

- redundant after 7 years war. They needed to be employed.
- British argued that colonists had "virtual representation." In parlia. only 3% 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} man 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 enacted Quartering Act which stated that Brit soldiers had to be quartered at the expense of residents in certain areas.

Stamp Act 1765

1st direct tax ever levied by parlia on colonies. All official documents, 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, looted home of chief justice.
- Stamp Act Congress - held in 1765 in New York. Economic boycott of British goods. Imports fell from £225m ¹⁷⁶⁴ to £1.95m ¹⁷⁶⁵.

- 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 parlia. placed a tax on a # of essential goods including paper, glass, tea. colonists organised a boycott of Brit goods.
- In Boston, 1770 March 5, a large mob gathered around a group of Brit

and taxation. Most Yeoman farmers, craftsmen, small merchants also joined patriots, demanding more political equality.

Loyalists and neutrals

About 15-20% of the popul^{were} ~~was~~ estimated to have supported Brits 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, often 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 depended heavily upon colonial trade tended to side with the British. Most prominent native leader ~~was~~ siding ^{with} king was Joseph Brant of the Mohawk nation, who led ~~from~~ ^{with} 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 Britain.

- 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 ^{principles} as reflected in how liberalism was understood during the period, republicanism. Govt espoused protection of natural rights, and a system of laws chosen by the people.
 - Some historians see that the motivation for the revolution ^{as} ~~was~~ primarily legal. Adherence of the colonists to the Brit constt and deprivation of English rights by Brit parliament.
 - Genuinely democratic politics became possible. Rights were incorporated into state constts. Liberty, individual rights, equality, hostility towards corruption became core values of republicanism to Americans.
 - A challenge to the established order in Europe, challenge to ^{concept of} inherited power. Democracy → Govt rests on the 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 colonial people.
 - Morocco became 1st country to recognize independence in 1777.
 - Sweden was first neutral great power that 1783.
 - 1st of American revolution
 - Influenced French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen in 1789.
 - Slavery was abolished 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 either not yet evolved interests which were diff from those of bourgeoisie or they did not yet constituted independent classes or class divisions. Therefore, where 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 philistinism."

great masses of people

Economics & finances

- Popul- 2.8 crore, one of most urbanised countries. Popul of Paris-7lacs.
- 5.3 m - male peasants. Area under cultivation, productivity per unit area, level of industrialisation, GNP & 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 ^{→ 7 years} heavy expenditures to conduct the losing wars, American revol. Plans of building large navy, anti-UK coalitions. Louis XVI spent liberally on 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 ^{provincial court of appeal} and Malesherbes, angered the nobles and were blocked by the parlements who insisted that king didn't have 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 m livres, 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.

✱✱. Britain too had huge debt, but it had far more advanced fiscal insts 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. in civil law countries.

Codes in other countries

Napoleon code was ^{not successful modification} adopted in many countries occupied by the French during the Napoleonic wars. Thus it formed basis of law in Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, ^{the} colonies, Poland, some German states, Romania, Egypt.

- It was translated into Arabic.
- Its influence ~~was~~ can be felt in Swiss, Austrian, German codes.
- Legal system of UK is derived from English common law rather than Roman law.

Metric System

10 100 1000
deca, hecto, kilo, ...
0.1 0.01 0.001
deci, centi, milli, etc.

Decimalised system of measurement. 1st adopted by France in 1791. It is used all over the world.

- Before its adoption, ^{with dif sizes} many measurement systems were there all over 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.
- Effects on the world 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 favouring France and hurting other states.
 - Embargo encouraged Brit merchants to look for new markets and to engage in smuggling into Europe. Napoleon's exclusively land-based 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-

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Congress of Vienna (Sep 1814 to June 1815) Vienna

To settle issues arising from French wars. → 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 powers.

• It formed framework of European international politics till 1914.

Participants: UK, Russia, Austria, Prussia, France

Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Dutch, Switzerland, papal states, German states

Almost Every state in Europe had representatives. 200 ~ 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, ^{northern} Rhineland ^{and} ^{Prussia}
- German confederation of 38 states was created from the previous 360 of Holy Roman Empire, under the presidency of Austrian Emperor. ^{some} Portions of Austria & Prussia were included in conf.
- Netherlands and Austrian Netherlands (Belgium) → merged under constitutional monarchy
- Swedish Pomerania, ~~was~~ 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. Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, Nassau were → 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, ^{Dutch} Ceylon and other ^{various} colonies
- Sardinia got back Piedmont, Nice, Savoy. It got Geneva too.
- Norway was transferred from Denmark to Sweden.