defeated.

The Armistice of Villafranca (July 11, 1859 AD) :

This treaty was held between Napoleon III and king Francis Joseph of Austria.

1. Parma, Modena and Tuscany were again made independent states.
2. Lombardy was given to Sardinia
3. Venetia was given to Austria
4. Italy was converted into a federation under Pope.

This treaty disappointed the people of Italy. Austrian occupation on Venetia was considered fatal

for Italy. Cavour was also not happy with this treaty he resigned. But the king of Piedmont maintained the balance. He was benefitted by this. The treaty of Villafranca was confirmed by the treaty of Zurich with this the first phase of the unification was completed.

Referendum in states of central Italy :

After the war, the people of the states of central Italy (Parma, Modena, Tuscany, Bologna and Romagna) revolted. They were keen to be included in Italy. The policy of non intervention of England and sympathy for Italy was encouraging these countries to be united with Italy. Though Austria wanted that under the treaty of Zurich these states should be kept again under their rulers. Taking benefit of the opportunity promised France to give Nice and Savoy made her to his side. In March 1860 AD the referendum was done. In which Parma, Modena, Tuscany, Bologna and Piamonte decided to merge with Sardinia. Nice and Savoy voted to merge with France. The murder of niece Savoy shocked Garibaldi. The sympathy of England was with Italy. So on the question of referendum in central Italy England took the side of Italy and France.

4. Garibaldi :

Giuseppe Garibaldi was born in 1807 at Nizza town. His father was an officer in a commercial ship. Due to this reason he had experience of the travels of the Mediterranean sea. He came in contact with the patriots of Italy, during these travels Garibaldi was given death penalty for taking part in naval revolt but he went to South America, where he got the training of Guerrilla war. In 1834 A.D. he again arrived in Italy and purchased the Caprera island. He was the same person due to whom Naples and Sicily were included in Italy. He made an organization named 'Red Shirt' and because of this he could enter in Sicily. The important event in Garibaldi's life was to become supporter from republican to monarchy. At the time of merger of South Italy England helped the volunteers of Garibaldi

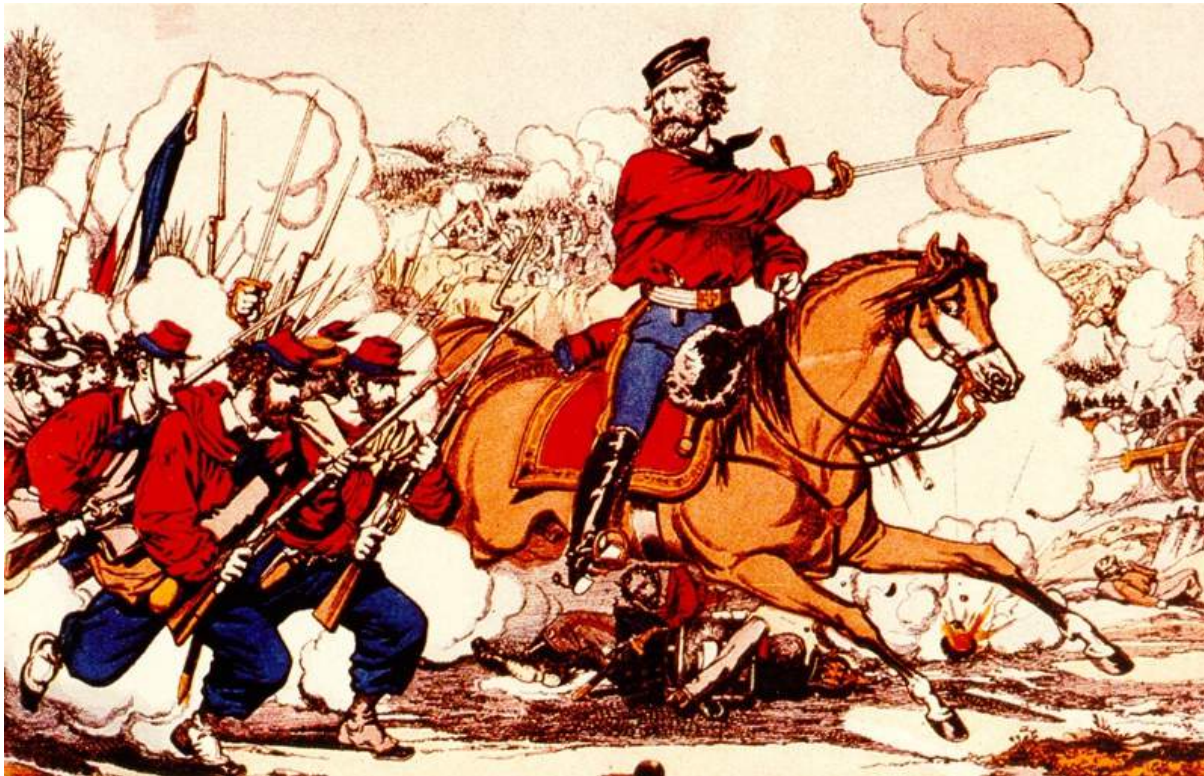


Fig-4.24 : Red Shirt Movement (The Thousand)

to reach Naples and Sicily in her warship.

Revolt of Naples and Sicily :

The ruler of Naples and Sicily was foreigner. He was not capable to rule. Mazzini, Francesco Crispi and Garibaldi planned their revolt and integration of these in Italy made possible. Garibaldi with his 1000 Red shirt Volunteers attacked on Sicily. England also helped indirectly. The people were already against the Bourbon dynasty. At the other side Cavour was afraid of that whether Garibaldi may not attack on Catholic state Rome because France could have entered against Italy. Then the fighting the war became difficult. He was also suspicious about Garibaldi who may declare republic in place of monarchy. Cavour said he had to protect Italy from foreigners, mischievous principles and republican Garibaldi. So he met with Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi and got consent to merge Naples and Sicily in Italy.

Rome and Venetia :

Italy declared war against Austria to provide military help to Prussia in the war of Sadowa in 1866 AD between Austria and Prussia. On July 3, 1866 Prussia defeated Austria. So in the treaty of Prague held between Austria and Prussia, Venetia was given to Italy.

5. Rome :

Catholic king Pope was ruling in Rome, with this the French army was deputed there in Rome for his defence. It was not possible for Italy to attack on Rome because the other Catholic countries were to become against Italy. The dream to occupy Rome was completed when France-Prussia war was held in 1870 AD. France engaged its full energy in this war. The army at Rome was also called by France, even after France was defeated. Taking advantage of this opportunity Italy occupied Rome. The referendum was

managed in Rome in which majority was in favour of Italy. Rome was made capital of Italy. On June 12, 1871 Victor Emmanuel inaugurated the parliament of united Italy.

Law of Papal Guarantees : The parliament of Italy passed a law in which in the nearby territory of the residence of pope was accepted the independent state. Now pope can also appoint the ambassador, he was provided with the position of a ruler.

Estimate :

The unification of Germany and Italy not only composed history but also changed the political map of Europe. This was a landmark event. The centre of European politics now Germany was prepared to challenge this.

The systems made by France and Austria were going to end in Europe and now in the rest of the world.

The blood and iron policy of Bismarck was a blow on the European peace and the militarism reached the heights. The spirit of Germanism and militarism filled in the people of Germany by Bismarck become the basis of First and second world war.

Historians have difference of opinion regarding the works and principles of Bismarck some accept his policies pre-planned which can be known by his review of the wars of Denmark, Austria and France. When some historians consider him as opportunist, who took advantage of the then circumstances of Europe in this regard they give the example of the issue of Spanish succession and related incidents on which Bismarck had no control.

To conclude it may be said that the objectives and plans of the unification of Germany were pre-planned, with this Bismarck took advantage of the political circumstances arising at that time. On the contrary to Cavour, Bismarck did not have with him either Mazzini or Garibaldi. With this he was not having

sympathy of any of the country at the international stage, with him. He had to fight with the powerful countries like France and Austria. Bismarck is identified by his courage, bravery and strong will and achieved his goal.

On the contrary to unification of Germany by Bismarck in Italy the united contribution of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour and Victor Emmanuel was there. As powerful country like Prussia played a major role in the unification of Germany, reverse to it the chariot of the unification was driven by a character like a small state Piedmont some scholars call the unification of Italy as the Blessings of God because the people of Italy were habitual to live separately. With this they were not having the emotions of that level the unification of Italy can be held. The unification of Italy revolves around the political skill and diplomacy of Cavour.

Questions for Exercise

Very Short Answer Type Questions

(Answer in two lines)

1. Which are the ancient civilizations of the original inhabitants of North American continent.
2. On which date the American Freedom struggle day is celebrated.
3. Mention the book written by Rousseau.
4. What is the meaning of Estates General ?
5. What was the Parlemans ?
6. What is meant by the Tennis court oath.
7. Between whom and when the treaty of Concord was held ?
8. What is the meaning of order in council ?
9. What are the essential elements of an ideal nation in the view of Indian scholars.
10. Which were the stage wise treaties of the political unification of Germany ?
11. When and by whom the young Italy was formed ?
12. What is the meaning of his policy of Blood and Iron ?

Short Answer Type Question

(Answer in eight lines)

1. What continental system means ?

2. How the Zollverein union proved helpful in the political unification of Germany ?
3. Explain the concept of Dharma.
4. 'I am the revolution' I ended the revolution The words said by Napoleon how far these words are meaningful and true.
5. Describe in brief the republican political parties during the revolution of France.
6. Explain your views about American war of independence.
7. Discuss the original civilization, Aztec of American residents.
8. What impact we see on the original residents of America prior to Europeans reached America.
9. Why Napoleon is called the 2nd Justinian ?
10. Describe the main organisation who helped in the unification of Italy.
11. What did Red Shirt party means.

12. What were the reason by which American colonists become united to fight against their mother country.

Essay Type Questions

(Answer in maximum five pages)

1. Explain the contribution of Cavour in detail in the unification of Italy.
2. Explain how and on which issues the Indian concept of Nation is different than European concept.
3. By explaining the causes of French revolution write its impact on world.
4. What was the impact of American struggle for freedom
5. Why the countries of European continent come out to discover the sea routes of other countries write in detail.
6. Describe the contribution of Bismarck in the unification of Germany in detail.