

HSST HISTORY MODULE

WORLD HISTORY PART 2

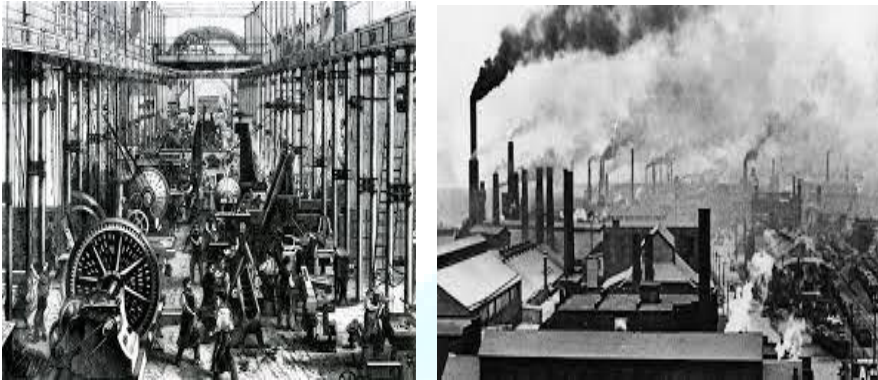


Modern Revolutions

- Scientific - industrial Revolution
- Agrarian Revolution
- French Revolution
- Russian Revolution
- Chinese-American Revolution
- English Revolution of 1688



INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



It refers to the changes brought about by transformation in the method of production from man-made to machine made.

A new era in the history of mankind began when the newly invented machines began to produce consumer goods in abundance. These changes were first witnessed in Britain around mid of the eighteenth century.

Inventions which led to Industrial revolution

There were hundreds of inventions during this period.

Below are a few of the most important.

Spinning Jenny

James Hargreaves developed the spinning jenny in 1764. This machine allowed workers to spin more wool at one time greatly increasing productivity. This invention was necessary for the industrialization of the textile industry.

Steam Engine

James Watt created the first truly reliable steam engine in 1775. Other, less efficient models had been developed in the 1600s. Watt's version included a crankshaft and gears and is the foundation for modern steam engines. This invention made locomotives and many of the textile machines possible.

Use of coke to produce iron

In the old days iron ore was smelted in brick furnaces in which charcoal was used as fuel. But, the iron produced was brittle. The new method in which coke was used was laborious and costly. Finally Henry Bessemer discovered a faster and cheaper method of producing steel in 1856.

Power Loom

Edmund Cartwright invented the power loom in 1785. It dramatically changed the way cloth was woven by making it much easier. It would take almost another fifty years and several alterations by other inventors before it would become commonly used.

Cotton Gin

Eli Whitney patented the cotton gin (short for cotton engine) in 1794. Prior to the invention of the cotton gin, cotton seeds had to be removed from the cotton fibre by hand. This invention made cotton a much more profitable crop for farmers. With this invention, many more farmers turned to cotton as their main crop, greatly increasing the amount of cotton plantations in the South. These expanding farms needed cheap labour, which also resulted in an increased use of African slaves.

Telegraph

Samuel F. B. Morse created the telegraph in 1836. This invention changed the face of communication. Instant communication became possible between the east and west coasts and allowed people to know what was happening almost as it happened. This would revolutionize media and personal communication.

Sewing Machine

Elias Howe created the sewing machine in 1844. This forever changed the way clothes were made and allowed the mass production of clothing. Before this it was most common for women to make all of the clothes for their families. Only the very wealthy could afford to have a tailor or seamstress make custom clothing of the latest fashion. It was later improved upon and patented by Isaac Singer in 1855.

Internal Combustion Engine

Jean Lenoir invented the internal combustion engine in 1858. Eventually this engine was used in mass transportation.

Telephone

Alexander Graham Bell created the telephone in 1876. The telephone further improved communications and eventually led to the various communications devices used today.

Phonograph

Thomas Edison created the phonograph in 1877. Prior to the creation of the phonograph the only option for entertainment was for live musicians or actors to perform. This allowed people to listen to music anywhere.

Airplane

Brothers Orville and Wilbur Wright created the first airplane in 1903. The ability to fly had long been a dream of the human race. Within a few decades planes had changed the face of personal and business travel and had dramatically altered warfare.

Why did Britain become the first nation to witness the industrial revolution?

1. The Glorious Revolution

- The Glorious Revolution was when William of Orange took the English throne from James II in 1688. The event brought a permanent realignment of power within the English constitution.
- The new co-monarchy of King William III and Queen Mary II accepted more constraints from Parliament than previous monarchs had, and the new constitution created the expectation that future monarchs would also remain constrained by Parliament.
- The new balance of power between parliament and crown made the promises of the English government more credible, and credibility allowed the government to reorganize its finances through a collection of changes called the Financial Revolution.

- The fiscal credibility of the English government created by the Glorious **Revolution unleashed**

a revolution in public finance. The most prominent element was the introduction of long-run borrowing by the government, because such borrowing absolutely relied on the government's

fiscal credibility

- The stable political situation in Britain from around 1688 (after Glorious Revolution), and British society's greater receptiveness to change (when compared with other European countries).

The Agricultural Revolution

- The improved yield of the agricultural sector can be attributed to the enclosure movement and to improved techniques and practices developed during this period.
- The improved yields also increased the amount of food available to sustain livestock through the winter. This increased the size of herds for meat and allowed farmers to begin with larger herds than they had previously.
- Advances in agriculture included the use of sturdier farm implements fashioned from metal, control of insects, improved irrigation and farming methods, developing new crops and the use of horsepower in the fields to replace oxen as a source of power.

- These changes which have occurred in agriculture made it possible to feed all of the people that were attracted to the industrial centres as factory workers. By providing enough food to sustain an adequate work force, England was preparing the way for expansion of the economy and industry.

Population Growth and British Empire

- The upshot of Britain's success in the global economy was the expansion of rural manufacturing industries and rapid urbanisation. East Anglia was the centre of the woollen cloth industry, and its products were exported through London where a quarter of the jobs depended on the port. As a result, the population of London exploded from 50,000 in 1500 to 200,000 in 1600 and half a million in 1700.
- In the eighteenth century, the expansion of trade with the American colonies and India doubled London's population again and led to even more rapid growth in provincial and Scottish cities.
- Growing population resulted in more people from the countryside being freed up to work for wages in the new cities, – and eventually increased demand for products such as clothing.

Financial Innovations

- Financial institutions such as central banks, stock markets, and joint stock companies encouraged people to take risks with investments, trade, and new technologies.

The Enlightenment and the Scientific Revolution

- It encouraged scholars and craftspeople to apply new scientific thinking to mechanical and technological challenges. In the centuries before the Industrial Revolution, Europeans gradually incorporated science and reason into their world view. These intellectual shifts made English culture highly receptive to new mechanical and financial ideas.

Navigable Rivers and Canals

- Rivers and Canal in Great Britain quickened the pace and cheapened the cost of transportation of raw materials and finished products. Adam Smith, the first modern economist, believed this was a key reason for England's early success.

Coal and Iron

- Coal and Iron deposits were plentiful in Great Britain and proved essential to the development of all new machines made of iron or steel and powered by coal—such as the steam-powered machinery in textile factories, and the locomotive. On the coal fields, Britain had the cheapest energy in the world.

Government Policies

- Government policies in England toward property and commerce encouraged innovation and the spread of global trade.
- The government created patent laws that allowed inventors to benefit financially from the “**intellectual property**” of their inventions.
- The British government also encouraged global trade by expanding the Navy to protect trade and granting monopolies or other financial incentives to companies so they would explore the world to find resources.

World Trade

- World trade gradually increased in the centuries before the Industrial Revolution and provided European countries access to raw materials and a market for goods. It also increased wealth that could then be loaned by banks to finance more industrial expansion in an upward spiral of economic growth.
- The greater liberalization of trade from a large merchant base allowed Britain to produce and utilize emerging scientific and technological developments more effectively than European countries with stronger monarchies.
- The success of R&D programs in “eighteenth century Britain” depended on the high wage economy. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the growth of a manufacturing, commercial economy increased the demand for literacy, numeracy and trade skills. These were acquired through privately purchased education and apprenticeships.

- The high wage economy not only created a demand for these skills, but also gave parents the income to purchase them. As a result, the British population was highly skilled, and those skills were necessary for the high-tech revolution to unfold.
- High wages and cheap energy of the British economy caused many famous inventions of the Industrial Revolution. These inventions also substituted capital and energy for labour

The Cottage Industry

- It served as a transition from a rural to an industrial economy. Like the later industrial factories, the cottage industry relied on wage labor, cloth production, tools and rudimentary machines, and a market to buy and sell raw materials (cotton) and finished products (clothes).
- The damp, mild weather conditions of the North West of England provided ideal conditions for the spinning of cotton, providing a natural starting point for the birth of the textiles industry.

. Societal and Geographical Factors

- • In large part due to the Enclosure movement, the peasantry was destroyed as significant source of resistance to industrialization, and the landed upper classes developed commercial interests that made them pioneers in removing obstacles to the growth of capitalism. England had relatively secure property rights
- • Unlike Germany or Italy, England was not politically fragmented. Also, England was one of the earliest in abolishing slavery which had positive social and economic impact.
- • The island geography (an island separated from the rest of mainland Europe) also provided favourable protection from predation on a national scale. Since it was away from European continent, it did not indulge in useless war of the European continent which gave it relative political and economic stability.

- • Any conflict resulted in most British warfare being conducted overseas, reducing the
- devastating effects of territorial conquest that affected much of Europe.

Napoleonic Wars

- Blockade by Napoleon against British trade and any British import pushed Britain for further innovation to be self-reliance.
- Britain emerged from the Napoleonic Wars as the only European nation not ravaged by financial plunder and economic collapse, and possessing the only merchant fleet of any useful size (European merchant fleets having been destroyed during the war by the Royal Navy)

Protestant Work Ethics:

- British advance was also due to the presence of an entrepreneurial class which believed in progress, technology and hard work. The existence of this class is often linked to the Protestant work ethic and the status of dissenting Protestant Sects.

Features of British Industrial revolution

- It was guided by **capitalism**.
- Factories were privately owned and profit generation was the main motive.
- Factory-system; factory based production was an important feature of the revolution. Traditionally production was carried out within the bounds of home
- Mass production of goods.
- The doctrine of Laissez Fair guided the revolution. Market forces of demand and supply guided the production of goods.
- Role of the state was that of a just facilitator.
- Indigenous innovation powered the industrial revolution in Britain.

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- The British manufacturer were very conscious about the quality of their product. They made sure their product was of superior quality.
- The whole process of industrialization of Britain took 150 long years.
- .Over-emphasis on the motive of profit generation led to the exploitation of the working class. They received extremely low wages, lived in inhuman conditions and worked in unsafe environments.
- It was the production of consumer goods that fuelled the revolution.
- Textile sector was the most dominant in during the industrialization of the British economy.

Social impact of Industrial revolution

• **Rapid increase in population density and related problems:** Rapid growth of population in England and other parts of Europe. There was a decline in mortality rate due to advances in medical sciences.

• **Urbanization and unemployment:** Agriculture was unable to absorb the unemployed. So,urbanization happened due to push factors. families migrated from rural areas to industrial areas in search of employment.

With the constant flow of population from the rural parts, old cities like Glasgow and Bristol grew enormous in size and population. Some new towns like Manchester, Liverpool etc became thickly populated.

• **Decline of Agriculture and village handicraft.**

- In place of tenant-farmers, rich landlords became powerful.
- The tenant farmers flocked to cities in search for jobs.

• **Emergence of the working class.** Conditions of working class:

- Miserable living conditions of the workers.
- Long working hours and unsafe working environment.

Impact on women:

Gender roles underwent a change as women were employed by the mill owners at low wages.Although women workers faced many difficulties, they stepped out of home and got exposed to jobs and education.

Loss of livelihood in villages and low wages in the cities gave rise to problems like forced prostitution.

- **Child labour became rampant.**

Due to the lack of sanitation facilities and unsafe working conditions young children often fell sick and died.

When both parents were working, young children became prone to become delinquents.

- **Diseases spread**

There were frequent bouts of spread of infectious diseases.

Economic impact

- As economic activities in many communities moved from agriculture to manufacturing, production shifted from its traditional locations in the home and the small workshop to factories.
- Large portions of the population relocated from the countryside to the towns and cities where manufacturing centres were found.
- The overall amount of goods and services produced expanded dramatically, and the proportion of capital invested per worker grew.
- New groups of investors, businesspeople, and managers took financial risks and reaped great rewards.

Consumer Demand

- The existing system could not keep up with the demand of goods
- More consumers had sufficient income to afford exotic goods such as cotton cloth and china
- These were the rising **“middle class”**
- Traders realized that if they could produce goods in greater quantity at a cheaper price, they could find more consumers and make a higher profit.

Multiplier Effect

- • Refers to the cycle of consumer demand, investment and innovations that drove the Industrial Revolution
- • Cycle works as follows: increased consumer demand prompts entrepreneurs to invest in machines to speed up production, and thereby increase profit
- • Faster production in one area of manufacturing prompts investment in another area.
- Example: Faster methods of spinning cotton requires faster methods of weaving cloth
- • Profit from increase production used to invest further innovations and inventions
- • Multiplier effect caused Industrial Revolution to gather momentum and prompt new technologies
- • The cotton industry becomes the largest single employer of industrial labour, and cotton cloth
- became the most valued commodity in Britain's export trade.
- • In the realm of technical innovations and in the number of people employed, the combination
- of coal, iron, and steam had an even greater multiplier effect than the cotton industry.
- • Impact would become visible in the 1830s and 1840s with the introduction of steam locomotion and the boom in railroad construction.

New Political Forces:

- ❖ **Middle Class** — They were created by the wealth of industrialization.
- ❖ • Stuck in a new position in the middle of society, they were hostile both to the aristocracy and to the lower classes.

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- ❖ • They were angered by their political exclusion from power in a system that still favored
- ❖ aristocrats – they felt they had the wealth and education to deserve a political voice.
- ❖ • They also had contempt for the lower classes, particularly the growing mass of urban poor. In their lifestyles and political positions, they tried to separate themselves from this uneducated and politically powerless herd, with whom they had less and less culturally in common (and who often worked for them in their factories).
- ❖
- ❖ • They believed a "rising tide lifts all boats" – that the prosperity that industrialization and
- ❖ free, unhampered trade would bring would ultimately improve the lot of everyone.
- ❖ • The **bourgeoisie**, whose money often came from industrialization, were some of the biggest champions of these positions.
- ❖ **Liberalism** – A political position that meant something entirely different in the 19th century than it does today.
- ❖ • It grew out of Enlightenment and American and Early French Revolution ideals, as summed up in Declaration of Independence (1776) and Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen (1789).
- ❖ • It was also encouraged by industrial growth; middle-class industrialists were also often 19th century liberals.
- ❖ • Liberals favoured freedom of trade in the manner described by Adam Smith; they were against both government tariffs and monopolies and other mercantilist practices, and the guilds and price-and-wage restrictions favoured by traditional rural workers.
- ❖ • Liberals also promoted religious tolerance, wanted reform of the political process but not full-scale democracy, sought a government ultimately answerable to elected representative institutions rather than a monarch

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- (but not necessarily the abolition of monarchy altogether), and supported investment in infrastructure, especially the building
- ❖ of railroads.
 - ❖ **Nationalism** — 19th century nationalism as a political force came out of opposition to the
 - ❖ Congress of Vienna, whose policies tended to support traditional dynasties over the ethnically diverse groups within their regions.

Political and Geo-political impact

- • The land-owning class (aristocrats) was replaced by the industrial class (capitalists) as the leaders of governments.
- • A **laissez-faire** policy took the place of mercantilism. Laissez-faire meant free trade without interference from the government. or the government policy of controlling overseas markets, meant that nations were strengthened by government control of its economic interests.
- • The right to vote for both men and women was expanded.
- • The industrialized or developed countries quickly became the strongest powers of the world. Countries were either thought of as developed or underdeveloped.
- • By the end of the 19th century, the United States replaced Great Britain as the leading industrial nation in the world. In the 20th century, the Industrial Revolution would spread to almost every part of the world.
- • New types of economic systems developed. For example, capitalism expanded in the United States; socialism in Great Britain and France; and communism in the Soviet Union.
- • As the Industrial Revolution expanded, industrial nations sought new markets for their goods in other parts of the world.
- • Capitalist nations became imperialist nations, extending their rule over other countries or territories, causing problems which led directly to World War I.
- • The revolution created technologically superior states and encouraged a sense of nationalism / nationalist ambitions.

- • For instance, steamships and advanced weaponry (like the Maxim Gun) allowed British- and other European imperialists to navigate Africa's interior rivers and thereby start conquering Africa in the 19th century— whereas previously they had been unable to do so.
- • It helped the British to create resources and weaponry to colonize India.

Impact on India:



The industrial revolution in Britain led to the rise of a powerful class of manufacturers that were from here on going to influence the British policies in a big way. They urged the British government to do away with the monopoly of the company in trade with India and hence, finally succeeded in abolishing its monopoly over trade with the Charter act of 1813.

This marked the beginning of a new phase in Britain's economic relations with India, with government now following the policy of free trade or unrestricted entry of British goods into the Indian market. This led to

- **De-industrialisation:** Ruin of Artisans and Handicraftsmen: Cheap machine-made goods flooded the Indian markets and the Indian goods found it more and more difficult to penetrate the European markets.

The loss of traditional means of livelihood was not accompanied by a process of industrialisation. This happened at a time when artisans were already feeling the crunch due to loss of patronage by princes and nobility, who now developed western tastes.

- **Ruralisation of India:** de-industrialisation led to decline of many cities and hence, ruralisation of India with many artisans returning back to villages and taking up agriculture.

Overburdening of agriculture and impoverishment of peasantry:

The peasants already suffering under landlord-moneylender nexus, saw increased pressure on land with ruralisation and deindustrialisation. India became a net importer.

- **Commercialisation of Agriculture:** So far, agriculture was a way of life but now it began to be influenced by commercial considerations. Certain specialised crops began to be grown not for the purpose of consumption but for sale in national and international markets as raw material for industries.

- **Development of industry and Lopsided industrial development:** in the second half of 19th century modern machine based industries were set up in India. This period also saw a rush of foreign capital into India.

The industrial development was characterised by a lopsided pattern when core and heavy industries were ignored and some regions were favoured more than the others.

- **Rise of Indian bourgeoisie:** Indian traders, moneylenders and bankers amassed some wealth as junior partners of British capitalists in India. These further provided loans to Indian agriculturists and aided British revenue collection.

- **Economic drain:** A portion of national product of India was not available for consumption of Indian people but was being drained away to Britain for political reasons and India was not getting returns for it.

The major components of drain among others were profits on foreign investment in India, banking and insurance services, payments to be made for shipping, interests on loans, pensions of civil and military officials, etc

FRENCH REVOLUTION



Causes of French revolution:

1. Situation of Bankruptcy in France: the state treasury in France was completely empty by 1786–88 mainly due to the activities of the higher social order and the king tried to tackle this by increasing the tax burden on the third estate (common people with no privilege); This proved to be a major reason of revolt.

2. Impact of American revolution: French soldiers that had returned from America after the revolution proved to be a major vehicle of transfer of progressive ideas to the French society.

3. Role of natural calamities: During 1780's France was struck by a number of droughts and floods and the plight of the commoners was ignored by the royalty.

4. Role of French philosophers: France in the 18th century had many revolutionary thinkers.

Among them were Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu and Diderot. Their revolutionary ideas encouraged people to fight for their rights. They exposed the inefficiency of the monarch and his government and aroused the people to challenge authority.

Rousseau

- Rousseau articulated the idea of the '**social contract**', an unwritten agreement that exists between governments and individuals.
- He also articulated the concept of popular sovereignty, suggesting that the true power of government was derived from the consent of the people.

Popular sovereignty was a critical idea that was used to justify the American and French revolutions.

- The revolutionaries embraced Rousseau's belief that political systems, while never perfect, must strive to progress and improve.
- One of Rousseau's more contentious claims was that private property was an impediment to good political leadership. Property interests, Rousseau suggested, distracted politicians from their primary roles: representing the people and ensuring morality.
- Rousseau also advocated the concept of a civic religion, a religion to worship God and uphold morality rather than served vested interests.

Voltaire

- He was an admirer of English literature, particularly Shakespeare; its constitutional monarchy; its freedom of speech and the press, particularly the open criticism and mockery of political figures in London newspapers and pamphlets.
- He returned to France in 1729 and published Letters on the English Nation. It caused considerable controversy in France, comparing the English system with the French system and finding the latter wanting.
- Politically, Voltaire was no democrat. He had no faith in the ordinary people, who he considered apathetic and too concerned with trivialities.
- Voltaire was particularly severe on organised religion, which did not dominate or define English society as it did in France.
- Voltaire was also an advocate of religious tolerance. Throughout his life he was a fierce critic of the Catholic church, condemning its endemic corruption and the greed and depravity of high ranking clergymen.
- Supporters of the church damned Voltaire as a heretical atheist but like many other philosophes he was a deist.

Montesquieu

- He was an enlightened nobleman turned political philosopher, responsible for articulating a clear explanation of the separation of government powers.
- His early writings reveal Montesquieu as a liberal, a deist and a supporter of constitutional monarchy.

- He was less receptive to republicanism or democracy. Like other intellectual giants of his age, Montesquieu believed that government was best left to educated and enlightened elites.
- Common people, Montesquieu argued, were too shiftless and poorly equipped to discuss either law or the business of government.
- Montesquieu also believed that political systems must be organised so that those in government could not accumulate or abuse power.
- Montesquieu expanded on this point in his best known work 'The Spirit of the Laws'.
- He compared different systems of government, with particular focus on how each system protected individual liberty.
- Expanding on ideas previously explored by the English philosopher John Locke, Montesquieu decided the best means of protecting individual liberty was through the separation of government powers.
- The different functions of government – executive or monarchical, legislative and judicial – must be carried out by different people and different departments. The power of each branch of government must be limited, ideally by a constitution.

Role of French peasants: The peasants, many of whom owned land, had attained an improved standard of living and education and wanted to get rid of the last vestiges of feudalism so as to acquire the full rights of landowners and to be free to increase their holdings.

Role of French bourgeoisie: The increasingly numerous and prosperous elite of wealthy commoners—merchants, manufacturers, and professionals, often called the bourgeoisie—aspired to political power in those countries where it did not already possess it.

Role of Monarchy: the French monarchy, no longer seen as divinely ordained, was unable

French Revolution – Important Events:

Meeting of the Estates General

- The Estates General were reluctantly summoned by King Louis XVI in May of 1789 with an aim to solve the monarchy's financial crisis.

- There were three classes represented by the Estates General: the nobles, clergy and the rest of the population or the so-called Third Estate. Each estate had only one vote. As a result, the nobility and clergy could always overrule the Third Estate.
- Fearing they would be forced to bear the burden of the financial crisis, the members of the Third Estate decided to form their own National Assembly.
- After being locked out of the meeting of the Estates General, they moved to an indoor tennis court where they pledged the so-called Tennis Court Oath, vowing to remain there until a new constitution had been written.

Fall of the Bastille

- In July 1789, an angry crowd marched on the Bastille, a medieval fortress in east Paris that was mostly housing political prisoners. To many people in France, it was considered as a symbol of the much-hated Louis' regime.
- The commander of the Bastille surrendered to the mob.
- King Louis XVI could no longer reverse the Revolution.
- National Assembly became de facto the French government.

March on Versailles

- Many people in Paris and the rest of France were hungry, unemployed and restless. In October, a large crowd of protesters, mostly women, marched from Paris to the Palace of Versailles, convinced that the royal family and nobility there lived in luxury, oblivious to the hardships of the French people.
- They broke into the quarters of Queen Marie Antoinette. The crowd demanded bread and wanted to bring the King and his family back to Paris to "live among the people".
- Louis conceded to their demands and agreed to go to Paris with the mob, believing it would only be a temporary inconvenience.
- After some time the royal family decided to leave France and seek refuge in Austria, hoping to eventually be reinstated on the throne as absolute monarchs.
- Before leaving, Louis wrote a manifesto denouncing the Revolution.

- On June 20, 1791, the royal family quietly left Paris. They managed to get within a few miles of the border before being recognized in the town of Varennes and forced to go back.

Dissolution of the National Assembly

- The long-awaited constitution finally came into effect on September 30, 1791. France was proclaimed a constitutional monarchy, while the National Assembly was dissolved and replaced by a new political body named the Legislative Assembly.
- No member of the National Assembly was elected to the new legislative body as it was agreed earlier that the members of the National Assembly would not be allowed to hold a seat in the new parliament.
- The result was the loss of everyone with valuable political experience.
- The Legislative Assembly was composed of various political factions, ranging from moderate royalists to radical republicans.

French Revolutionary Wars

- The issue of war dominated the debate in the new Legislative Assembly. Tensions with the rest of Europe continued to rise. Revolutionary France was viewed with both fear and anger by the European monarchies, especially by the neighbouring Austrian monarchy.
- #### Attack on the Tuileries Palace
- In spring and summer of 1792, the Austrian army and its Prussian allies started advancing into the French territory.
 - The King was widely viewed as a traitor for trying to flee the country.
 - On August 10, a crowd of about 20,000 people attacked the Tuileries Palace.
 - The King and Queen had escaped the Palace and placed themselves under the protection of the Legislative Assembly. Fearing further violence, the Assembly placed them under arrest.

Declaration of the Republic and the Trial of Louis

- Following the arrests of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, the Legislative Assembly disbanded and replaced itself with a new political body named the National Convention.
- The first act of the latter was to declare France as a republic on September 21, 1792. Meanwhile, the French military had halted the foreign invasion and pushed back the Austrians and Prussians.
- Louis was charged with treason. The vote at the end of the trial was unanimous: Louis was guilty.
- On January 21, 1793, Louis was driven through the streets of Paris to a guillotine and decapitated.
- Marie Antoinette was accused of numerous crimes. She too was found guilty and guillotined.

Reign of Terror

- The new National Convention was dominated by the Committee of Public Safety.
- Robespierre came to dominate the Committee and established himself as the leader of the so-called Reign of Terror.
- Robespierre wanted to rid France of all enemies of the Revolution and to protect the “virtue” of the nation.
- From September 1793 to July 1794, an estimated 16,000 people were guillotined.
- Many radicals were executed along with moderates. Most leaders of the French Revolution were now either dead or had fled the republic.
- Opposition to Robespierre grew both in the Committee of Public Safety and within the National Convention.
- The execution of popular Committee member George-Jacques Danton and Robespierre proclaiming himself as the leader of a new religion of the Supreme Being caused much resentment. Robespierre was arrested and guillotined.

Directory and the Rise of Napoleon

- After the dramatic fall of Robespierre, the National Convention created a new constitution for France that was implemented in 1795.

- Leading the new government was the Directory consisting of an executive council of five members.
- Almost from the start, the Directory became mired in corruption, political conflict, financial problems and depended on the army to remain in power.
- In 1799, a successful military commander named Napoleon Bonaparte returned from a military expedition in Egypt and ousted the Directory.
- Napoleon established what he called the Consulate and himself as the First Consul.

Consequences of the French Revolution:

Political

- • Establishment of a New Order: A new order was established based on the 'Declaration of the Rights of Man'. The Declaration possesses a very important place in the history of man.
- • The idea of Republic: Although a permanent republic could not be established in France, nevertheless the French revolution marked an end of the ancient regime.
- • The main theme of the French Revolution was "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity". The new constitution proclaimed the doctrine of popular sovereignty as enshrined in Rousseau's Social Contract.
- • Spread of Nationalism: Napoleon's conquests had such a great impact that the revolutionary ideas of nationalism, patriotism and democracy spread throughout Europe.
- • End of monarchy: The Revolution of 1789 sealed the fate of monarchy, once for all. It paved the way for democracy. The cries of constitution and Parliament rent the air in Europe and the kings were forced to grant them.
- • Independence for colonies in South and Central America: The wars with France weakened the European colonial powers like Spain and Portugal and their colonies in South and Central America declared themselves as independent.

- • Finally, the French revolution caused great political turbulence which could not be controlled except by one great man, and he was Napoleon Bonaparte.

Social

- Large scale emigration: In the short-term, France lost thousands of her countrymen in the form of emigrants who wished to escape political tensions and save their lives. The displacement of these Frenchmen led to a spread of French culture and ideas.
- Feudalism abolished: The French Revolution abolished all elements of feudalism including serfdom. The privileges of the clergy and the nobility also came to an end.
- Social Reforms: The National Assembly, followed by the National Convention, began several social and economic reforms.
- It abolished slavery and imprisonment for debt.
- Women were guaranteed protection in their property claims in common with men.
- New laws of inheritance were passed, by which all heirs were to inherit the property equally.
- Metric system: The Metric system was another effect of the Revolution, which was later adopted by the whole of Europe and some Asian countries too.
- The lands of the Church and the nobles were confiscated and these were bought by the middle classes who now became politically powerful.

Economic

- Capitalism became the new economic system.
- Napoleonic Economic policies- economic unity under Napoleon, continental policy etc.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

“Russian revolution was like a firecracker with a very long fuse. Even though the actual revolution was in 1917, the fuse had been burning for nearly half a century.”

What were the conditions of Russia before the revolution? or What circumstances led to the Russian revolution?



1. Historical Causes:

- ❖ • Even though serfdom had been abolished in 1861 it did not improve the conditions of peasants.
- ❖ • Almost the entire Europe underwent political and economic transformation by becoming republics like France or constitutional monarchies like England. However, Russia was still living in the old world under the autocratic rule of Czars.
- ❖ • Even though serfdom was abolished in 1861, it did not improve the condition of the peasants.
- ❖ They still had small land holdings with no capital to develop. Land hunger of the peasants was a major social factor in the Russian society.

2. Economic cause:

- ❖ • Industrialisation began very late in Russia in the second half of the nineteenth century. More than half of the capital for investment came from foreign countries. But they showed no concern for the workers conditions.
- ❖ • Whether factories were owned by foreigners or Russians the condition of work were horrible. Low wages, child labour was common.
- ❖ • Workers had no political rights trade unions were outlawed.

- ❖ • By 1911, Stolypin's land reforms were starting to fail because of the rapid growth of peasantry and the inefficient farming techniques.
- ❖ • Whatever improvements had taken place post 1905, they were obviously not enough to remove all the pre-1905 grievances.

3. Political causes:

- ❖ • Russian state under Czars was completely unsuited to the needs of the modern times. Czars still believed in the divine right of kings
- ❖ • Alexander III- "Pogroms" organized violence against revolutionaries and Jews which broke out in many parts of Russia. With this the government alienated three most important groups peasantry, industrial workers and the intelligentsia.
- ❖ • They imposed use of Russian language and tried to belittle the cultures of the people of these areas.
- ❖ • The Czar Nicholas announced his "October Manifesto" granting freedom of speech, press and association and conferred the power to make laws upon an elected body called "The Duma". But he soon relapsed into his old ways.
- ❖ • Many scandals took place especially royal family's association with Rasputin a self-imposed
- ❖ holy man who became the real power behind the throne.
- ❖ • Corruption resulted in great suffering to the people.
- ❖ • By 1912, Both Bolsheviks and Mensheviks revived

4. Ideology:

- ❖ • Russian thinkers had been influenced by developments in Europe and wanted to see similar changes in Russia.
- ❖ • After the split in the Russian Social democratic labour party Mensheviks and Bolsheviks came into picture
- ❖ • Bolsheviks worked for the demands of peasantry

5. Military:

- In 1904 Russian Japanese war, Russia suffered reverses in the war which strengthened the revolutionary movement in Russia.

Bloody Sunday (Revolution of 1905):

1. In 1905 mass of peaceful workers with their wives and children were fired at in St.Petersburg while on their way to the winter palace to present a petition to the Czar
2. This incident provoked a wave of strikes all over the country and it was considered a dress rehearsal for the later revolution.
3. A new form of organization developed in this revolution which proved decisive in the upheaval of 1917.This was the "Soviet" or the council of workers representatives.

World War I failure:

1. Czarist state was incapable of waging a modern war and Russia entering WWI proved fatal and breakdown of Russian autocracy.
2. 6,00,000 soldiers were killed. Russia's weak generals and poorly equipped troops were no match to the German army.
3. Poor transportation meant that arms and ammunition were slow to reach the front.

October Manifesto:

- The concessions by Czar took the form of a promise named October manifesto after the 1905 revolution. Some of the provisions are: -

- An elected parliament named "Duma" will be established
- Working conditions in the factories will be improved
- Workers pay will be hiked
- Cancellation of redemption payments by former serfs
- Greater freedom for press
- Promised a genuine democracy with Duma playing a greater role.

There are arguments which show that the 1917 revolution was not inevitable because:

- After 1906 the economy started improving
- As more factories came under the control of inspectors, working conditions of workers improved, industrial profits increased and insurance schemes were also started
- Peter Stolypin, the PM played a significant role by bringing in reforms like redemption payments were abolished, peasants were encouraged to buy their own land. As a result he thought that there emerged a class of comfortably well off peasants "Kulaks " on whom the government could rely for support against revolution.



Bolsheviks vs Mensheviks:

- Bolsheviks under Lenin wanted a small, disciplined party of professional revolutionaries who would work full time to bring about revolution
- They believed they have to work with peasants and get them involved in the revolutionary activity
- Mensheviks were ready to have party membership open to anyone
- They believed that a revolution could not take place until Russia is fully industrialized and industrial workers were in a big majority over peasants. They did not believe much in peasants
- Mensheviks were strict Marxists but Bolsheviks moved a bit away from Marxism

The two revolutions: (February and October)

- In Russia, these revolutions are still known as February and October revolutions as the Russians were still using the old Julian calendar which was 13 days behind

the Gregorian calendar used by the rest of Europe. Russia adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1918.

• **March Revolution: (February in Russia)**

o Bread riots: demonstration of working class women trying to purchase bread were quickly joined by thousands of strikers from nearby factories.

o Demands made by the people were:

Peace, land to the tiller, control of industry by workers, equal status for non-Russian nationalities

o Czar's troops opened fire and 40 people got killed. Also, some of the troops refused to shoot and then whole Petrograd garrison mutinied.

o Duma suggested Czar to setup a constitutional monarchy but he refused and sent more troops to restore order

o Czar abdicated the throne in favour of his brother listening to senior generals who believed that would save monarchy

o As his brother abdicated the throne, monarchy ended in Russia.

o March revolution was a spontaneous outburst of popular unrest which the imperial government did not handle well.

o Fall of Czar Nicholas II is known as February revolution

o A provisional government under Kerensky was setup but this government did not implement any demands and lost the support of the people.

• **October Revolution 1917: -**

o The failure of the provisional government led to October revolution where Bolsheviks did a coup and overthrew the government.

Consequences of the revolution:

Political:

- Overthrow of autocracy and destruction of aristocracy and the power of the church
- Czarist state got transformed into USSR and led to end of Czarist rule

- Policies of the new state were to be directed to the realization of the old socialist ideal from each according to his capacity to each according to his work

International:

- First revolution in the history which proclaimed the building of a socialist society as its objective. This had led to the creation of new states all across the globe.
- oFormation of communist parties in many countries of the world with the objective of bringing about revolution and following common policies

Rise of Russia as a world power:

It also influenced movements for independence in Asia and gradually broadened the objectives of independence to include social and economic equality through planned economic development

Economic:

1. oPrivate property was abolished
2. Economic planning by the state was adopted to build a technologically advanced economy
3. Right to work became a constitutional right

Social:

- Education of the entire people was given a very high priority
- Promoting secularism, improvement in women conditions, class differences removed.

Cultural:

- Equality of all the nationalities in the USSR was recognized in the constitution

- The constitution gave republics formed by the nationalities autonomy to develop

AMERICAN REVOLUTION



Why did the Europeans move to America and settle there?

After the discovery of the new continent, colonies of different European powers such as Spain, British, French moved to America and settled there. The reasons behind their migration are:

Trade:

- People and traders moved to America with the intention of earning profit
- Southern colonies such as Virginia and Georgia developed due to rapid spread of tobacco and cotton cultivation
- Jamestown settlement was started as a commercial venture

• Religion:

- To get religious freedom and get redemption from European prosecution.
- For instance, in Pennsylvania residents were free to worship as they pleased.

Political:

- People migrated from Europe to get rid of the wars of genocide going on constantly in Europe.
- To escape political tortures

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- Dynasties that lost in civil war during Charles I such as Stuart dynasty emigrated to America
- Autocratic rule of German rulers impelled the Germans to settle in American colonies

Social:-

Poor were sold to the rich and the governing class and they were also used as slaves in war. To avoid such grievous fate people migrated to American colonies.

How British became the sole ruler of the thirteen colonies?

- The British colonies sprang up on the eastern part of the Present-day USA. They were promoted by chartered companies and were approved by the British crown.
- Jamestown in Virginia became the first British settlement in 1607.
- Many of the colonial settlements like New York which was New Amsterdam under Dutch, Delaware under Swedish control fell into the hands of the British
- With the exception of Connecticut and Rhode Island all the colonies had governors who were appointed by the King.
- All the colonies were under British protection

Causes of American Revolution

1. Policy issues:

• Greenville's policy 1765: The prime minister Greenville framed the policies with the following

objectives:

- Only the English currency should be used for business transactions
- Direct taxes to be levied on colonies
- Customs reform:

He convinced British Parliament to pass a law allowing smugglers to be tried at new vice admiralty court.

Unlike colonial courts where the judges were often sympathetic to smugglers but these courts were run by naval officers. Sending colonies to these courts also violated their right to a speedy trial.

Sugar act 1764:

- Duty was imposed on molasses imported by the colonies. Despite efforts to smuggle colonist's activists were curbed.
- banned import of sugar from any other country except England
- This was to compel the colonists to contribute towards meeting the expenses
- of British troops stationed in the colonies.

Stamp Act:

Colonists were required to register various legal documents walls and licenses by affixing revenue stamps.

§ Colonists protested by burning heaps of stamps and effigies of stamp collectors.

§ Stamps act congress at New York passed a resolution that British Parliament has no right to tax the colonies without their consent. This agitation brought about the unity of the nine colonies.

• Rockingham's declaratory act –

After repealing stamp act to show its authority Britain made this act showing that British parliament was fully empowered to impose taxes on America

• Townshend's tax project:

- The following have been passed by the British parliament and caused widespread uproar in the colonies as they boycotted British goods:
- Proposed duties on colonial imports on Glass, lead, paint, paper and tea.
- He also ordered the suspension of the New York assembly for not enforcing
- the Mutiny act of 1765.
- Violators of this act had to face trial in vice admiralty courts where they were presumed guilty.

- Also allowed officials to seize property under certain circumstances without due process

2. Administrative issues:

- When the colonies grew in size and importance, the British government wanted to gain further control over them. To rule over them governors were appointed but their salaries were to be borne by the colonial exchequer which angered colonists.
- During the early period of 18th century the colonies had developed to the extent that it was not possible to control their activities.
- The administrative setup of colonies consisted of 3 organs: -
 - Governor, Executive council of Governor, legislative assembly
 - Governor and his executive council were responsible to the emperor but the right of legislation and tax imposition was handed over to the legislative assembly elected by the immigrants. This created tension.
 - Britain ordered settlers not to move beyond the traditional border on the western side.
 - This order made the fur traders and small farmers very angry.
 - Businessmen also became disturbed as they hoped to buy western lands at cheaper price

3. Economic issues:

- During the mid 18th century trade was the basis of British economy. The only importance of the colonies was that certain raw materials were procured from them. Therefore England did not take any interest in the colonies life and administration

• British Mercantilist policy:

- A series of mercantilist regulation were passed by the British Parliament which restricted the scope of colonial exports and imports.
- For example, colonists were made to sell their goods only to the English merchants and to buy foreign goods after paying duty at an English port.
- Colonists were not allowed to compete with English manufacturers.

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- This caused widespread resentment and taxes were also evaded by the colonists.
- American business was still under the control of England and farmers were burdened with the debts of English money lenders so they felt breaking relations with England would let them be free of debt.
- England wanted to exploit the colonies to the maximum to save itself from financial bankruptcy but the colonies wanted to expand and run their businesses themselves.
- Also conflicting views arose when Britain tried to make good her financial deficit by resorting to taxing the colonies.

Britain's view was as it protected the colonies during the Seven years' war, it was justified for the colonies to share some part of its financial burden.

But colonies rejected this view as war on the continent had been fought and financed by them and therefore Britain should not impose taxes.

Certain trading laws passed by the British against the colonies further worsened the situation:

Navigation laws:

§ The acts made it mandatory that commodities had to be transported through the British ships only

Trading regulations

§ Some commodities produced in the American colonies had to be exported to England only

Industrial regulations:

§ Industries were suppressed through industrial regulations, British Parliament banned the export of woollen goods

Task of deploying military for security of colonists and imposing new taxes was not very welcome by the colonists and this led colonists gave the slogan "No taxation without representation"

4. Ideology clash:

- Colonists did not intend to snap political connection with England but at the same time they wanted autonomy and equality.

- Americans did not want absolute authority of British parliament and they wanted to be treated equally.
- Education and journalism cultivated a new outlook towards life and produced the spirit of nationality among people within a century after the formation of colonies in America.
- The American revolutionaries were inspired by the ideas of the English philosophers of the 17th century. These philosophers Locke, Harrington, Milton believed that men had certain fundamental rights which no government had the right to infringe.

5. Military:

- The England French war benefitted Americans immensely. This war developed their industries and quality of life.
- The long war with French strained Britain's resources to such an extent that her government started imposing heavy duties on her manufactured goods.
- Also when French lost Canada to Britain after the Seven Years' war, the colonists heaved a sigh of relief. This change in situation that they are no longer under the French attack gave them courage and began articulating their views boldly which was not what British expected or wanted.

Boston Massacre:

o Britain dispatched roughly 1000 troops to Boston to maintain order. The British opened fire at the crowd and some people died. This shooting came to be known as the Boston massacre.

6. Immediate causes:

- Lord North's tea policy and his other policies:
- To break the unity of the colonies, he repealed all Townshend duties except on tea because of two reasons:
- The British government wanted to uphold its right to tax the colonies despite
- opposition

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- He tried to help East India Company by disposing of its large stock of tea by selling them to the colonists
- A strong movement was launched against this which was called Boston tea party.
- In 1774 British parliament passed four more coercive acts:

Boston port act:

The port was shut until the city paid for the tea that has been destroyed.

Massachusetts Government act required all council members, judges and sheriffs in this city to be appointed by governor instead of being elected.

Administration of justice act allowed the governor to transfer the trials of British soldiers and officials to Britain to protect them from American juries.

New quartering act required local officials to provide lodging for British soldiers in private homes if necessary. These acts violated several traditional English rights.

Quebec Act:

Another coercive act aimed at the protestants in the colonies. These colonists who were interested in acquiring western lands considered it as a serious obstacle to westward progress.

Boston Tea party:

At Boston harbour Samuel Adams and his followers disguised themselves as Mohawk Indians and stealthily made entry into East India company godowns and threw all the chests of tea in water. This was repeated in other ports as well.

First continental congress 1774:

o To deal with the intolerable acts of the British Parliament which endangered the liberties of every colony. This congress was formed.

A petition was sent to George III to redress their grievances.

Continental association was formed with the purpose of stopping all trade with Britain Also had approved steps to be taken to prepare for war

- The people of Massachusetts gathered arms and ammunition and trained "minutemen" but British troops destroyed the ammunition and the minutemen in Battle of Lexington

In the Battle of Concord, the British also suffered casualties and their atrocities soon spread like wildfire and resulted into war.

Battle of Bunker hill gave the confidence to the colonists that they can stand up against British Military

• **Second continental congress 1776:**

Delegates from all colonies except Georgia decided to go for war.

British retaliated with a Prohibitory Act which closed the colonies to international trade. This congress decided to break with the mother country by appointing a committee to draft a formal declaration of American independence.

o Up to this time the colonists had been fighting for their rights as Englishmen.

After

the Declaration in 1776, they fought for their right to be an independent nation.

What circumstances led to the defeat of England?

Political:

- ❖ Revolt against England was a very planned one and very well organized
- ❖ George III wanted absolute rule over colonies. With his increasing despotism, the honest leaders departed with the government.
- ❖ British government overlooked colonies problems rather than solving them. There was no proper plan and strategy followed by the British government. Britain leaders were unable to direct it efficiently in the war.
- ❖ Competent and efficient leadership under George Washington contributed to the success of the colonists
- ❖ France supported colonies openly in 1778 to avenge the defeat of the Seven years' war.

It lent money and sent her volunteers to America.

The French navy also played a decisive role during the crucial stages of the war. Even Spain and Holland extended help. This weakened position of England.

In 1781, the British army was surrounded by French and American armies. Cornwallis surrendered to George Washington.

Economical:

o British traders and some leaders were not in favour of fighting with America.

Geographical:

o As England is very far from America, British soldiers had to face great hardship in the absence of local cooperation.

o Lack of communication and fresh reinforcements weakened the British army which had the problem of effectively controlling the territories it had conquered.

Military:

- British commanders committed many mistakes and this played a critical role in the success of colonists. British forces lacked the skill of dealing with guerrilla warfare.
- For instance, General Howe left New York for the south not knowing that he had to meet Burgoyne
- The defeat of British at Saratoga proved to be a turning point in favour of the colonists.

Paris Pact (1783):-

War of American independence ended with the settlement of Paris pact
important provisions are:

- England recognized the independence of 13 American colonies
- France obtained from England some of its colonies from all around the world
- Boundary of America was demarcated along the river Ohio.
- • And ultimately the declaration of independence was framed in 1789 after many discussions.

American constitution:

• Before the American constitution came into force in 1789 the 13 British colonies became practically independent states and sovereign following the declaration of independence in 1776.

- The federalists and the Anti-federalists arrived at a compromise regarding the amendments to be made to the constitution before the approval of the congress. These amendments came in the form of Bill of Rights.

- In 1781, as states of the United States, they united through a plan for a national government.

A constitutional convention was called in Philadelphia to frame a new constitution, which came into effect in 1789.

- The American constitution established a republican form of government.

- American Constitution set up a federal system under which powers were divided between a central or federal government and the state governments.

- Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and his followers campaigned for the addition of a Bill of Rights to the federal constitution.

- The constitution marked the emergence of the United States of America as a nation in world

- The constitution gives a free rein to the philosophy of individualism by giving the right to property.

Nature of the revolution:

- **Highly reformative:**

It divided the people into 2 classes i.e., loyalists and patriots and put the whole country into these camps

- Not only confined to America but had connections with other countries as well.

For instance Paris pact not only dealt with independence of America but also ceded some territories to France and Spain

- It gave the first defeat to imperialism and placed doctrines of nationality and secularism before the human society.

- Middle class and women played a very important role .Constitution assembly was also dominated by the middle class.

- The streak of class struggle is clearly visible in this revolution

Significance of American revolution: -

• Political: -

It gave a new turn to the political life of America as well as rejuvenated her social, religious and cultural organizations

Democracy was promoted and for the first time it gave the public right to vote

Struck a great blow to the absolute monarchy and aristocratic supremacy. The powers of the king were restricted and those of the cabinet were revived.

o Royal interference was kept at low level henceforth in Britain.

• Economical: -

- It removed the obstacles that came in the way of capitalist economy and encouraged its growth.
- The mercantilist theory that colonies exist for the benefit of the mother country came to be very much criticized. Britain changed her policies to other colonies considerably.
- American agriculture was greatly influenced by the revolution as it boosted
- production. Big landlords' estates were fragmented into small pieces and handed over to the people of lower and middle classes

Industries were benefitted in two ways:

- American industries got rid of the mercantilist restriction imposed by England.
- The development of colonial industries was boosted as imports from England has stopped during the war.

Navigation:

- ❖ Because of the revolution parts of American colonies were open to the world for trade
- ❖ Private navigation was promoted by the revolution. Private companies made a valuable contribution

International:

It paved the way for the French revolution and played a great role .The key concepts of French revolution –liberty ,equality and fraternity are inferred from the American struggle.

Indian nationalists were inspired by the revolution too

Social:

- Realized the great importance of education. It was soon realized that educated voters were a must for democracy
- America took initiative in improving the condition of women.
- Thousands of enslaved African Americans obtained their freedom during the revolution.

English Revolution of 1688



In the **Glorious Revolution** of November 1688 James II and VII, king of England, Scotland and Ireland was deposed and replaced by his daughter Mary II and her husband, stadtholder William III of Orange, the de facto ruler of the Dutch Republic. The term was first used by John Hampden in late 1689. Historian Jeremy Black suggests it can be seen as both the last successful invasion of England and also an internal coup.

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- Despite his Catholicism, James became king in February 1685 with widespread support as many feared his exclusion would lead to a repetition of the 1638–1651 Wars of the Three Kingdoms.
- Over the next three years, he alienated his supporters by suspending the Scottish and English Parliaments in 1685 and ruling by personal decree. Despite this, it was considered a short-term issue, as James was 52, and since his second marriage was childless after 11 years, the heir presumptive was his Protestant daughter Mary.
- Two events in June 1688 turned dissent into a political crisis. The first was the birth of James Francis Edward on 10 June, displacing Mary as heir which created the prospect of a Catholic dynasty.
- The second was the prosecution of the Seven Bishops on 15 June; one in a series of perceived assaults on the Church of England, their acquittal on the 30th sparked anti-Catholic riots and destroyed James's political authority.
- The combination persuaded a broad coalition of English politicians to issue an Invitation to William, inviting him to intervene militarily to protect the Protestant religion.
- With Louis XIV of France preparing to attack the Dutch, William viewed this as an opportunity to secure English resources for the Nine Years' War, which began in September 1688. On 5 November, he landed in Brixham in Torbay with 14,000 men.
- As he advanced on London, most of the 30,000-strong Royal Army joined him. James went into exile on 23 December and in April 1689, Parliament made William and Mary joint monarchs of England and Ireland. A separate but similar Scottish settlement was made in June.
- While the Revolution itself was quick and relatively bloodless, pro-Stuart revolts in Scotland and Ireland caused significant casualties. Although Jacobitism persisted into the late 18th century, the Revolution ended a century of political dispute by confirming the primacy of Parliament over the Crown, a principle established in the Bill of Rights 1689.

ENTRI

- The Toleration Act 1688 granted freedom of worship to nonconformist Protestants, but restrictions on Catholics contained in the 1678 and 1681 English and Scottish Test Acts remained in force until 1828;
- while religious prohibitions on the monarch's choice of spouse were removed in 2015, those applying to the monarch remain

