British argued that colonists had "virtual representation" in parlia-
only 8% of the men in UK had right to vote; and they were controlled
by local gentry: "No taxation without..." only means that parlia-
had to pass all the taxes. Samuel Johnson in his political pamphlet
"Taxation No Tyranny" declared that "colonists are represented by
the same virtual representation as the greater part of England.
(colonists argued that "virtual representation" was against their
republican belief that govt derives its just powers from the consent
of the governed. No woman was represented if he were not allowed to
vote. It was not just colonists but also some Brit parliamentarians
were in favour of not taxing them without representation.

1764 - New taxes:

Brit parli enacted Sugar Act, Currency Act. Colonists protested
by systematic boycott of Brit goods. Brit passed Quartering
Act which stated that Brit soldiers must be quartered at the
expense of residents in certain towns;

Stamp Act 1765
1st direct tax ever levied by parlia on colonists. All official do-
newspapers, almanacs, pamphlets were required to have stamps.

A secret group, "sons of liberty" formed in many towns and threatened
violence if anyone sold the stamps. No one did. In Boston, they burnt
the records of vice-admiralty court, boasted home of chief justice.
Stamp Act Congress - held in 1765 in New York. Economic boycott of
British goods. Imports fell from £215 m to £1 \text{ 1m}.
Rockingham govt (PM) - parlia agreed to repeal the tax but in a
"Declaratory Act" of March 1766 insisted that parlia retained full
power to make laws for the colonies "in all cases whatsoever.

Townshend Act 1767 and Boston massacre 1770:
by pausa. placed a tax on a.of essential goods including paper, glass,
tea. Colonists organized a boycott of Brit goods.
In Boston, 1770 March 5, a large mob gathered around a group of Brit-
and taxation. Most yeomen farmers, craftsmen, small merchants also
joined patriots, demanding more political equality.
Loyalists and neutrals:
About 15-20% of the people were estimated to have supported the
remained loyalists ( Tories, King's men). loyalists never controlled
territory unless the British Army occupied it.
They were typically older, less willing to break with old loyalties,
connected to the church of England, and included many
established merchants with business connections across the empire,
as well as royal officials like Thomas Hutchinson of Boston.
Divided loyalties even in the same families. Eg: William Franklin,
son of Benjamin Franklin, was governor of New Jersey remained
loyal to the crown throughout the war and never spoke to his
father again.
Recent immigrants who had not been fully Americanized were also
inclined to support the king, such as recent Scottish settlers in
the back country.
Most native Americans rejected pleas that they remain neutral and
supported the king. The tribes that based heavily upon colonial
trade tended to side with the Brits. Most prominent native
leader was Joseph Brant of the Mohawk nation,
who led frontal raids on settlements in Pennsylvania and New York.
Ultimately loyalist Indians were forced permanently into Canada.
Some African-American slaves became politically active and supported
the king, especially in Virginia where the royal governor actively
recruited black men into the Brit forces in return for freeing them
(manumission), protection for their families, promise of land grants.
Many of these black loyalists settled in Nova Scotia, upper and lower
Canada.
Neutrals: A minority of uncertain size tried to stay neutral in
the war. Most kept low profile. Quakers, especially in Pennsylvania,
were outspoken for neutrality. During war, Quakers who continued
to do business with the British were attacked as supporters of
British.
colonial society but simply replaced a distant govt with a local one.

But it was a unique & radical event that produced deep changes and had a profound impact on world affairs, based on an increasing belief in the Enlightenment as reflected in how liberalism was understood during the period. Republicans, as the fathers of the U.S. espoused protection of natural rights, and a system of laws chosen by the people.

Some historians see that the motivation for the revolution was primarily legal adherence of the colonists to the Brit constit and deprivation of English rights by Brit parliament.

Sincerely democratic politics became possible: Rights were incorporated into state constits. Liberty, individual rights, equality, hostility towards corruption became core values of republicanism to Americans. The concept of a challenge to the established order in Europe, challenge to inherited power, democracy—govt rests on consent of the governed.

Precedent as 1st successful revolution against an European empire, and 1st successful establishment of a republican form of democratically elected govt, provided model for many other colonies and nations.

Morocco became 1st country to recognize U.S. independence in 1777.

Sweden was 1st neutral country to give up trade with Brit in 1783.

1st of French revolution.

Influenced French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen in 1789.

Slavery was abolished in Northern states by 1804.
Marx wrote about 1789 revol, 1848 revol - Bourgeoisie was the class that really headed the movement. Proletariat, non-bourgeoisie strata of the middle class had earlier not yet evolved interests which were different from those of bourgeoisie or they did not yet constitute independent classes or class divisions. Therefore, when they opposed the bourgeoisie, as they did in France in 1793 & 1794 (Reign of Terror) they fought only for the attainment of the aims of the bourgeoisie, albeit in a non-bourgeoisie manner. The entire French terrorism was just a plebian way of dealing with the enemies of the bourgeoisie: absolutism, feudalism, and patriotism.

Economics & finance

Popul - 218 crore, one of most urbanised countries. Popul of Paris -7m.

53 m - rural peasants. Area under cultivation, productivity per unit area, level of industrialisation, GDP were all good enough.

It was the premier economic power in continental Europe.

Debt: Debt led to the long running fiscal crisis of govt. By 1789, France was effectively bankrupt. Extravagant expenditure on luxuries of Louis XV, XVI from 1715 to 1789 to conduct the losing war, American war. Plans of building large navy, anti-UK coalitions. Louis XVI was liberal in construction of Versailles.

To finance budget deficit, he imposed 5% tax on all revenues, a measure that affected privileged classes as well as rest of popul.

Under Louis XVI, radical financial reforms by his ministers, Turgot and Malesherbes, angered the nobles and were blocked by the parlement who insisted that was not the legal right to levy new taxes. New minister Jacques Necker (1776) raised large international loans.

France sent Rochambeau, Lafayette, de Grasse to help Americans. American war cost 1066 in lives, a huge sum, that was financed by new loans at high interest rates, but no new taxes were imposed.

Necker's policy failed. Replaced by Calonne in 1783. In 1787, King convened Assembly of Notables. In 1787 to discuss a revolutionary new fiscal reform proposed by Calonne. They rejected the plan.

F. Britain too had huge debt, but it had far more advanced fiscal instsr to deal with it. comparable with France. In both
Code of civil procedure: Adopted in 1806.

Commercial code: 1807.

Code of criminal instruction: "Laid out criminal procedure. 1808. Before this code, courts were subject to local pressures in actual functioning. This code established modern system of criminal courts.

- Innocent until proven guilty.

Codes in other countries

Napoleon code was adopted in many countries occupied by the French during the Napoleonic wars. Thus it formed basis of law in Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, colonies, Poland, some German states, Romania, Egypt.

- It was translated into Arabic.

- Its influence was felt in Swiss, Austrian, German Codes.

- Legal system of UK is derived from English common law rather than Roman law.

Metric System

Decimalised system of measurement. First adopted by France in 1791. It is used all over the world with different sizes.

Before adoption, many measurement systems were there allowing Europe. This resulted in disputes amongst merchants and citizens and tax collectors. So a new system was introduced.

Continental System

It was the foreign policy of Napoleon against UK, during it was large scale embargo against British trade, beginning in Nov 1806, ending in 1814.

Background

France lacked the resources to invade UK or to defeat Royal Navy at sea. His one attempt to do so ended with the defeat at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

- Napoleon resorted instead to economic warfare. He believed that UK would be vulnerable to an embargo on trade with the European nations under his control, causing inflation and great debt.
The Plan
- Nov 1806 - Napoleon issued the Berlin Decree forbidding his allies and conquests from trading with the UK. UK responded with the orders in council of 1807, Nov which forbade French trade with the UK, her allies or neutrals, and instructed the Royal Navy to blockade French and allied ports.
- Napoleon retaliated with the Milan Decree of 1807, which declared that all neutral shipping using British ports or paying British tariffs were to be regarded as British and seized.
- Napoleon hoped to destroy UK's trade which would lead to economic collapse after which he could invade.
- He decreed that all commerce ships wishing to do business in Europe must first stop at a French port in order to ensure that there could be no trade with UK. He ordered all European nations to stop trading with UK. He threatened Russia with an invasion if it didn't comply as well.

Failure
- Main flaw in the Continental System was that UK still had naval dominance. It is not clear on the British trade is uncertain, but it was more harmful for continental European states. Food imports in UK dropped and food prices rose. Continental states required UK's goods and Napoleon had put in place Internal tariffs, all favoring France and hurting other states.
- Embargo encouraged Brit merchants to look for new markets and to engage in smuggling into Europe. Napoleon's exclusively local customs enforcers could not stop British smugglers, especially as they operated with the connivance of Napoleon's chosen rulers of Spain, Westphalia and other German states, who faced severe shortages of goods from the French colonies.
- UK threatened to sink any ship that didn't come to a British port or chose to comply with France. Neutral nations like USA felt the difficulties. Some this embargo contributed to the general ill
To settle issues arising from French wars, to redrawing the map of Europe. Boundaries of France, Duchy of Warsaw, Netherlands, Rhine states, Saxony, Italian states; creation of spheres of influence. Most of the discussions were informal discussions and confined to great power.

It formed framework of European International politics till 1914.

Participants: UK, Russia, Austria, Prussia, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Dutch, Switzerland, Papal States, Germany.

Every state in Europe had representatives. 200-250 states.

Final act: signed just before Waterloo battle.

- Russia was given most of the Duchy of Warsaw. It was allowed to keep Finland (which it annexed from Sweden in 1809).
- Prussia was given 40% of Saxony, parts of Duchy of Warsaw (Grand Duchy of Poznan), Danzig, Rhineland from France.
- German Confederation of 39 states were created from the previous 360 of Holy Roman Empire, under the presidency of Austrian Emperor.
- for in Austria & Prussia were included in confederations.
- Netherlands and Austrian Netherlands (Belgium) merged under Constitutional monarchy.
- Swedish Pomerania, ceded to Denmark a year earlier, was ceded to Prussia.
- Neutrality of Switzerland was guaranteed. (to put stop to Swiss mercenaries.
- Hanover was enlarged and made into a Kingdom: Bamberg, Wurttemberg, Baden, Nassau were in too.
- Austria got Tyrol, Salzburg, Tarnopol from Russia, Lombardy, Venetia, Dubrovnik in Dalmatia.
- Habsburg princes regained Tuscany, Modena Duchies.
- Papal States were restored.
- UK got Cape Colony in South Africa, Tobago, Ceylon and other islands.
- Sardinia got back Piedmont, Nice, Savoy. It got Genoa too.
- Norway was transferred from Denmark to Sweden.