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(b) The garde nationale is a body of soldiers at the time of revolutionary France, which had its station in Paris and was used for suppressing the riotous mobs as in 1791 when Lafayette defeated the mob of Champ de Mars.

(c) Assignats were a kind of bills issued first by the National assembly, the total sum of which amounted to the value of the confiscated properties of the Church & Emigrants.

(d) guillotine an instrument of execution improved by Dr. Guillotine, if not invented by him. The instrument ^{rendered} a great service to France ~~deserving~~ for carrying out ⁱⁿ many measures of bloodthirsty revolutionists.

(e) Levée en masse a compulsory system of conscription in which all people ^{to} young & old, married & single, had to serve in the army, provided that they had able bodies. First resorted to in 1793 by the ^{Revolutionists}.

(f) Tricolour Tri coloured sash consisting of blue, red, white, was used for the emblem of the Jacobins, in representing freedom.

(g) Toyades. An inhumane ^{method} of execution invented by Carrier, a commissioner of the Convention. According to this method, a number of criminals were placed on board a specially constructed ship which was pushed out into the middle of the river when planks of the ship were drawn off & the victims are were drowned or beaten to death. in toवाल 1794.

(h) Sans culottes literally means "without

These bills were introduced to pay for the
 by selling the church & emigrants' property

knee breeches". Gentlemen of the time wore as a rule knee breeches. Now in revolutionary France, "new class of people, mostly of bad & low character + of low birth, who wore trousers instead of knee breeches, this gang of ruffians became a common nuisance to public order + helped much of sanguinary measures of the Jacobin by their boisterous cries + reckless crimes.

although the name of the same is still

(2) (a) Abbé Sieyès a learned and able revolutionist first made himself conspicuous in the National assembly of 1789. His draft of constitution was rejected by Robespierre in 1793. During the Directorial government, he had a great influence over others in the Council of old. He wrote out the Consular constitution for Napoleon + was appointed by him senator.

(b) Philip Egalité the cousin of Louis XVI, was the Duke of Orleans. Relative of the King or he was he was an extreme radical in his politics, partly owing to his hatred against the King. When the Legislative assembly voted for the execution of the King, he was also one of the radicals + gave his vote publicly against the life of his relative. His death!

(c) Pichegru another revolutionist became

took the battle at Cadiz, gained the memorable victory at Trafalgar and died on the spot leaving the words:

"England expects every man to do his duty!"

3. The origin of the first war of revolutionary France against Austria & Prussia

(a) On the French side: The French revolutionist feared that the old order of things should be restored in France by the aid of Austria & other powers. Leopold (+1792) of Austria & his successor Francis II were the queen's immediate relatives, so Austria would use her utmost influence against the revolutionists. Thus the calculation was to intimidate the Austrians by declaring war against them. First, the reduction of the Austrian army, and the renunciation of all hostile measures against the republic, were demanded. When these things were not settled satisfactorily, they forced the king to declare war against Austria 1792.

(b) On the Austrian side, the Austrians as well as ~~the~~ other European powers were quite convinced that the new change of order in France, was the necessary outcome of the revolutionary tendency & were by no means hostile to the Republic because of its contagious influence upon their people. If the French people were satisfied with constitutional monarchy, other powers would never have interfered with French policy. But when there appeared symptoms of too radical tendencies, Austria, in return to the French

demands, asked the latter to suppress all riotous fanatical movements within the realm, to recognise the possession of sovereignty for the Pope, and to redress the injuries ^{which} Austria had suffered in 1789. These demands being rejected, the Austrians made a common cause with Prussia to suppress at once these fanatical movements on the part of riotous mobs, with the help of the better half of the French people. But owing to the peremptory language of the allied powers, & the fear & grudge against new contribution & the confiscation of newly bought property, drove the whole nation in opposition to Austria & Prussia. Thus allied powers retreated in 1792.

(with parts of the French people)

4) When the war party held the central authority of French government it became their usual argument - that France should have a natural boundary toward the east so as to make sure the foundation of the country against any invasion. For such a boundary, they took the Rhine. Their argument was that the French who are the descendants of the Gauls have the right of taking possession of those territories which were once governed by the Gauls. Now the Gauls in ancient times possessed as far as the Rhine beyond which the Germans inhabited. Thus the French of the 18th Cent.

has the natural right to recover those territories west of the Rhine. The argument is quite valuerless: 1) because the French are not the descendant of the Gauls 2) because a river like the Rhine can not be taken as a natural boundary of a country. The argument was put into practice by the war party from 1796.

5. I 1st Coalition against France:

1792-1797 Austria, Prussia afterwards together with England, Spain, Tuscany etc.

Brought to an end by:—

- (1) the peace of Basel 1795 with Prussia
- (2) a peace in 1795 with Spain
- (3) " " Tuscany
- (4) the peace of Campo Formio 1797 with Austria

II 2nd Coalition against France

1798-1802 Austria, England, Turkey, Naples, Russia, some German Princes

Brought to an end by:

- (1) the Peace of Luneville 1801 with the Austrians
- (2) the Peace of Amiens 1802 with England

III 3rd Coalition against France:

1804-1807 England, Prussia, Austria, Russia etc.

Brought to an end by

- (1) the peace of Pressberg 1805 with Austria
- (2) " " Tilsit 1807 with Prussia & Russia

6. The so called continental system or continental barrier was brought about by Napoleon in 1806. It is the union of 5 European powers against Great Britain. Napoleon's idea was by this means, he was able to bring the Islands of Great Britain to his knee. It provided:

- 1) all commerce and trade with England should be forbidden
- 2) English manufactures or her colonial goods should be prohibited if imported
- 3) Letters written in English or addressed to English Subjects should be seized
- 4) All English men should be taken prisoners where French troops were quartered
- 5) All continental harbours must not receive ~~the~~ English ships.

These being conditions the eight powers which entered the federation are:

Prussia & Russia in 1807

Denmark "

Holland

Russia

Italy

Spain

Portugal

The Rhine Confederation

The English answered this system by declaring that all ships must not enter any harbour over which Napoleon had a power, & that ^{against} any harbour which did not receive French ships should be ~~be~~ ~~declared~~ a paper blockade should be declared ~~declared~~

31/3/92.

Examination
in
History. $\frac{90}{100}$ M. Natsume
2nd yr. list.