

World History Class 02

25th February, 2024 at 1:00 PM

A BRIEF REVISION OF THE PREVIOUS CLASS (01:07 PM):

AMERICAN REVOLUTION (CONTINUATION FROM THE PREVIOUS CLASS) (01:17 PM):

- **Stamp Act Congress 1765:**
 - Called by **Massachusetts**.
 - **Passed a petition - declaration of rights and grievances.**
 - That we are loyal to the crown.
 - But British parliament has no right to tax the **13 colonies (13 C)** because they not represented in the British parliament as did not have the right to vote.
 - Therefore the aim was not independence but NTwR (No taxation without representation).
 - British repealed the **Stamp Act** in **1765** but the boycott continued as settlers wanted NTwR.
 - British exports decreased by half therefore Britain ended all import duties on **13 colonies** but retained duties/tax on tea imported into **13 colonies** as a symbol of the British parliament's right to tax **13 colonies**.
 - **1773 - Boston Tea Party** where tea cargo on British ship at Boston port in Massachusetts was destroyed by settlers.
 - In response British Parliament **1774** Coercive acts/Intolerable acts (named by **13 C**) whereby the right of self govt of Massachusetts taken away (***Art 356**).
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- **1774 - 1st Continental Congress/Philadelphia Congress:**
 - **13 C** again demanded NTwR.
 - Demanded repeal of intolerable acts ie restore self govt power to Massachusetts.
 - Now this was seen as an act of sedition by **13 C** by Britain.
 - Therefore Britain declared war on **13 C** in **1775**.
 - **1776 - 13 C** responded with a declaration of independence where they demanded a republic and highlighted enlightenment principles (***17th C - 18th C**) that will guide the united colonies post-independence.
 - **Eg:** That all men are created equal + inalienable rights like liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
 - **Pursuit of Happiness** = Self-actualization of one's potential and includes right to property.

- **1776-83: Americal War of Independence (01:42 pm):**
- Won by **13 C** due to:
- **Geography** - as Britain had to fight a war across the Atlantic.
- Settler's army created during the seven-year war had the advantage of logistics.
- France and Spain supported and France even sent troops later because wanted to recover the losses of the seven-year war.
- (Spain - Florida, France - Canada and Louisiana, etc).

- **Result:**
- **2nd Treaty of Paris 1783.**
- **13 C** became independent.
- France did not gain anything as a deal made by the British with **13 C**.
- **13 C** didn't want France's presence in North America and France = the main rival of Britain.
- Britain retained Canada + **13 C** could now expand to the west.
- Spain got Florida (* lost it in **1763** to Britain).
- **Perpetual Friendship** between **Britain** and the **USA**.

- **Evaluation of AR 1765-83 (01:54 pm):**
- **Positives:**
- **1st** Republic + fully written constitution for the whole country (**1789**).
- **Fundamental Rights** were ensured by the first **10 amendments** passed as the **Bill of Rights**.
- **Eg:** No special privilege to any class, No deprivation of property without due process of law, and a just (*right) compensation + No property tax by the Union govt (*default on tax may lead to auction. No tax no auction).
- It was a radical idea to not have a monarchy and to not have nobility as a class with special rights.
- Therefore it was the first proper codification of enlightenment ideas.
- Therefore the constitution was the first proper codification of enlightenment ideas.
- **Negatives:**
- Ironically that the first successful anticolonial struggle led to colonialism against natives at **13 C** expanded into the modern USA.
- (The US bought Louisiana from France in **1803**, and France had got it back from Spain in **1802**. From **1792-1815**, France Vs Rest of Europe. France began winning with the rise of Napoleon in **1795**, therefore dominated Spain but also needed money for wars, therefore sold to the US).
- **1819** - The US purchased Florida from Spain.

- (* Home Work:

Territory/State	1756	1763	1783	Later
Florida	Spain	Britain		
Lousiana				
13 C				
The territory of				
west of				
Appalachian				
mountain				
Canada and Cuba				

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- The **Declaration of Independence** stated all men are created equal. Indeed these did not include women and non-propertyed men who did not get the Right to Vote.
- Also, blacks and Native Americans did not get citizenship and therefore voting rights.
- Later property qualification for the Right to Vote removed gradually from **1792-1856** by different states of the USA (USA = Federalism, therefore states powerful).
- The **13th Amendment** of **1865** ended slavery in the whole of the USA after the US **Civil War 1861-65**.
- The **14th Amendment** of **1868** gave citizenship to blacks.
- The **15th Amendment** of **1870** gave the right to vote to blacks.
- By **1920**, women got the right to vote.
- By **1924**, native Americans got citizenship and the right to vote.

- **USA Civil War (1861-65) (02:27 pm):**
- **Reason =**
- Southern states declared independence and declared the formation of a confederation because wanted a weak center and strong states + they opposed the abolition of slavery by Lincoln (**President 1861-65**) because the agrarian economy dependent on slave labor + There were slave trading companies in the south, therefore feared economic crises (norths economy was more industrial).
- **Reason =**
- Union's army defeated the Southern state army, therefore union preserved and now a principle of indestructible union of indestructible states.

FRENCH REVOLUTION (FR 1789) (02:50 PM):

- Spirit of democracy and republics spread across the Atlantic causing FR **1789**.
 - **1792-1815** France fought against European monarchs as the kings wanted to preserve absolute monarchy in their own kingdoms.
 - Therefore wanted to end the experiment of democracy in France.
 - **FR 1789** ended feudalism in France.
 - **Feudal** = something old in time and regressive (Society, economy, polity).
 - Therefore **FR 1789 = Paradigm shift** (systemic).
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- **Feudal society in France:**
 - **First estate = clergy** -
 - Senior clergy were political advisors to the king.
 - Had a monopoly over religious matters.
 - Largest per capita land owners + got rent from tenants and tithe from landowners + many used to leave their lands to Church after death + enjoyed exemption from taxes.
 - They could be tried only in religious courts headed by clergy.
 - Therefore no equality before the law.
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- **2nd estate = Nobility** -
 - Dominated polity as only nobles could be ministers, bureaucrats, and senior military officers.
 - Dominated economy as largest landowner class (**30%** land with **1.5%** population).
 - Dominated judiciary.
 - However, some middle-class members of the third estate were judges as judgeships could be purchased.
 - Therefore no meritocracy.
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- **3rd estate = Middle class** (economically powerful but no political and social status) + **city workers + peasants** (**80%** of the population and mostly landless).
 - **Peasants** - tenants had to pay high rents (**66%**).
 - (**Manor** = Land/estate, therefore rents also called manorial dues).
 - **50%** of peasants were landless laborers (*like paikhas of MIH).
 - Landowner peasants were a tiny percentage of the population and had very small plots.
 - City workers had poor wages + needed a certificate of good conduct for changing jobs + since the agrarian economy therefore their percentage in the population was very low.

- **Bourgeoise/Middle class -**
- **8%** of population.
- Economically powerful and owned lands but no socio-political status.
- **Feudal polity (03:21 pm):**
- Absolute monarchy + no parliament.
- Estates general was the assembly of three estates and not of French people.
- Therefore it was a symbol of feudal society + not an elected body and had no powers and at best advisory body.
- (*Like ILC of **ICA 1861**) + had met rarely after **1515**, therefore not a parliament.
- TwR as the third estate paid all taxes and were masses but had no say in polity.
- No uniformity of law as different laws in different parts of France.
- No rule of law + special privileges with the first and second estate, therefore no equality before the law.

- **Feudal economy (03:31 pm):**
- Largely agrarian economy with land as the source of power (* I won't have any hope then in such an economy) + village-based economy (*Urbanization = Modern)
- The concentration of land ownership in clergy and nobility while the masses landless (*concentration of wealth = feudal, therefore the term crony capitalism)
- Since the masses, not property owners, therefore did not do production for profit motive, therefore modern capitalism largely absent.
- No right to the property for the third estate.
- No freedom of work for city workers.
- Massive indebtedness of tenants to landowners due to pending manorial dues.
- Therefore forced labor existed.
- **Tithe = 1/10** of land revenue paid by landowners to the clergy.
- It was not a tax but a feudal levy. (* Tax is paid to the govt).
- **Taille** = Tax paid only by the third estate.

- **Reasons for FR 1789 (03:44 pm):**
- (*Economic, political, sociocultural).
- Feudalism.
- Inspiration from enlightenment thinkers ie modern political ideas inspired the educated middle class, therefore **FR 1789** was led by **WEMC** (western educated middle class).
- Inspiration from **AR 1765-83** + Irony that French people paid for and died for self govt of **13 C** as French military supported, while at home no self govt.
- Unpopular monarchy - **King Louis XVI** uninterested in admin (*like **Md Shah 1719-48** /Rangeela of MIH) + **Queen Mary Antoinette** came to be known as **Madam Debt** as lavish lifestyle at times of huge fiscal deficit.
- High taxes and paid only by the third estate + high war expenditure hurt the economy (**Austrian War of Succession - 1740-48**, **Seven Year War 1754-63**, **Americal War of Independence - 1776-83**) + **1788-89** worst famine
- **Trigger** = King called the estate general to get legitimacy for increasing taxes.

- **Events (04:05 pm):**
- Third estate representatives boycotted a meeting of estates general after negotiations failed and assembled in the **Royal Tennis Court**, declaring themselves as **National Assembly** - NA (*ie constituent assembly).
- King sent troops to disband the NA
- Now French people began a spontaneous uprising. **Eg:** Threw opened the **Bastille Prison** to get arms and revolt on **14th July 1789 (= Date of FR 1789)** + In rural areas, property and life of the first and second estates attacked, and land taken over by the third estate.
- Nobility surrendered + NA gave the principle of the future constitution in the declaration of rights of man and citizen and began drafting the constitution.

- **Ended feudalism -**
- Brought equality of taxation and of laws.
- Ended manorial dues and gave land ownership to the cultivator tenant.
- Ended tithe and taille + ended forced labor.
- Ended purchase of public office.
- Ended certificate of good conduct.
- **1791** - The Constitution also gave the right to vote to men above **21** years but linked with income criteria.
- Brought constitutional monarchy.
- **French Revolutionary Wars (1792-1804)** - French fighting to preserve gains of **FR 1789**.
- **Napoleonic Wars (1804-15)**: For empire building by Napoleon

TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: Wars (1792 -1815).