

2)

a) Asiento is the Spanish, meaning a contract. Asiento-Treaty was concluded between the Spanish & the English in 1713, to the effect that the English might bring 4800 negroes from Africa to the Spanish colonies in America, ^{annually} & they might also bring a ship of 500 tons to the ~~the~~ Porto Belle on the isthmus of Panama.

b) Strelzi. The body of the Prussian soldiers which had exercised a great influence over the Czar and his state affairs, until it was smashed by ~~the~~ Peter the Great in 1698.

c) 'el y a des jueces a Berlin'. Once ~~the~~ Frederick the Great, had a little quarrel with a ^{millor} peasant who did not comply with the King's request. The peasant, on the occasion, said to the King, "There are judges in Berlin." Frederick ^{had} first made the distinction between the judicial & administrative other parts of administration: so that the peasant was in no fear of the King, well knowing that judges in Berlin would not respect the King's authority.

d) A capitalist may hire a workman to do him a certain bit of work, within a certain day, on a certain payment. This is called home industry. It differs from manufactures in this that capitalists do not furnish anything for labourers.

e) Cossacks. The Cossacks is ^a the tribe who lives in the southern Russia. It consists of the conquered Tartars, noted for its bravery & war like nature.

1776 between the

f) In 1755, the English General Gage & the Boston citizens, a skirmish took place caused by Gage's enforcement of military administration ^{power} for the dissolution of the Boston Assembly.

g) Rotten boroughs are those towns or rather villages in England, which enjoy the privilege of returning members of parliament but have ~~most~~ only a few inhabitants & are not really worthy of such a privilege.

i) Knots, an instrument of torture, used in Russia. It consists of a handle and a strip of leather attached to it. Leather is made hard by being soaked & dried. By means of the knots, criminals are flogged after to death.

It was decreed that the English have the right of seizing & searching ships of any nationality which carry trade with the colonies of an enemy of England. This is the Act of 1756.

h) Jurkin lost lost his ears because he offended a member of English parliament. This act shows how far the English aristocratic party carried their right power.

3) The so called "men of quality" or gentlemen (which meant much more in the last century than in the present.) met in the ladies' drawing rooms in Paris. They wore a short sword powdered their hair; in short their attire was at once aristocratic & elegant. They amused themselves by ~~talk~~ conversing over politics, moral & philosophical questions.



such as, the nature of soul, the form of government
~~and the~~ of Christian morals. They were
 very rash in introducing a theory, without giving
 any consideration as to the actual state of things.
 & prided themselves on the principle that they
 must let mind conquer over matter, activity
 over vis inertiae. They separated themselves from
 the court of Louis XIV & attacked, in a most
 intolerant manner, the measures of the king and
 the government.

- 4) Peter's first reforms: ~~1689-1697~~ 1689-1697
 he ordered people to cut beards, to wear
 European dress, promulgated a new marriage
 law & introduced Julian calendar
 Peter's late reforms: 1698-

a) Political:

He made himself the absolute ruler of
 Russia & enforced his will by means
 of the 'Ukazes' (ordinances). He used fiscals
 as his spy. In 1711, he established a
 senate, consisting of 9 departments; in
 1718, he reformed it after the Swedish model
 making each senator head of a department
 & ordering them to meet on certain days
 to consult about state affairs. Their
 consultation was however, received or
 accepted at will by Peter. He ~~also~~
 increased his army & navy, erected
 a fleet of 800 small ships & 48 large
 vessels. He spent $\frac{1}{2}$ million on
 army, $\frac{1}{2}$ million on navy, out of 3 millions
 of roubles income.

5) Illuminism: We characterize the period from 1740-1800 by the name of Illuminism. Its peculiar characteristics may be summed up as follows:

a) General feature: It is the preponderance of individualistic tendency i.e. the strongest propensity for allowing any intelligent, unbiased man of quality to pass their judgment about ~~the~~ a subject, over all other considerations. They are only to convince others with a clever argumentation that things must ^{be} so and so, without paying any regard to the state how things actually stand. Worship of shallow doctrines + fabrication of ideas are the chief characteristics.

b) Religions. They opposed Christianity not only ~~because~~ ^{because} the Established Church was wrong but as a theory. They laughed at its superiority of moral + religious teachings of Christianity, truth of miracles, compatibility of scientific + religious ~~teachings~~ teachings. The dissolution of the order of the Jesuits in 1773 shows us how far Religion Illuminism influenced them.

c) Politically. They regarded the measures of a government only so far as they based upon reasonable principles. Every thing for the people working by the people was their motto. Thus, ~~the~~ the despots of Illuminism such as Frederick the Great, was admired & his form of government was considered better than such a popular government as Switzerland's.

d) Moral. As regard morality, they were

decidedly inferior to us. The disregarded
time honoured institution, sacred ties of
morality, giving full rein to momentary
passions. But private friendships, philan-
thropic acts were common. In ~~the~~ short
they made life easier, more comfortable.

6) Intellectual. They were fond of clear
reasoning, logical analysis, ~~the~~ classical
arrangement, but short of profound
theories & deep thoughts with a few exceptions.
Science was then not so divided as at present
& they could easily get a knowledge of it.
Thus illuminism necessarily accented the
spread of culture. Relations of God to man, the
nature of soul etc were also constantly
discussed.

7) There arose a school of Economy called
the Physiocrats, founded by ^{entirely} ~~entirely~~ Quesnay.
It makes soil the sole source of wealth,
opposes the complicated system of mercanti-
listic Taxation. Berham also laid
the foundation of modern Economy -
insisting upon the principle that the
object of economy is to obtain the ~~cheapest~~ best
wares at the cheapest price. He first
made distinction between rent, wages,
interest.

A Smith

1) In 1713 (Treaty of Utrecht)

Spain lost

- a) The Spanish Netherlands — to Austria + the Netherlands
- b) Naples, Milan, Sardinia — to Austria
- c) Sicily — to Savoy
- d) Gibraltar, Minorca — to England

In 1735?

Spain gained from Austria

Naples + Sicily (next Bourbonic family in Italy)

In 1783 (Treaty of Versailles)

Spain obtained

Minorca, Florida — from England

2) In 1763, Spain lost

Canada — to England

they were never Spanish

3) Nova Scotia, New Foundland, Hudson Bay Territory
— to England

30/4/91

88.

History.

So Natsume. 18th yr. Literature

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