

# DOWNLOAD PDF REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE AND INTERNATIONAL CONTINUITY, 1789-1802

## Chapter 1 : Societal Impacts of the American Revolution [calendrierdelascience.com]

*Week 6 - Change and continuity: How revolutionary was the Revolution? This final week of the course offers you the opportunity to reflect broadly on the significance of the Revolution. We begin by looking at Napoleon Bonaparte and the Restoration of the monarchy in*

Societal Impacts of the American Revolution Library of Congress Freedom of religion was an important issue for the colonists as the Anglican Church was seen as yet another vehicle of oppression by England. In this cartoon, a new Bishop arriving from England is driven away. The angry mob shouts: The patriots tenaciously asserted American rights and brought the Revolution. The Revolution brought myriad consequences to the American social fabric. There was no Reign of Terror as in the French Revolution. How then could the American Revolution be described as radical? Nearly every aspect of American life was somehow touched by the revolutionary spirit. Some changes would be felt immediately. Slavery would not be abolished for another hundred years, but the Revolution saw the dawn of an organized abolitionist movement. English traditions such as land inheritance laws were swept away almost immediately. The Anglican Church in America could no longer survive. After all, the official head of the Church of England was the British monarch. States experimented with republican ideas when drafting their own constitutions during the war. All these major changes would be felt by Americans before the dawn of the nineteenth century. The American Revolution produced a new outlook among its people that would have ramifications long into the future. Groups excluded from immediate equality such as slaves and women would draw their later inspirations from revolutionary sentiments. Americans began to feel that their fight for liberty was a global fight. Future democracies would model their governments on ours. There are few events that would shake the world order like the success of the American patriotic cause. But the church still thrives today -- in the United Kingdom.

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## Chapter 2 : List of Document Based Questions | AP US History Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*P the revolutionary movement that shook france between and and reached its first climax there in hence the conventional term revolution of*

In what ways did the French and Indian War alter the political, economic, and ideological relations between Britain and its American colonies? Use the documents and your knowledge of the period in constructing your response. Free response, part B: Analyze the impact of the American Revolution of the both slavery and the status of women in the period from Analyze the effectiveness of political compromise in reducing sectional tensions in the period to Free response, part C: Compare and contrast the programs and policies designed by reformers of the Progressive era to those designed by reformers of the New Deal period. Confine your answers to programs and policies that addressed the needs of those living in poverty. Analyze the successes and failures of the United States Cold War policy of containment as it developed in TWO of the follow regions of the world during the period to How and for what reasons did the United States foreign policy change between and ? Use the documents and your knowledge of the period to construct your response. To what extent was the election of aptly named the "Revolution of ? Economics, Foreign policy, Judiciary, Politics. To what extent and in what ways did the roles of women change in American society between and ? Respond with reference to TWO of the following areas: Domestic, Economic, Political, Social. Analyze the primary causes of the population shift from a rural to an urban environment in the United States between and Analyze the responses of Franklin D. How effective were the responses? How did they change the role of the federal government? Use the documents and your knowledge of the period to construct your essay. Evaluate the extent to which the Articles of Confederation were effective in solving the problems that confronted the new nation. In what ways did developments in transportation bring about economic and social change in the United States in the period ? Evaluate the impact of the Civil War on political and economic developments in TWO of the following regions: The South, the North, the West. Focus your answer on the period between and Compare and contrast United States society in the s and the s with respect to TWO of the following: Evaluate the effectiveness of Progressive Era reformers and the federal government in bringing about reform at the national level. In your answer be sure to analyze the successes and limitation of these efforts in the period Compare the ways in which TWO of the following reflected tensions in colonial society: Compare the motives and effectiveness of those opposed to the growing power of the national government in TWO of the following: Free response, par C: Analyze the ways in which farmers and industrial workers responded to industrialization in the Gilded Age In your answer, address the powers of the presidency and the role of the media.

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## Chapter 3 : French Revolutionary Wars - Wikipedia

*The international state system characterized by a relatively small number of relatively large independent or sovereign political units. Through the modern state system is the result of several complex economic, religious, and military changes, a convenient date for its foundation is , when the Thirty Years War ended with the Peace of Westphalia.*

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. Continuity and change The political history of 18th-century France can be conceptualized in terms of the double heritage and the problems it entailed. The discussion may be linked to two issues: Better preventive medicine , a decline in infant mortality, and the near disappearance of widespread famine after all served to increase the population. Birth rates continued to be very high, despite both a traditional pattern of late marriage men on the average at age 27, women at 24 or 25 and the beginnings of the practice of birth control , the effect of which was to become evident only after the Revolution. The yearly number of deaths per 10, fell from about in to in , in , and in The increased population meant more mouths to feed but also more consumers, more workers seeking employment, and more opportunities for investment; in short, every aspect of French life was affected. Agricultural patterns In its basic organization, French agriculture continued its age-old patterns. This contrasted starkly with England, where new agricultural techniques as well as major changes in the control of landâ€”convertible husbandry a progressive form of land use that did away with the wasteful fallowing of land every two or three years and the enclosure movement which made possible the consolidation of small parcels of land into large farms fenced off from use by the rest of the community â€”were beginning to cause an agricultural revolution. In France there was no significant enclosure movement, despite enabling legislation that allowed the division of some common lands in and again in Communal patterns of plantingâ€”very common in northern France, where a three-field system ordinarily prevailedâ€”were not suspended. The increased number of peasants led to further subdivision of land and greater competition for leases; the economic benefits of agricultural growth went mostly to landlords and the small minority of prosperous peasants. In French peasants still owned about one-third of the arable land, most of it in small plots of less than 10 acres 4 hectares ; nobles owned about one-fifth of the land, the church one-sixth, and bourgeois landlords about one-third. Industrial production After industrial production in France rose annually by about 2 percent overall and even more in some sectors. During the later decades of the 18th century, French industrial production grew rapidly, although not on the same scale as in Britain , whose industrial development had begun 60 years before that of the French. Coal mining was a major industry by , its production nearly 6 percent higher in the s than in the preceding decade. Mining attracted vast amounts of capital, some of it from the aristocracy. In textiles, entrepreneurs such as the Swiss Protestant Guillaume-Philippe Oberkampf created new manufactories that permitted better regulation and control of production. Most production continued to be centred in small artisanal workshops, however, and power-driven machinery remained a rarity. Although transportation difficulties and internal customs barriers meant that France on the eve of the Revolution was not yet a unified national market as Britain had long since been , price discrepancies from province to province, as well as between northern and southern France, were less significant than before. Throughout the country the demand rose for urban manufactured goods and for those luxury items textiles, porcelains, furniture, articles de Paris that the French excelled in producing before French engineers and artisans were highly skilled. French ship design, for example, was superior to that of the English, who routinely copied captured French men-of-war. Commerce Commerce, especially with the colonies, was an important area of change as well. Cuba , Puerto Rico , and the eastern half of Hispaniola belonged to Spain; Jamaica belonged to England; but Guadeloupe , Martinique , and Saint-Domingue Haiti â€”the richest of all nonwhite 18th-century colonies in the worldâ€”were French. In Saint-Domingue 30, whites stood an uneasy watch over a black slave population that grew to more than , by In the islands, the slaves produced sugarcane and coffee, which were refined in France at Nantes , Rochefort , and Bordeaux and often reexported to central and northern Europe. This triangular trade grew fold between

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and , and the value of international exports in the s amounted to nearly one-fourth of national income. The sugar trade enriched the planters, the bankers in Paris who had acted as brokers for import and reexport, and the manufacturers of luxury goods that were shipped from France to the Caribbean. Not surprisingly, the French colonial trade was a closely watched process, governed by mercantilist protective tariffs and rules. Indirectly millions of Frenchmen were affected by the accelerating tempo of economic life. The circulation of gold specie in the kingdom as a whole rose from million livres in to some 2 billion livres in . Domestic commerce also expanded in the 18th century. The urban population and even prosperous peasants began to acquire a taste for new luxuries. Estate inventories show that even modest households were buying more varied clothing, a wider range of furniture, kitchen articles, books, and other items their ancestors could not have afforded. By the early s more than 40 regional newspapers with advertising, or affiches, had been founded, a clear sign that France was becoming a consumer society. Cities Commerce rather than industry buoyed up French cities, especially the Atlantic seaports. In , 15 percent of Frenchmen lived in cities with more than 2, inhabitants. But, regardless of their size, French cities were centres of intellectual transformation. There also took place the cultural revolution that inspired the writers in turn and the economic changes that gave momentum to the cultural upheaval.

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### Chapter 4 : History of the United States (â€“) - Wikipedia

*The Gunpowder Revolution Before s, war between kingdoms often turned into long sieges, with the attackers surrounding a fortified castle within which people sought safety.*

George Washington in the American Revolution General Washington assumed five main roles during the war. The goal was always independence. When France entered the war, he worked closely with the soldiers it sent--they were decisive in the great victory at Yorktown in 1781. Their help led to America winning the war overall. Second, he provided leadership of troops against the main British forces in 1777 and again in 1781. Washington worked hard to develop a successful espionage system to detect British locations and plans. In 1780 he discovered Benedict Arnold was a traitor. In June 1781, Congress made its first attempt at running the war effort with the committee known as "Board of War and Ordnance", succeeded by the Board of War in July 1781, a committee which eventually included members of the military. The results of his general staff were mixed, as some of his favorites never mastered the art of command, such as John Sullivan. Eventually, he found capable officers such as Nathanael Greene, Daniel Morgan, Henry Knox chief of artillery, and Alexander Hamilton chief of staff. The American officers never equaled their opponents in tactics and maneuver, and they lost most of the pitched battles. The great successes at Boston, Saratoga, and Yorktown came from trapping the British far from base with much larger numbers of troops. He recruited regulars and assigned Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, a veteran of the Prussian general staff, to train them. There was never nearly enough. His long-term strategy was to maintain an army in the field at all times, and eventually this strategy worked. His enormous personal and political stature and his political skills kept Congress, the army, the French, the militias, and the states all pointed toward a common goal. Furthermore, he permanently established the principle of civilian supremacy in military affairs by voluntarily resigning his commission and disbanding his army when the war was won, rather than declaring himself monarch. He also helped to overcome the distrust of a standing army by his constant reiteration that well-disciplined professional soldiers counted for twice as much as poorly trained and led militias. At Lexington, Massachusetts, shots broke out with the Lexington militia, leaving eight colonists dead. The British failed to find their targets in Concord, and as they retreated back to Boston, the British came under continuous assault by upwards of 3,000 militia who had prepared an ambush. As news spread, local shadow governments called "committees of correspondence" in each of the 13 colonies drove out royal officials and sent militiamen to Boston to besiege the British there. With all thirteen colonies represented, it immediately began to organize itself as a central government with control over the diplomacy and instructed the colonies to write constitutions for themselves as states. On June 17, 1776, George Washington, a charismatic Virginia political leader with combat experience was unanimously appointed commander of a newly organized Continental Army. He took command in Boston and sent for artillery to barrage the British. These Loyalists were kept under close watch by standing Committees of Safety created by the Provincial Congresses. The unwritten rule was such people could remain silent, but vocal or financial or military support for the King would not be tolerated. The estates of outspoken Loyalists were seized; they fled to British-controlled territory, especially New York City. The Americans were able to capture a British fort at Ticonderoga, New York, and to drag its cannon over the snow to the outskirts of Boston. The appearance of troops and a cannon on Dorchester Heights outside Boston led the British Army to evacuate the city on March 17, 1781. Two days later, on July 4, Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. The drafting of the Declaration was the responsibility of a Committee of Five, which included, among others, John Adams and Benjamin Franklin; it was drafted by Thomas Jefferson and revised by the others and the Congress as a whole. It contended that "all men are created equal" with "certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness", and that "to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed", as well as listing the main colonial grievances against the crown. The Founding Fathers represented a cross-section of Patriot leadership. According to a

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study of the biographies of the 56 men who signed the Declaration of Independence: The Signers came for the most part from an educated elite, were residents of older settlements, and belonged with a few exceptions to a moderately well-to-do class representing only a fraction of the population. Native or born overseas, they were of British stock and of the Protestant faith. The British made the city their main political and military base of operations in North America, holding it until late. The victories gave an important boost to Patriots at a time when morale was flagging, and have become iconic images of the war. The plan called for two British armies to converge on Albany, New York from the north and south, dividing the colonies in two and separating New England from the rest. Failed communications and poor planning resulted in the army descending from Canada, commanded by General John Burgoyne, bogging down in dense forest north of Albany. Meanwhile, the British Army that was supposed to advance up the Hudson River to meet Burgoyne went instead to Philadelphia, in a vain attempt to end the war by capturing the American capital city. Said one British officer: The courage and obstinacy with which the Americans fought were the astonishment of everyone, and we now became fully convinced that they are not that contemptible enemy we had hitherto imagined them, incapable of standing a regular engagement, and that they would only fight behind strong and powerful works. France was soon joined by Spain and the Netherlands, both major naval powers with an interest in undermining British strength. Britain now faced a major European war, and the involvement of the French navy neutralized their previous dominance of the war on the sea. Britain was without allies and faced the prospect of invasion across the English Channel. Southern theater of the American Revolutionary War and Naval operations in the American Revolutionary War With the British in control of most northern coastal cities and Patriot forces in control of the hinterlands, the British attempted to force a result by a campaign to seize the southern states. With limited regular troops at their disposal, the British commanders realized that success depended on a large-scale mobilization of Loyalists. In they launched a fresh invasion and took Charleston as well. A significant victory at the Battle of Camden meant that the invaders soon controlled most of Georgia and South Carolina. The British set up a network of forts inland, hoping the Loyalists would rally to the flag. Not enough Loyalists turned out, however, and the British had to move out. They fought their way north into North Carolina and Virginia, with a severely weakened army. Behind them, much of the territory they left dissolved into a chaotic guerrilla war, as the bands of Loyalists, one by one, were overwhelmed by the patriots. On October, Cornwallis surrendered. Support for the conflict had never been strong in Britain, where many sympathized with the rebels, but now it reached a new low. King George III personally wanted to fight on, but he lost control of Parliament, and had to agree to peace negotiations.

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## Chapter 5 : France - Continuity and change | calendrierdelascience.com

*These specially commissioned chapters, written by experts in the field, address all the major issues in Europe's political, economic, religious, cultural, and international history. Author Biography T.C.W. Blanning is Professor of Modern European History at the University of Cambridge.*

It argues that China has abandoned the taoguangyanghui Keeping a low profile strategy and adopted that of fengfayouwei Striving for achievements , especially since It implies the existence of both continuity and change, although the former is its main theme with regards to strategic goals, designs, and policies as a whole. Changes, however, do occur, mainly through issues perceived as relevant to core national interests. Such an interpretation, however, is both biased and dangerous, because it attempts to turn a constructed narrative into a conventional wisdom. This could potentially culminate in a self-fulfilling prophet of the zero-sum struggle in a Hobbesian jungle, particularly between China and the United States. The discourse has continued, especially since 1979, when China and the United States seemed to be more competitive. It has intensified since the new leadership assumed power at the 18th Party Congress in 2012, an event that many regard as a turning point, and apparent in the major strategic shift from taoguangyanghui Keeping a low profile to fengfayouwei Striving for achievements SFA hereafter. Whether or not China will challenge, by force if necessary, the United States for hegemony, as power transition theory predicts. Even a cursory scan of the literature reveals a strong dichotomous bias throughout its development. Most of the literature structures two poles as dichotomous opposites and assumes in a Hegelian way that the relationship is conflictual in nature. For example, KLP and SFA are treated as dichotomous opposites with fundamentally different goals, tenets, general layouts, working approaches, and methods. This either-or dichotomous treatment of the two strategies, i. The reason is simple: The Chinese do not think and act that way. I argue first in this article that background knowledge plays a significant role in the strategy an actor designs and takes. I further argue that the Zhongyong dialectic is one of the core components constituting background knowledge that is commonly shared in the Chinese cultural community. Therefore, grasping the Zhongyong dialectic which argues, inter alia, that the middle course is usually more appropriate than any involving extreme behaviour is the key to understanding Chinese behaviour, international or otherwise. In what follows I will first raise a theoretical scheme for the Chinese Zhongyong dialectic which shows how the Chinese think and behave in general, demonstrates that the relationship between the two strategies does not follow the either-or logic, and explains that there is no abrupt break between them. The scheme rather shows continuity through change. I will then discuss the literature on the debate over the past few years and illustrate the extent of the dichotomous bias it embodies. Establishing a direct causal connection based on background knowledge is difficult, and it is almost impossible to predict a specific policy through such knowledge, but background knowledge can nevertheless indicate the general tendency of continuity and change through an exploration of the background knowledge that, in general, guides what the Chinese think and do. Significance of Background Knowledge The underlying assumption of this article is that background knowledge plays an important role in orienting social action. As earlier mentioned, this dialectic constitutes the essence of several thousand years of practice in Chinese society, and has been generally considered as a most useful guiding principle with respect to behaviour, and a virtuous social norm. In contrast to the conflictual dialectics constructed in a Hegelian way, which assumes conflict as the essence of interacting poles, the Zhongyong dialectic argues that interacting poles are complementary in nature, and inclusive of each other. Background Knowledge and Group Behaviour The practical International Relations IR approach that has developed in recent years has a distinct focus on background knowledge, arguing that it is background knowledge rather than representational knowledge that matters most in social action. Individuals and groups act, interact, reason, plan and judge, symbolically represent reality, and have expectations of the future within a dominant interpretative backdrop that sets the terms of interaction, defines a horizon of possibilities, and provides the background knowledge of the

expectations, dispositions, skills techniques, and rituals that are the basis for the constitution of practices and their boundaries. In other words, what causes most of the action most of the time is not rational calculation, but histories, experiences, practices, and habits. A cultural community has embedded background knowledge that it has accumulated over ages through its own practice and acquired from its own practice. Such knowledge is thus by definition local, produced, maintained, and prolonged at the grassroots level. It does not claim universality, but is shared by a group of people, by a society, and by a cultural community. It is, therefore, conspicuously and perhaps unconsciously reflected in the thinking and actions of members of the community. If we agree that the background knowledge of a cultural community plays a more significant role in what its members think and do, then it is reasonable to argue that the Zhongyong dialectic provides a baseline for the Chinese to think and act. This is not to argue that the Chinese never think and do extreme things. Nobody can avoid extreme thought and action; the endless wars and chaos in modern Chinese history provide telling examples. Taken as a whole, in both time and space, however, the behaviour of the Chinese as a cultural community moves more or less within a permitted range along the middle line, or in constant regression towards the middle. Background knowledge, especially as an important component of the Zhongyong dialectic, provides both the pushing and pulling force. The Hegelian dialectic, meanwhile, constitutes a core component that guides the thought and actions of a Western mind. The underlying one is dichotomy. It structures any pair of poles or theses as two independent entities interacting with each other. They are discrete and independent, each having their own properties and features. War and peace in international relations, or change and continuity in social development, or good and bad in everyday life, for instance, are all such pairs. It also conceives the two poles or opposites in the dichotomous structure as mutually exclusive. Each of the two opposites has its own essential properties through which it is defined. It is an objective existence in the first place, never inclusive of its opposite. The thesis cannot become the antithesis, and vice versa. The synthesis is born if, and only if, one overwhelms or destroys the other. The barbaric and civilised, the pre-modern and modern, the West and non-West—they bear completely different genes to the extent that no reconciliation could be possible. Either the former or the latter—no third way could exist. This exclusivity has led to inevitable conflict. It assumes that the essential relationship between the two opposites is conflictual. Progress depends upon the interaction of the two opposites, which are constantly in conflict. Slaves and slave-owners, capitalism and socialism, the existing hegemon and the rising power, and numerous other pairs provide telling examples of such a game. Furthermore, because of its conflictual nature, the interactive game is inevitably a zero-sum one, resulting in one pair either eliminating or assimilating the other. The Cold War was so structured, and therefore so conducted until the Soviet Union collapsed. Professor Samuel Huntington also structured civilizational relations as such whereby, if so conducted, disaster would be the result for all world civilizations and therefore for humankind in its entirety. Kuhn and Popper are of different schools of thought, but both, following a similar dichotomous worldview, agree that a revolution or a falsification of the existing paradigm gives birth to a new one. The falsification of neorealism in IR, for example, gives birth to neoliberal institutionalism. Thus, dichotomy, exclusivity, and conflict constitute three interrelated defining features of the Hegelian dialectic. Phenomena in nature and culture that are perceived and conceived this way contain elements derived from these three features, but observers and analysts are often oblivious of them because they are embedded in the background knowledge of Western culture and taken for granted by members of the cultural community. Knowledge production itself follows a similar path. The Zhongyong Dialectic and Correlativity as Background Knowledge The Chinese tend to think and act differently from other nations because they hold a different worldview, as reflected in the Chinese Zhongyong dialectic as I have referred to it elsewhere and used as the methodology for my theory on relationality. When the feelings are aroused and each and all attain due measure and degree, it is called harmony. Centrality is the great foundation of the world, and harmony is its universal path. To cultivate, centrality and harmony with thoroughness is the way to bring heaven and earth to their proper place and all things their proper nourishment. In addition, I emphatically argue, to attain due measure and degree in

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thinking and doing is perhaps the highest form of wisdom, as well as the most difficult thing for decision makers to grasp. Polarity is a starting point for the Chinese dialectic, as it is for the Western counterpart, for it also sees progress and evolution as the result of interaction between two opposites. The difference lies in that the Chinese dialectic structures them in a non-dichotomous way, and correlativity, as Hall and Ames point out, is perhaps the most distinct feature of this interaction. Rather, they are two correlated parts of an organic whole in the first place. Further, the pair among all pairs is that of the yin and the yang, the two interrelated and correlated parts of a universal whole. Understanding ways in which the yin and yang interact lays the foundation for understanding how pairs interact in general. Inclusivity is a defining feature of the Zhongyong dialectic. It assumes that each component of the pair is inclusive, or at least potentially inclusive of the other, even though they are not the same. Good luck, for example, may contain misfortune, and strength is at the same time weakness. Any two interacting cultures and civilizations are taken as mutually inclusive, each containing elements of the other even though they are different in many respects. Furthermore, interaction between the two is a process of mutually complementing, a process of becoming. This process of becoming is more important than any being with distinct properties of its own, because such a process signifies the complementary dynamic of continuity and change, of continuity through change, and change through continuity. Life itself is such an endless process of becoming through the constant complementation, creation, and co-evolution of the yin and yang. Since the becoming process is complementary and mutually inclusive in nature, the relationship between the two parts is essentially harmonious. It does not mean that there is no conflict. In fact, in the becoming process conflict is seen everywhere, but the primary nature of the relationship between the two, yin and yang, which I term the meta-relationship or the relationship of relationships, 25 is harmony rather than conflict. Central planning and the market, East and West, continuity and change—the concepts which are from the very beginning structured in a dichotomous way, following the Hegelian dialectic, are seen as mutually inclusive and co-evolve in a complementary dialectic and work as such in reality. I argue that the complementary dialectic is important in that it constitutes a most significant part or a core component of the background knowledge of the Chinese culture. As in everyday practice, those who are wise follow the Zhongyong dialectic, and know where to go and where to stop; those who are not wise follow the extreme way and know nothing about due measure and degree of their behaviour. The complementary dialectic at least leads to several principles of thinking and doing. First, since things are correlated and the whole consists of both parts, it is wise to take the whole into consideration rather than only one side. Second, since things are mutually inclusive, the middle course, appropriately and creatively followed, is often the most practical way. Thus when any agent takes action, it is dangerous to go to the extreme. Third, changes in both natural and social life are constant phenomena, but any change is change through continuity, which exists, in turn, through change. A readiness to adapt to change and to change to adapt, therefore, is a typical guide for appropriate behaviour. Fourth, it is vital to attain due measure and degree in Chinese when one takes action. If one goes beyond the due measure and degree, one violates the Zhongyong principle and goes to the extreme. In terms of strategies, for example, Zhongyong does not imply that one should never be assertive, should always keep a low profile, and should never strive for achievements, but it does mean that one should know where and when to be assertive, to keep a low profile, and to strive for achievements. Zhongyong is thus about due measure and degree. I have argued that it is the most difficult principle of Chinese dialectics, because exactly what is due measure and degree is itself not easy to determine in specific situations. Thus, in reality, flexibility and selectivity are characteristic aspects of how one should attain due measure and degree. A holistic understanding, a non-extremist attitude, flexible ideas about change and continuity, and efforts to attain due measure and degree, therefore, are principles of thinking and doing derived from Chinese dialectics. It is not to judge which dialectic, the Hegelian or Zhongyong, is the better, for each has its advantages in real life. The Zhongyong dialectic in the first place encourages cooperation—between people as well as between humans and the environment. This is important background knowledge from an agricultural civilization.

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### Chapter 6 : The French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars – EGO

*Third, changes in both natural and social life are constant phenomena, but any change is change through continuity, which exists, in turn, through change. 28 A form of life, for example, changes as the environment changes, to sustain its life; similarly the continuity of life necessitates constant changes and adaptations. A readiness to adapt.*

Manpower requirements to keep pace with the expansion of French armies and the economic cost of the war strained allied governments. Furthermore, cracks in the alliance between Austria, Prussia and Spain began to appear by late 1797. A French invasion of Spain led to the occupation of Catalonia. Furthermore, Russian expansion in the rump of Poland led Prussia to focus its attention eastward once again. The establishment of the moderate Directory in France, and its desire to reduce the number of enemies it faced, permitted active and fruitful negotiations with Prussia and Spain that concluded in the Peace of Basel in 1795. The treaty of Basel neutralized north Germany, and the Netherlands were abandoned to the French. An Austrian army remained active on the upper Rhine, and forced the south German princes to continue the fight. Britain also remained committed to the coalition. The coalition now actively sought Russian participation, but Tsarina Catherine II was too focused on devouring the rest of Poland. The War of the First Coalition had taken the form of previous European wars. Although the French overran Belgium and western Germany, the coalition retained the capacity to withstand the French until the diplomatic settlements of 1797. Even with French reinforcements, the coalition seemed capable of keeping the French at bay in Germany and Italy. Fearing the approach of the French army, Emperor Francis II offered an armistice at Leoben and then negotiated a permanent conclusion to the war. The Venetian Republic lost its independence and became an Austrian occupied territory. The Habsburgs also recognized the French annexation of Belgium and the west bank of the Rhine. Austria could not accept the loss of Italian territories, despite compensation in Germany. Their armies were crushed in Italy, and repelled in Germany. The Habsburg monarchy suffered from financial crisis and military defeat. Baron Johann von Thugut, the Austrian Chancellor, did not intend to allow the treaty to stand. The short time between Campo Formio and the outbreak of the War of the Second Coalition was spent negotiating British subsidies, encouraging a Russian alliance, and preparing the armies for another campaign. The blockade of French ports and attacks on colonial trade formed the basis of the British war effort. A year earlier, in 1796, French diplomats had convinced King Carlos IV of Spain and his first minister Manuel de Godoy to move from a neutral power to an active ally of France. Godoy saw an opportunity to reassert Spanish power overseas against Britain. A combined Franco-Spanish naval alliance stretched Britain to its limits. This arrangement amounted to a revival of the Bourbon Family Compact, sans Bourbons. The Spanish alliance with Britain during the War of the First Coalition was strained from the start and uncomfortable to both Spanish and British admirals. The naval threat to Britain only abated with their victory over the Spanish fleet at Cape St. Vincent. Although his armies defeated the Austrians in Italy and Germany in 1797, the British continued the fight. Too much emphasis has been placed on the supposedly radically revolutionary nature of French warfare. The most significant alteration was the ability of the various French regimes to raise large armies of citizen-soldiers. Their European enemies raised large armies too in order to meet this threat, but the ease of the French conscription system, codified in 1793 with the Jourdan Law, could not be replicated in other monarchical states. The concept of popular conscription was fully rejected, even if isolated members of the Prussian or Habsburg governments and armies found the idea intriguing. Moreover, the military reforms introduced in the French army had their origins in the pre Royal Army. The application of these reforms was felt primarily in the organization of the army into combat divisions and the improvement of the command system. The French army became more successful as its officers and soldiers gained greater experience on the battlefield. Also, many of the tactical reforms can be traced back to before in various European armies. The gradual elimination of the conservative leadership of the French army after 1793 enabled the application of reforms without resistance. European armies did not experience significant tactical or organizational reforms until the Napoleonic era. The

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Napoleonic Wars, " Napoleon built his empire upon the foundation of historical French relationships. He extended dynastic possessions, cultivated princely clients and created satellite states. In short, after , he pursued an imperium sine fine, an Empire without end, and his inability to formulate a coherent political system to consolidate his position of European hegemony condemned him to rule over a Europe in constant strife with his regime. From the moment Napoleon became First Consul of France until his abdication, he played upon the individual interests and rivalries of European states to keep them apart. Furthermore, French imperial ambitions translated into a cultural dominance over European populations, which fed tensions and ultimately fostered national reactions to French rule. French administration in regions of Europe annexed into Imperial France sought to bestow these peoples with the "benefits" of French intellectual and political culture. This was particularly the case in Piedmont , Tuscany and Umbria. They often "put the cart before the horse," each formulating their individual objectives before there was even any prospect of defeating the French. The settlements ending the war of the Second Coalition established France as the premier power in western Europe. It also laid the groundwork for the extension of the Republic into the Caribbean. A lack of trust between Britain and France caused the collapse of the Peace of Amiens in the late-spring of Napoleon responded by building his own continental alliance, which included his satellites, the kingdoms of Italy and Holland, and the German princes of Baden , Wurttemberg and Bavaria. The main French army on the Channel coast was redirected to Germany. Both Napoleon and the Third Coalition sought to bring Prussia into their alliance, but without success. Napoleon therefore endeavored to secure Prussian neutrality in the conflict. The military operations lasted merely three months, from the end of September to the end of December Lack of coordination doomed the Third Coalition to dramatic defeats at Ulm and Austerlitz , enabling Napoleon to dictate, rather than negotiate, a peace. Austria relinquished Venice and the Trentino to the kingdom of Italy. Bavaria received the Tyrol and the elevation of its duchy to a German kingdom. The Austrians were completely excluded from Italy and Germany. A Franco-Italian army conquered Naples in February , giving Napoleon control of the entire peninsula. Only Britain managed to achieve a decisive victory with the destruction of the Franco-Spanish fleet at Trafalgar in October Prussia entered a formal alliance with France in February, leading to a British declaration of war. Although French power dominated the alliance, the agreements were based upon mutual interests. Napoleon departed from any historical or traditional framework in his strategic decisions. The abolition of the Holy Roman Empire and its replacing with the Confederation of the Rhine is seen widely as the beginning of modern Germany. The transformation of Italy under Napoleonic rule is perceived as critical to the Risorgimento, the movement for Italian unification. Thus nationalism emerged in these parts of Europe, deliberately fostered by the French in the kingdom of Italy, and emerging in Germany as a reaction to French occupation and political domination. Nonetheless, the Napoleonic era was a pivotal period in the transformation of nationalism from an intellectual movement in the eighteenth century to its nineteenth-century manifestation. The duchy was placed under the technical rule of the King of Saxony , thereby establishing a link to eighteenth-century precedents. This can be attributed both to the emergence of modern nationalism and to the historical relationship between France and Poland going back to the early-eighteenth century. German and Italian nationalism appealed to a minority. The Napoleonic regime limited itself to fostering nationalism through propaganda and " more successfully " through the unifying national experience of military service. Indoctrination of conscripts and the daily life of soldiers during their time in the army remained the primary practical means of fostering nationalism. This was somewhat successful in the kingdom of Italy, but in the German states of the Rheinbund, the princes retained control over their states and could limit Napoleonic influence. Much is made of the extension of French cultural influence into conquered Europe, but the full influence of Napoleonic rule was felt only in those regions of Europe incorporated directly into the French Empire. The German princes managed to limit the degree of French constitutional and legal influence throughout the period. In some cases, these states were already in the process of significant reforms prior to the arrival of the French. In general, however, Napoleon limited his interference in internal affairs as long as troops for his armies were forthcoming. Only French satellite states,

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such as the kingdoms of Italy, Westphalia, Holland and Naples, adopted the French conscription system. Austria, Prussia and Russia similarly introduced aspects of the French military system into their own, but rejected a complete overhaul on the French model. Curiously, recent research indicates that although the Continental System, which prohibited the importation and exportation of goods to and from Britain, was very detrimental for merchant houses in port cities on the European continent, these trading houses moved their centers of operation to take advantage of the increasing flow of goods within the Grand Empire. An intra-European trade began to take root and this certainly provided for greater international trade, even if it no longer took the form of overseas commerce. European states outside of this continental association were limited to Britain, Portugal, Sweden and the Ottoman Empire. Napoleon replaced the Spanish Bourbons with his older brother Joseph. The invasion of Spain initiated a six-year war that drained Napoleon of vital manpower resources. It provided Britain with a new continental ally and a base of operations to strike at France. The war in Spain witnessed the widespread use of guerrilla warfare against French forces in tandem with conventional Anglo-Portuguese and Spanish armies. This new alliance was a formal military agreement between the powers. Certainly, the anti-clerical policies of Revolutionary France had served to rally the Spanish population against the French invasion in 1808, but Napoleon was not anti-clerical and had made amends with the papacy in 1804. Recent arguments place the guerilla war in a traditional context, with soldiers rather than peasants forming the majority of Spanish guerilla forces. After the French returned in 1808, a revolt in Calabria led to an insurgency that lasted five years. In 1809, Andreas Hofer led a popular revolt in the Tyrol, not against French, but Bavarian rule. Also in 1809, there were significant attempts in Germany to raise popular revolt against French domination. All but the Spanish insurgency failed. The Austrians attempted to gain Prussian and Russian support for their war in 1805, but failed on both accounts. Britain provided monetary subsidies, but their military power remained in Iberia. This Habsburg-Bonaparte union can be seen as a restoration of the Austro-French alliance of the eighteenth century. It was a way in which the Habsburg dynasty could reassert its influence in the "new Europe" after it was abandoned by Prussia and Russia in 1807.