

Names:

Alabama Politics

Miller, B. M.

Types:

note

notes

Dates:

1930

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3. Legislature - Regular Session
a. Abolished second choice voting
+ jury's system reorganized for economy sake
c. Audit of finances ordered
d. Survey of depts. ordered in interest of economy
e. abolished law enforcement dept. - rather unnecessary -
Budget \$913,000 saved annually
4. Legislature - June 1931
Miller's fiscal plan -
a. Increase borrowing capacity
b. issuance of bonds - warrants
c. For roads - bond issue \$24 million
d. Constitutional amend. - income tax for schools + debt bonds.
Bank - block in Senate - but finally passed not referred to people
a. 4¢ per gal. till Oct 1 for state roads and 2¢ per gal. for county roads.
b. Delinquent taxes not paid until Aug. 31.
c. State inheritance tax passed
This legislature did little to pay back debts or to prevent accumulation of new debts -
Some blamed Miller.

Names:

Alabama Politics

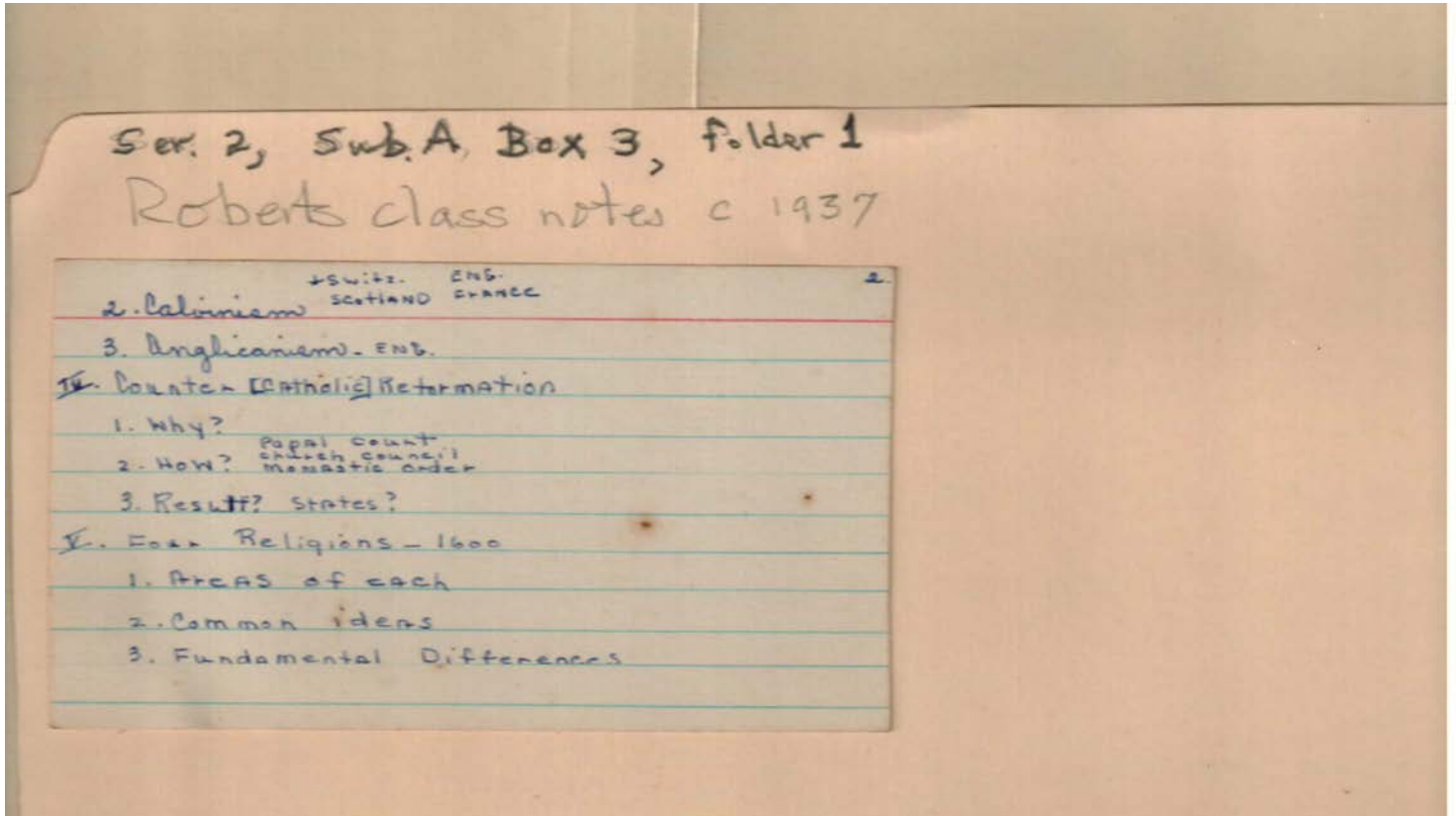
Types:

notes

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Names:

European History

Types:

notes

Dates:

1937

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Social Europe - 1500 3.

1. Contributions

2. Culture

Printing music
Painting lit.

3. Science

philosophy - humanism astronomy
geography

Europe 1600 - on

I. Political Struggle [Bourbons vs Hapsburgs]

1. Rise of France Henry II - to Louis XIV.

2. Thirty Years War 1618 - 48

Events? Results? Significance?

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3. Louis XIV.
a. Aspects
b. Colbert
c. Finance
4. SPANISH SUCCESSION WAR
a. cause b. event c. significance
5. French Lit. + art. 1500 - 1715
- II. England in 17th century
1. Stuarts
a. Glorious Revolution 1688
b. outcomes?
- III. Struggle - Hapsburgs v.s. Hohenzollerns
1. Hapsburgs after 30 year war.

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5.

2. Hohenzollerns

1. Steps in development

3. Struggle between Hapsburgs + Hohenzollerns.

IV. European Expansion

1. North America

2. South America

V. British Empire in 19C.

Hanover v.s. Bourbon

1. Struggle between? 5. Eng. + her col. ? =
(mercantilism)

2. Imperialism then

3. Why Eng. won over France?

4. Specific struggle between Eng. + France.

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IV. Russia

6.

1. Peter the Great
2. Cath. - "
2. Swedish decline
4. Poland "
5. Ottoman Emp.

Europe - 19C.

I. Social Europe

1. Agriculture
2. Economic [commerce + industry]
3. Religion
4. Scientific + intellectual dev.

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15. How. of 18c.

1.

Enlightened despots

IV. French Revolution

1. Why did it occur in France?
2. What were conditions in France prior?
3. Story of Rev. + interpretation
4. Rev. as it occurred in France
5. Significance in this.

III. Napoleon

1. General remarks 2. Sig. of Napoleon (2)
2. Cause of fall (5)

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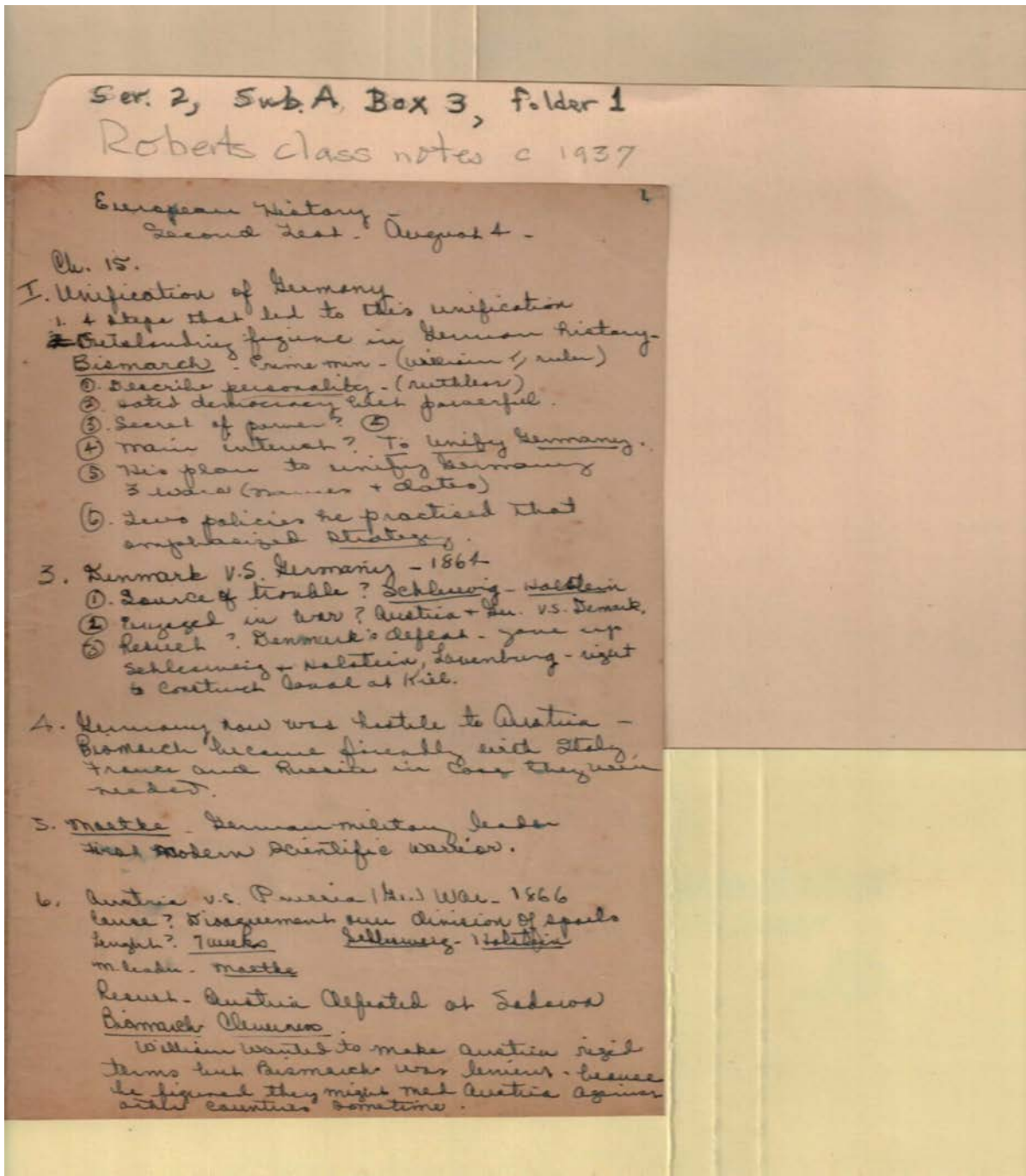
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iv Economic Rev. 8.

1. Why did it occur in Eng?
2. How did it find expression?
3. Results? economic, social, political



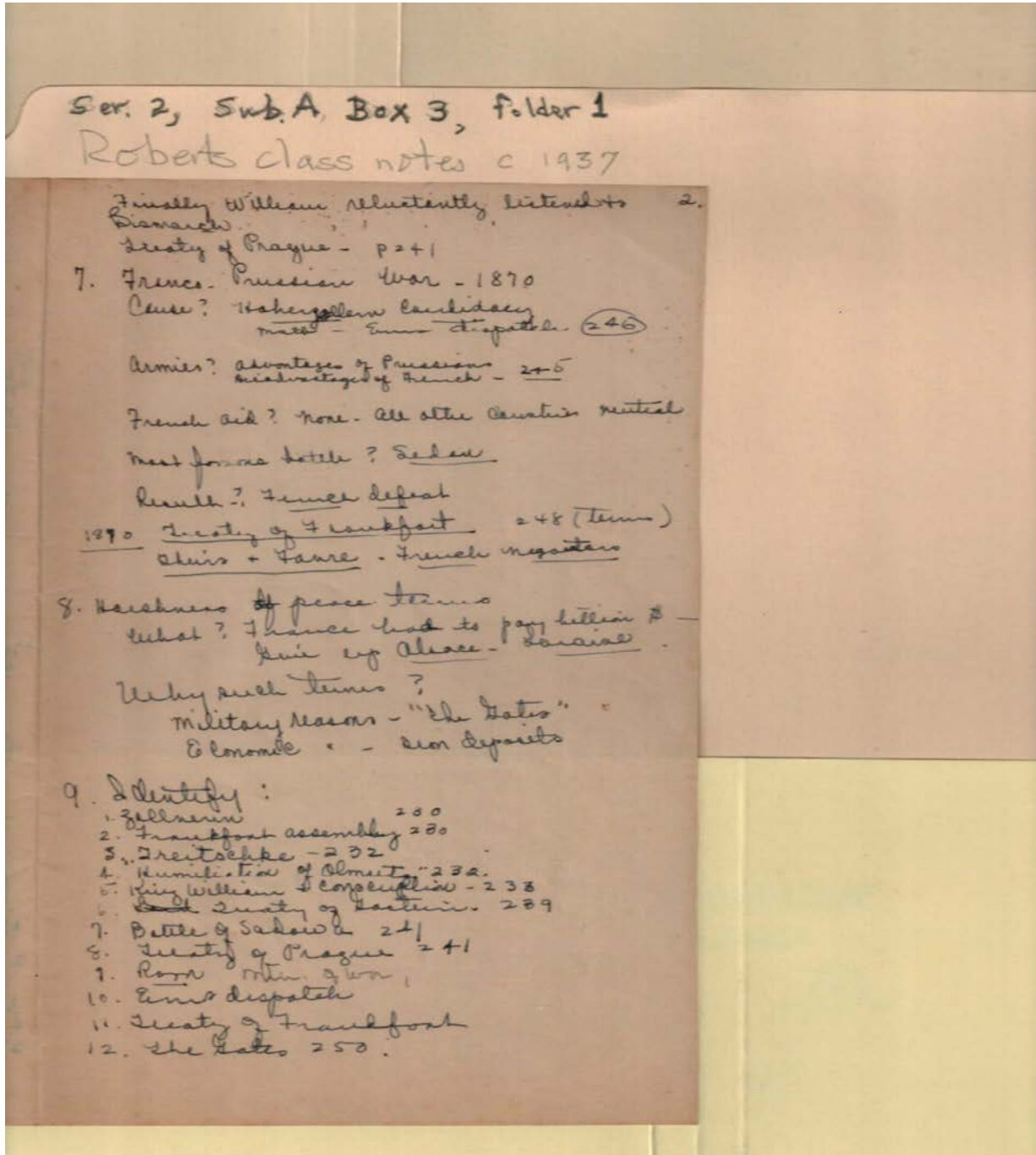
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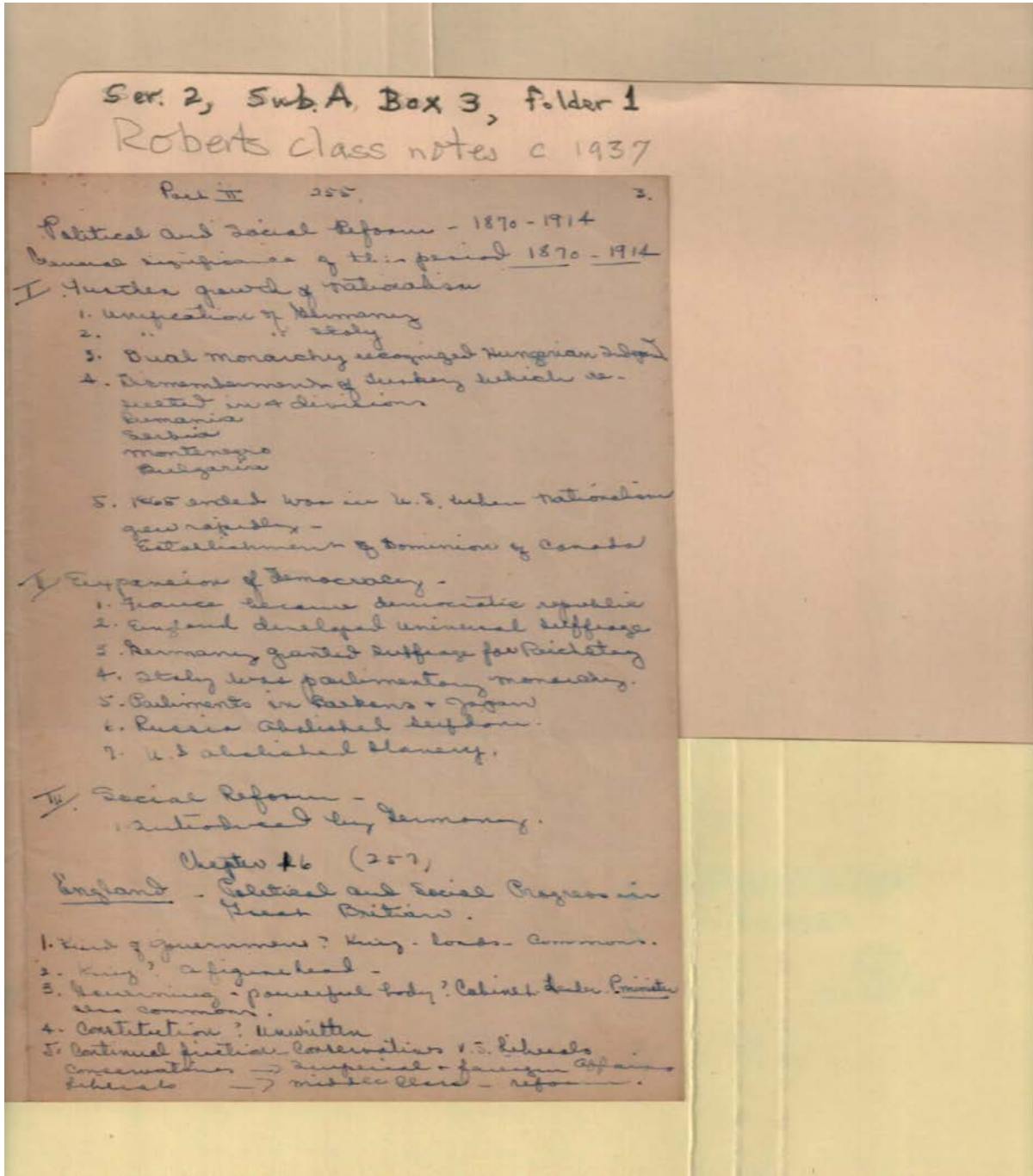
European History

Test

Types:

notes





Names:

England

European History

Political & Social

Part II

Reform

Types:

outline

Dates:

1870-1914

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Roberts class notes c 1937

- 6. Brief nationalities + tabular? interests? 261
- 7. Dominant figures in Eng. His. - 1862 - 1900

Gladstone
Disraeli

- 8. Characterize each - (14-1578)

Gladstone Christian. orator - influenced by Peel (Politics)

- 1. 2. Liberal
- 3. Did not see need for social reform in Eng.
- 4. Was not interested world empire (Ang. power in it)
- 5. Chief interest? Domestic Affairs
- 6. Supporter of laissez faire.

Disraeli Rival of Gladstone Jew

- 1. Became popular due literary success.
- 2. Leader of Conservative party
- 3. His Politics:
 - a) Opposed laissez faire
 - b) Interested in social reform. ^{interested in pass.} ^{interested in pass.} ^{interested in pass.}
 - c) Advocated imperialism
 - d) Advocated foreign policy

Gladstonian Reforms

Reforms in his platform ^{Peace} ^{Disarmament} ^{Reforms}

- 1. Establishment of Popular Education ^{Further Educational Act 1870. p 266}
- 2. Legal recognition of trade unions
- 3. Municipalities Act (1872)
- 4. Corrupt Practices Act (no bribery of voters)
- 5. Reform Bill of 1868 267 (Vote of Administration)
- 6. Religious reform.

Finance which questions (Tried to get boards for them) 268

Disraeli Ministry - Accomplishments

Successful where Gladstone failed. Foreign policy

- 1874 - Prime Minister - Queen admired him
- 1. Purchase of Suez Canal
- 2. Represented Eng at Congress of Berlin
- 3. Trade Union Act 1875
- 4. Act of 1878
- 5. Act of 1881

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- Conservative Era - 1875 - 1906
1. British left conc. party
 2. Successor: Salisbury } interested in foreign affairs
 3. Salisbury's Associates
Balfour - Phil. Comp. Law
 4. Chamberlain - movement for tariff reform
rejuvenation of British Empire
 5. Conservatives ruled 10 years - Results
 - o Peace war
 - o various disputes
 - o County Councils Act 1888 (Pop. elected comm. in rural dists.)
- in Tariff issue in 1905 liberals won because they wanted free trade
- Liberal Era 1906 - 14 Lord George
1. Pictures a radical try. interested in Soc. Sci. intellig. & d.
 2. Education - Ch. 1888 - 1891 - 1894 - 1897 - 1902 - 1906 - 1911 - 1918 - 1922
 3. Trade Union - Disney - fair was abandoned.
 4. Liberal leader (272)
 5. Lord George outstanding leader -
life? 272 - Rise? 272
 6. Prime Minister - Ray - the
loss - Ray - (young but by George)
- Liberal Social Reform in favor of poor
- W.F.O.P.M.S. Social reform in Liberal Era
1. Conditions existing? Majority leaving
wonder factory conditions
 2. People became alarmed over terrible conditions
of our worst districts.
 3. A new school of writers - 274
Suggested: State aid - influence.
- Reforms were made then -
1. Factory reforms 1902 (Labor children, woman work)
 2. Workers Compensation Act 1906 (275)
 3. Old Age Pensions 1908
 4. Minimum Wage 1909
 5. National Ins. Act 1911 (Lord George)
 6. Unemployment
- Asquith Rule → Social Reform

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Liberal Era Cont.

c. Religion, Ed. + Pol. reforms.

Religion

1. Anglican church still existed in Eng. but was disestablished in Wales.

Ed.

1. Due to conservatism, board schools were abandoned + church schools existed.

Pol.

1. Budget of 1909 - method of taxation on rich to support social reform.
218
This passed common but not house of lords.

Due to ^{opponent} Liberals + Irish nationalists vote, Bill ^{passed} (why did they?)

2. Parliament Act of 1911 - p 281 why? 3, 200.

Slipped wings of Lords

Result - weakened power of commons. Single chamber gov.

The Land Question 282

1. Injustices - land monopoly

2. "Three interest system" 282

3. Land ownership brought:

Social } Privilege
Economic }
Political }

domination of church

land for hunting rather than ag.

4. Tenant farmers

ⓐ slow lease

ⓑ few improvements

5. City laborer

long hours - low wages - etc

6. Result.

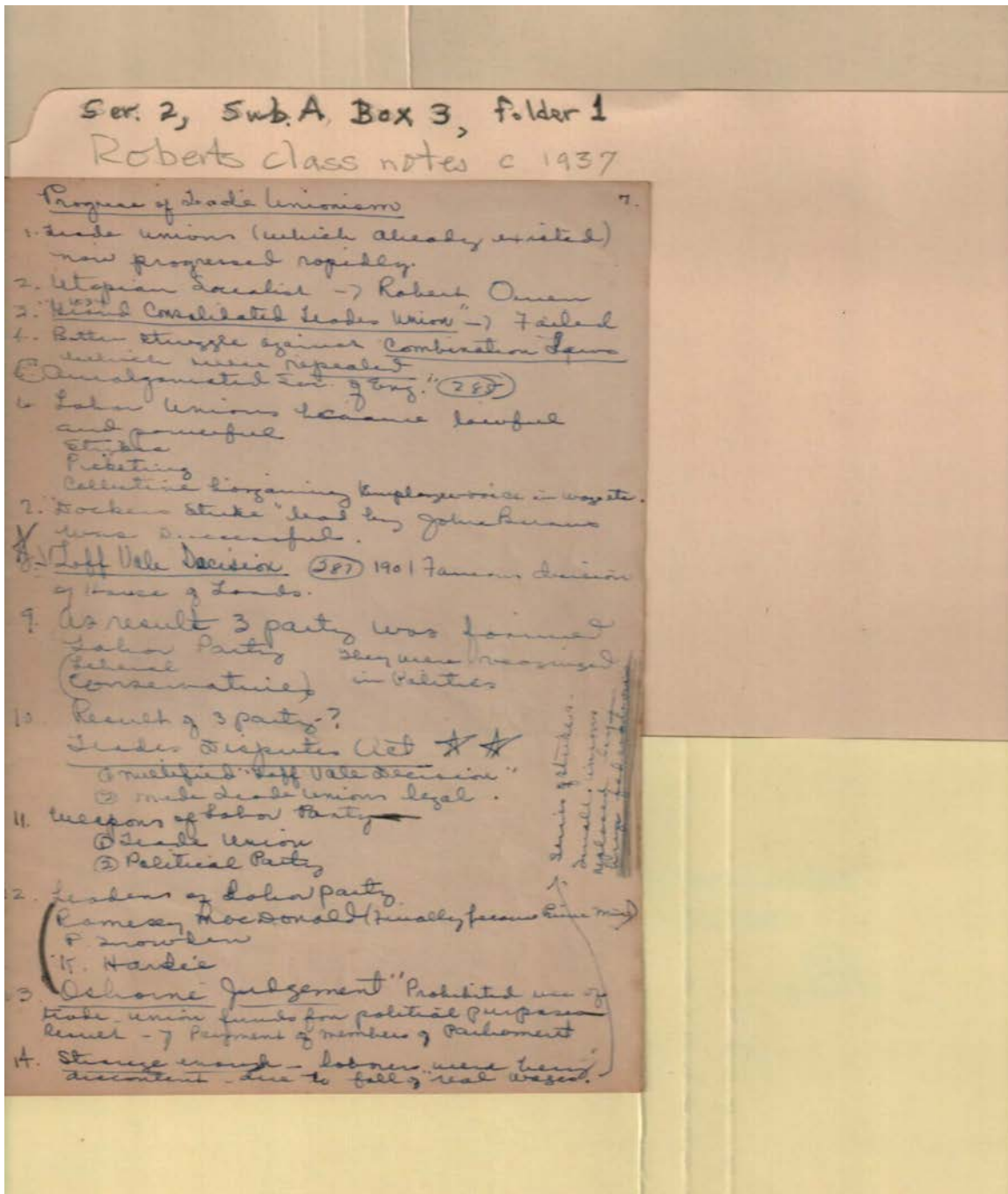
Decline of Ag. (dependent upon foreign food)

Decline of rural population

7. Land reforms occurred 284

1913-4

More the breaking up of former estates
initiated by legislation



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Economic Progress 8.

1. Industry declined slightly because Eng no longer had monopoly of mod. ind.
2. Coal and steel industry but was approaching state of amalgamation.
3. Iron & steel becoming concentrated
4. Excelled in one thing - ships
"maritime nation"
5. Greater (over) export of capital
6. Equal? "Unfavorable balance of trade"
7. Germany - proved economic rival - threatened to surpass Eng.
8. Why Eng. was declining in ind?
Misadjustment to industrial system to modern methods.
9. Chamberlain suggests way to solve problem - tariff reform (39) not adequate
10. Eng. is challenged in power -
Germany
U.S.

Literature

1. Victorian Age at highest -
2. more good writers than other periods.
Dennison -
Browning -
Matthew Arnold -
Ruskin -
Meredith -
Hardy -
modern -
Kipling -
Shaw -
Wells -

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Chapter 17
The Irish Question

9.

1. Causes of question
Political, Economic, Religious, Social groups. Discuss each including Penal Laws.
 2. Rebellion in Ireland stimulated by Amer. Rev. War. Result?
 3. Repeal of Union Act - Penal Laws. Another rebellion? Irish suppression. Result? "Act of Union" (William Pitt) 1707
 4. 3 problems now confronting Ireland - Religious - (equality of Cath. - Prot.) Economic - culture hard to overcome Political - self government
 5. Two parties attempting to solve problems - Constitutional Party - settled problem by peaceful means. Revolutionary party - "settled problem by peaceful means" Ireland
 6. Social elements
 (1) Ulster Irish (Prots) Protestants, laborers, Catholic
 (2) Anglo-Irish - Elite, landlords, Anglican
 (3) Scotch Irish - farmers & businessmen, Presbyt.
- Solution to Problems -
Religious Reform.
 1869 - bill disestablishing Anglican Church in Ireland - no taxes. (Influence of Gladstone)
- Land reform E.C.
 Poor before reform - Poverty + misery
 Land-renting (1810) "wages of wretchedness" famine -> emigration to America.
 Peasants hated landlords - murdered them - "Royal Irish Constabulary" came from London to stop this.
 Capitalism - wider forms of hostility to lands.
 Land League (1879) of Irish sale of title & tenure } Parnell (E.C.)
 (Fair rent) } Parnell (E.C.)
- Consequently - Ireland was in turmoil.
 1. Gladstone enters the picture -
 Famine helped in 1840s -
 Land Law of 1881 - (E.C.) helped in (App of Commission)

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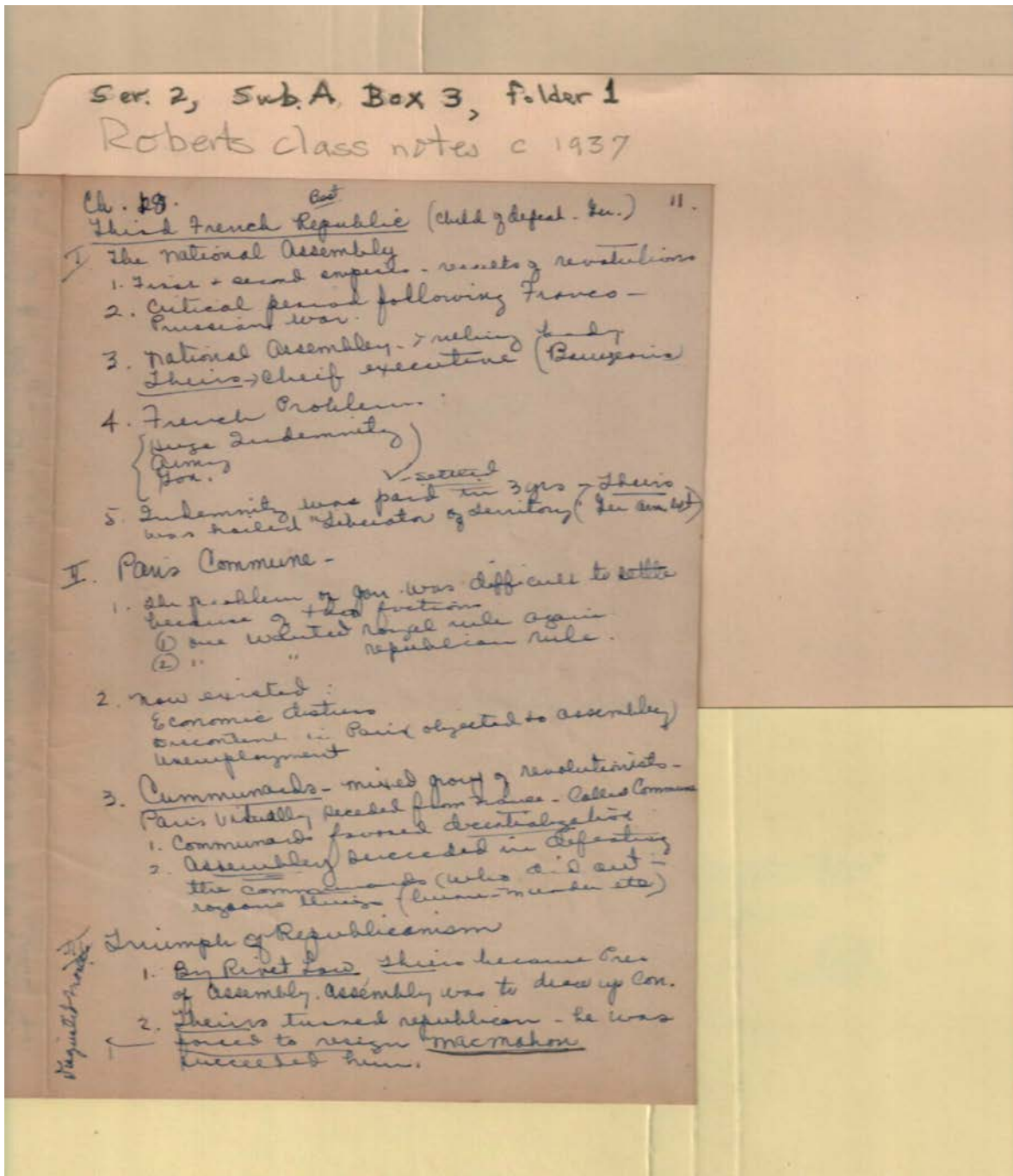
- 10.
2. Wormdamach 1903 (radical) tenants
transfer of soil from land l. to tenants
to induce land lords to sell. (2% bonus)
tenant had 6% to go to pay for land
this virtually solved land problems

Political Home Rule

1. Revolutionary effort then failed
a. young Irishmen
b. Fenians
2. Constitutional movement (successful later)
a. Home rule Parnell - Wolfe Tone
3. Parnell → Filibustering
4. Gladstone favored "Home Rule" due
to tactics of Parnell. (to make vote of Irish
to remain in office)
5. 3 attempts were made for home rule -
1 attempt Parnell failure - died -
2 attempt - Gladstone - failure
③ Cultural progress + Abolitionist movement
increased here. (Sir Horace Plunkett)
3 attempt (influence by Sir
John Redmond → Arthur Griffith)
John Redmond 318

Ulster opposed home rule - why?
Postponed till after world war.

Parnell
Filibustering



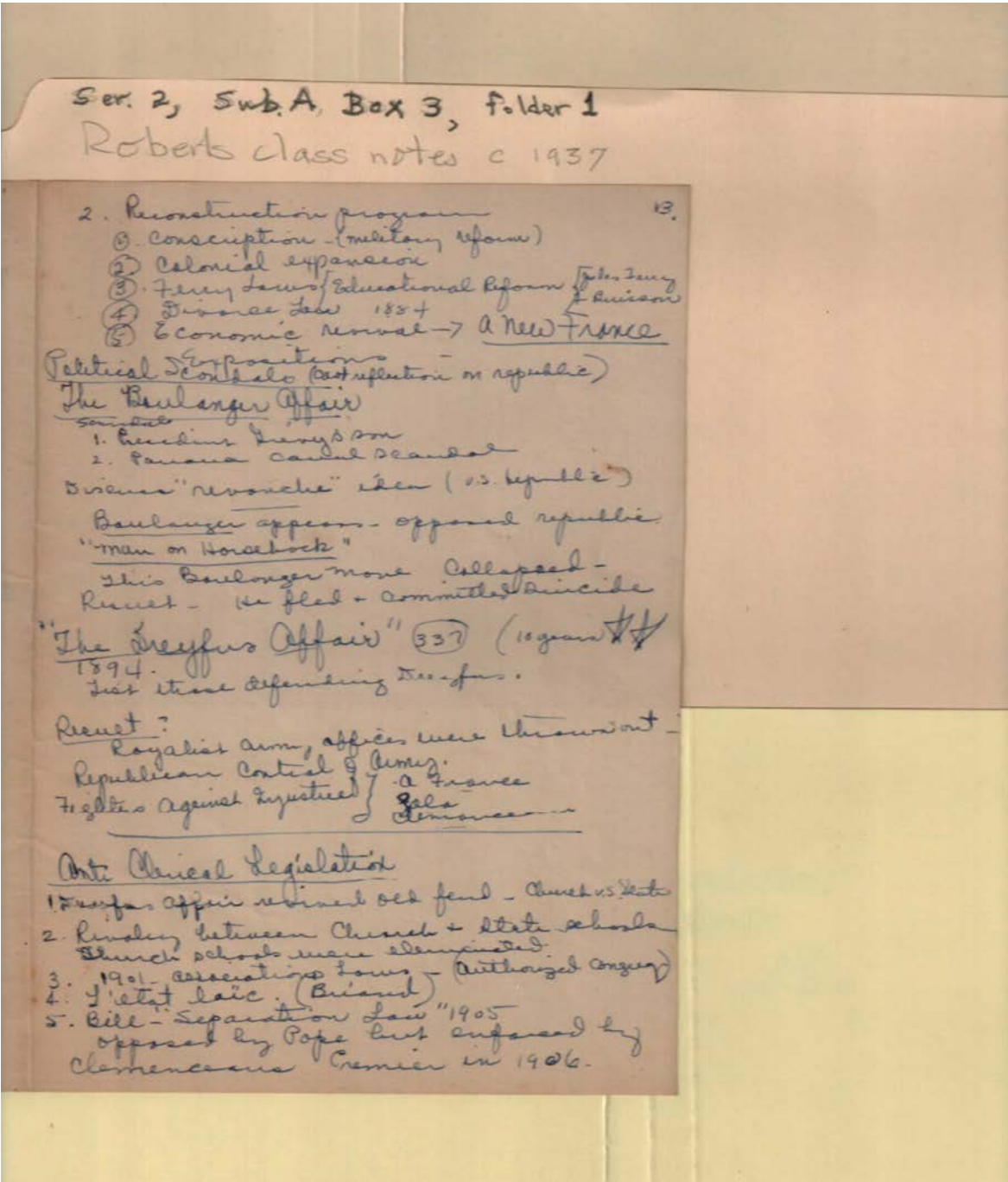
Names:
France

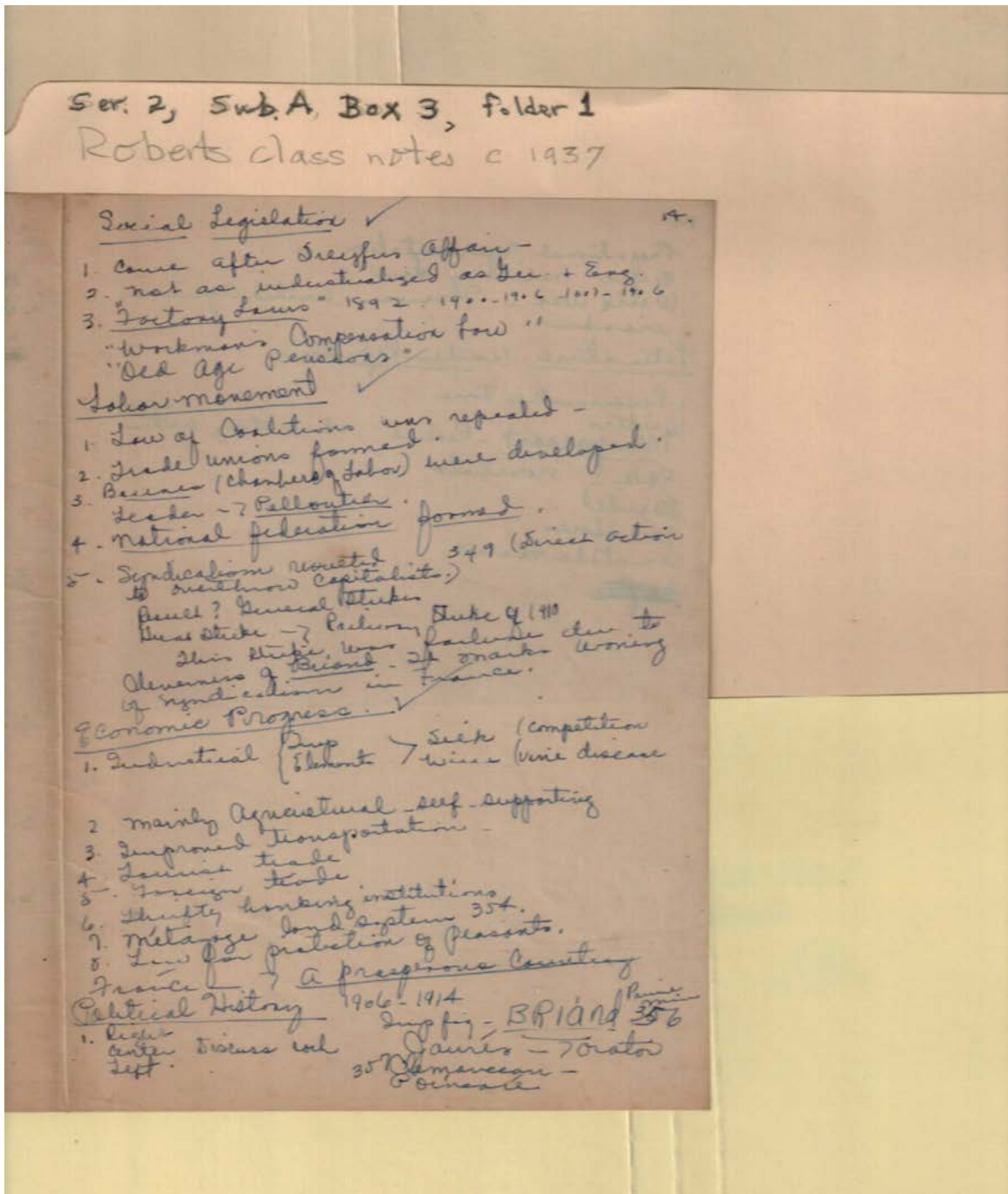
Types:
outline

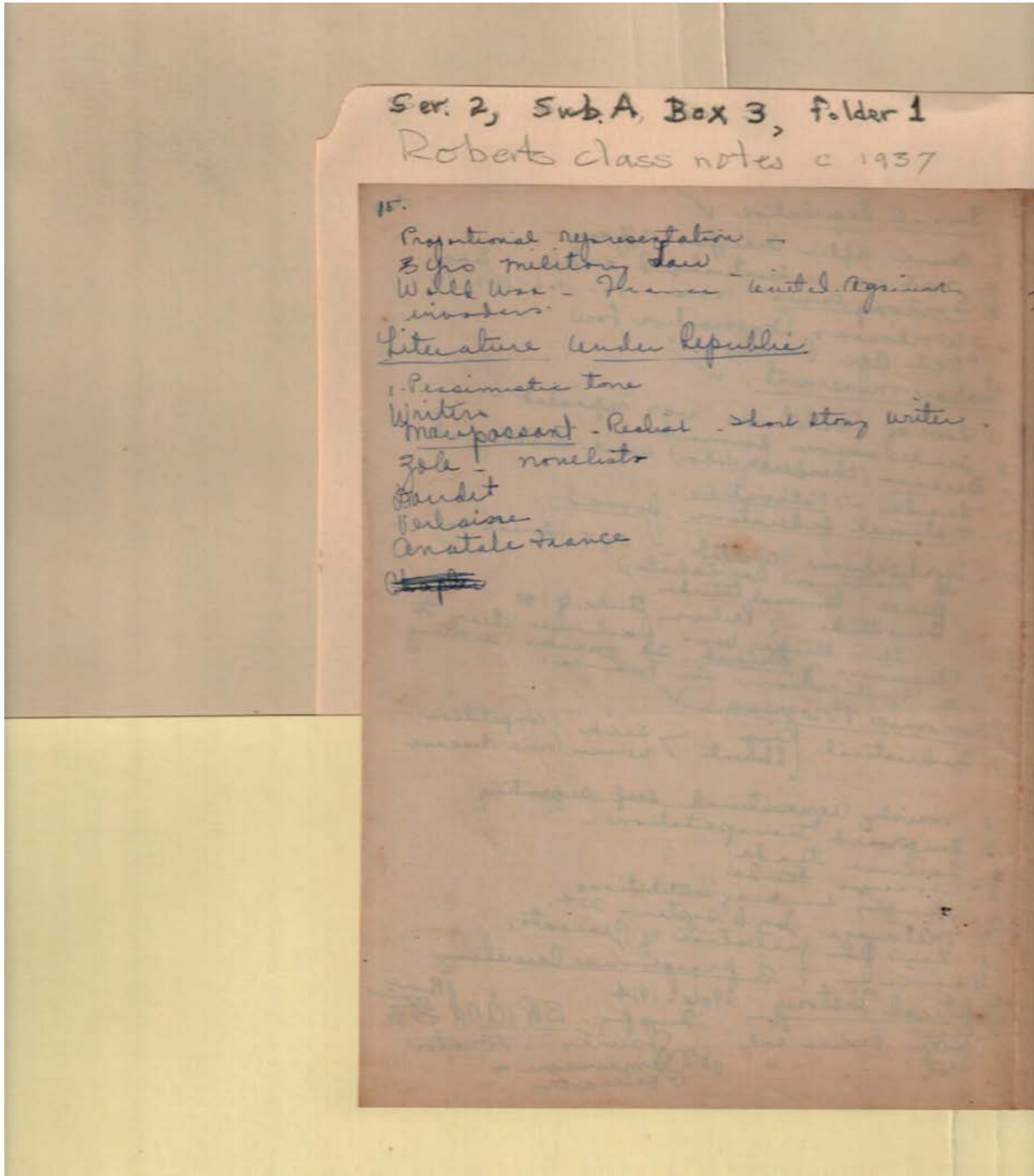
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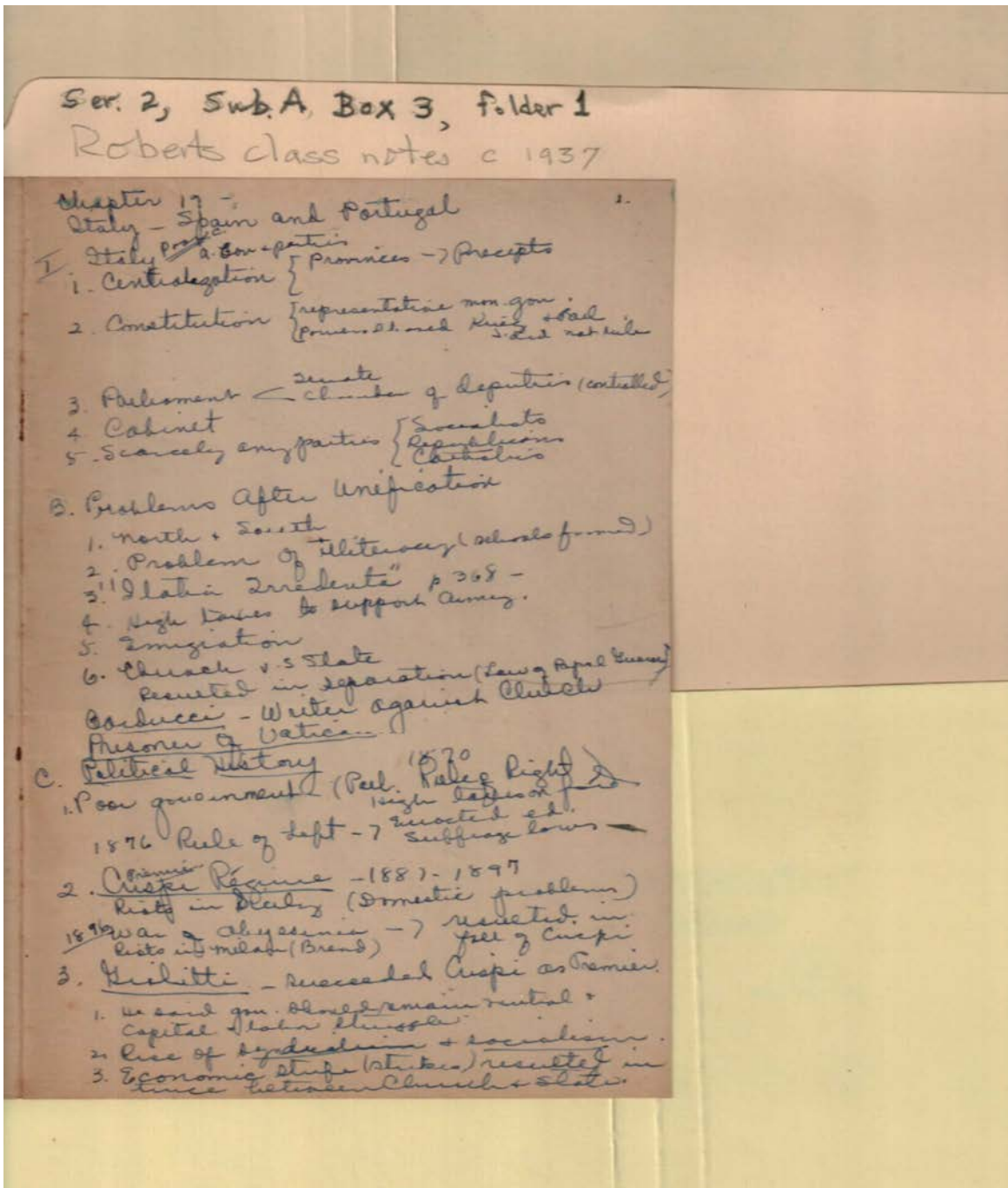
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3. Gambetta now appears a wonderful 12
beacon who tried to educate people
to republic.
 4. Constitution was established -
a. Provision (328)
 5. new access steps
monarchy v.s. Republican P. leaders
1. aristocrats former middle class
2. Peasants Intellectuals
3. Bourgeois Working men
4. upper middle class
5. Church
 6. Republicans were triumphant.
MacMahon resigned
Julien Favre succeeded him
 7. France gives 3 Empire to . 33,
System of Government Republic
 1. Parliament elected Parliament
 2. Responsible ministry
 3. Single Chamber
 4. Country divided into departments → under Republic
pop. elected Councils in each → App. by Constitution
 5. Pres → head of gov. elected for 7 yrs by nation.
"Pres of France neither rules or reigns" proclaimed.
 6. Parliament → Senate
Chamber of Deputies
 7. Cabinet → app. Pres. (not stable - weak)
 8. no party gov. as in Eng + U.S.
newspapers → very influential in elections
- Reconstruction -
1. despite defeat humility etc. France
retained after 1871 (surprisingly)









Names:

Italy, Spain &
Portugal

Types:

outline

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4. Russo-Italian War Came - success but failed to cause local interest.
5. Strikes continued World War found Italy a brink of revolution.

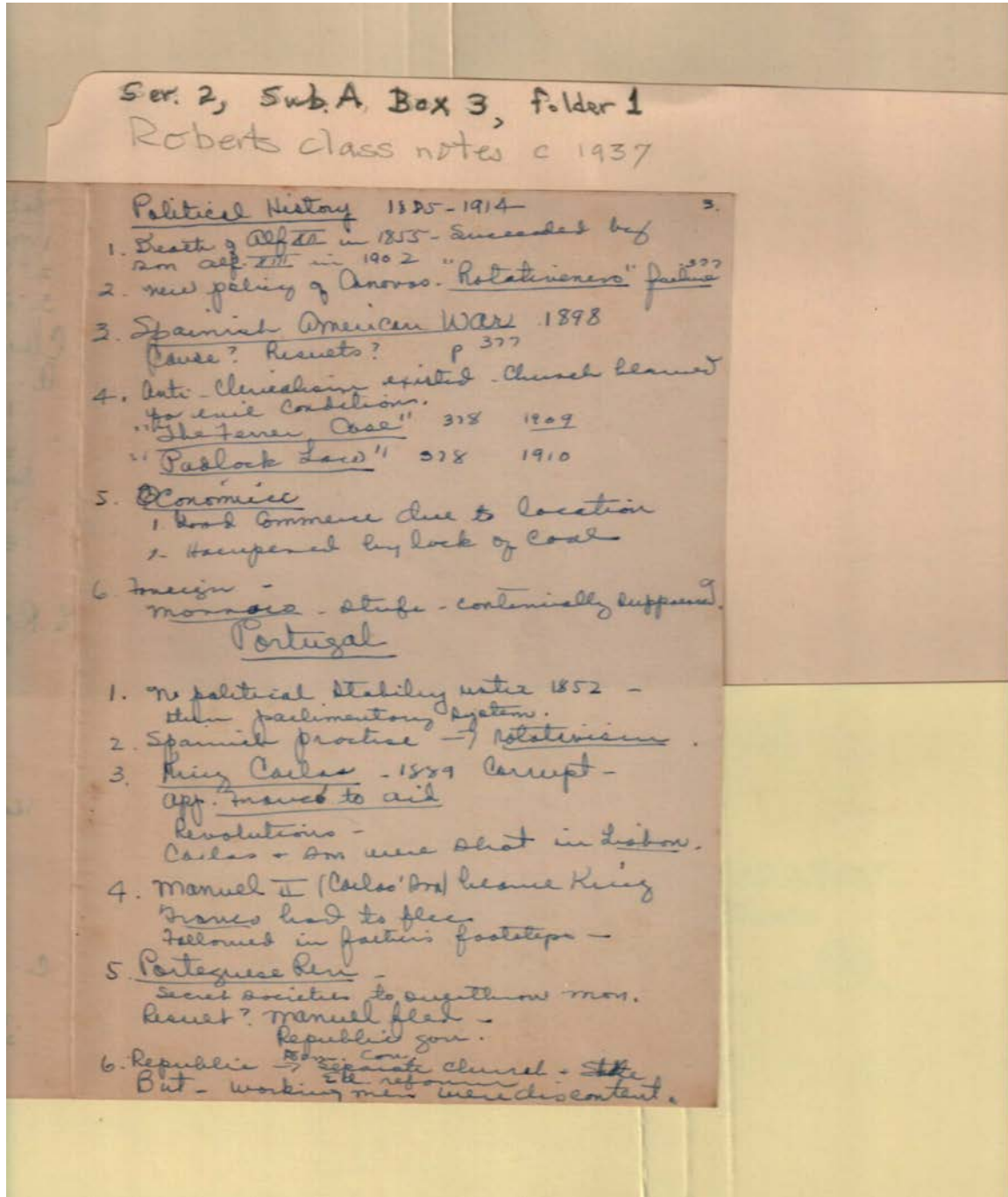
Economic and Social Progress

1. Italy - not overflowing with plenty as pictured -
2. Italy -
3. Industry - progress but hampered by lack of coal iron sick -> imp. product.
4. Unfavorable balance of trade - (food)
5. Factory laws were un progressive.

Spain

A. Dynastic Struggles

1. Picture -> Constitutional struggle. Due to despotic regime of Ferdinand after his death struggle continued.
2. Conflict -
Carlists v.s. Christians 376
(Reactionaries) (liberals)
Up risings kept country in tumult.
3. Had various types gov. namely:
① Isabella - 1843-1868. forced to flee
② Isidor - 7 yrs - verge of anarchy
③ Amadeo - (Carlists) 2 yrs
④ 1873 - a republic many phs. dictators -> most king
⑤ 1875 - Bourbon mon. restored - Alphonse XII
Castellon
4. Alphonse XII
① ruled by 2 men -
Compa
Castillo } Suppressed some
of tumult.

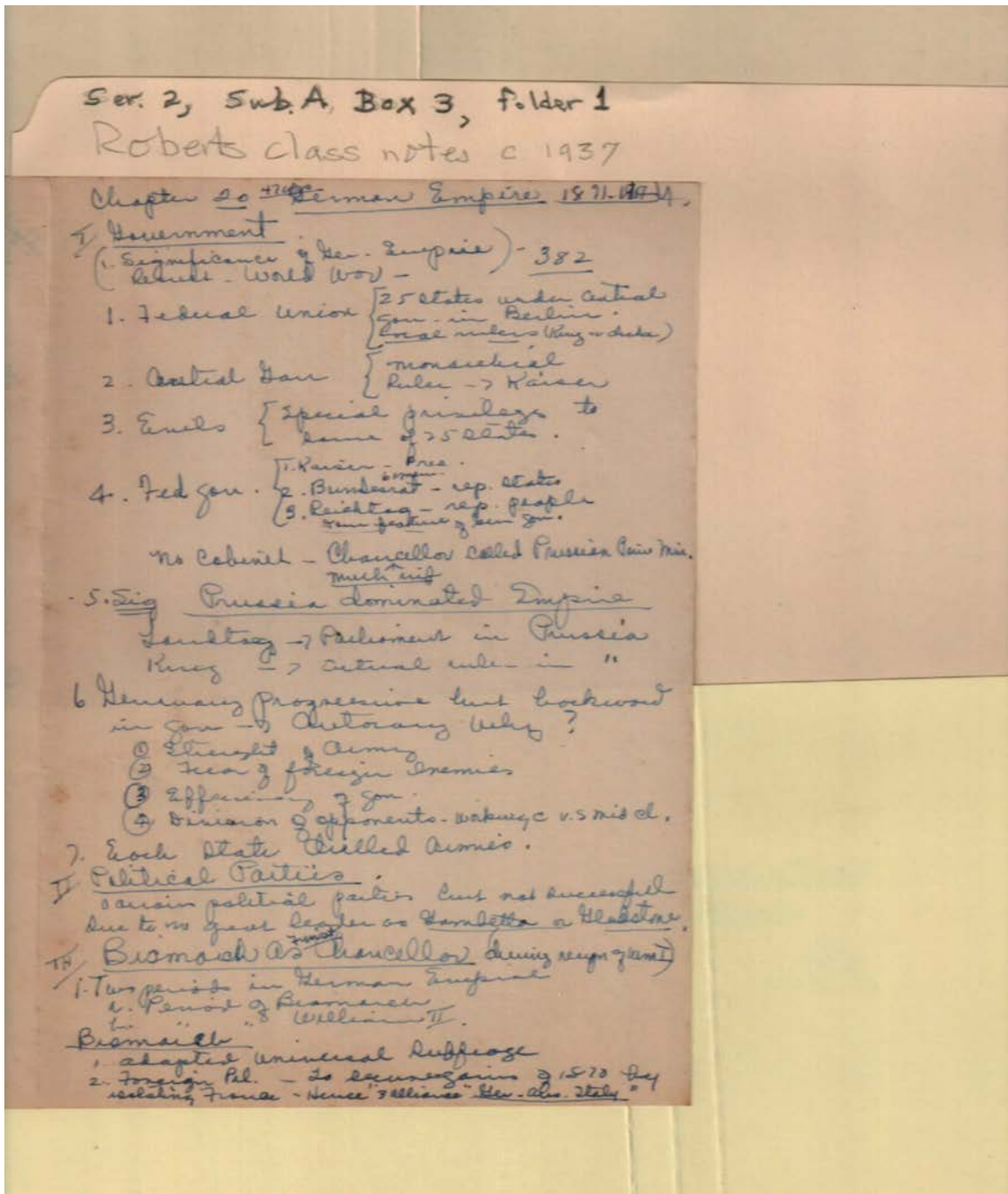


Places:

Italy, Spain &
Portugal

Types:

outline

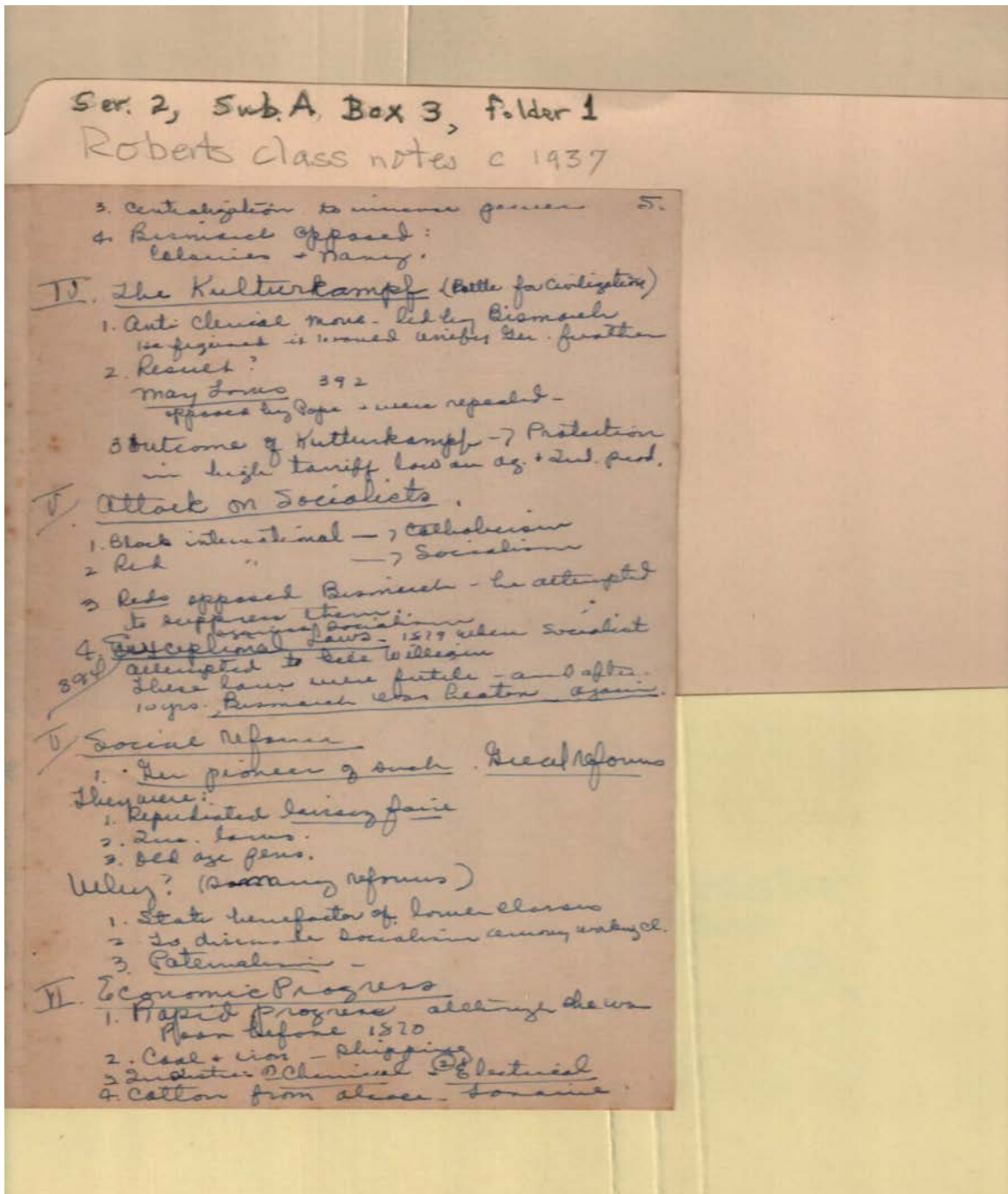


Names:

German Empire

Types:

outline



Names:

German Empire

Types:

Outline

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- 5. Scientific agriculture began 6
- 6. Immigration (in) progress
- 7. Paul "unfavorable balance of trade"
- 8. Dump Center of Industry
Puho 401 Steel plant in world

Causes of Industrial Progress - Why?

- 1. Unification
- 2. Scientific Industry
- 3. Efficiency
- 4. Patent machinery
- 5. Gen -> Entrepot for Continent

Other Causes - Empire by high tariff

- 1. Protection of Empire by high tariff
- 2. Government Reg. of business
- 3. Cartels -> consolidation of business

new Germany was close rival
of Eng for "workshop of the world"

ERA OF KAISER -> 20 years of the
The interests
of Army
& Navy

1. Deutsche Kultur

national purpose + means of attaining it -
System - efficiency - efficiency - Efficiency

2. Wm II now King (Wm I died)
2nd (son) died

3. Kaiser - Personality + ability - Dislike (407)

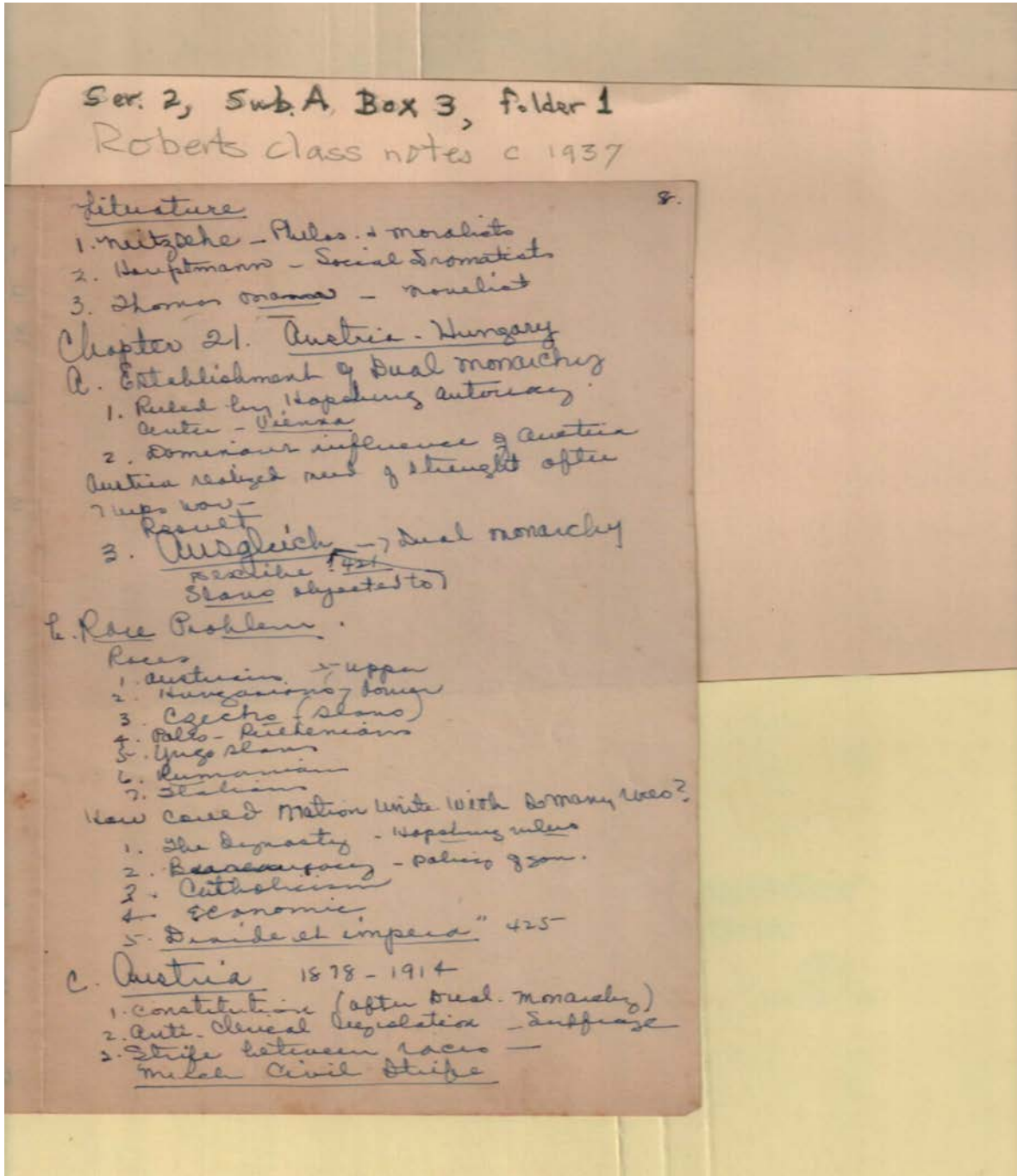
4. Kaiser + Bismarck Conflicted -
Jews couldn't rule - Hence,
"Drop the Pilot" 408

A. The New Policies

- 1. Bismarck succeeded by Caprin
mentorship of Kaiser
- 2. Tariff was lowered but due to
League of London was restored
- 3. Foreign Policy - interest aroused
(differs from Bismarck) wanted to expand
and become colonial empire 409

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4. May (second best) less kind due 7.
to Rainier (to hold Colonial possessions)
5. Colonial problems (Africa)
Created office of Colonial minister → Deutscher
6. Bulow's subside of homestead - Chancellor
Colonial Budget was planned but defeated.
7. Talks of non-Germans
1. Assimilation of osyous Loes as attempted -
but they refused -
② Germanism (speak german lang)
③ settling germans among non-germs.
2. Poles created problems 411
Actions of Settlement Commissar
3. Problem in Alsace Lorraine for
French Sympathy - not homestead
(C.C. - pub. int.)
- C. Movement for Popular Control,
Incidents leading toward " "
1. Telegraph Review "
2. Resignation of Bulow " (due to the bill)
3. new Chancellor - Bethmann - Hallens
" Blue Black Black " p 434
Land heavy taxes
4. Elections 9/12 -
Anti-government movements.
" Hornsbund " (Bismarck vs. high tariffs)
5. Parliamentary vote " No Confidence "
Germany was now interested in
National defense rather than
domestic affairs.
Back to 1912-13
World War -

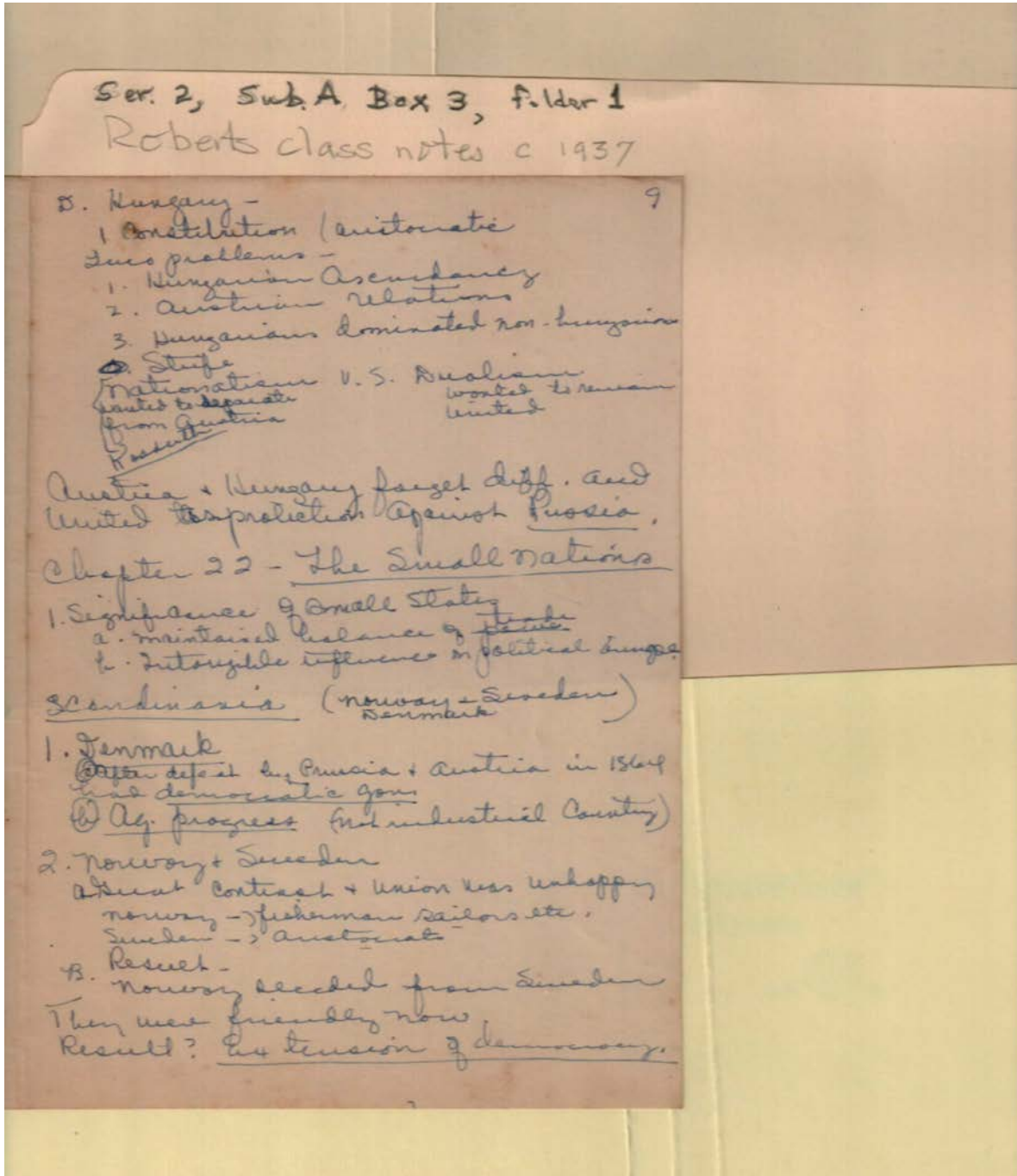


Names:

Austria - Hungary

Types:

outline



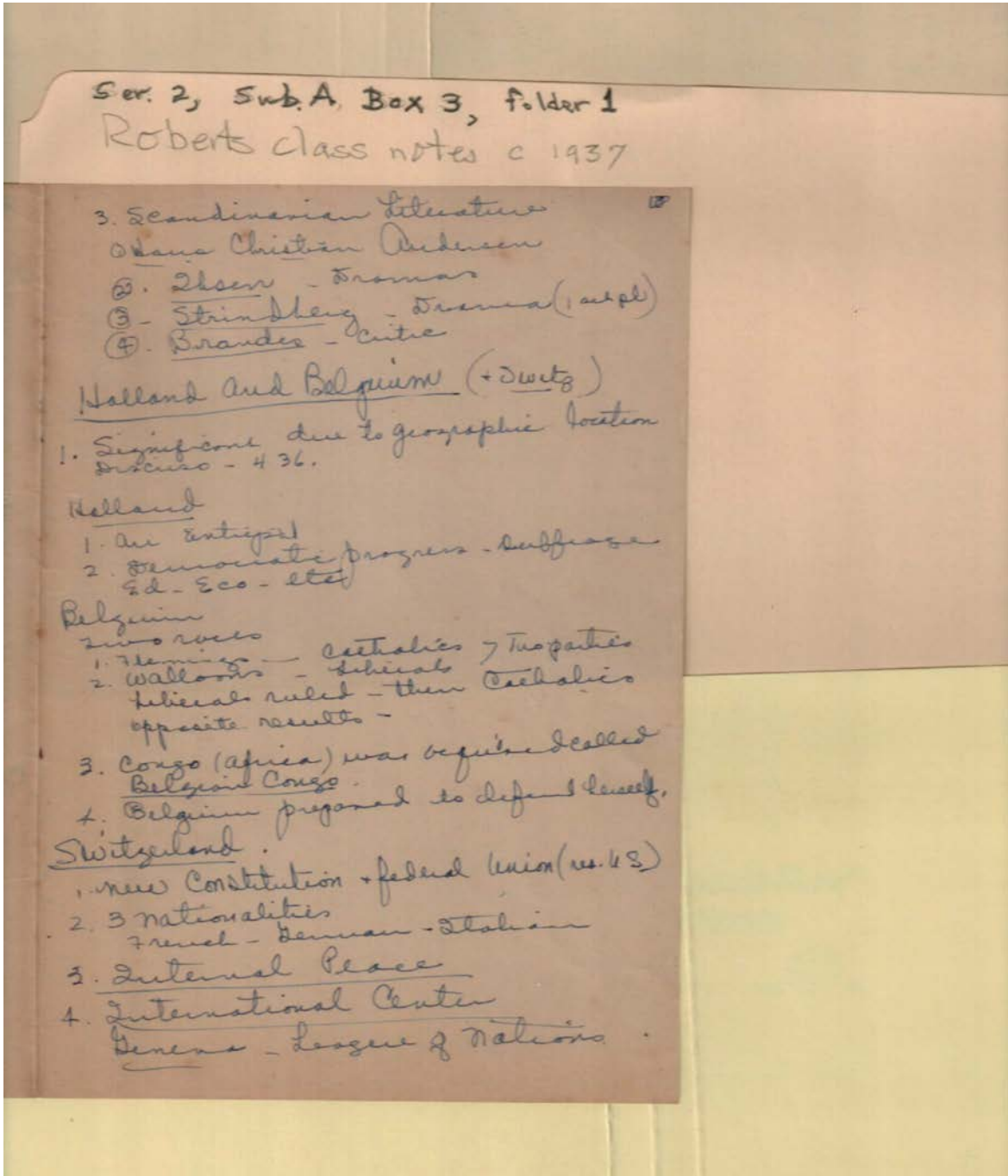
Names:

Denmark

Norway & Sweden

Types:

outline



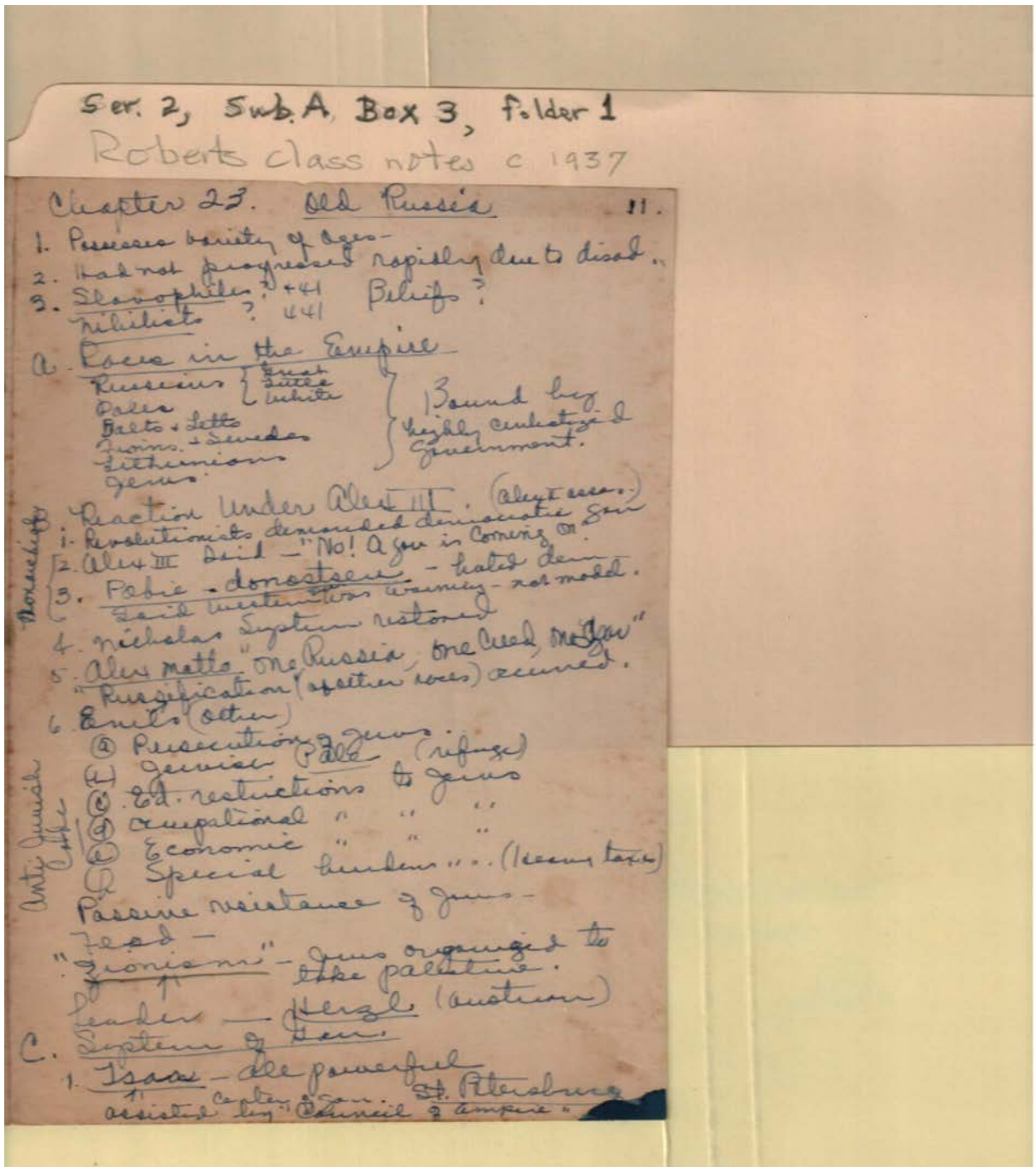
Names:

Holland & Belgium

Switzerland

Types:

outline



Names:
Russia

Types:
outline

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2. Gov. carried on by "bureaucracy" 12.
composed of aristocracy + military.
 3. "Police" rule in Russ. Gov. (3 Dec)
 - D. Industrial Revolution
 1. Began after abolishing serfdom.
 2. Advantages
Coal
Iron
Oil
Cheap labor
 3. What did lack? Capital
 4. Source of Capital?
Foreign & Human managed
by Wells very smart.
 5. Human Capital -
1. Invested in Private ind. enterprise
2. Result? Antimoney of Gov. + Russia
 6. Poland - Chief ind. Center. Why?
452
 7. Russia -> Breadbasket Nation
Result of industrial Rise?
Rise of middle + working classes
in Prosperity (seed for revolution) 1905
- Chapter 24. Russian Rev. of 1905
1. New Rev. movement.
 1. Nicholas I (son of Alex) ascended throne -
he wanted Autocracy - was stubborn.
 2. Result?
Great Agitation - social upheaval -
strikes etc.
 3. 3 parties or elements in revolution:
① Social Democrat "S-D" {working class
② Social Revolutionist "S-R" {peasants

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

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II. Counter-Rev. Movement 13

1. Terrorism revived.
2. ⁴⁰⁷ ^{Program} ^{Blacks (1900)} Nicholas turned to Plekha (ming out)
He resorted to "Thorough" and
Attack on Jews.
He was assassinated.
3. Nicholas then turned to Mirski (Poin)
He was liberal and suggested
identity (Pal, Sc. reb.) sensibly.
He became disgusted with his ment.

III. Collapse of Autocracy

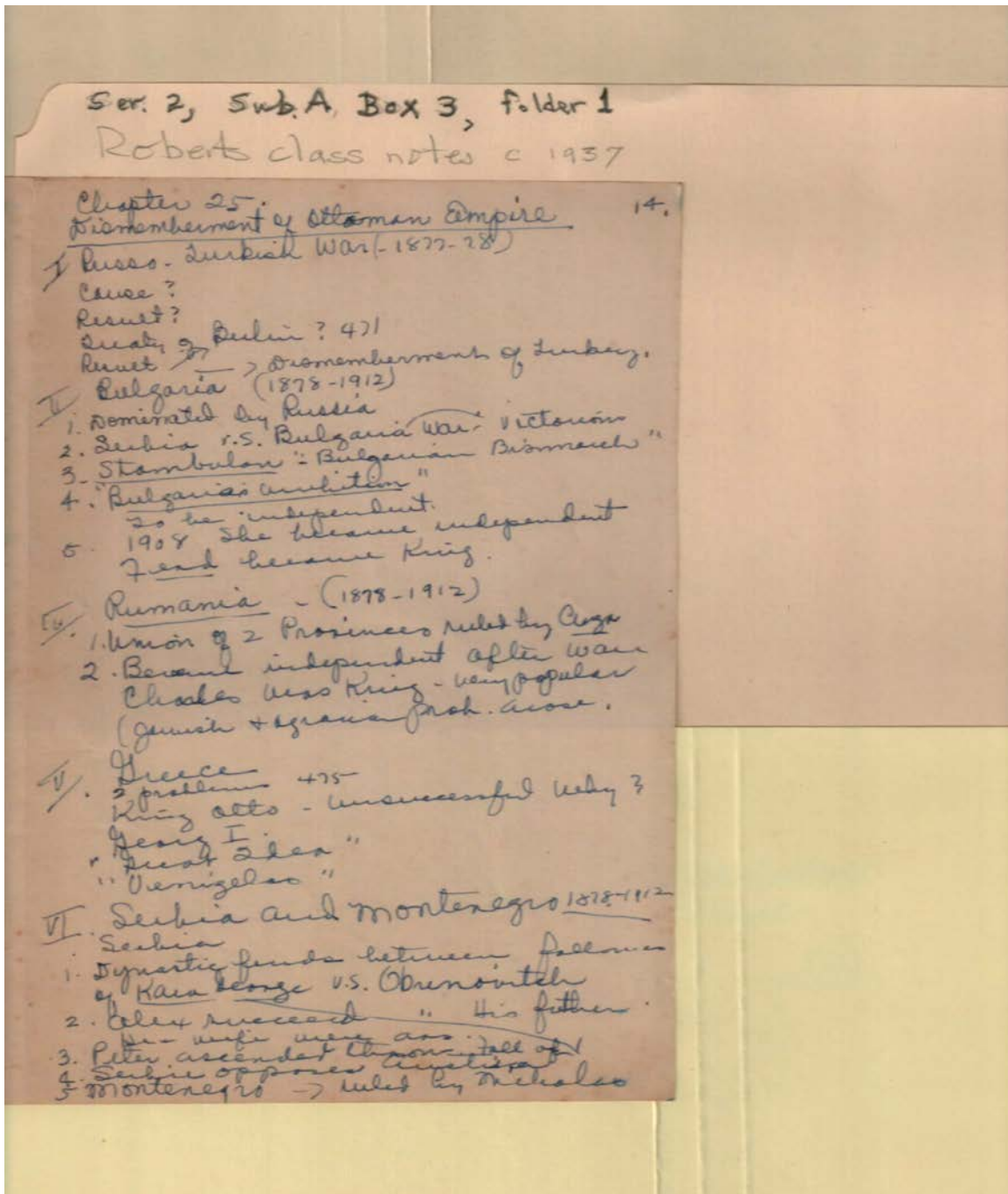
1. Russo-Japanese War (Defeat of Russia)
2. Gen. Trade Unions (Father Gapon
"Red Sunday" 1905-
3. FUM insurrections
4. General Strike - which handicapped
the country.
Resort?
"October Manifesto" 4/6/1

IV. The Dumas

1. Four Dumas (Parliament) were
elected + dissolved due to
conflicts with Cza + Slatypin.
2. new autocracy sets again

V. Reasons for failure of Rev.

1. Lack of unity
 2. Lack of effective organization
 3. Support of foreign Gov.
 4. Division among revolutionists
- Gain of Rev. - Moral downfall of Autocracy

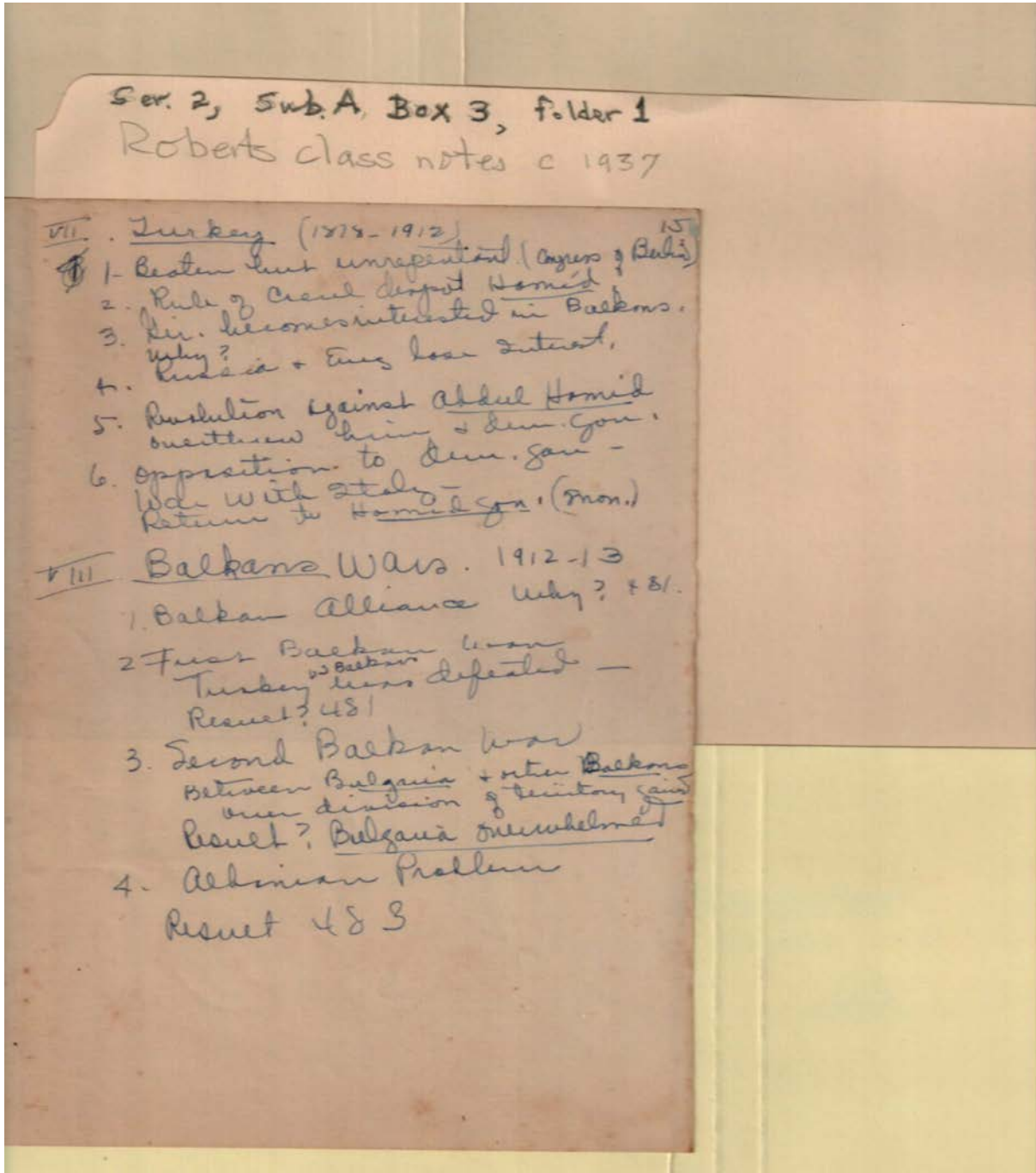


Names:

Ottoman Empire

Types:

outline

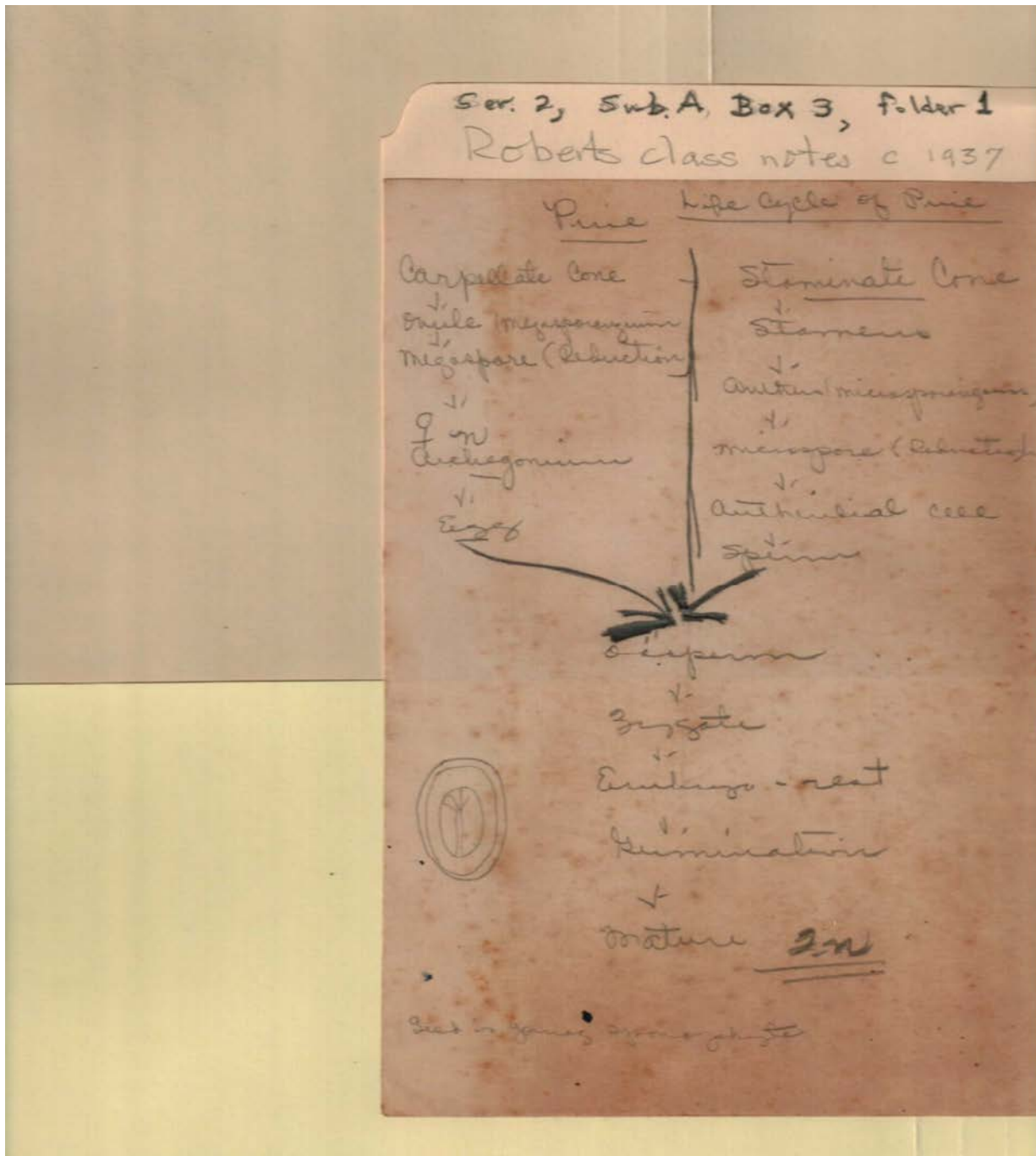


Names:

Balkans

Types:

outline



Names:

Life Cycle of Pine

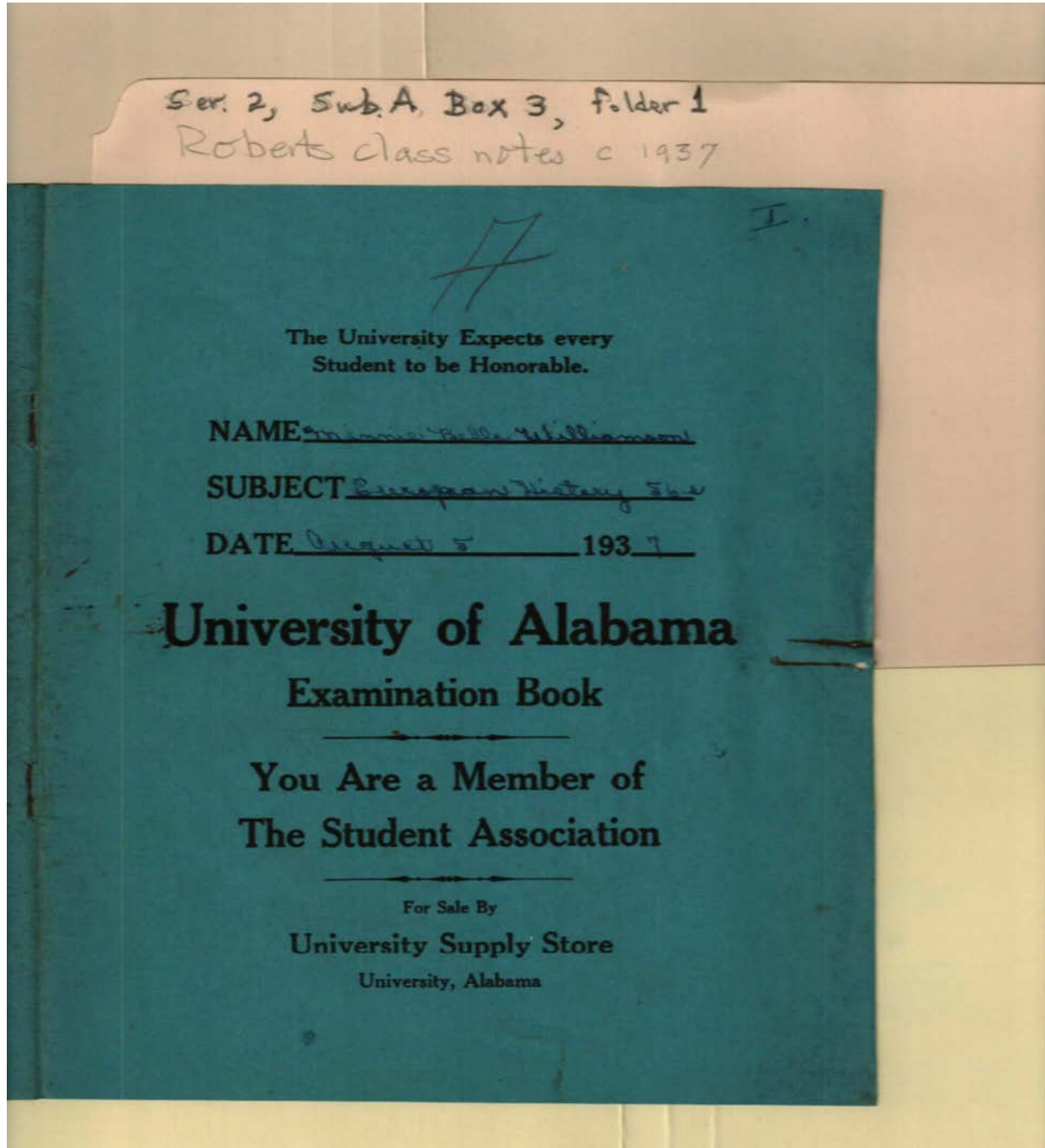
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illustration

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Part I

Names:

Williamson, Minnie
Belle

Places:

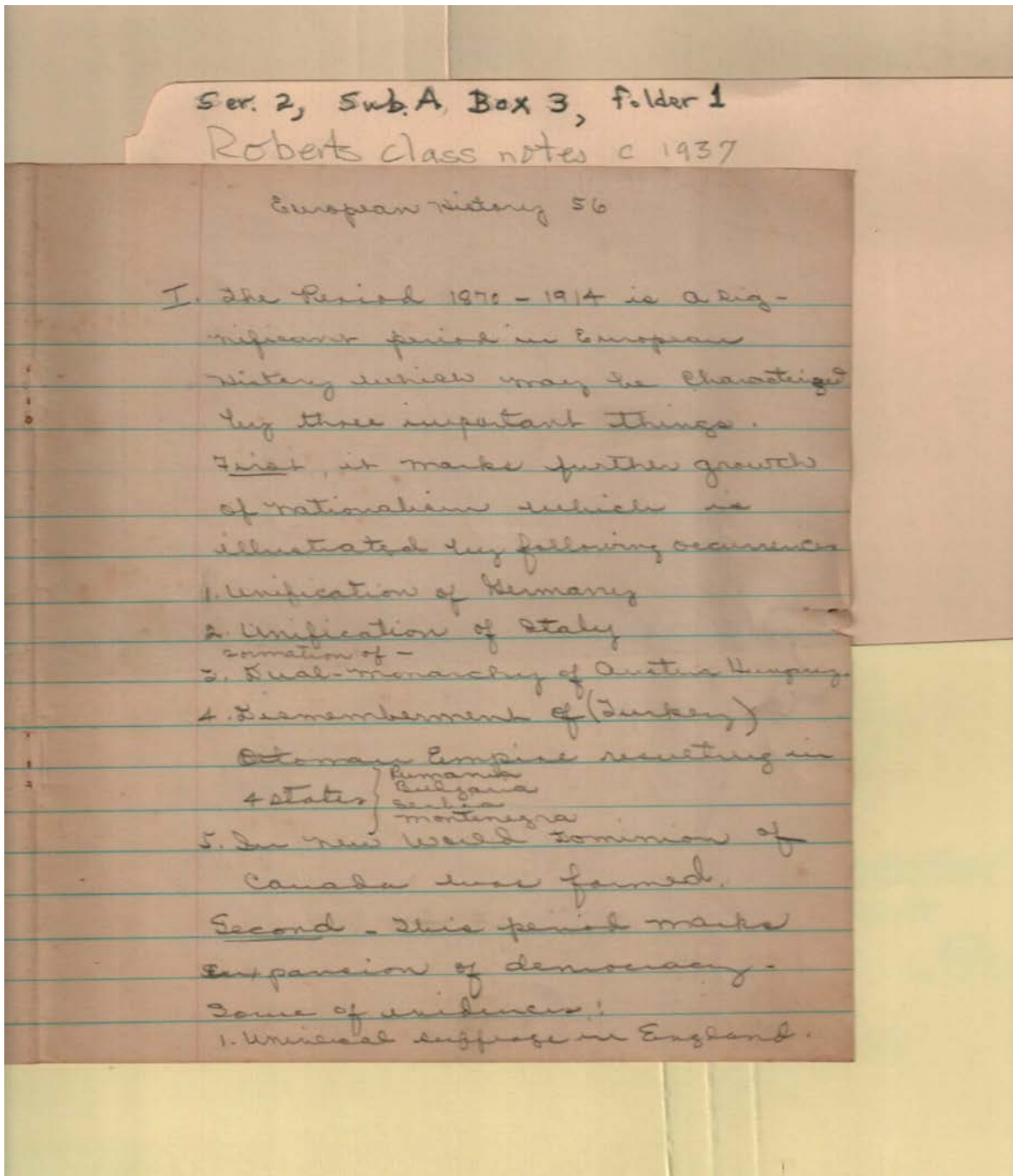
University, AL

Types:

examination book

Dates:

Aug 5, 1937



Part I

Names:

European History 56

Places:

University, AL

Types:

examination

Dates:

Aug 5, 1937

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2.

2. Suffrage for Reichstag in Germany.
 3. Parliamentary monarchy in Italy.
 4. Democratic republic in France.
 5. Parliament in Balkans.
 6. Abolishment of serfdom in Russia.
 7. Abolishment of slavery in US and third. This period is one of great social reform.
- Germany is called Pioneer of this social reform.

II. The Third French Republic contrasts sharply to the first two. It may be called "a child of defeat". She is now very weak due to result of Franco-Prussian War. She is confronted with problems as a result, namely, the huge indemnity of a billion dollars, and how to pay it.

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3.

organizing an army. So, we see the Third French Republic greatly handicapped. National Assembly first elected directed by Thiers. This was opposed and resulted in violent action of Communards who were opponents in Paris. This was finally suppressed - it was necessary to suppress other conservative opposition - but with able leadership and influence of Thiers and Gambetta, the Republicans were victorious. The Republic now existed - the government consisted of President, cabinet, Parliament (composed of Senate and House of Deputies) and Ministry.

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4.
Reconstruction period followed
establishment of Republic. It
consisted of much progress
and reforms including social
(factory laws, pensions, insurance
Workers' Compensation etc) political
and economical phases.

The universe was shocked
at "The France" which evolved
from the reconstruction period.

The favorable influence was
now hampered by scandals -
namely, Son of Henry ^(Pils) attempting
to hide entrance into honorary
legion - and Panama Scandal,
which was bankruptcy of company
(managing financing of debts
of Panama) due to embezzlement
of funds.

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5.

The Bourbon movement caused
new which was republic - keep
revived old enmity toward
Prussia. The King,
Balazar was assassinated.

Very significant in this
republic was "Krupps Affair"
Krupps was Captain of artillery
who was accused of treason
for giving military secrets to
other countries. He received life
imprisonment on Devil's Island.

Two factions developed - Pro-
Krupps and Anti-Krupps.
After Colonel Henry confessed
quiet, Krupps received another
trial and was finally
executed. The Anti-Krupps
were punished. The defendants

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of Dreyfus were 70% a. France
Clemenceau and Janin.

This affair resulted in
throwing out of rank army
officers, Anti-clerical legislation,
labor movement, social and
economical reforms.

We now see the "Third
French Republic" as very
prosperous and progressive.

III. Bismarck was very clever
and used strategy in all
his actions. His chief policy
was not to have a theory
but meet problems in an
intelligent way when they
presented themselves.

In unification of Germany

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7
Bismarck is dominant figure.
His policies in unifying Germany
were to be sure others
countries were his friends
before he entered war and
to begin with smaller nations.

This is carried out in
his plan to unify Germany.
We note the three wars.
Denmark (small nation) 1864
Austria 1866 - Before which
he made friends with Italy,
France and Prussia.
France - 1870.

Another policy was to
think through things before
acting. This is plainly
illustrated in "Treaty of
Frankfurt". He persuaded King

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8.

to be lenient with Austria
because Germany would
need her aid later.

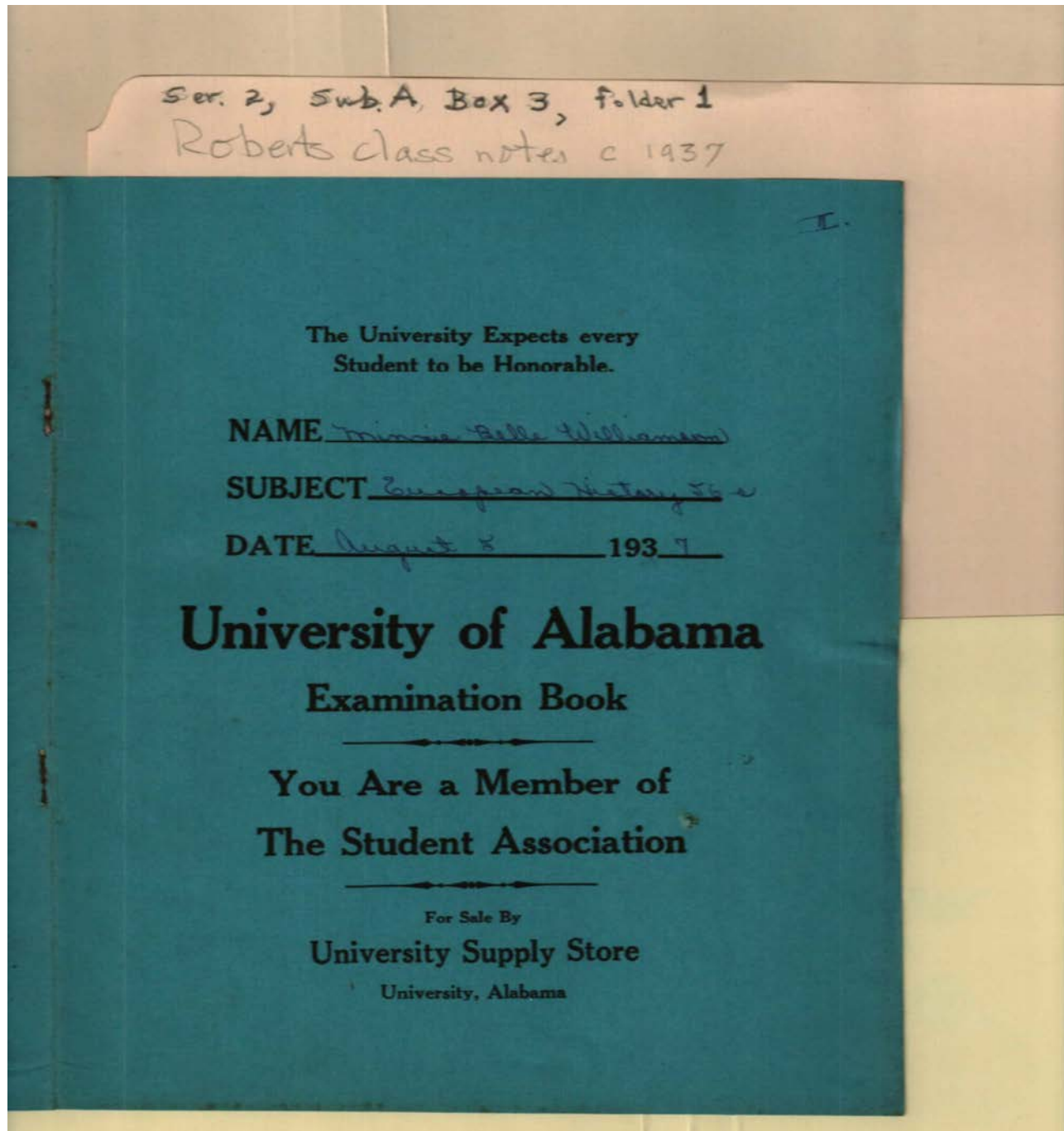
In German Empire
Bismarck shows wise
policy in improving in-
ternal conditions and
centering interest around
the strength of Empire -
which Kaiser was interested
in colonial expansion
which finally resulted
in war.

Bismarck was ruthless
but he was wise,
deliberate and determined
which meant much in
German unification and
German Empire!

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Part II

Names:

European History 56

Williamson, Minnie
Belle

Places:

University, AL

Types:

examination

examination book

Dates:

Aug 5, 1937

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9.

II Identify:

1. Humiliation of Olmutz -
Prussia wanted to unite
German empire and dominate
She sent representatives to
Olmutz to negotiate with
Austrians. She was ordered
to abandon plans and
leave. This is called "Humiliation
of Olmutz":

2. Ems Dispatch -

During unification of Germany
Queen of Spain was dethroned.
Habsburgs considered as
ascending throne. France
bitterly opposed and sent
dispatch to Bismarck as Ems
forbidding that then or ever,
Bismarck answered in and

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Roberts class notes c 1937

10.

it was immediate cause of
Franco - Prussian War.

3. Joseph Chamberlain was
an influential figure in
England. He influenced
Salisbury who succeeded
Disraeli. He promoted tariff
protection and reorganization
of the empire.

4. Taff Vale Decision.

In England, after organization
of trade unions a group
of workers for Taff Vale Railway
went on strike they picketed
all stations to prevent aid
of strike breakers to Company.
The company sued Union
and the decision of Lords
was that union should

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11

pay for all damages done
the company, this was
repealed in "Trade Disputes
Act"

5. "Osborne Judgement" was
law following organization
of ~~labor party~~ in England
that union funds could not
be used in politics.

6. Tithe was a tax levied
in Ireland which re-
sulted from forcing of
people to pay tithe to
support Anglican Church
whether or not they belonged.

7. Fenians were group of
revolutionists in Ireland
who rebelled against Eng.
dominance, they failed.

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12.

8. Baulanger movement was begun by Baulanger and the motive was to keep ire of France aroused against Prussia and to prevent peaceful existence in France (which seemed to prevail during republic)
9. Wyndham Act was Act in Ireland to induce land lords to sell property by offering 1297 times and laborers to buy it by giving 6 1/2 yrs to pay for it.
10. ~~Serra Tein was an anti-clerical movement to completely separate church and state affairs.~~

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Roberts class notes c 1937

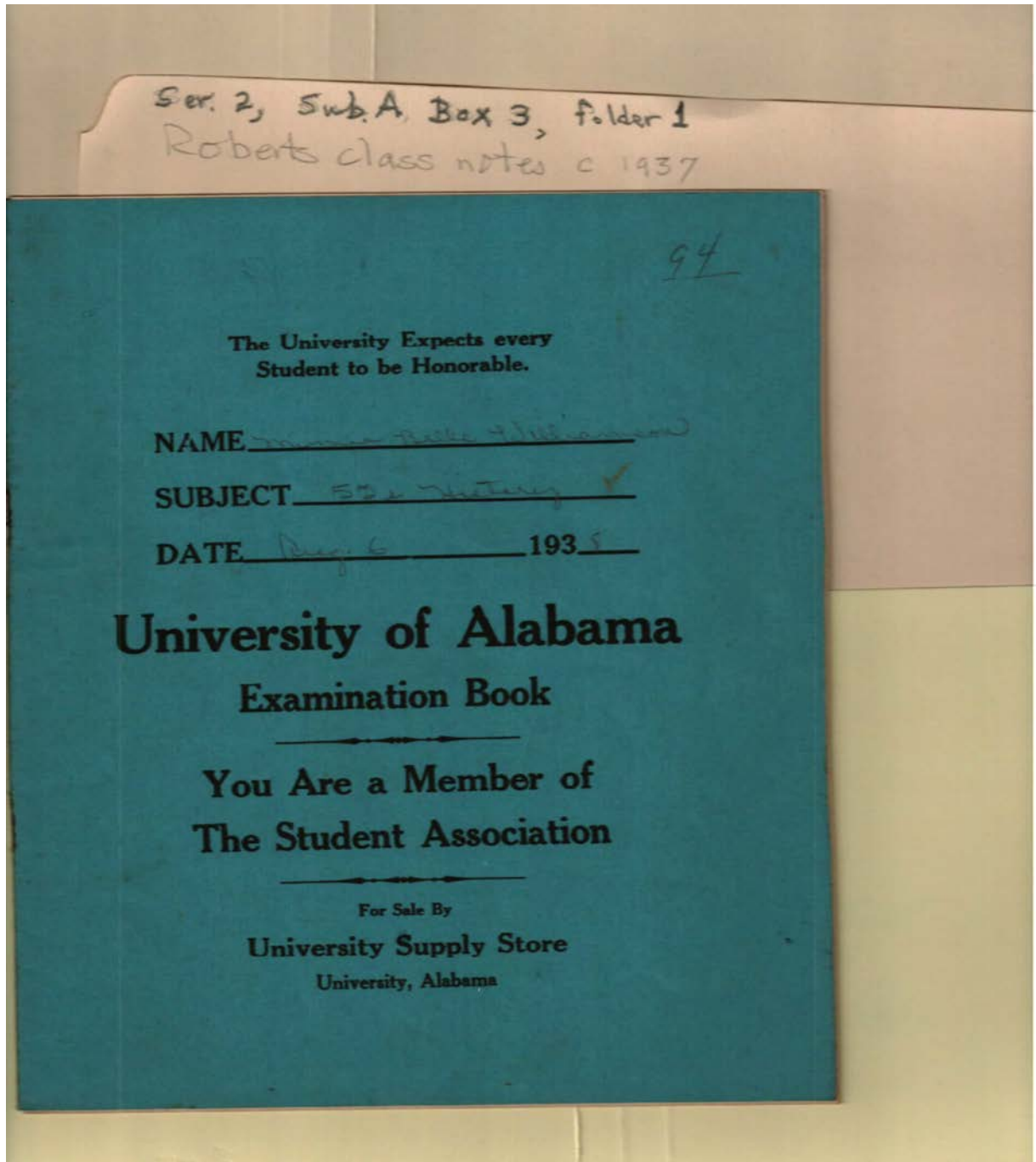
13

11. Keir Hardie was one of leaders of labor movement in England. Co-workers were MacDonald and Snowden.
12. "Parliamentary Act of 1911" was passed in England and it clipped wings of Lords. They had to pass money bill within a month after it left Commons or it was automatically law. If they vetoed a bill passed 3 times by Commons it became law in 2 years. This resulted in one chamber government in England.

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Names:

European History 55s

Williamson, Minnie
Belle

Places:

University, AL

Types:

examination

examination book

Dates:

Aug 6, 1938

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History 552

I. Account for the Rise of France -
Due to civil war and resulting
devastation, France was in a
bad condition when Henry II
ascended the throne ⁽¹⁵⁴⁹⁾. At this
time France began to rise
which is attributed to the
leaders and their influence.

Henry II chose Sully as prime
minister and he planned to
improve France thus:

Advancement of Agriculture -

Building merchant marine and
expansion.

Economic progress through trade.

Henry II was assassinated
in 1589. His wife Marie de Medici
was regent for 10 years. No

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2

progress was made under
her leadership as first be-
cause she dismissed Sully.

Later she became interested
in Richelieu and made him
prime minister. He is most
outstanding in the rise of
France, notwithstanding his
ruthlessness.

His two objectives were:

To make power of Bourbon
family supreme and absolute.
To make France dominant
in Europe.

He succeeded splendidly in
acquiring these goals thus:

Bourbon family absolute power —

But make this possible,

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3

Richard I met with three obstacles

Estates General

nobility

Huguenots

He grappled with each of these
with diplomacy.

He made Estates General seem
obedient to the people and appointed
a Royal Council instead.

He had the Estates or Chateaux
of nobles destroyed unless they
were used for defense. He
had nobles live in his palace
and he entertained them highly.
Thus he thwarted their political
power. He also developed
spy system in order to
receive reports of any acts

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4

he would disapprove.

The huguenots had been allowed to live as they wished. Consequently, they had built about 45 strong cities. Richelieu destroyed many of these, the largest being La Rochelle. Thus he destroyed power of huguenots and dominated them.

In order to centralize the government, Richelieu made figure heads of the governors and appointed an Intendant to go into each unit to govern.

At this time Richelieu died and was succeeded by Mazarin who carried on

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5

Richelieu's program.

Under Mazarin's leadership, the Fronde was occurred in Paris. This was result of Parlement's refusing to record enactments of Mazarin. The army was in Germany at the time of this rebellion, but when it returned, Mazarin suppressed the rebels. So we find Mazarin made important contributions to the rise of France. Namely:

1. Increased absolute power and

2. decreased power of parliament,

3. The triumph of Paris under

control of monarchy.

4. The march further toward

5. The march further toward

6. The march further toward

7. The march further toward

8. The march further toward

9. The march further toward

10. The march further toward

11. The march further toward

12. The march further toward

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6

eliminating one of the
obstacles to making France
dominant in Europe - Spain.
The continued war with Spain
after securing aid of Eng.
(by giving land to her) which
resulted in Treaty of Pyrenees,
in which France made
gains.

France also played a
part in the "Thirty years war"
1618-48. The objective this
time was not only to
become rich and gain territory
but to become dominant
and gain prestige. It was
this war under direction

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7

of Richelieu.

France gained Alsace
and was given rights to
be represented in the Holy
Roman Empire.

So when Louis XIV. ascends
throne of France, he finds
- / much advantageous condition
as a result of Richelieu
and Mazarin's influences
and "Thirty Years War".

II. The Thirty Years War is
significant on later history
in that Germany was a
battleground for 30 years
which delayed the unification
of Germany for more than

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8

150 years. This is true
because $\frac{2}{3}$ of German population
disappeared, $\frac{5}{6}$ of its villages
were destroyed and Germany
was thoroughly devastated.
It was almost destroyed
economically, politically and
morally.

This war is also significant
because religious strife was
settled - Catholicism is no
longer supreme but Protestantism
is also recognized.

Origin of law resulted
from this war which
affected later history.

Hapsburgs were weakened
which influenced Europe.

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9

~~1/11~~

1. Sully was chosen prime minister by Henry IV⁽¹⁶¹⁰⁾ and he was significant in the rise of France. His policies are mentioned in 2/4.
2. Bouteroux is the father of international law. He appeared soon after "Thirty Years War" as he realized necessity of law in war.
3. Gustavus Adolphus was a military genius who made his appearance in the Swedish period of the "Thirty years war". He led the Swedes and was very successful until he was

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10

killed in "Battle of Zutphen".

4. Marlborough was an important general in the "War of Spanish Succession".

5. Tudor family ruled in England from 1483 to 1603. This family was more successful and popular due to their capacity and diplomacy. Eng. was an absolute monarchy during their reign.

6. The Commonwealth was the form of government in England after Charles I was beheaded. As a result of his defeat and overthrow of Presbyterians in Parliament. The Commonwealth was ruled by Parliament and

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11

is lasted only 4 years - 1659-1663

7. The Protectorate was form of government in Eng which supported the Commonwealth. The parliament became unsatisfactory and another legislative body was formed lead by Oliver Cromwell. He died in 1668 and was succeeded by his son Richard. The abdicated and long parliament governed until 1660.

8. Glorious Revolution occurred in England in 1688. When James II was king, a revolution was done. This resulted in uproar because

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12

England wanted his sister
Mary (who married William IV
of Holland) to succeed him.
William IV came into Eng.
and James fled to France.
Very little blood was shed
in this revolution.

9. Lutheranism is form of
protestant religion that was
originated by Martin Luther
in opposition to Catholicism.
Belief is that an individual
can reach God without going
in through the Church.

10. John Knox is one of the
prominent figures in
England who influenced
American Colonization.

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13

11. Dupliet was sent by France to India. When England and France were struggling for supremacy there, Clive (Engl) forced Dupliet to withdraw.

12. French and Indian war was Seven Years War. This resulted in Treaty of Paris and is most important because Eng. got new France (in north America). Territory un-
traced by St. Lawrence and that each of Miss. Spain got territory west of Miss. which she later gave to France. Napoleon

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14

finally sold it to America.
This year marks end of
struggle of France and
England in new world.

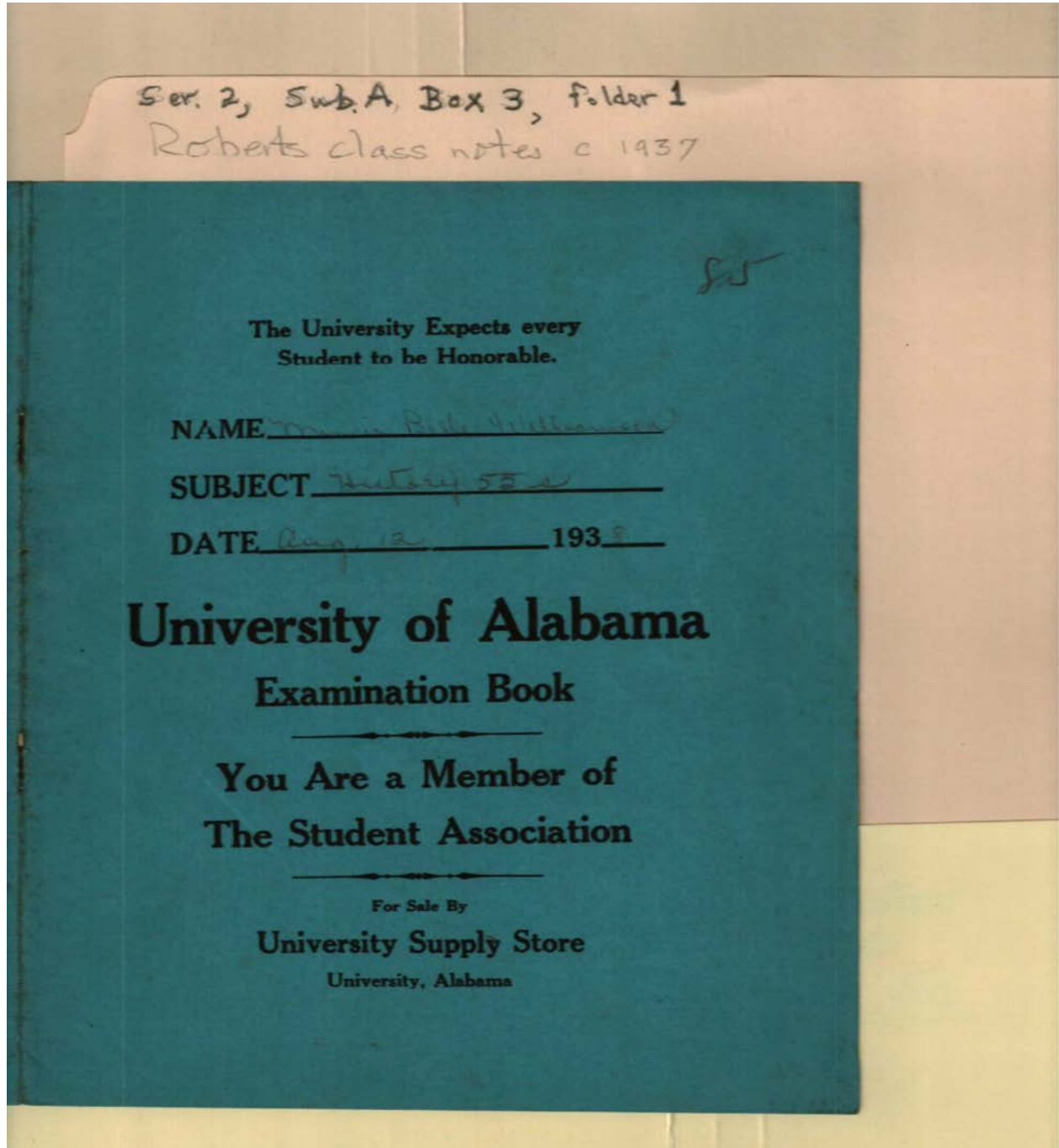
B. James Watt is important
in social history of England
because he invented the
steam engine.

A. Silesia is important
in Hapsburg - Hohenzollern
struggle. In their struggle
Maria (Queen of Austria) was
forced to give Silesia to
Prussia which was very
significant in the world
war.

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European History 55s

Williamson, Minnie
Belle

Places:

University, AL

Types:

examination book

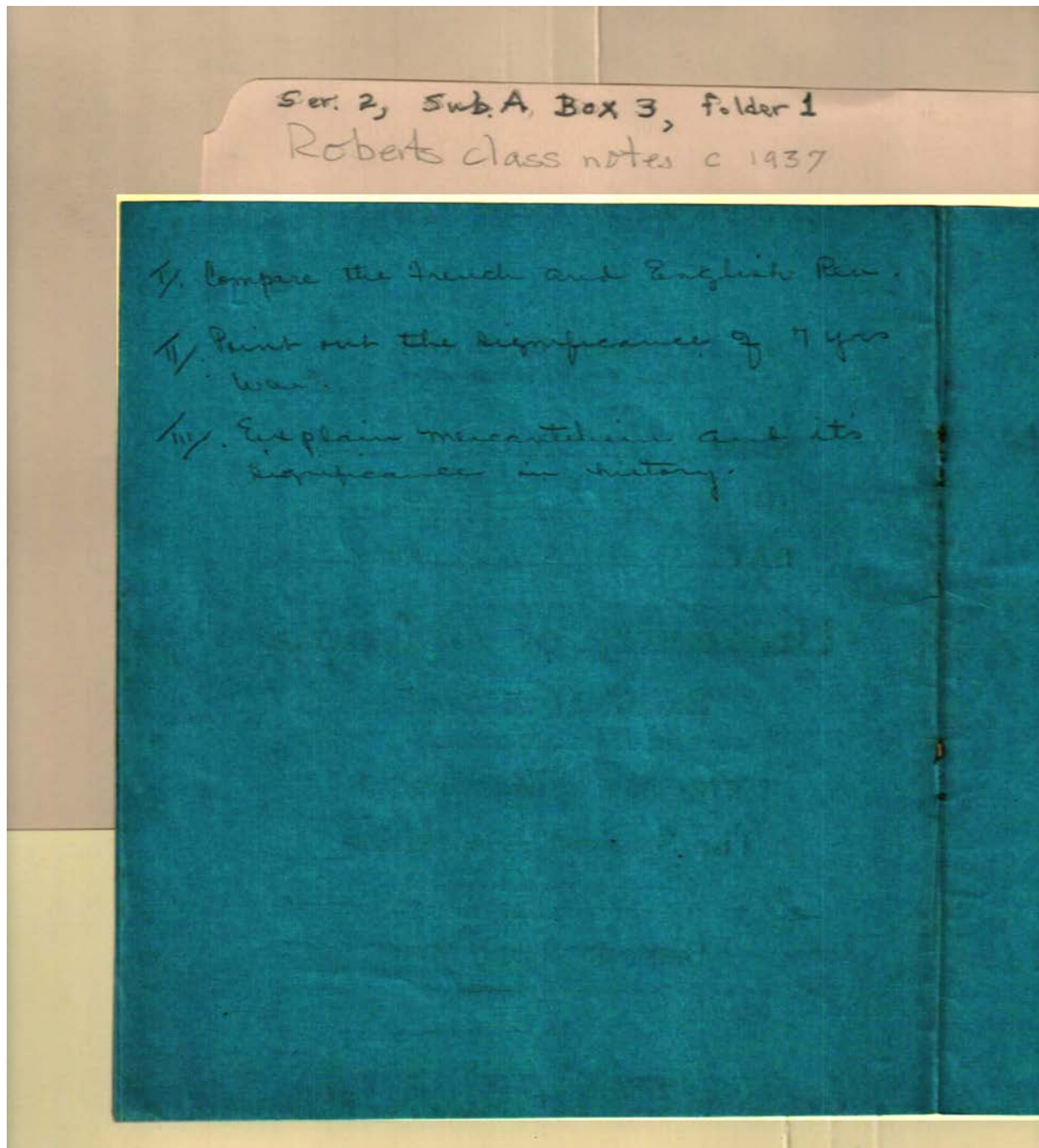
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Examination
Questions

Places:

University, AL

Types:

examination book

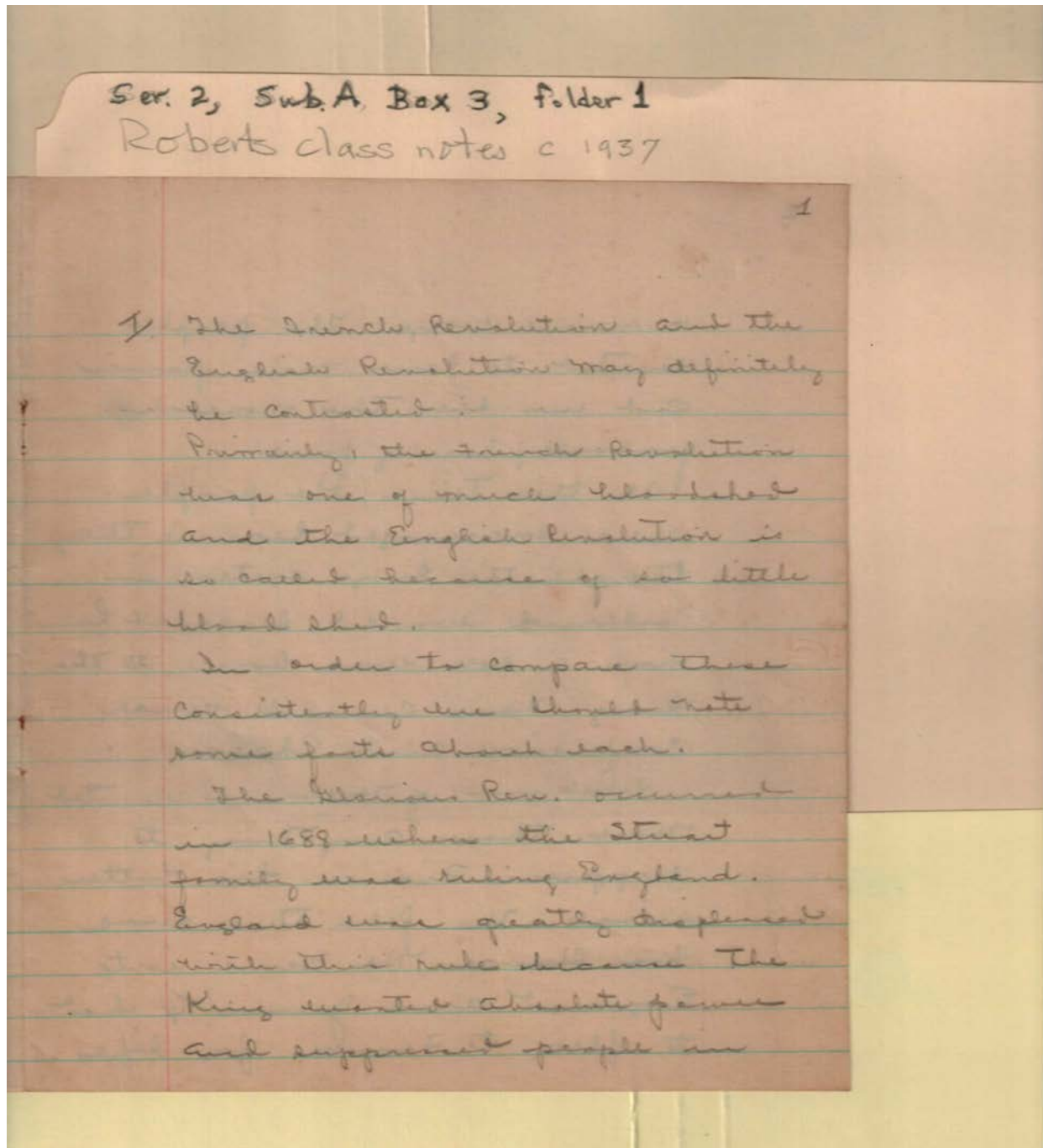
Dates:

Aug 12, 1938

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Names:

European History 55s

Places:

University, AL

Types:

examination

Dates:

Aug 12, 1938

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2

numerous ways. The people wanted to have more power and we see the monarchs gradually losing power.

At this time, the people were encouraged because they thought the king's sister in Holland would succeed him but a son was born to the king. This caused much confusion and chaos.

William of Holland wanted more than anything to suppress France his bitter rival. He felt this was his chance. He came into England and James II had to flee to France for life.

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3

now William and Mary
reign England. This is called
the Glorious Revolution of 1688.

The French Revolution
was more concentrated, more
dynamic and more significant.
It is considered the most
important event in the western
world.

Let us see France on the
eve of the revolution. Briefly,
it was a scene of political,
economic and social confusion.
Politically there were too many
kings, too many courts and
they were too complicated.

There was religious intolerance
and tortures. In a population

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4

of about 25 million or 2½ million
less of middle class.

France dominated social customs
and political theories, so natural
there we find the greatest demand
for change.

A direct cause of the revolution
was debt. Various ministers of
finance (Lagarde, Necker, Calonne and
Barrère) attempted to improve financial
situation but in vain. The King
Louis XVI lost his power, Assembly
lost prestige and revolution was
at hand.

A specific contrast between
these revolutions is, the French
Rev. was world wide and the
Eng. Rev. was only on Continent

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5

The English Rev. resulted in
rise of cabinet and fall of
absolute monarchs. This affected
the economic, political and social
progress favorably.

The French Rev. cleared up
the social, economic and political
chaos in France. It abolished
corruption and improved con-
ditions generally.

The main contrast would
be the nature of each revo-
lution rather than significance.
We might say the bloody
revolution of France and
the revolution without
bloodshed in England.

II The Seven Years War is

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6

A most significant war in history
in view of the fact that so many
countries were involved and
influenced.

Prussia and Austria were
most significant in this war.

The war is most significant
in the rise of Prussia, as we
shall see.

When Fred. the Great became king
in Prussia at Breslau he
was much interested in getting
Silesia. As he violated the "pragmatic
sanction". This Silesian war followed
and he got Silesia. Maria Theresa
of Austria now began scheming to
recapture Silesia. The diplomatic
revolution occurred through

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7

which France agreed to aid her.
There followed the Seven Years
War. In this war Fred. the
Great acquired his title. He
was defeated for a while but
finally succeeded.

The results are most sig-
nificant. Prussia kept Silesia,
she got West Prussia, and
got part of Poland. Thus
a dream was realized,
Brandenburg, East and West Prussia
were united to make one unit.

Thus, you see the
Habsburgs surpass the
Hapsburgs.

-7 Results elsewhere are that
England dominates the
new world.

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8

III. Mercantilism is a term we associate with England. This is true because this is a policy she practiced in dealing with her colonies in America.

Literally it means a mother country dominates the trade and industry of her colonies or possessions.

England would not allow American colonies to trade except in English ships. They were forced to send products through English ports and to manufacture products and goods in England's factories. The

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9

Colonies had no independence whatsoever and was completely dominated and dictated to by England. Naturally, they could not prosper under such a system.

This resulted in rebellion of colonies which led to American Revolution. Other countries aided the colonies and the colonies were liberated from England.

Consequently, mercantilism is very significant in history. Had this policy not existed, perhaps

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10

America would not be
organized and constructed
as it is today.

- 3

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NAME Frances C. Roberts

COURSE
and NUMBER Hy 175

DATE Dec. 5, 1952

OFFICIAL

University of Alabama

Examination Book

— — — — —

**You Are a Member of
The Student Association**

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The University Expects every
Student to be Honorable.

Part I

Names:

History 175

Roberts, Frances C.

Places:

University, AL

Types:

examination book

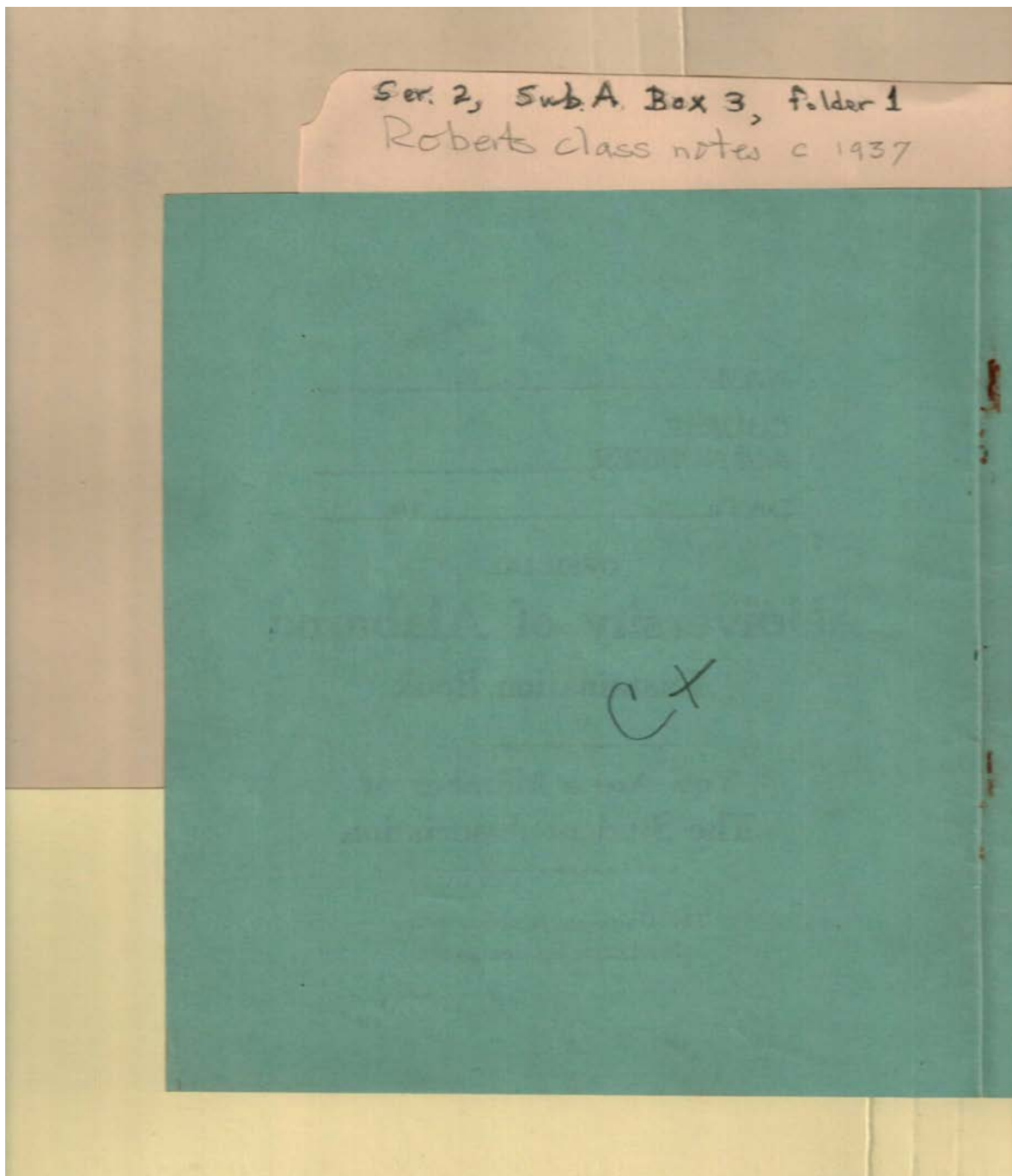
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Places:

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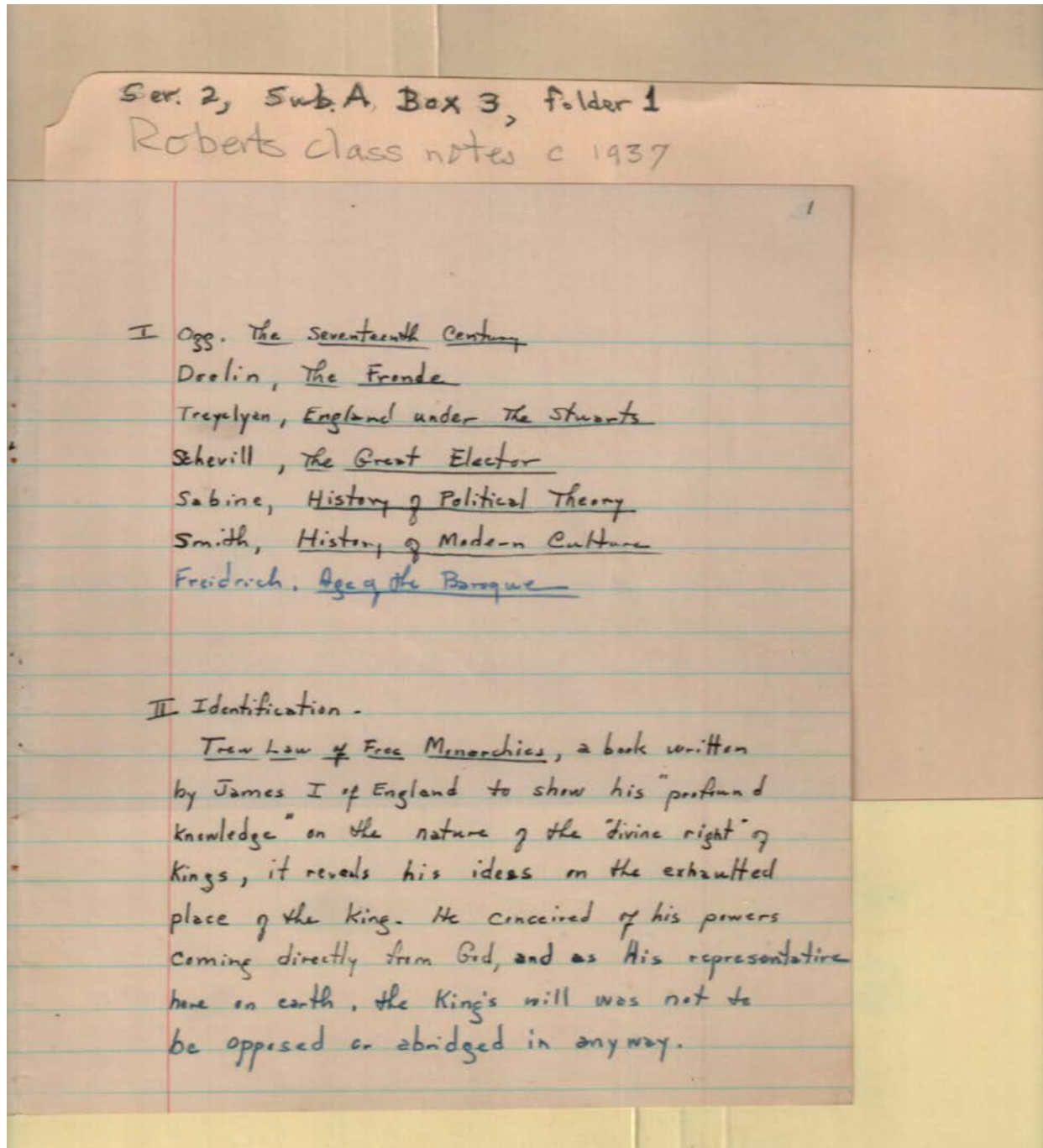
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History 175

Places:

University, AL

Types:

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Dates:

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2

{BLANK PAGE}

I. The Great Britain
Paris, the France
Naples, England, the streets
Spain, the Great Britain
Spain, History of Political Theory
Smith, History of Modern Culture
Friedrich, History of the Republic

II. Identification
The law of the Republic, a book written
by James I of England to show his "power"
of "knowledge" in the nature of the "virtue" of

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Roberts class notes c 1937

Kongelov -

legal basis for
Danish absolutism -

3. Form of Government in 1634 - refers, I believe, to the "one man" rule of Charles I after he dismissed parliament and ruled without it, until he became so financially in need of its help, that he had to call it again. During this time he ruled with the aid of his council and the use of the Court of the Star Chamber to carry out his wishes.

4. The Seclusion Act was passed in France during the period of Mazarin's rule

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4

Excluded
House of Orange 1654

by parliaments in an attempt to keep foreign born leaders from gaining control of the government. It stated that no foreign person might serve as ministers in Regency or in other high places which would determine policy. This of course would exclude Mazzarin and the Queen Mother who were both Italian.

5. Zemsky Sobor - the "estate" in Russia which most nearly represented the people who were free holders. This body acted for a while as a reflector of opinion with some say-so in developing policy with regard to property, regulation of taxes, and serfdom. But with the growing absolutism of the rulers under the Romanov family it was called less and less, until finally because of the disappearance of free people in the ranks of serfdom.

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it means the type of ⁵
state that has
it vanished. ~~estates~~

6. Standestaat - my guess is that it
was the name for the estate
within each province of the Dutch
Republic which had charge of
the affairs of the province
and sent representative to general
meetings of the provinces held
to discuss matters concerning foreign policy etc.

7. Amtschreiber - Tax placed on beer
by the Great Elector to help bring
in more money for the treasury which
was badly needed to finance a stronger
army and consolidate the pockets of
government in Brandenburg to make
the government more absolute.

viereget you are thinking
of -

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6
better
check on this

8. Agreement of the People, drawn up
in England during the time of Cromwell
when, after the king's death, there was
a need for the establishment of a legal
government. By this agreement the
House of Lords was abolished, the presbyterian
Church was established, Cromwell was
made executive of the government, elections
were provided for to establish a new parliament
and the government of the Commonwealth was
to get under way. The army was to be
under the control of this new government and
was really the most important factor in it.
In reality a military govt. was established
with district military rulers and
Cromwell ruled without parliament when
he couldn't get one to suit him.

I am happy about the
number of crosses.

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7

III It seemed clear when Charles I was confronted with the Petition of Right in the late 1620's that parliament, acting for upper middle class and the nobles, was demanding a guarantee of its right to say so in foreign affairs, taxation, and protection of individual rights such as trial by jury and writ of habeas Corpus. They were also interested in some control over the affairs of the church. All of these demands were carried over from the rule of James I and became more dominant in the time of Charles I because of policy of the Crown to try to get more money which he needed very badly to meet the increased cost of government in the 17th century. Then too, Protestant groups were making themselves felt in demanding

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8

more toleration of their groups and less emphasis on the established church. Preserved Smith, in his book on The Age of the Reformation, points out that the Reformation in England upset the constitutional balance, thus raising up an enemy (people) to the crown far more deadly than the Church influence had been.

When Charles dismissed parliament and ruled without it for a number of years he laid the foundation for the revolt which came later. At first, however, the King's person was not under attack but rather his chief advisers Bishop Laud, who wanted to strengthen the Church of England by controlling the spread of Calvinism, particularly in Scotland, and the Earl of Stafford, who policy in Ireland, though efficient

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to do Conf.?

9

what has this
with the

was a good example of his harshness.
When the Irish revolt had to be
crushed and the Scots had to be
subdued Charles I naturally had to
turn to Parliament. By so doing he
placed parliament in a position of
demanding that they be called regularly
more often, that they have some
say so in foreign policy, that the
church be subject to parliamentary
approval of its acts & policies, that
parliament have some control over the
army and that matters of taxation
should be within parliament's jurisdiction.
With the coming of the civil war
in the 1640's parliament became more
and more powerful in exercising its
authority, and after the defeat of
the King's forces, pushed forward its

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10

demands for supremacy. The Army, Parliament + the Scots, all three vied for the king's support for legality of their acts because they still recognized the legal force of the Crown.

The Newcastle Proposals of 1647, if adopted, would certainly have brought into being a written form of constitution which would have given a balance of power between the parliament and the king. Briefly these proposals would have established the supremacy of Parliament in the legislative field, putting it in the hands of the electorate by making it unicameral with the abolition of the House of Lords. With the Army in the hands of parliament as well as the Church, this group could control the royal authority. Parliament would

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control foreign policy which would of course, be in the hands of those who would see to it that the commercial interests were protected.

Charles I rejected these proposals and kept insisting on the legality of his control of the church, parliament, foreign policy, and the army. The fact that Charles held to his position concerning the church made him one of England's martyrs for he was beheaded in 1649 due to his uncompromising spirit. His deceitfulness

This, to my way of thinking, was the blow which prevented the success of the establishment of constitutional monarchy, for as it has been pointed out elsewhere in this paper, the govt. of Cromwell was never able

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12

You have a point,
here!

to rule by constitutional authority. Even though he was chosen executive and had command of the army, he was never able to get an elected parliament to go along with him. After dismissing several, he did just what Charles I. did - rule without it.

Upon his death no one with force of character enough to succeed him could be found so the English returned to the rule of king in the person of Charles II.

Thus, though the commercial + religious interests came very close to establishing a written constitution they were not able to make the grade because they could not unite all of the forces under their banner after they had resorted to killing the king in an

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13

attempt to destroy royal authority. In other words they produced a reaction which they could not counteract. Cromwell was over

able to ally himself with the national interests of the population

(b) In my opinion the Dutch Republic came nearer being ruled by something like a constitution during the 17th century. Because the seven provinces were not willing to give up their individual estates, their control of their own internal policies, and to a certain extent control of foreign affairs, the head stardholder who was elected by these provinces could not command their complete support in over all matters that affected the Republic without recognizing the federal principle of their relationship. Even with the threat of wars during the last half of the 17th century.

~~Sweden~~

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14

the House of Orange was not able to gain absolute power at any time. (see last book for another idea)

IV Rulers of the 17th century who became absolute had to gain control of the estates and either subdue them or dissolve them completely. Then too, he had to gain control of the religious forces of the country if he wanted to control one of the vital forces of the period. The army had to be subject to his will in order to do his bidding in foreign as well as domestic affairs. Finally if his "word" was to be law, he would have to control the courts which carried out his wishes so that the people would have no recourse.

taxation
finances

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15

To illustrate; In France Cardinal Richelieu secured the power of the Crown, and his own position, by subduing the parlements, the Nobles, and by using the Catholic Church to carry out his wishes in France while he supported the Protestants, in one way or another, during the Thirty Years war in order to subdue the Hapsburgs of Austria & Spain so that France might become the greatest power in Europe.

This policy was continued by his successor Mazarin, who, though troubled by the Fronde, was able to establish the absolute power of the crown for a King like Louis XIV. who exercised that power.

In Germany the Great Elector was able to establish his power

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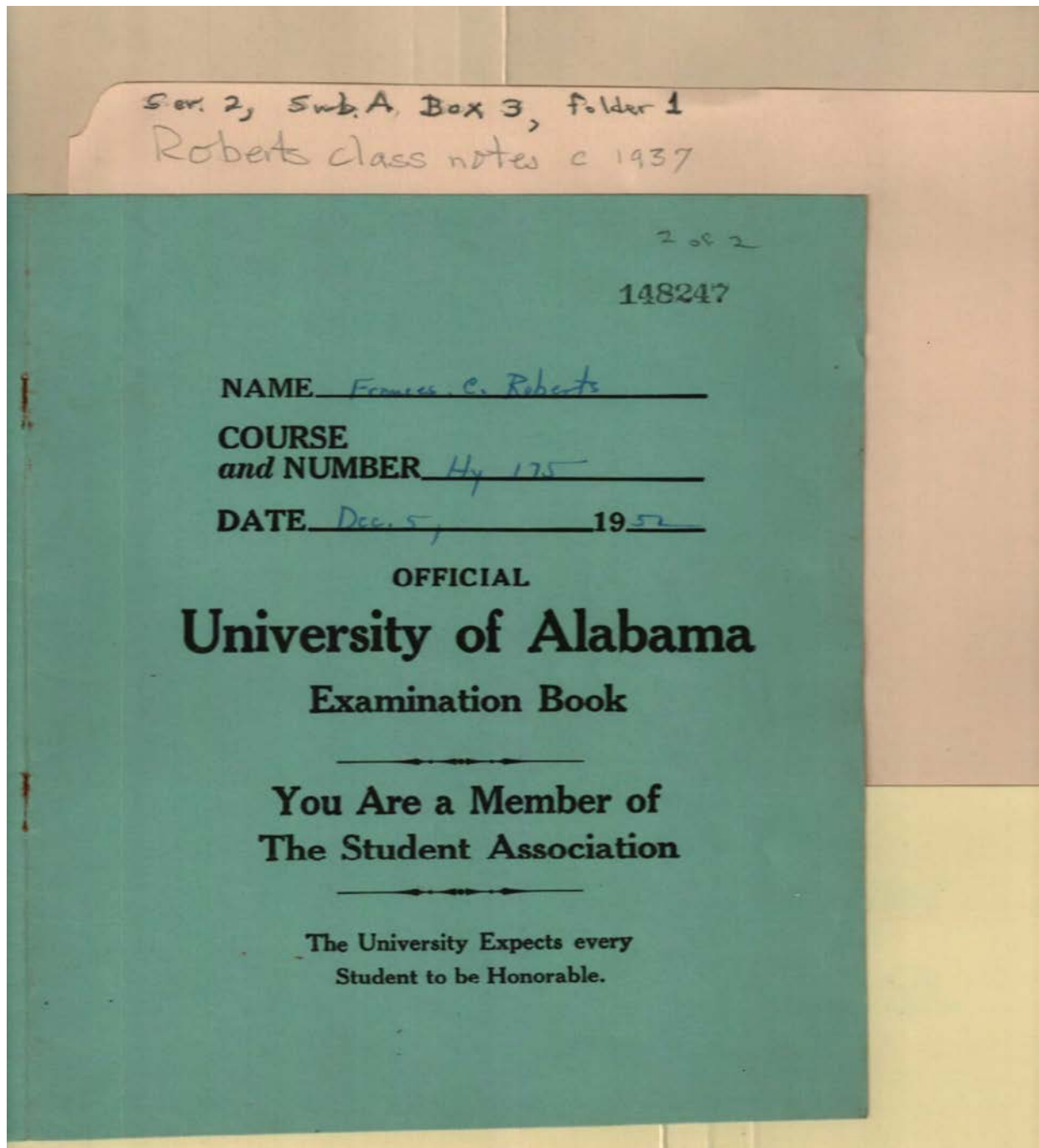
16

which he gained during the Great Northern War (1655-1660) by demanding and getting money and men from his domains, Cleve-Mark, Brandenburg - and East Prussia - After the war he built up a system of taxation and bureaucratic administration which would subdue the power of the estates to his will. His commissioners took on more and more power until they came to be in reality the rulers of the areas in which they had jurisdiction - In Prussia he gained control over the lords, who would get by him by saying they were vassals of the King of Poland, by forcing the King of Poland + Sweden to recognize him as sole King of Prussia. By

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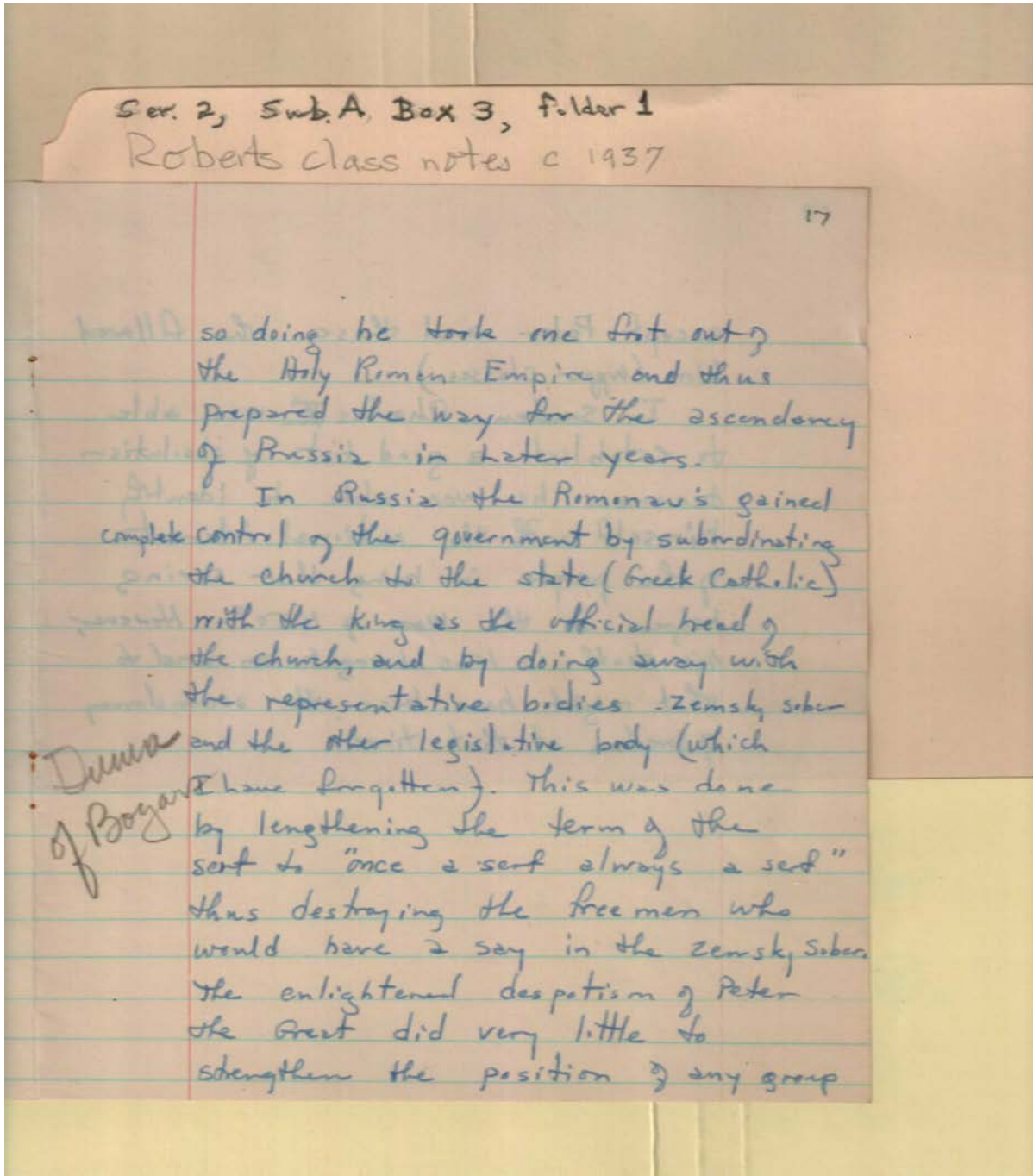
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18

except Peter and those who followed
him. (Upper classes.)

In Sweden Charles X was able
to establish a good bit of absolutism
because he was able to identify
himself with the national interests
of the people in being their saving
helper in the Wars of 1650's. However,
his death in 1660 brought an end to
what might have been the ascendancy
of Sweden at that time.

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19

5. Absolutism failed in England because the King who would be absolute could not identify himself with the National interests of the people. Had Charles I allied himself with Calvinism he might have made it but he died a ~~madman~~^{tragic} soldier for the Church of England. Then too, England's parliament had developed gradually under isolated Island conditions. This body had grown to represent the commercial interests who were efficient and therefore wanted efficient government. England had made the transition from Roman Catholic Church to English Church much easier than had other countries. England's court system had developed by the evolutionary process with her law based on common

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20

experiences of her people.

All of these things tended to keep
England from going the road to absolutism.

Russia on the other hand was
able to go down the road to
absolutism because the "estates"
had been willing to give up their
power in time of crisis ^(Time of Troubles) to

the Romanovs and as this
ruling consolidated its power both
in the church and in the
representative bodies they were

able to gradually do away
with the estates and reduce the

free peoples to serfdom.

over

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21

It occurs to me Sweden set
up a constitutional form of govt.
too after the death of Gustavus
Adolphus on the battle-field in
Germany. Oxenstierna had to
return to Sweden in
} dynastic struggle } order consolidate
} wars with Poland } the factions which
had developed in his
absence. As chief minister
of the state a written
agreement of government was
drawn up in order to
establish a workable government
under the regency of
Adolphus' daughter Christina.

(Sorry I can't seem to register
anymore on text.) over

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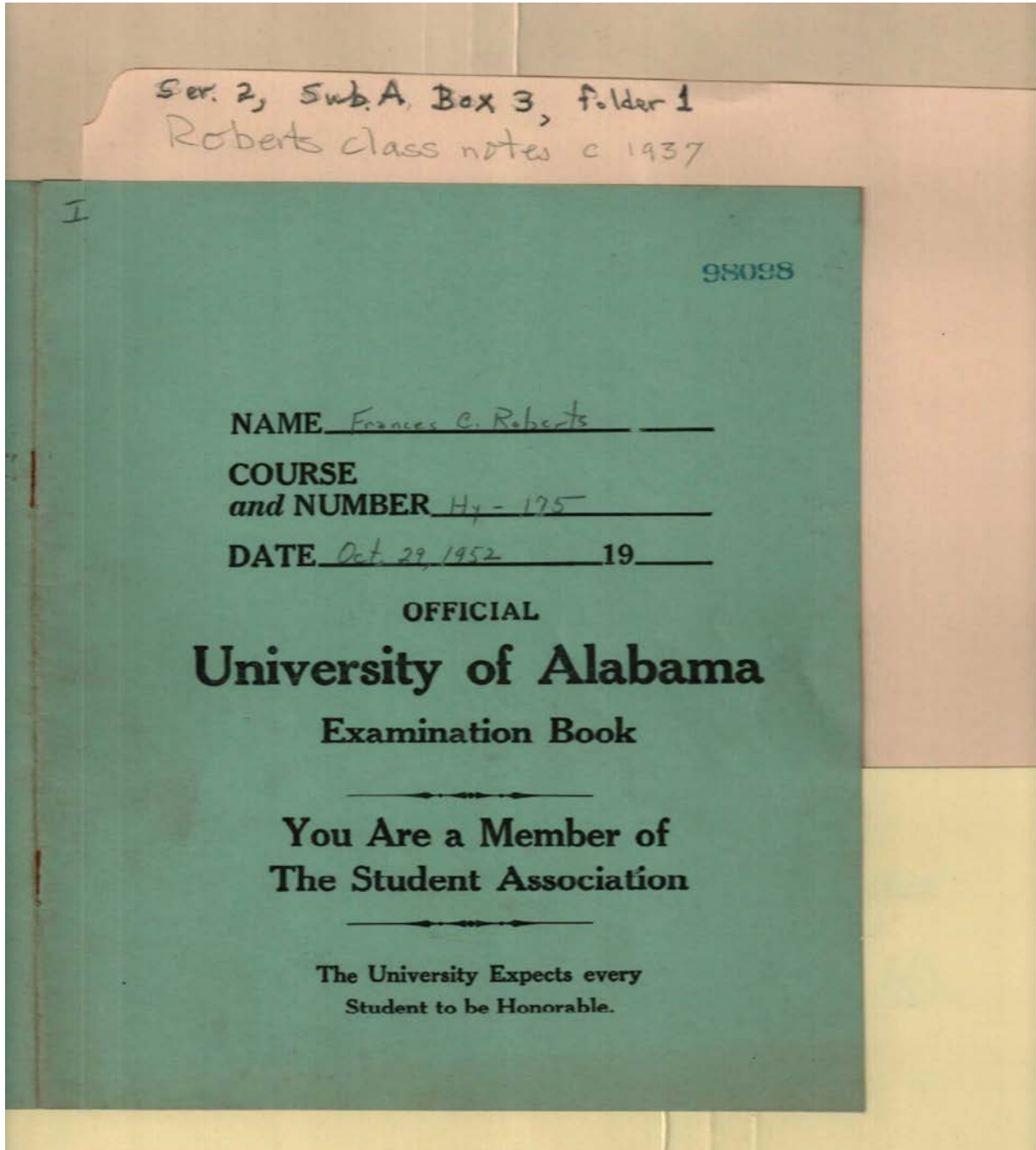
22

Obviously something
is wrong, although
I'm not just clear
as to what. I'd like
to talk to you about
your work sometime
soon - JFR

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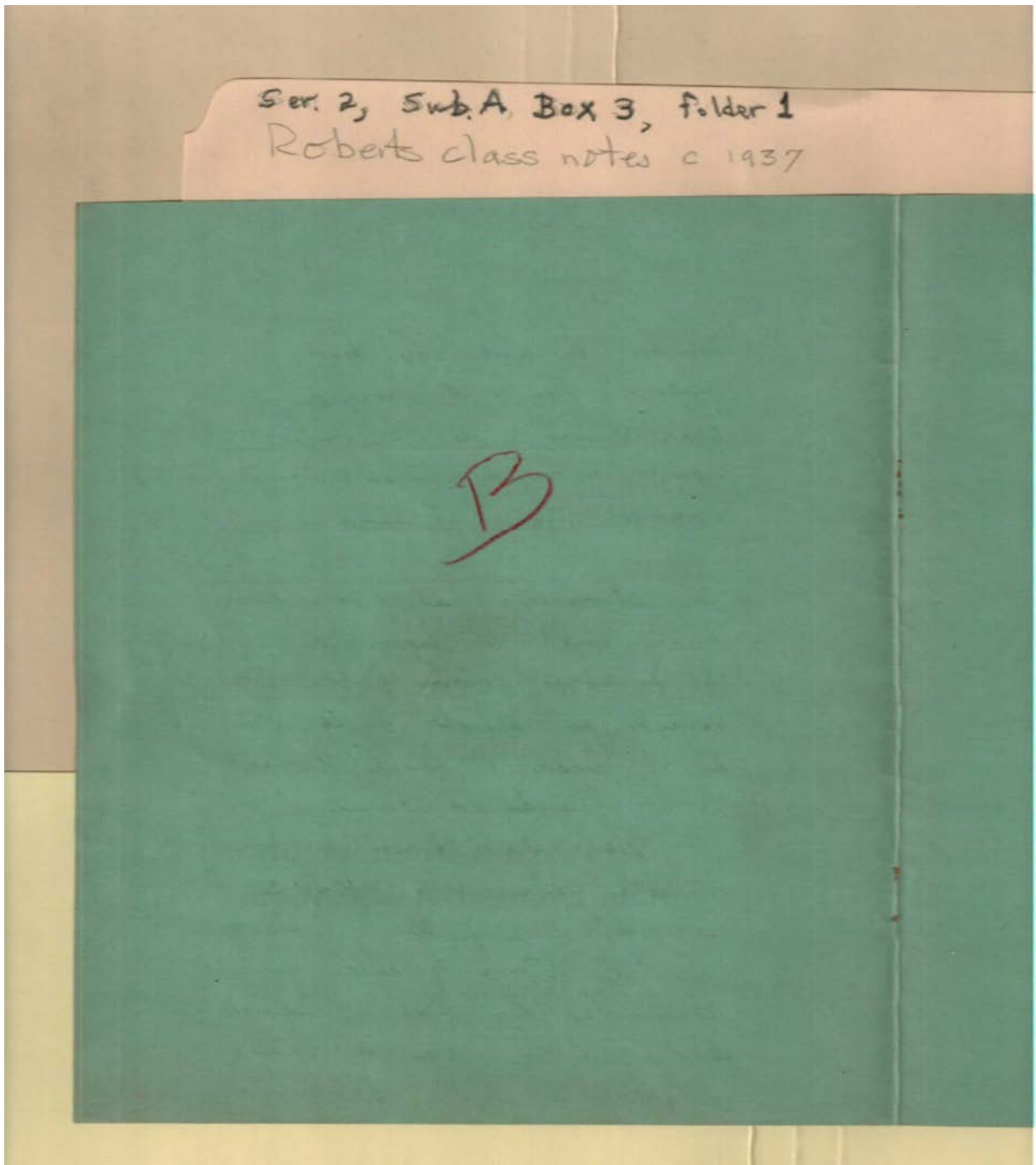
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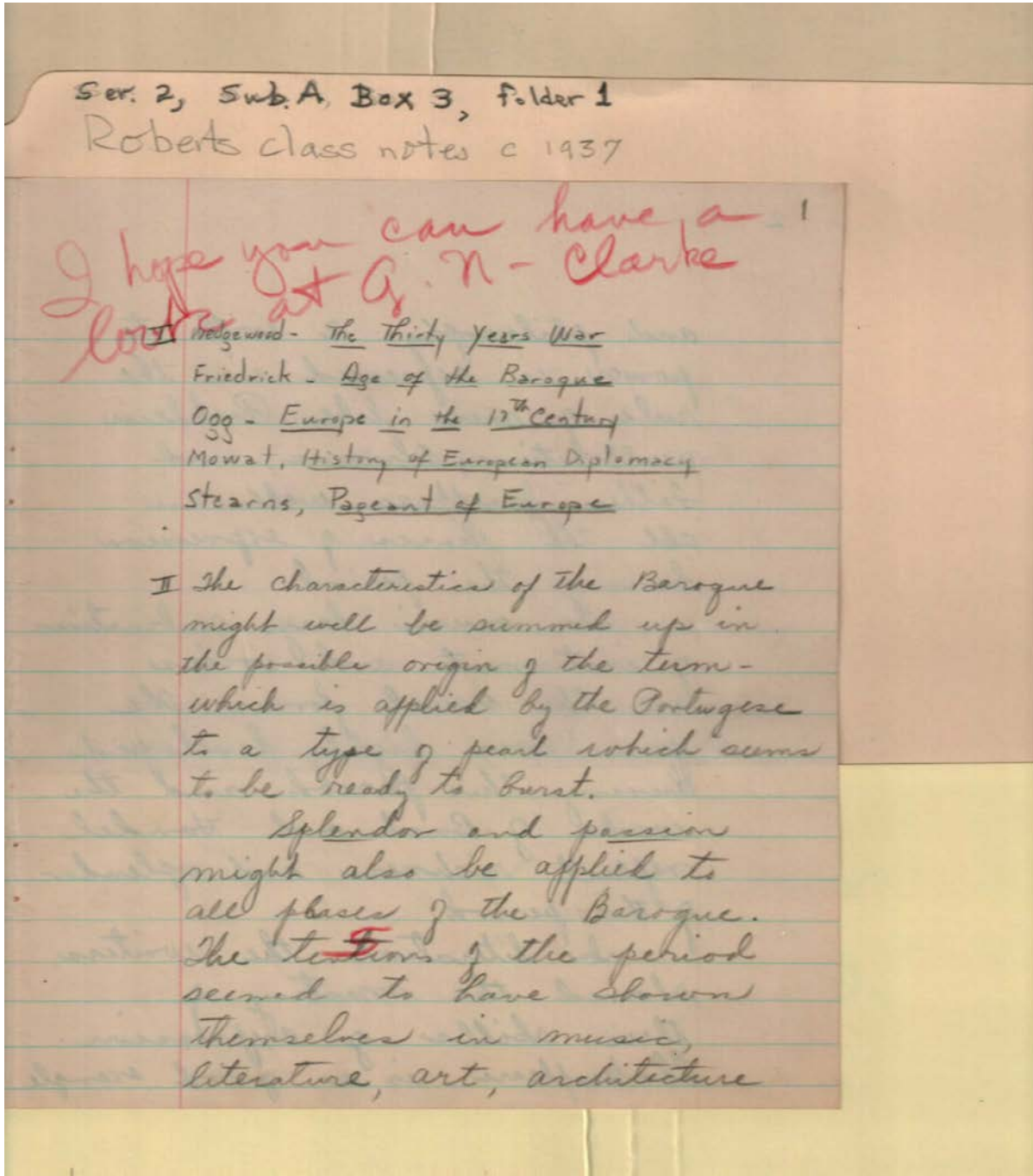
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History 175

Places:

University, AL

Types:

examination

Dates:

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2

and philosophy. a will to power is expressed in the rule of men like Richlein Wallentin, Olivares, and Father Joseph as well in all the phases of expression during the period.

In music large combinations of instruments and voices are the usual forms. The opera was highly developed during this period and the works of Bach and Handel reflect richness and splendor of the period.

In literature the writers showed the mastery of their skills of expression. Shakespeare is a good example

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3

I don't see much trace of
Tudor in your answer

of the writer who shows a complete mastery of word pictures. Hobbes' philosophy shows the trend to power, as well as Grotius.

Rubens' paintings illustrate the lavishness of detail in painting and richness of color. The murals of Michael Angelo show violence of expression which was unsurpassed.

In architecture the use of Greek columns on very large ornate structures with unusual doorways could be found in Italy and Spain. The huge castle or palace

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4

Versailles is a poor example
of a Prot. palace -

such as Versailles came
into existence in Protestant
countries as well as Catholic
countries showing that the
age was not just a
result of the Counter Reformation.
Town halls, Protestant churches,
Town houses and the like,
all showed signs of the
influence of power and
greatness.

use of
curves, etc.

Unlike the Romantic
period there is no element
of escape, but rather an
expression of reality in the
Baroque. The whole period
seems bursting with energy,
power, glory and honor.

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5

*mixed = check
on the religious
situation*

3. Bohemia, a Protestant state, located southeast of Brandenburg, was one of the seven electorates of the Holy Roman Empire. The kingdom had a vote in the election of an emperor but could not participate in the other affairs of the diet of the Empire. The king of Bohemia had been a member of the House of Hapsburg for some time and was sometimes chosen as Emperor. Rudolf II maintained his headquarters at Prague instead of Vienna. When he died, Matthias was chosen to succeed him but he too was without children, so the question of his successor

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6

LETTER OF MAJESTY 1609

became a question of much concern to the Catholics of the Empire and the Protestants of Bohemia and the Empire.

Mar 20
1619

When Matthias died in ~~1617~~ the Protestant groups were divided and therefore Ferdinand of Styria, a Catholic, was chosen as king of Bohemia ¹⁶¹⁷. He was also chosen Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire ¹⁶¹⁹.

Why?

The discontented elements in Bohemia revolted in 1618, drove out the councilors of Ferdinand II, deposed Ferdinand, and asked Frederick of the Palatinate to take the throne. Anhalt,

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7

Frederick's minister, put through
this deal even though
the Dutch, Spanish, ^{French} and the
Emperor were much opposed to
the move.

Ferdinand II, with the
aid of Maximilian of Bavaria's
armies underilly suppressed
the revolt, drove Frederick
(the Winter King) out of Bohemia.
The Bohemian lands were
redistributed and at this
point and Wallenstein
invested in large quantities
of these estates. Thus out
of this move Ferdinand
paved the way for his
future general to make
a fortune which would

again,
why?

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8

enable him to win the Danish phase of the war by 1628 and latter affect the Peace of Prague in 1635.

Though the focal point of the war shifted from Bohemia to western Germany and later to northern Germany, Bohemia continued to be affected by the war as far as economic destruction was concerned.

As a result of these wars Bohemia, like other German states, had the question of religion settled and in the long run she retained her position as an Elector in the Empire.

Bohemia's new position in the Holyburg lands

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- ④ Steinberg disagrees with Miss Wedgewood's thesis that the thirty years war settled nothing and only brought economic ruin to Germany. He points out that the religious element was resolved; that Austria stopped trying to further the cause of the Empire and began to work for a stronger more influential Austria; that Spain declined considerably; and that France broke the band around her and became a leading force in European affairs in the last part of the century. He refutes her claim that it destroyed the

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10

larger part of German population
because she did not
take into consideration
the population shifts from
country to towns and
from inland cities to
sea ports. He also thinks
that writers have
depended too much on
private accounts and
"middle class records"
who painted such a black
picture. The decline of
Germany, he contends,
was a gradual thing
that started long before
these wars and was due
to many factors.

The Age of the Baroque

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¹¹
This answer is more
like it -

itself would refute the
argument that German
civilization was destroyed.
He does conclude, however,
that the parting of German
civilization and politics
was probably the worst
disaster within Germany.

⑤a) Both Brandenburg and Saxony
were ruled by weak rulers at
this point so neither took
a strong stand at the beginning
of the war. John George of
Saxony could have played
an important role in joining
with the Protestant League
but he did not do so
because he preferred to
appeal to the Constitutional

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process of the Empire. Therefore
he lost the ball and as
a result was forced to
accept the Edict of Restitution
of 1629 like the other parts
of the Empire. When Swedish
intervention under Gustavus
Adolphus seemed close
he appealed, first to the
Emperor in cooperation
with the Elector of Brandenburg,
and then when he got
no satisfactory reply, joined
the Swedish forces against
the Emperor. After the
death of Gustavus Adolphus
at the Battle of Lützen, the
war continued, but
with the defeat of the

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13

Swedish forces, Brandenburg and Saxony sued for peace and rejoined the Emperor. However, by the Peace of Prague, they received benefits of the religious settlement and a breathing spell.

When the French phases of the war began these electorates were again engaged in the struggle, because as centrally located areas they suffered from being in the path of war. In the end Brandenburg received part of Pomerania as part compensation for her losses. Their later strength can be attributed in part to the change of rulers who

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set up more aggressive
foreign policies.

(B.) Maximilian was forced
to dissolve the Catholic League
by the Peace of Prague which
removed from him the
power he had enjoyed as
its head. This was a blow
to Maximilian and helped
cool the relations with the
Emperor. Then too Maximilian's
growth in power as a
result of the successes of
his army had put Ferdinand
under obligation to Maximilian
to the point of giving him
an electorate. Ferdinand
began to distrust Maximilian's
motives and this threw

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maximilian in to the lap of France.
⑥ The Peace of Westphalia settled
a number of questions. The
upper Palatinate was returned
to Frederick's son as was
his electorate. Maximilian was
able to retain his electorate
and received the lower
Palatine area. France received
permanent claim to the imperial
fiefs of Alsace which made
her a part of the Empire.
Ferdinand III retained his
title as Emperor but the
power of the Empire was
forever destroyed. Brandenburg
received part of Pomerania
and Sweden received the
part of Pomerania along the

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16

Baltic thus giving her a place in the Empire. Switzerland was recognized as independent as well as the Netherlands even though this had been a fact for some time. The Spanish Netherlands was retained by Spain.

France continued the war with Spain for eleven more years however until Spain was completely subdued and submitted to the Treaty of the Pyrenees of 1659 which ^{completely} broke France's encirclement and gave France the upper hand in European affairs.

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98097

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COURSE
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DATE Oct 29 1952

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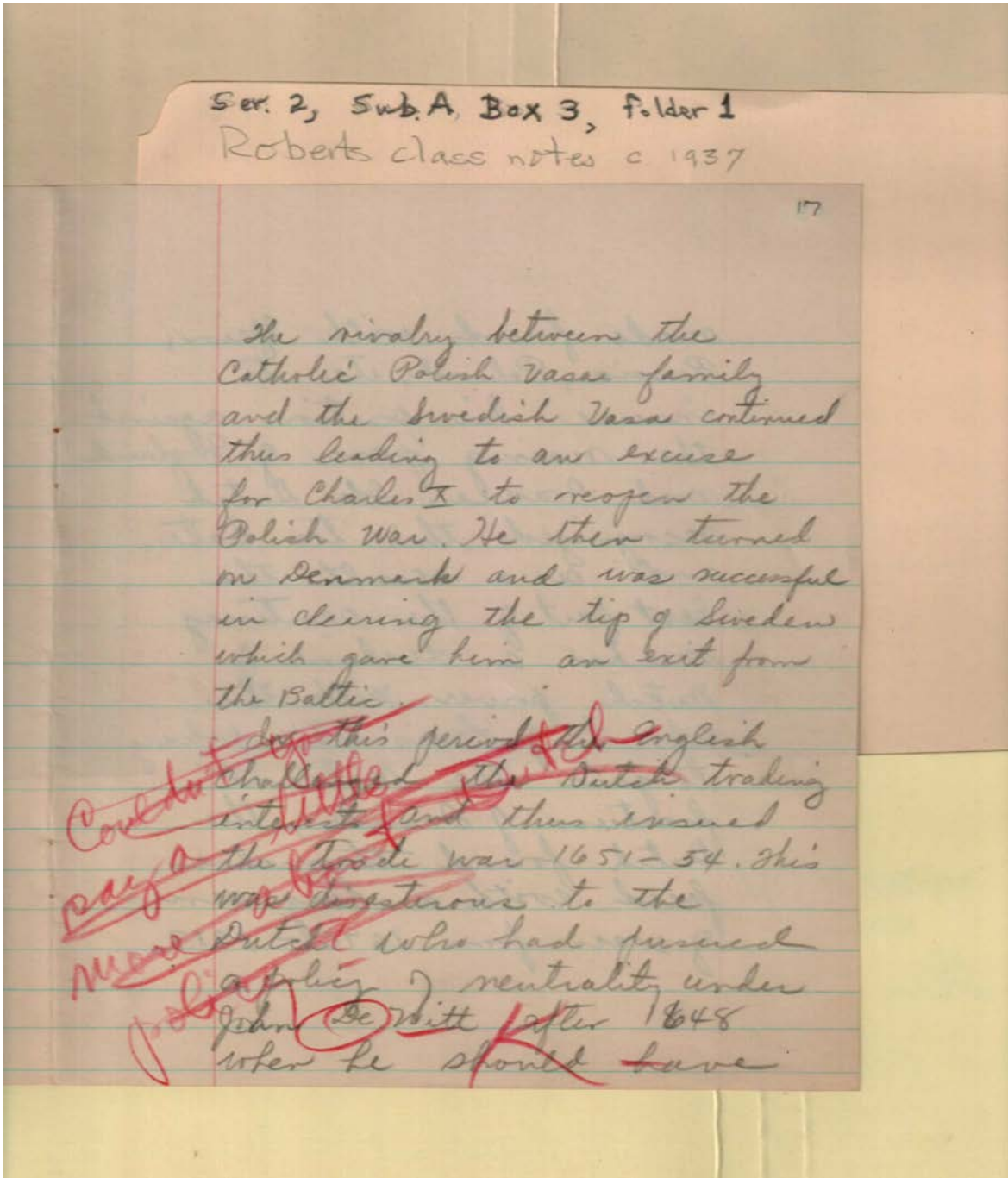
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History 175

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made friends with Spain, Russia, Poland, etc. to insure his position against the rising power of England and France. The Dutch recognized this too late and as a result the last part of the century marks a decline of Dutch power. With the advent of Louis XIV's policy to gain the natural frontiers of France, the Dutch found themselves faced with a long series of wars from 1676-1713.

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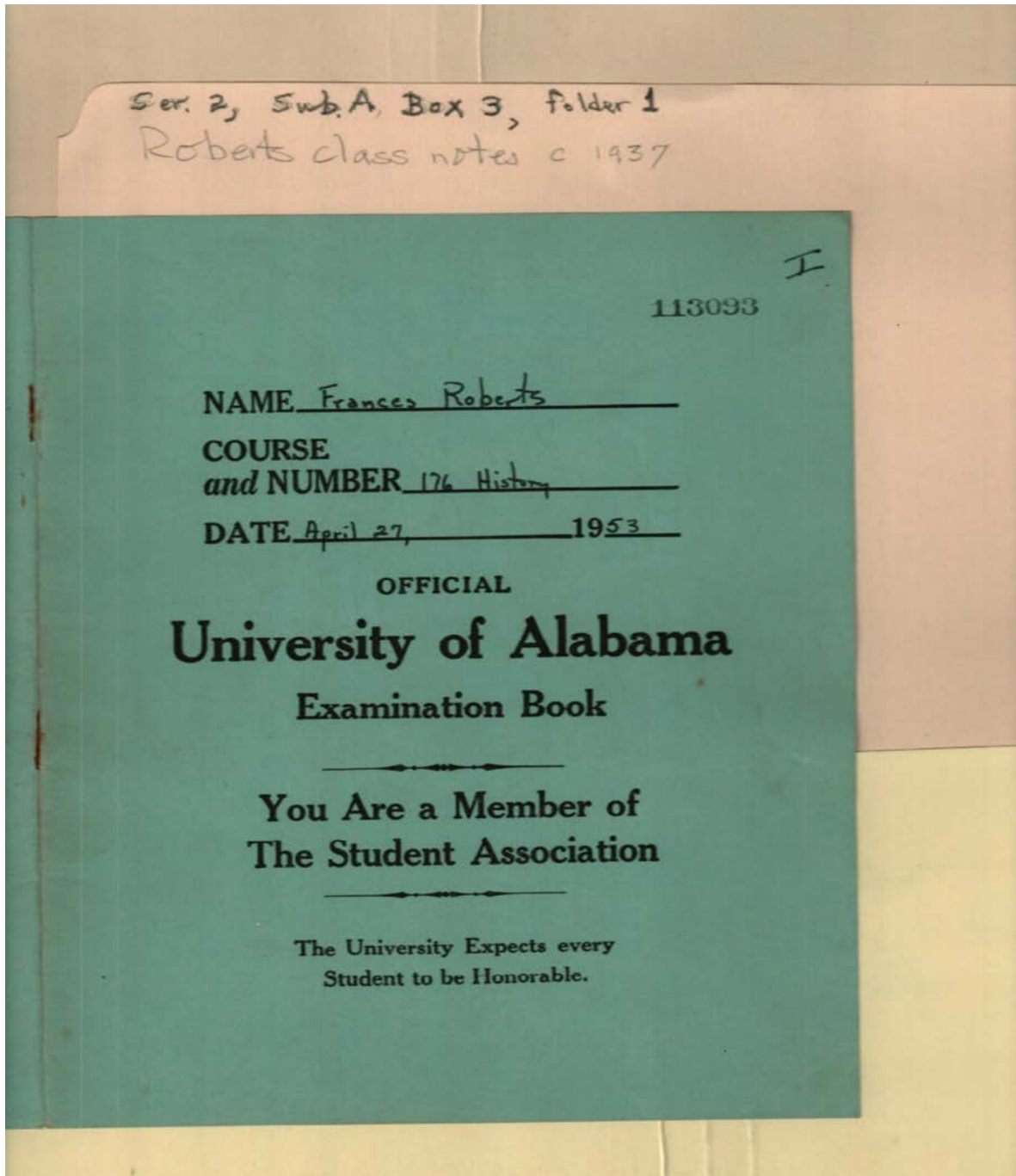
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Your answers
got better as they
went on, but
I don't feel this
is quite up to
what I consider
it works in a
graduate student
JFR

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History 176

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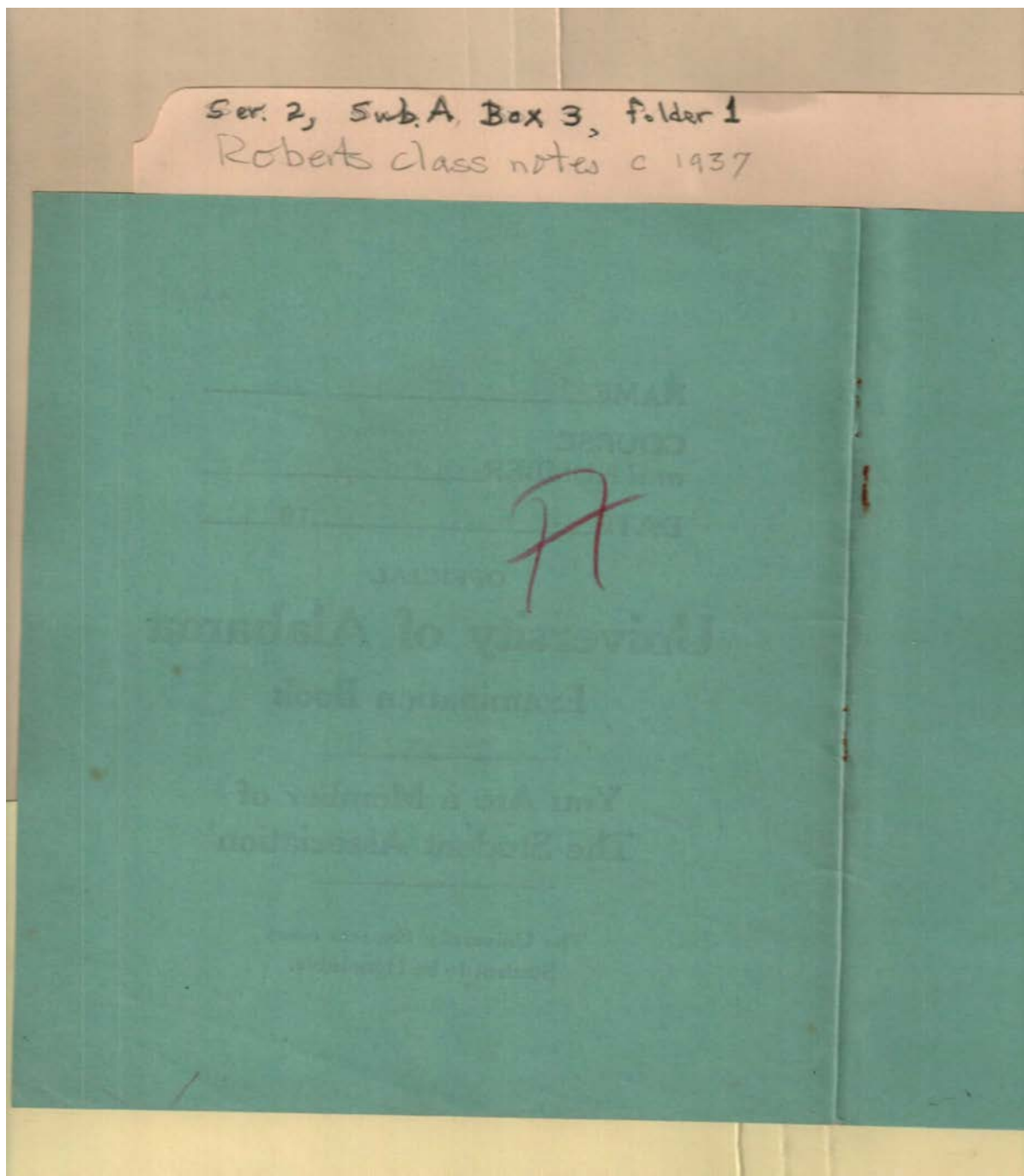
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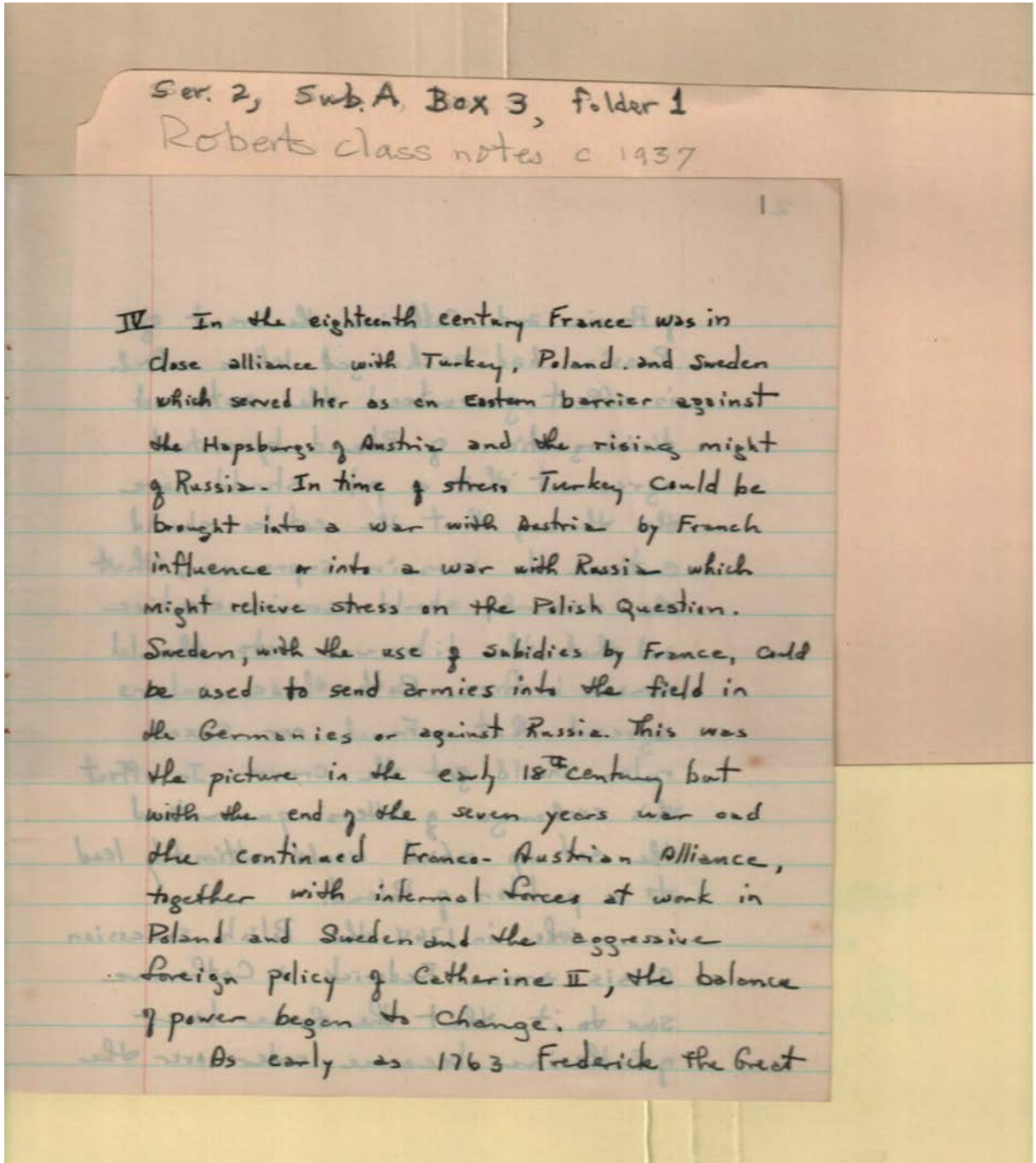
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History 176

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Types:

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2

of Prussia and Catherine the Great of Russia had exchanged letters which in effect guaranteed the continued disintegration of Poland by mutual agreement that a pole should have the throne, that the estates should continue to remain supreme, that the monarchy should remain elective and that the liberum veto should remain in force. Both these rulers agreed that a French nor Saxon ruler should get the crown. In effect this exchange of letters guaranteed the set up which would ultimately lead to a partition of Poland.

When in 1764 the Polish succession crisis arose Frederick & Catherine saw to it that the former lover of Catherine became ruler over the

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3

protest of the Confederation of Bar (noblemen) which protested the election as being influenced by the Russians - the civil war which followed led to Russian troops being sent into the south Polish Area to "Protect the Greek Catholics" and this in turn led Vergennes to urge that the Turks declare war on the Russians - in the pretext that they had been invaded (Russians marched troops through Turkish territory) and, too, that they were defending the liberty of Poland.

Ironically enough, this move on the part of France proved to be the very thing that led to the ultimate partitioning of Poland.

At this point while Russia was winning victories over Turkey on land and sea 1768-69 - Prussia (Frederick

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(Catherine) and Joseph II of Austria had two
meetings in which they discussed
the possible menace of Russian
domination of the Balkans + Black
Sea Area and the possibility of Poland
being used as a type of compensation
for Russia for her withdrawal from
some of the Black Sea Area.

Frederick II, at this point, was
doing his best to keep the peace
and at the same time keep his
alliance with Russia without
going to war with her against
Turkey. He also did not wish
the lines to be so lightly drawn
on the eastern question, that
a general war might result.

Austria made the first move
towards Poland by annexation of Zips.

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5

on the pretext that she had ancient rights
there and also that the area should be
protected against the civil war raging in
the area. Maria Theresa was not
in favor of the partition of Poland but
when the time came she took
her slice.

Frederick in 1791 sent Prince Henry,
his brother, to the Court of St. Petersburg
and it was on this visit that Catherine
suggested that since Austria had already
taken a part of Poland that it looked
as though the others might have a
slice. This message was of course
all that Frederick needed to cement
the idea of giving Catherine part of
deceasing Poland in compensation
for not taking too much territory
from Turkey, and thus endangering.

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6

Austria's position. He could also get his slice, the Polish Corridor Area with the hope of later getting Danzig (West Prussia). Austria could have Galicia and all powers would be sufficiently compensated.

Thus in 1772 the first partition treaty was concluded and the very thing which France hoped to prevent was well under way.

Though the Turkish war continued for two more years, by the Treaty of Kuchuk Kainardji in 1774, Russia recognized the Crimea as independent rather than taking it, retained Azov, gained a religious protectorate over Moldavia. Because Catherine was worried with internal affairs she was more willing

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to have peace than she would normally have been. Then, too she looked with some alarm at the rise of Gustavus III in the North.

After the Turkish war was over Joseph became involved in the Bavarian succession struggle and, when his plans to annex Bavaria were stopped by the intervention of Frederick the Great - in the "Potato War", the friendly relations between the two rulers began to cool off.

The War for American Independence rather took the focus off of the eastern question from about 1778-1783 but with the return of Peace, the question of Russian + Austrian expansion at the expense of Turkey again came into the foreground.

At this time Joseph II and Catherine

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8

II began to draw closer together
and in 1780 the Prussian-Russian
Alliance was discontinued - Joseph +
Catherine took a tour of the Crimea
together and later in 1783 when
Catherine II annexed the Crimea
Austria did not vigorously protest -

Austria hoped to move in to Moldavia
and Wallachia and to gain all she
had lost in 1739 and she seemed to
think that going along with Russia
at this point was better than
trying to do it alone or have
the opposition of Russia. So in the
late 1780's both Russia + Austria
moved in against Turkey.

In the meantime in the
north Sweden, under Gustavus III,
had become stronger and had

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9

built up her military forces to the point of demanding a return of her territory which Russia had taken in 1721. In 1787 she moved against Russia as a help to Turkey who was fighting Russia in the south. Denmark, who was allied with Russia moved against Sweden. Gustavus III saved the day by fighting off the Swedes (Cops) who were in mutiny and the Danes by the help of the peasants in western Sweden.

At this point the Triple Alliance (England, Prussia, and Holland) (1788) came to aid of Sweden to preserve the balance in North and Denmark. Some withdrew as did Catherine of Russia. The peace was one of status quo ante bellum but it more

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10

or less settled the northern question -
for a while in the south the
Turkish war came to an end with
both Austria + Russia victorious -

Russia had begun to support
the Turks because of the dangers
of Russian domination.

England who was allied with
Russia began to see that it
would be well to restrain Russia
in the Black Sea Area. At first
in the 18th century England was
not concerned with Russian Expansion
to the south and maintained
friendly relations with Russia and
treaties of commerce. As the 18th
century drew to an end England
began to take the place that
France had once occupied.

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11
in supporting the declining Turkish Empire against further dismemberment by Russia & Austria.

England in the 19th century was to Turkey, what France had been in the 18th century. With the coming of the French Revolution French influence and tactics in the Turkish area were not felt and she was not able to prevent the further partitions of Poland in 1793 - 95.

Thus at the beginning of the 19th century the old French system was gone and in its place was a new power to fight the diplomatic battle for Turkey.

By the time of the Crimean war England & France and fighting side by side for the "life" of Turkey.

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in supporting the declining Turkish
Empire against further dismemberment
by Russia & Austria.
England in the 19th century was
to Turkey what France had been
in the 18th century, with the
coming of the French Revolution
French influence and tactics in
the Turkish area were not
left and she was not able to
prevent the further partitioning
of the Ottoman Empire.

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dict the liberum veto which gave
sanction to unanimous decisions
only and provided sectional veto at
any time by one or a group of
nobles. Then too this system of estates
allowed for local confederations which
could have authority in an area
or over the king. This made
for anarchy and ultimate decay
of the Polish state. Without any
central authority there could be
no organization of finances, no
army for defense, no organized
foreign policy. As a result the
largest state from a geographical
point of view was doomed to be
carved up by the surrounding
powers with enlightened despots as
rulers.

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In Sweden the limited monarchy which had been set up after the death of Charles XII provided for participation of the 1st, 2^d, 3^d and 4th estates in the parliament of the country. There was a good bit of participation of the Hat party (Pro French) and the Caps (Pro Russian) Parties in all of the affairs of state. This limited monarchy tended to make for weakness at home and in terms of foreign policy. In 1772 when Gustavus III gained control of the govt. by coup d'etat with the support of the army and navy Sweden began to take on the appearance of a Renaissance. The reforms which the new king was able to put

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What after 1786

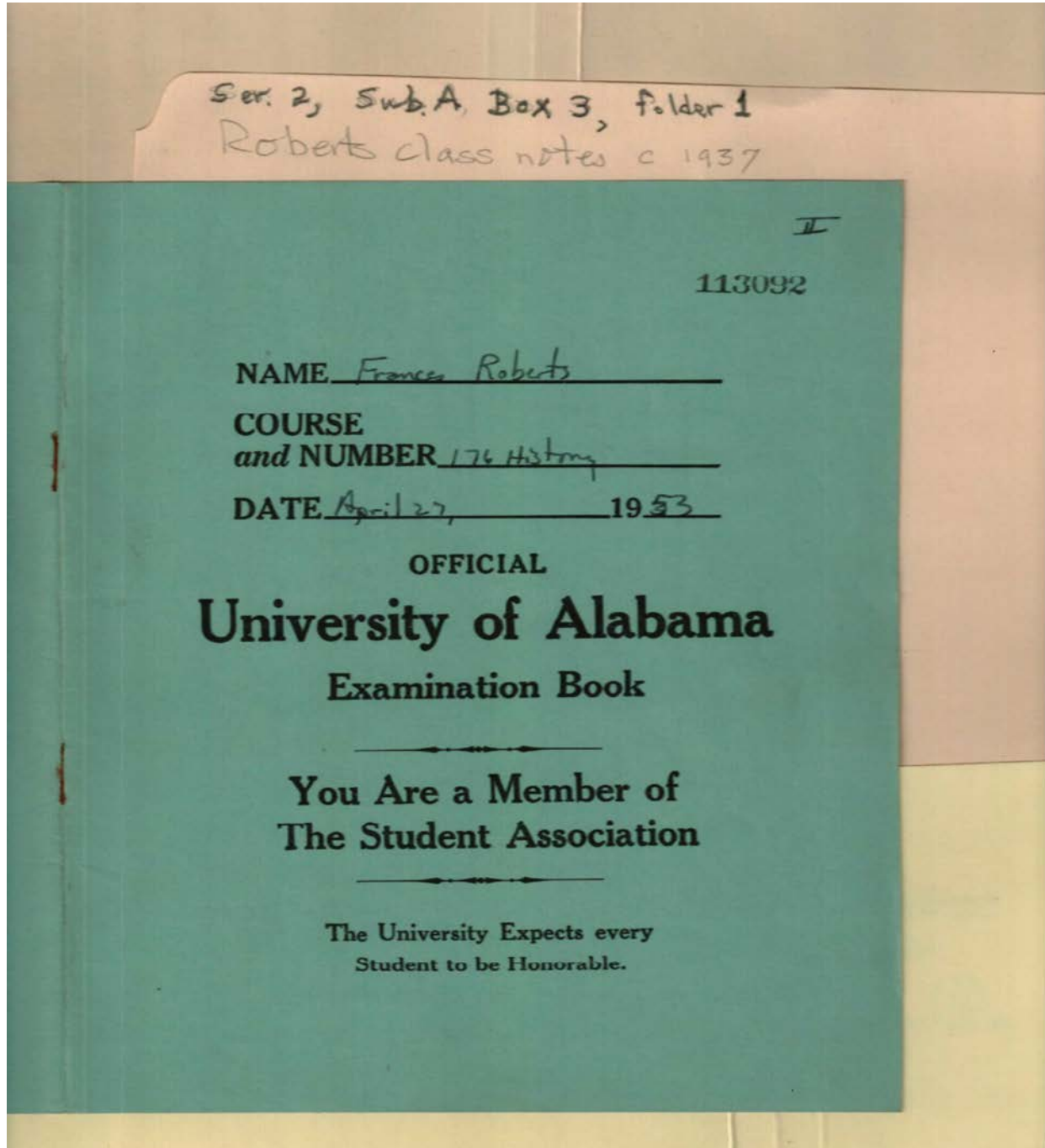
through greatly strengthened the country, not only from within, but also in terms of foreign policy -

In Hungary the estates were reluctant to be ruled by Maria's centralized control from Vienna. To gain the support of many of the nobles she brought them to Vienna, gave them high positions, social privileges and made them pro-Austrians. The provincial nobles remained anti-Austrian and resisted all centralization tendencies. By pitting the pro-Austrian faction against the other group Maria was able to keep them in line. She also allowed herself to be crowned Queen of Hungary which added to the hold which she gained on the country. Her son was

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Part II

Names:

History 176

Roberts, Frances C.

Places:

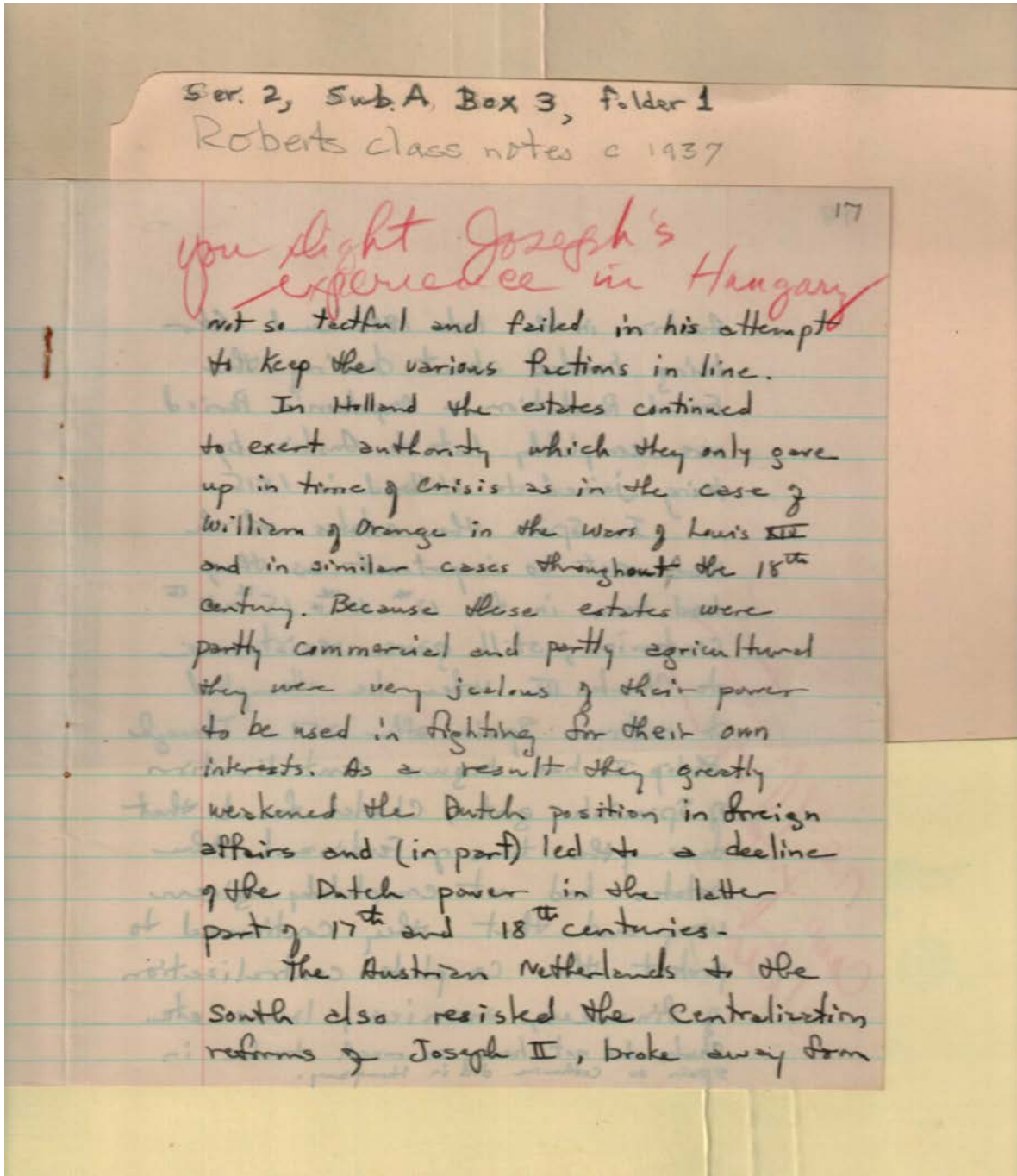
University, AL

Types:

examination book

Dates:

Apr 27, 1953



Names:

History 176

Places:

University, AL

Types:

examination

Dates:

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Austria in the late 1800's and after being banded about during the French Revolution + Napoleonic Period were completely lost to Austria by being joined to Holland in 1815.

In Spain the estates which were not so important as they had been in the 13th, 14th + 15th - 16th centuries, still gave resistance to Charles III when he attempted to reform Spain after 1759. Though Philip V had begun centralization of Spanish govt., Charles found that during the time of Ferdinand the estates had not completely given way and that they continued to protest the complete centralization of finances, armies, laws etc. Charles did not have as much trouble in Spain as Catherine did in Hungary.

*no opposition
came from
estates*

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In summary it can be said that areas where the estates did gain more control over the crown that these nations were usually weaker than the other states in Europe at the time because they were in no position to compete with the enlightened despots of the time. This was true of Poland, Sweden, and Holland in particular - In this struggle it is important to realize that the issues were not democratic but rather vested interests of the estates struggling to retain their rights. The democratic nature of the struggle did not come until the 19th century and the industrialization period -

If you wished us to include in England in this area and (don't believe you did) it will probably suffice to say in this rather lengthy discussion

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but you could have *The revival of the Parliaments -*
that between 1760 and 1783 George III
struggled to destroy the power of the
Whigs, to establish his own party
which would do his bidding in regaining
all the constitutional power which
he thought the King should have,
to establish a ministry to do
the bidding of the King first and
then that of parliament secondly, to
regain executive authority over
foreign affairs. In this struggle he
used the American Problem as a
political football and lost in his
fight. After the North Ministry
fell, the King realized that the
younger Pitt came in as a
minister who looked to parliament
and to the King in their
respective rolls and not just to the

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Joseph wished to improve the Administrative system of Government which had already been started by Kaimitz + Hengwitz during the rule of his mother Maria Theresa. In order to get his domains under a more centralized control from Vienna he proceeded to reorganize the districts within the areas of Galicia, Bohemia, Austrian Netherlands, Hungary, as well as the Hapsburg lands proper. This reorganization would bring better local govt perhaps with equal justice before the law, better equalization of taxation, more religious toleration etc. but it would mean a change from the regular routine which moved from the local to the top and the people naturally

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resisted change of any source. In the Austrian Netherlands as has been elsewhere discussed there was revolt against the new set up of districts & circles.

In Hungary too they resented the removal of many of their local customs and laws, the rule that German must be the official language, the toleration of religious groups when their country was Catholic, and perhaps most of all the fact that Joseph wouldn't be crowned in Hungary and took the traditional crown of St. Stephen back to Vienna with him.

In Joseph Religious Policies of granting toleration to all groups he met much resistance. Though Jews, Catholics & Protestants were to be tolerated and the Church controlled

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In a rather tolerant way by the
Crown - the Catholics protested that
he was violating the Bulls of the
Pope which said that his wishes must
be carried out to the letter in each
country. The bishops felt that some
of their authority had been removed
and thus appealed to the Pope.

The Pope then made a trip to
Austria in 1781 but Pius VI was
unable to get Joseph to modify his
policy of religious control and toleration.

In his attempt to relieve the
condition of serfs and reorganization
of taxation Joseph was opposed
on every hand by vested interests.
Naturally the people who controlled
the serfs in Bohemia & Hungary
were not interested in seeing their

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The robot

hold on these people weakened. Joseph, by decree, provided for the emancipation of these people and proposed a way whereby they could buy their lands with loans which the govt. would provide. Regulation of the work on a tax basis was also provided for.

A new tax system was proposed which would naturally affect all property owners regardless of their social status - This created a great deal of antagonism among the nobles and landed gentry or lesser nobles - Needless to say this plan failed utterly -

The judicial reforms which had been started under Maria Theresa were continued - the death sentence was not to be given as freely and torture was forbidden in

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gaining evidence. People were to
have a better chance at
equal justice before the law,
courts of appeals were channelled
so that they were subject to the
Superior court at Vienna. In
reality the codification of the laws,
the reorganization of court system
was a good thing but it hit
at vested interests of judgeships
that were either bought and sold
or inherited.

All of Joseph's reforms the
Judicial decrees were most
successful.

Gaining control of finances was
another problem of the enlightened
despot and has been mentioned
before. Joseph failed to revise a

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tax system which would tax those who really could pay and relieve those who could not afford to continue to pay (I might say in passing the Frederick the Great was more successful than Joseph in this area.)

To improve industry, commercial interests and agricultural interest of the country Joseph was a mercantilist. The regulations which this system imposed were opposed to the interests and wishes of the groups which he proposed to help. This brings us to a point that should be mentioned here. Joseph could see the forest but he could not see the trees, that is he could not get over the things that he wanted to do because

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1 Improved education was also opposed by the church & nobles because of its secular nature and because that many people might profit from such a system

he could not apply his ideas to people's problems. Then for the people that he tried to help could not understand what he was trying to do. All they could see was that he was forcing something on them that they didn't see the need for.

Joseph was also faced with the problem of dealing with the eastern problem in foreign affairs and trying to carry out a domestic program in a high handed rapid fashion in a diverse group of lands and people at the same time. In short, he failed in both and died in 1790 in the middle of confusion. Leopold the Second tried to retrieve some of his reforms but in the long

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run he failed to keep any except the
Judicial system.

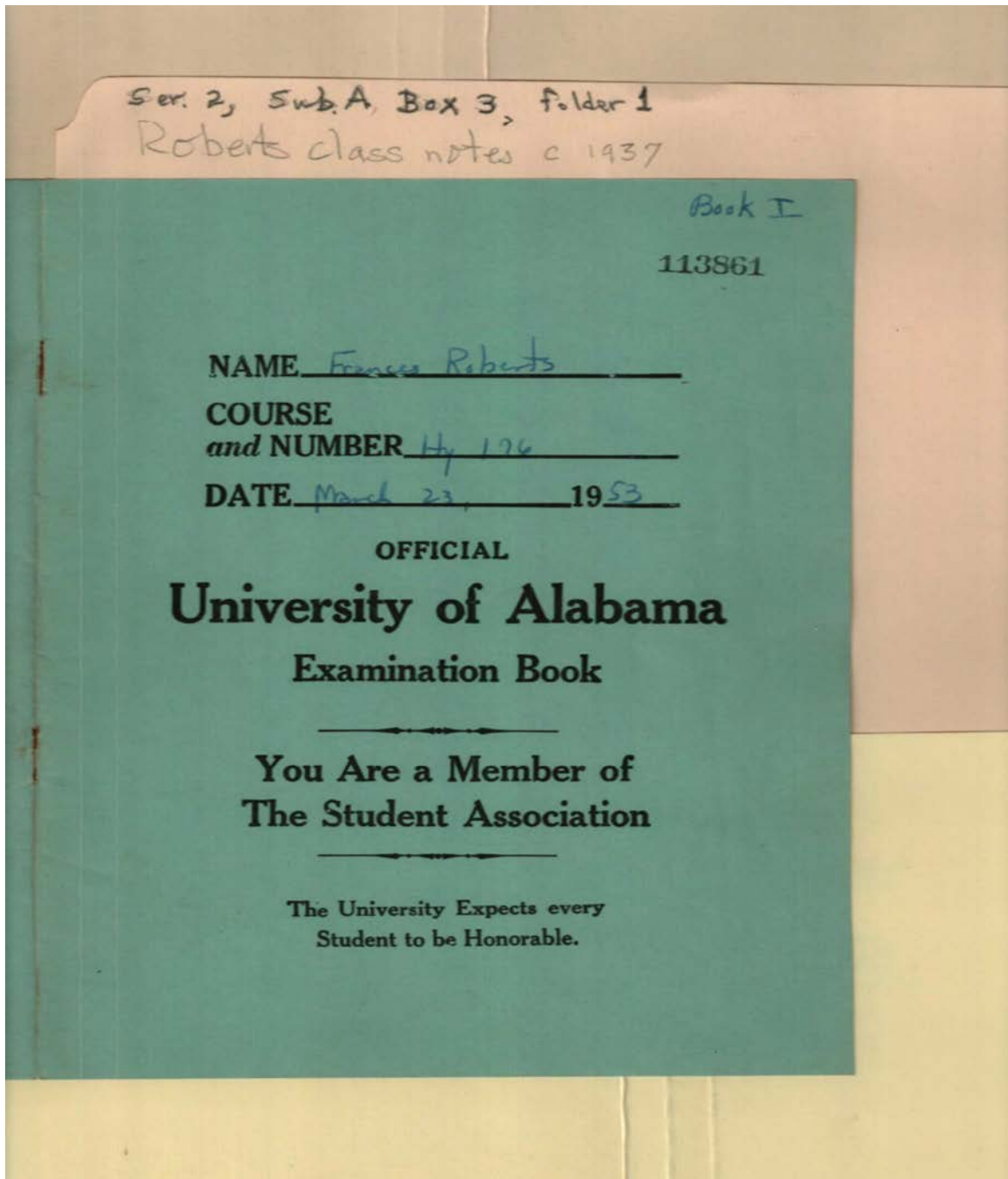
Joseph was perhaps the best of
the enlightened despots in that he
saw that reforms were needed
in many areas which were in
keeping with 18th century thought
but he was worst of all in thinking
that it could be done by decree
without consideration of the people
and the countries in question. What
he didn't realize was that "Rome
was not built in a Day."

One might say he
correctly analysed the causes
of trouble, but he failed
completely as to means

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Names:

History 176

Roberts, Frances C.

Places:

University, AL

Types:

examination book

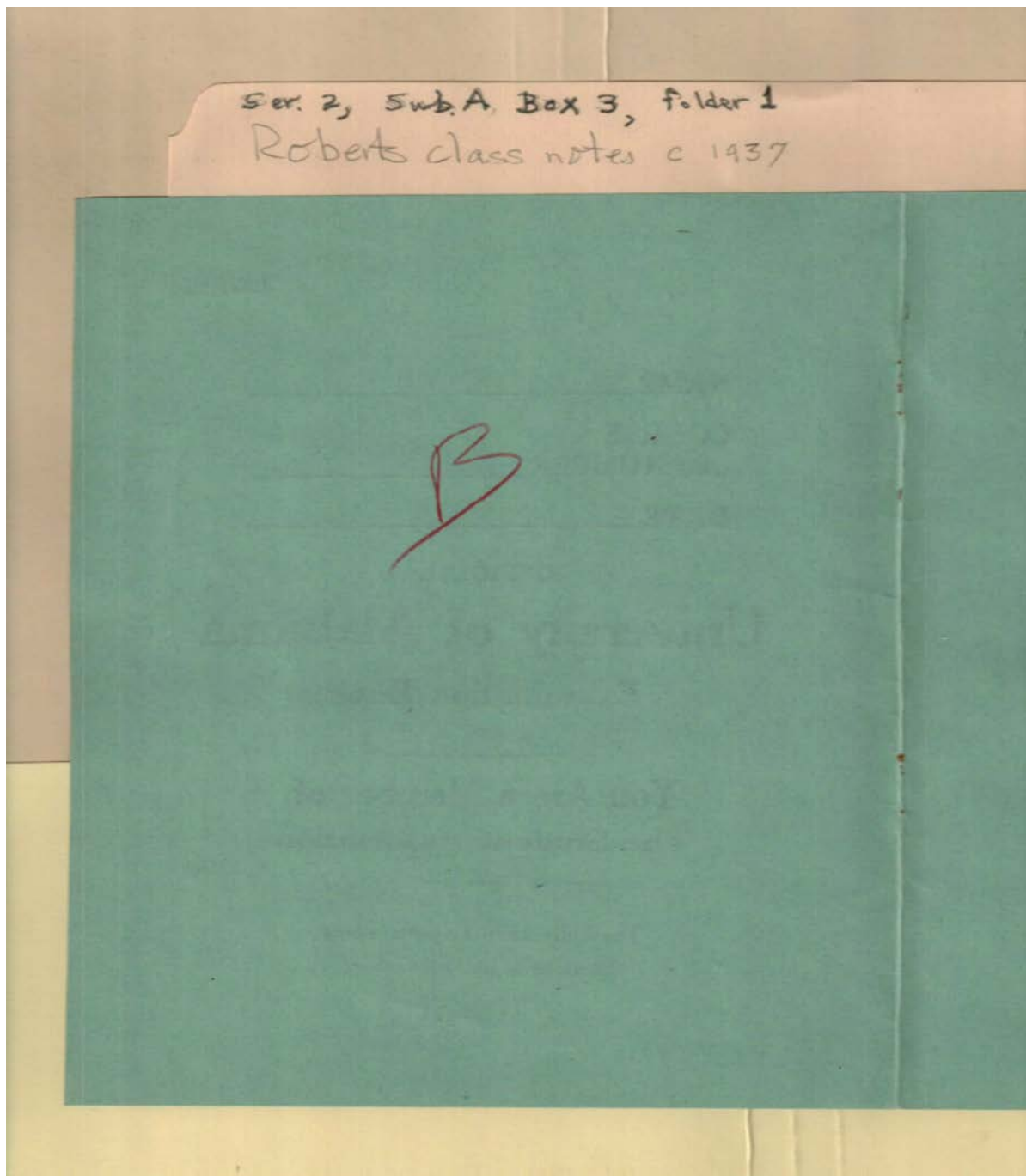
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Places:

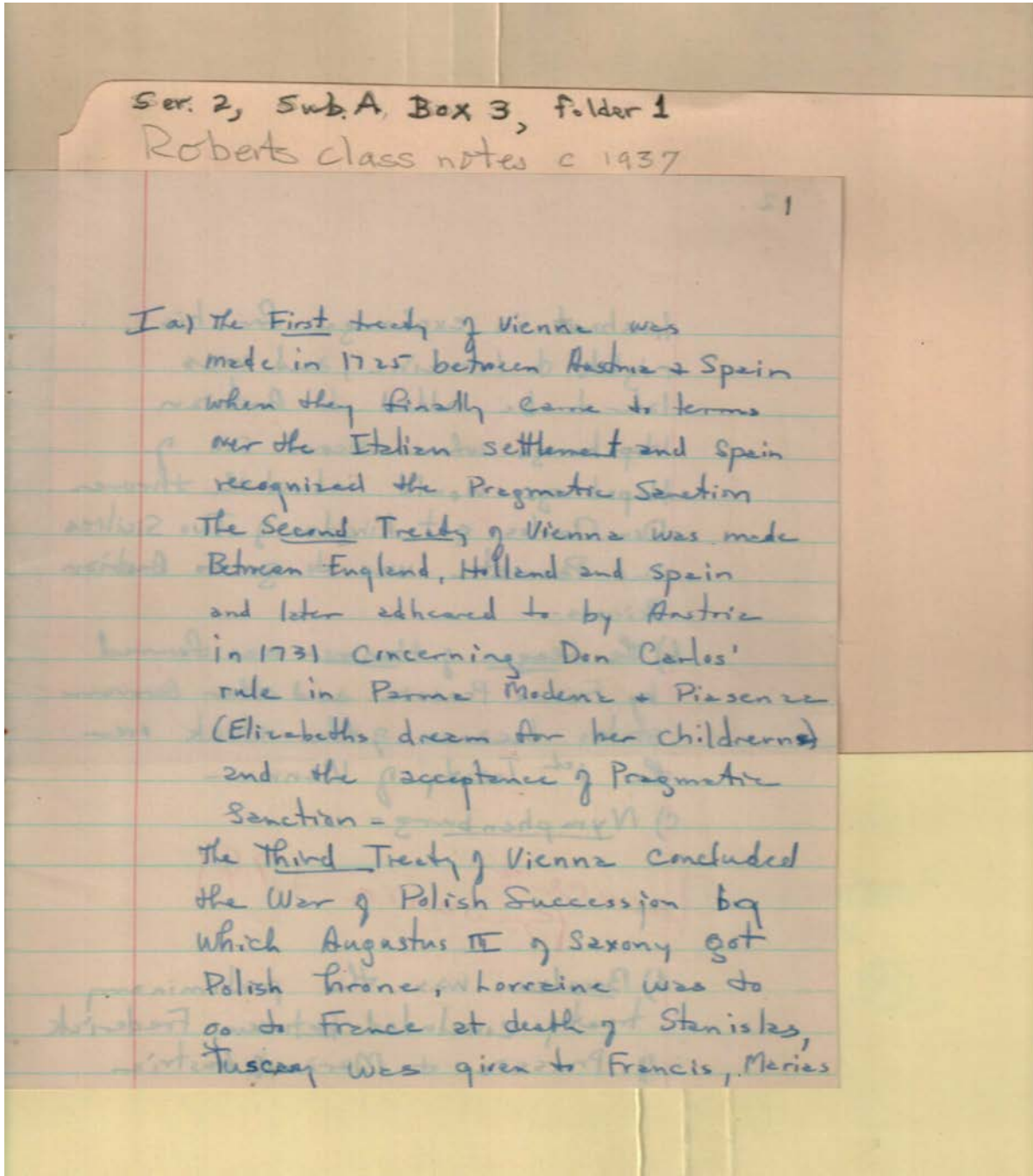
University, AL

Types:

examination book

Dates:

Mar 23, 1953



Names:

History 176

Places:

University, AL

Types:

examination

Dates:

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husband in exchange for his
rights to Lorraine, and was
later to be added to Austrian
Hapsburgs where second son of
Hapsburgs would inherit the throne
Don Carlos got Kingdom of Two Sicilies
and Parma was to go to Austrian
Princess.

b) The League of Hanover was formed
by France Prussia and other German
states because of the shock over
the 1st Treaty of Vienna.

c) Nymphenburg -

France & Prussia 1741

d) Breslau was the preliminary
treaty concluded between Frederick
of Prussia & Maria of Austria

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in which Marie gave up Silesia to Frederick - final treaty called Berlin Treaty -

e) the first convention of Westminister was a combination of the quadruple alliance (England, France, Holland, Austria) to affect a settlement in 1719 of Spanish-Austrian problem which continued after Treaty of Utrecht. (Second convention of Westminister -

Fred. II of Prussia
Jan 1756

f) France-Spanish Treaties 1733
43 and 61 were known as Family Compact Treaties, the first made during the War of Polish Succession, the second

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during the Wars of Austrian
Succession and the third during
Seven years War. The third
survived the war and continued
for 10 or 15 years. (Perhaps this
was due to French and Spanish
recognition of English threat to
their colonial empires)

g) Treaty of Worms was made
between England and Sardinia in
order to bring them into the
war on the side of Austria in
the war which was being fought
over Italian lands. They were
promised part of Austrian Lombardy
for their help. (1747)

effect on The war?

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1) Peace of Paris concluded the Seven Years War between England and France & Spain in the Colonial field and the continent. (1763) ¹⁷⁶³
Treaty of Paris in 1763 concluded the War for American Independence and the general world war which was fought mainly between England vs. France and Spain in the colonial field but also represented a continental struggle.

Continental
change

2) Russo-Prussian Treaty of 1764 concluded between Catherine II ^{Russia} and Frederick II of Prussia which brought these two powers into close cooperation to bring stability in the East.

over
power

3) The First & Second Treaties of Versailles 1756 - 1759 were the treaties which brought the formal

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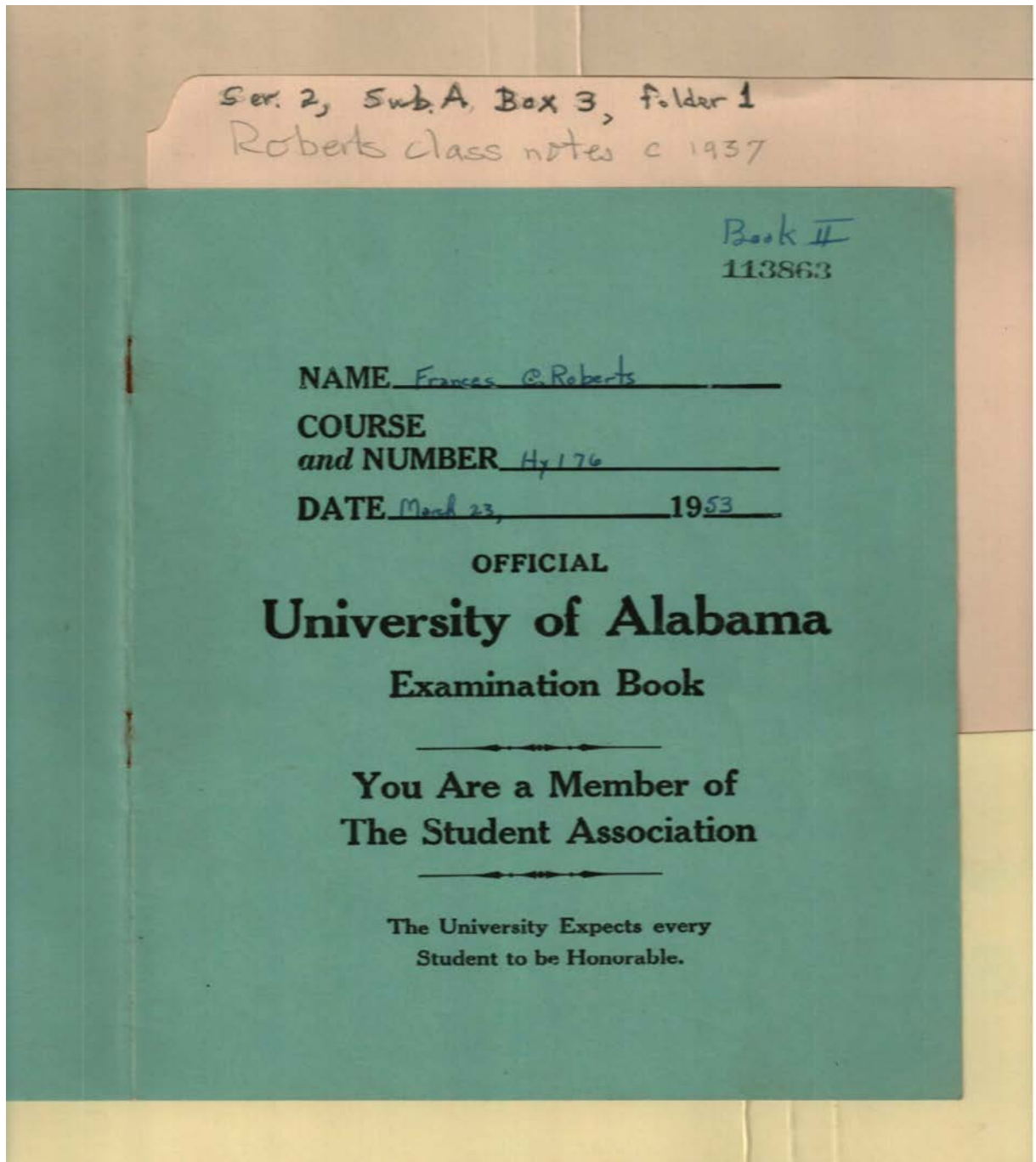
alliances between France + Austria
into being. This was what
Historians called the Diplomatic
Revolution because, France after
250 years of struggle with the
Hapsburgs of Austria, saw that
Austria was no longer her snowdrift
foe but rather a logical ally.
This gave her security in the
continent but not much help
in the colonial field where she
needed it. The first treaty was
a friendship pact but the
second tied France to a
European struggle for the
sake of Austria without the
help she needed against England.

better
reflect the
difference
between

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Part II

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History 176

Roberts, Frances C.

Places:

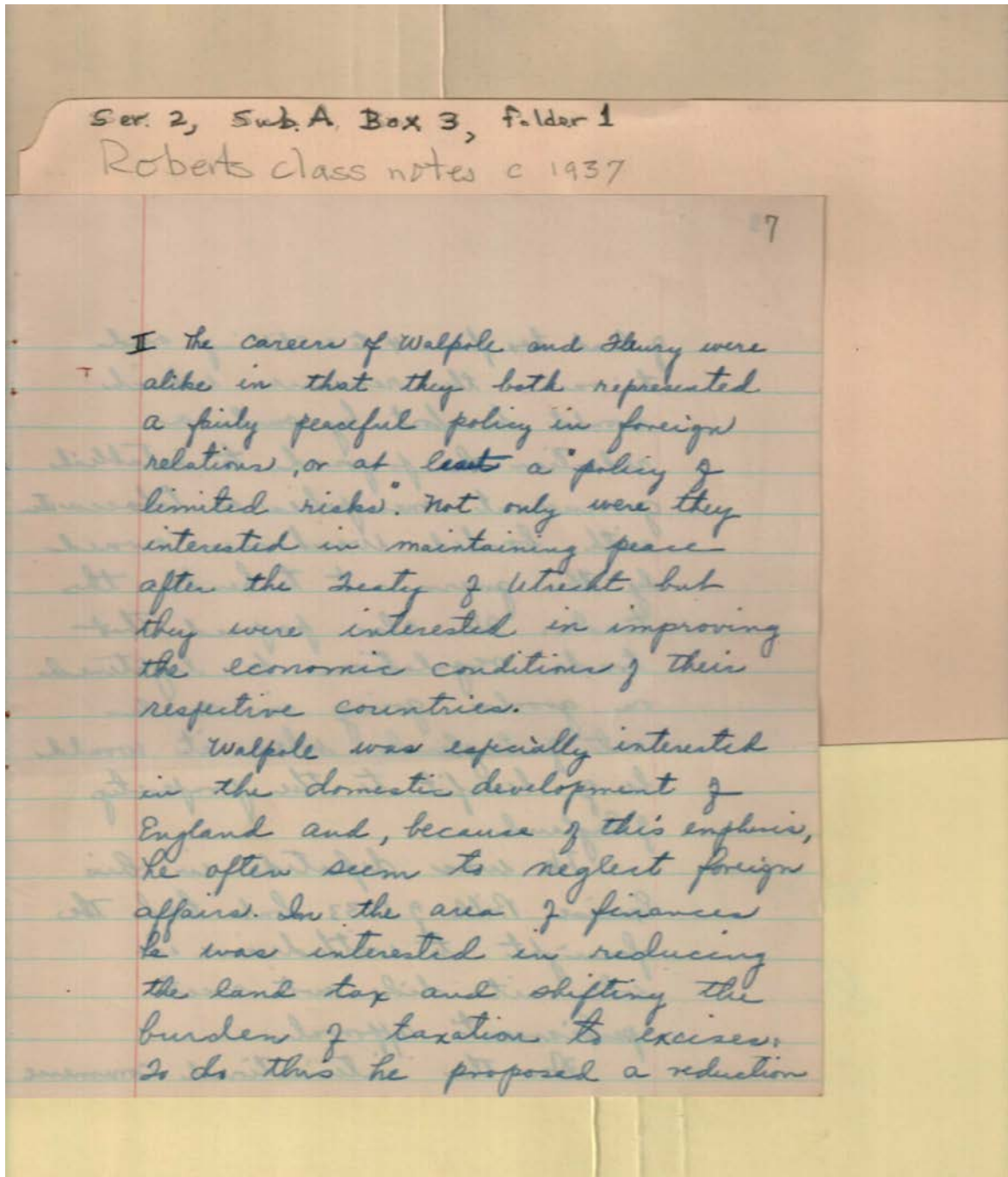
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examination book

Dates:

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Names:

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Places:

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Types:

examination

Dates:

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of land tax from 4 to 2 shillings and to raise the revenue which would be lost by such a reduction he proposed to establish government monopolies on tobacco etc. with bonded warehouses owned by the government to handle the trade. He also proposed that trade regulations be lightened on goods going in and out of England when it would be of benefit to the prosperity of England.

He was defeated in his Excise Bill of 1733 but had the foresight to withdraw it when it did not meet parliament's approval.

On the international commerce

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he was especially anxious to preserve the "inroad" which England had obtained in Spanish trade but he was not willing to overstep the bounds of international law as the merchants would have him do and it was only over his protest that he finally gave in to the merchants who wanted the "War of Jenkins Ear" in 1739.

In the realm of foreign affairs Walpole anxious to see a balance of power be maintained on the continent to the end that no power such as France under Louis XIV would again cause a rupture of the peace - As Roberts points out Walpole and

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Henry were both "in quest for security." In order to get it he was willing to support Austria in 1719 by sending the English fleet into the Mediterranean to defeat the Spanish and stop their conquest of Sicily and Naples. Thus he strongly supported the settlement of the Spanish-Austrian question in 1720 and quick to accept the settlements at Madrid with France and Spain in 1721.

He supported with France the removal of Alberoni from Spanish influence because he felt that peace could be maintained better without

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title to Silesia and Francis I
was recognized as Holy Roman
Emperor. by Frederick, the War could
have ended.

However with French victories
in the Low Lands and the
continuation of War in Italy
and in the colonial field
the final treaty did not
come until 1748.

In the colonial field England
had been successful in
capturing Louisburg while France
had taken Madras in India.

1748 In the final wind up
in 1748, however, at the
treaty conference at Aix-la-Chapelle
the status quo was maintained
except for the ^{to Prussia} cessions of Silesia.

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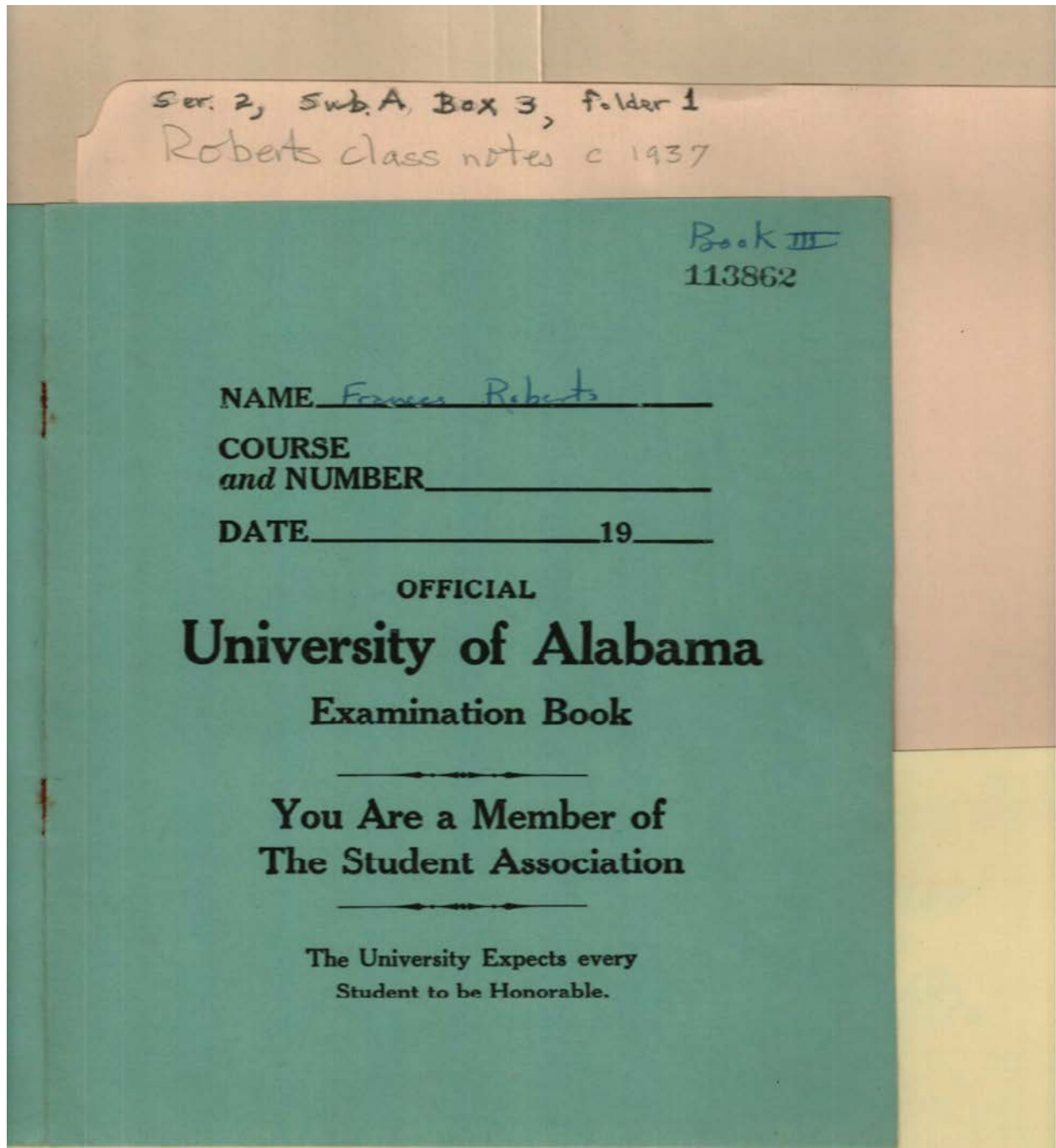
22

During this war Frederick had gone in and out of the war at will and had brought about a doubtful relationship with France and many of the German states. England had bargained with Austrian territory without her consent and had sided with Prussia at least to the point of acting as passive mediator between Frederick and Maria. Maria began to see that England's interest were not like her own and this was the beginning of closer relations with France which led to the switch in alliances in 1756.

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Part III

Names:

History 176

Roberts, Frances C.

Places:

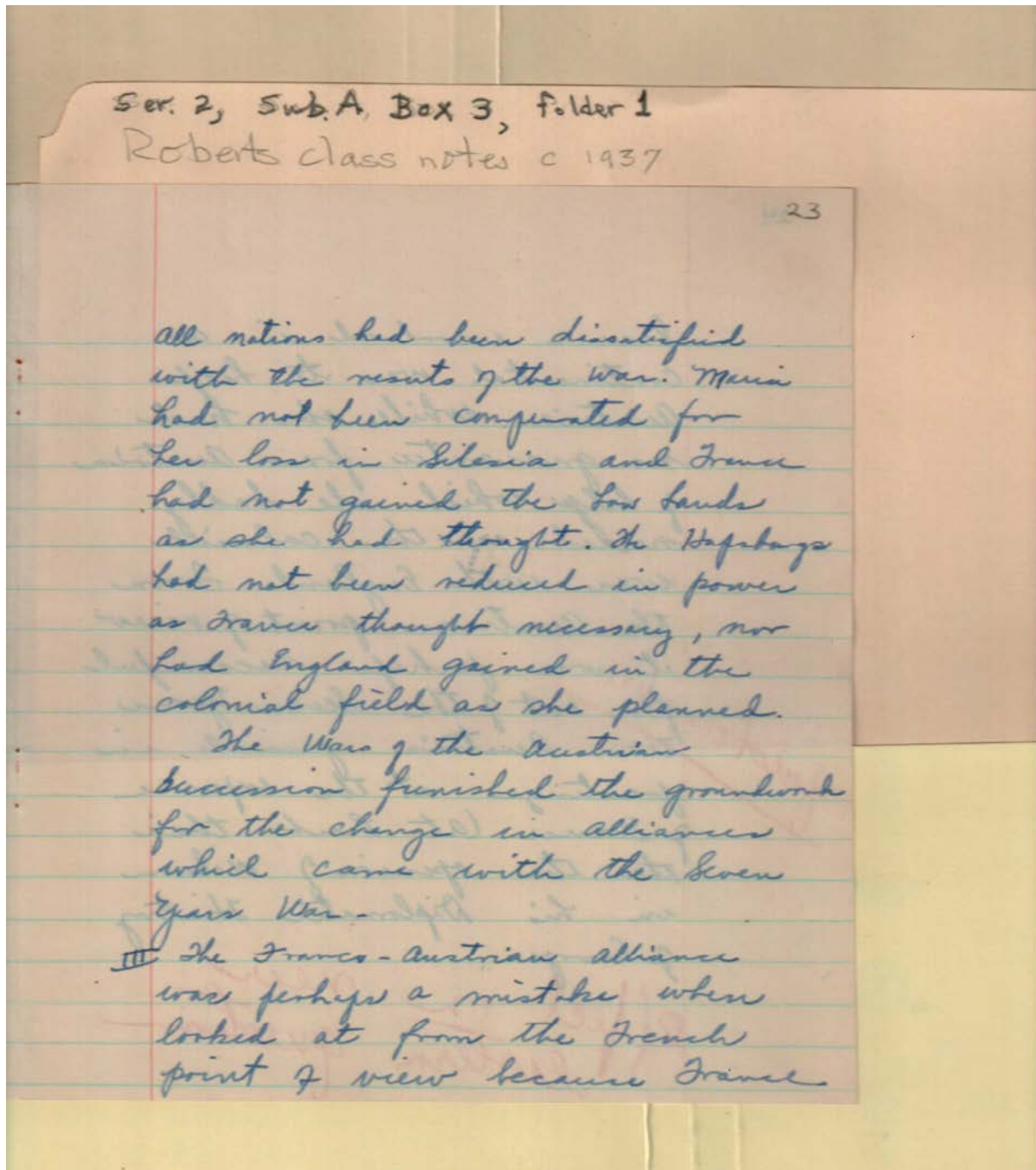
University, AL

Types:

examination book

Dates:

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Names:

History 176

Places:

University, AL

Types:

examination

Dates:

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became involved in a
Continental war to help
Austria while she had
no guarantee from Austria
of help which she badly
needed in the coming
war with England. From
the Austrian point of view
it was perhaps successful
for out of the seven years
war Austria gained in
prestige at the expense
of France. (at least this
the the opinion of Wilson
in his Diplomatic History
of Europe.

~~Question~~

effect on near
eastern question

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Lesson 2,

b) England won the Seven years war but lost the Peace. This was certainly the opinion of Pitt who felt that England could have reduced France to a second rate power and this she failed to do because of the blunders of Bute who succeeded Pitt without the seasoned judgement to cope with Choiseul, the brilliant diplomat of France. England left France with a good chance of "comeback" in the next world war and with control of the Sugar Islands in the Caribbean which was sure to be a "bone of contention"

Why did we lose?

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Important

c) Pitt set up the first war time dictatorship in English history. Certainly he had the support of the economic interest in England and the "rubber stamp" of parliament for large amounts of money and supplies necessary to win continental support. He also seemed to have the force of character necessary to get things done.

d) For Spain, the War of the Spanish Succession really ended in 1720.

The plan which the Quadruple Alliance made

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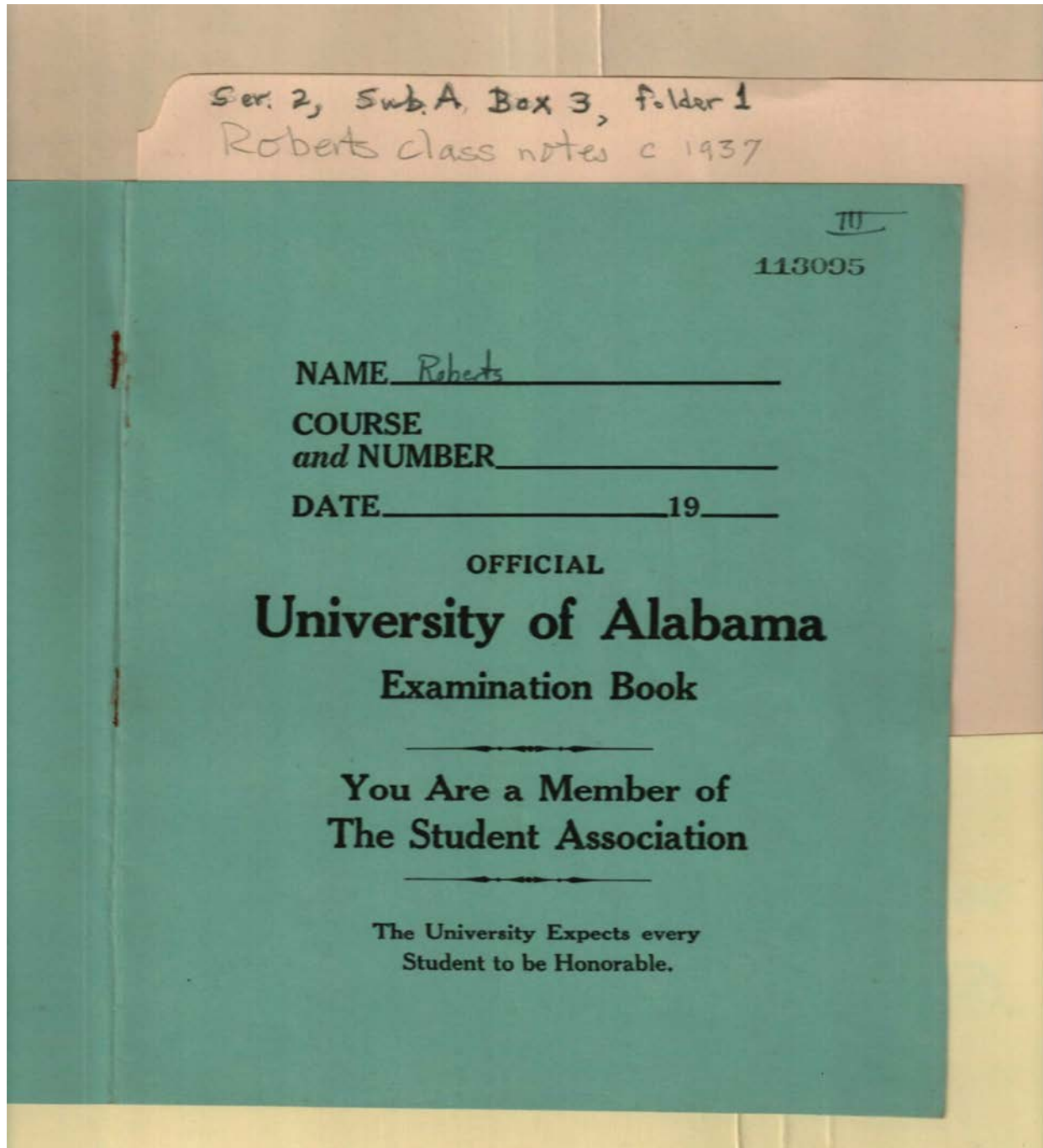
for the disposition of Italian lands
to Austria and Italy came in
1720 but I wouldn't say that
the settlement was really
made until the Treaty of
Vienna in 1725 when Austria
and Spain finally came to
terms.

Jullo

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Part III

Names:

Roberts, Frances C.

Places:

University, AL

Types:

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IV a) John Wilkes, though bad in his moral life, and generally undisciplined, was a figure in English politics of George III's time which showed the people how dangerous such a policy as George III was following could be to their individual ~~and~~ liberties and to the powers of parliament. In resisting a blanket warrant of arrest which was issued against the North Briton group - he helped to win a point - that blanket warrants were illegal. He also shared up the courts in allowing search without warrant and received damages for his mistreatment.

By continually agitating against the King and "his friends", he was also able to show up parliament in favor in elections. Though much

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interested in his own career, he was able to further the cause of the people and certain parliamentary forces in opposition to the King's policies. In Short Wilkes was one of the forces which kept George the III from becoming his parental as he plan to become.

b) Charles III, the enlightened despot of Spain after 1759, was a former ruler of Naples. He tried to improve the administrative system of Spain, increase the prosperity of the country by importation of new skills and techniques in agriculture & industry, revise the legal system, start a defensive expansion program in the colonial field which led to a renaissance in that area.

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foreign affairs

3

To strengthen the central control he attempted a reorganization of finances, taxes, were re-distributed to a certain extent and he tried to gain ^{complete} control over the provincial estates. Charles was successful in many respects.

c) Pius VI, Pope who opposed Joseph II's toleration policy in religion & control over the Catholic Church. He made a special trip to Austria to try to get Joseph to change his policies but failed. He was welcomed by the people but Kaunitz and Joseph were not even cordial to him.

d) Febronianism - is another name for Joseph's Religious Policy - Febronius wrote a book concerning the authority of the state in which he advocated control of the church

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by the state and the non interference
of the church in secular matters
he would have separate secular
authority in all governmental agencies.
e) Coup d'etat 9/1772 refers to
~~Augustus~~ Gustavus III^s taking over
the full reins of govt. in Sweden
and with the backing of the
army + Navy forcing the
parliament of estates to accept
his proposed constitution which
would give the King authority
over army + Navy, appointive
power, recommendation of legislation
to parliament, or in other
words power to act as a real
executive. Parliaments were
still left with the purse
strings but they could be

(Joseph read it
and was much
impressed by
it. Put it
into practice
in civil
marriage.
secular
education,
control
of church,
etc.)

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dissolved by the King which gave
him a whip over them.

f) Confederation of Bar was an
organization of Polish noblemen who
opposed Russian domination in
Poland during + after succession
Crisis of 1764 - This group was
pro French + supported by the
French in an attempt to stop
the partitioning of Poland. This
group created a state of civil
war

g) Leopold of Tuscany was
considered to be the most
successful enlightened despot of
his time. He was able to
put through many reforms
in legal system, land reforms,
improvement of transportation, education

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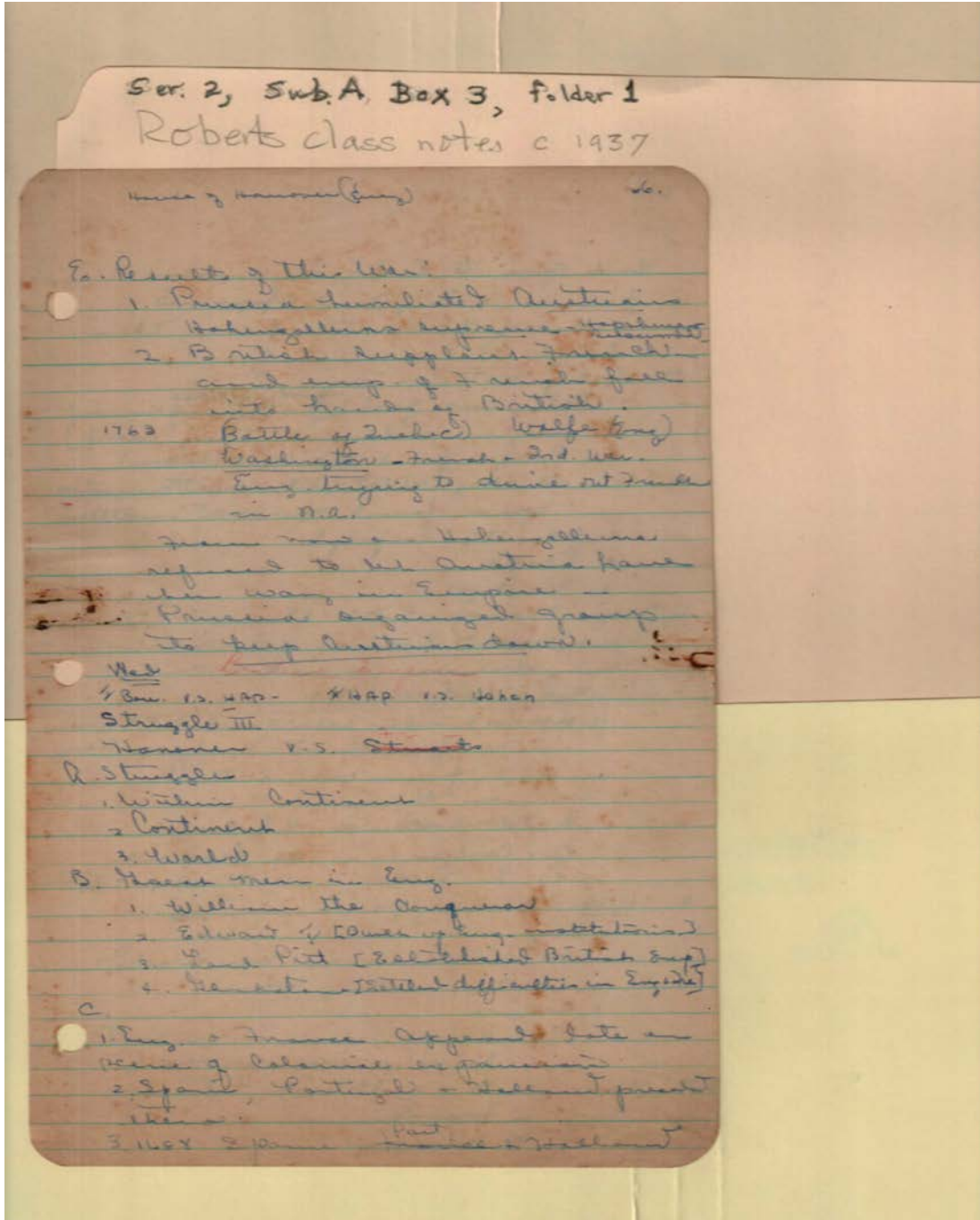
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6

etc and carry the people along with him which was the real mark of his success. He later became Austrian Ruler upon death of Joseph in 1790 and after two years of trying to salvage the Ruins of Joseph's "reforms" he died of overwork.

(I hope these are not too brief but I am tired at this point. I've tried to cover the high points

you have done
well - This is a
good book



Names:

England & France

European History

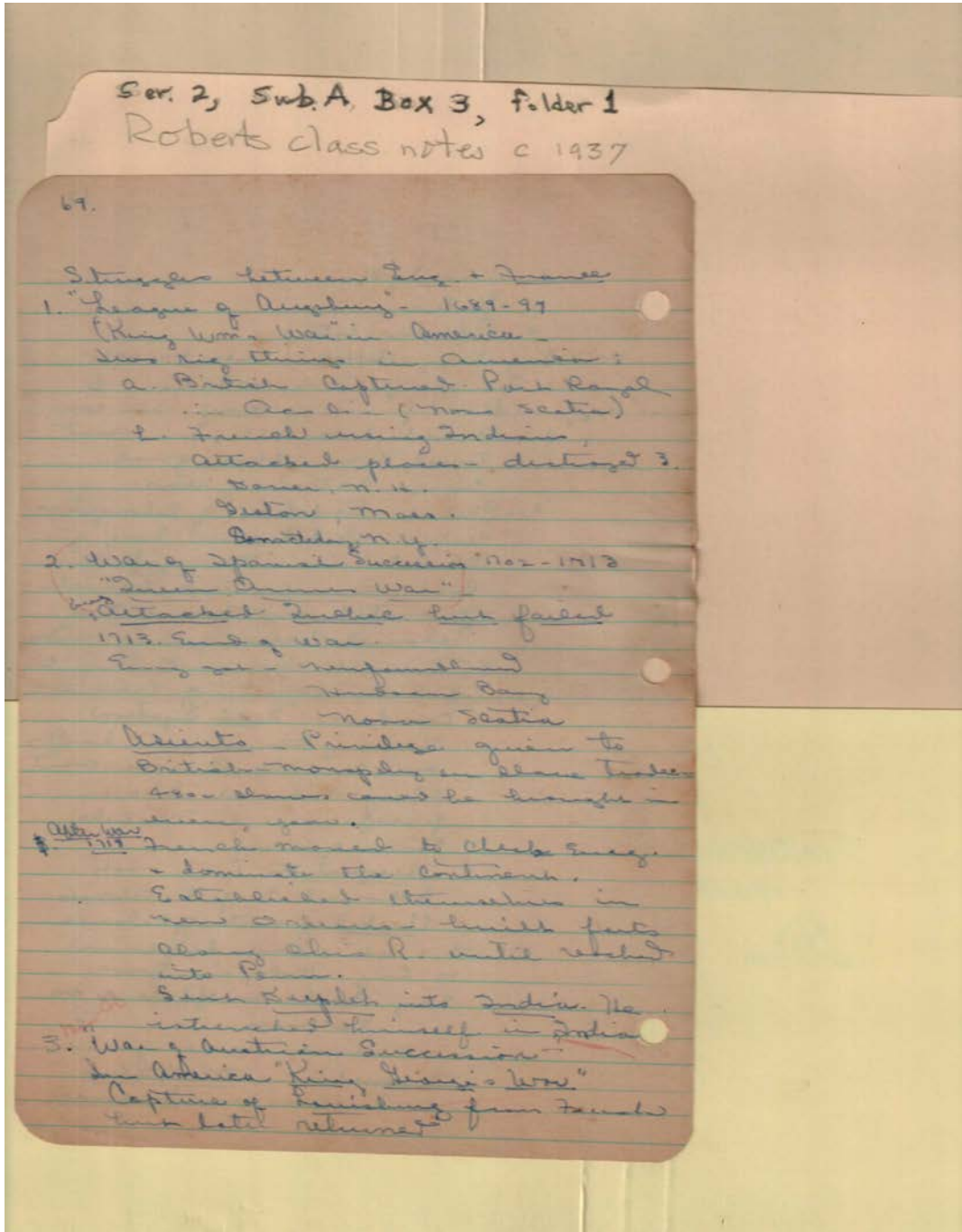
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63.

2. West Indies
 3. India
 4. Africa (later)
11. Why Eng. showed over French.
1. Eng. paid no attention to development of navy. In con-
Navy y. contrast over religious and
civil war. This gave
Eng. control of seas.
 2. British tradition of colonization
which led to more Eng. going
to colonies. Navigation
Act was passed which
promoted self-interest of Eng.
Colonists were given freedom.
 3. French pursued stupid
policy regarding colonies.
As home, strict system -
No money taxes were laid
on middle classes and
they did not become as
prosperous as middle
class of Eng.
The middle class were not
allowed to go to colonies.
Checked growth of colonies.
 3. French were superior
to Eng. only in gov.
Eng. had no official gov.
in colonies.
French sent great
Frenchmen Montcalm
to Quebec as Boscawen.

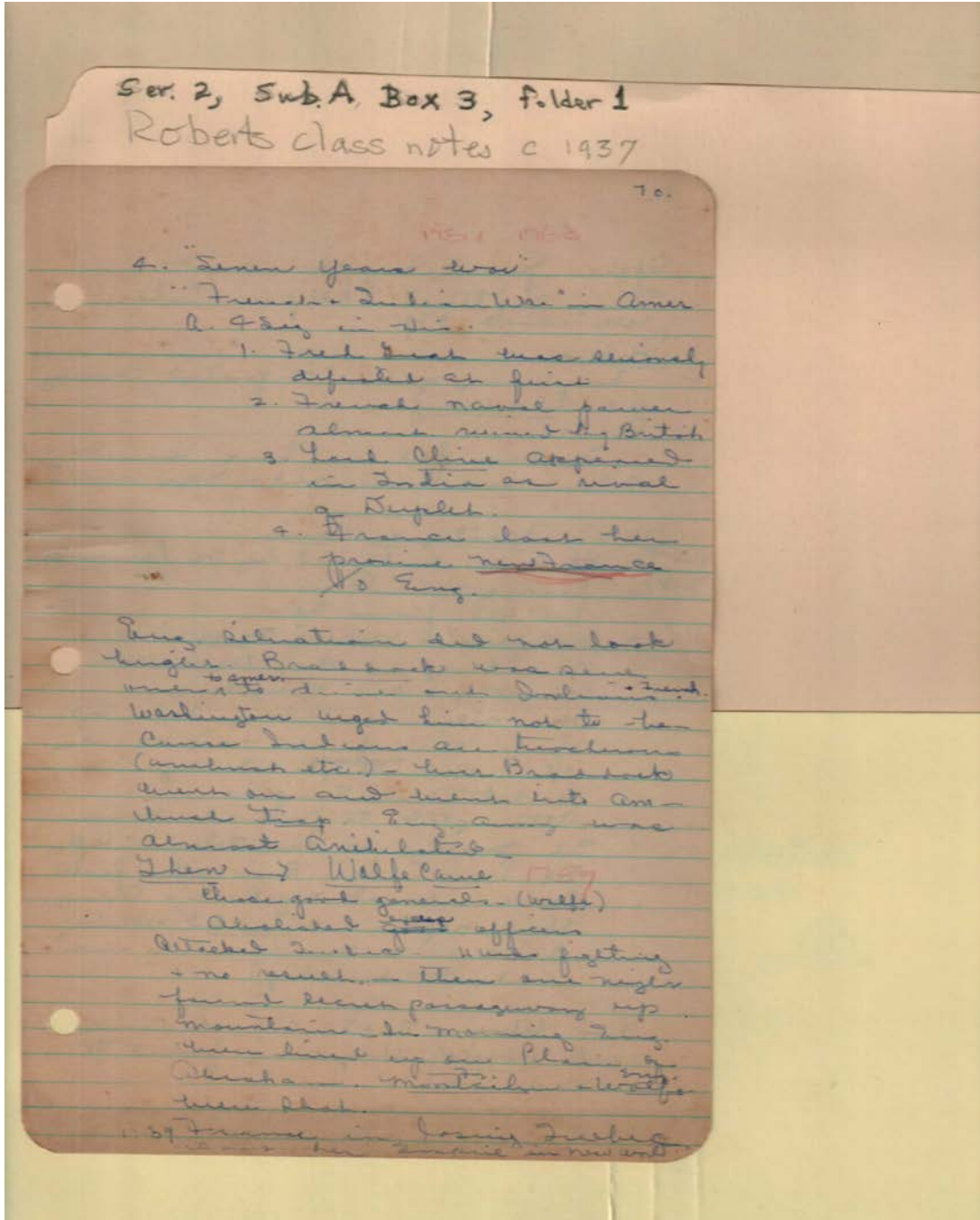


Names:

Spain & Austria

Types:

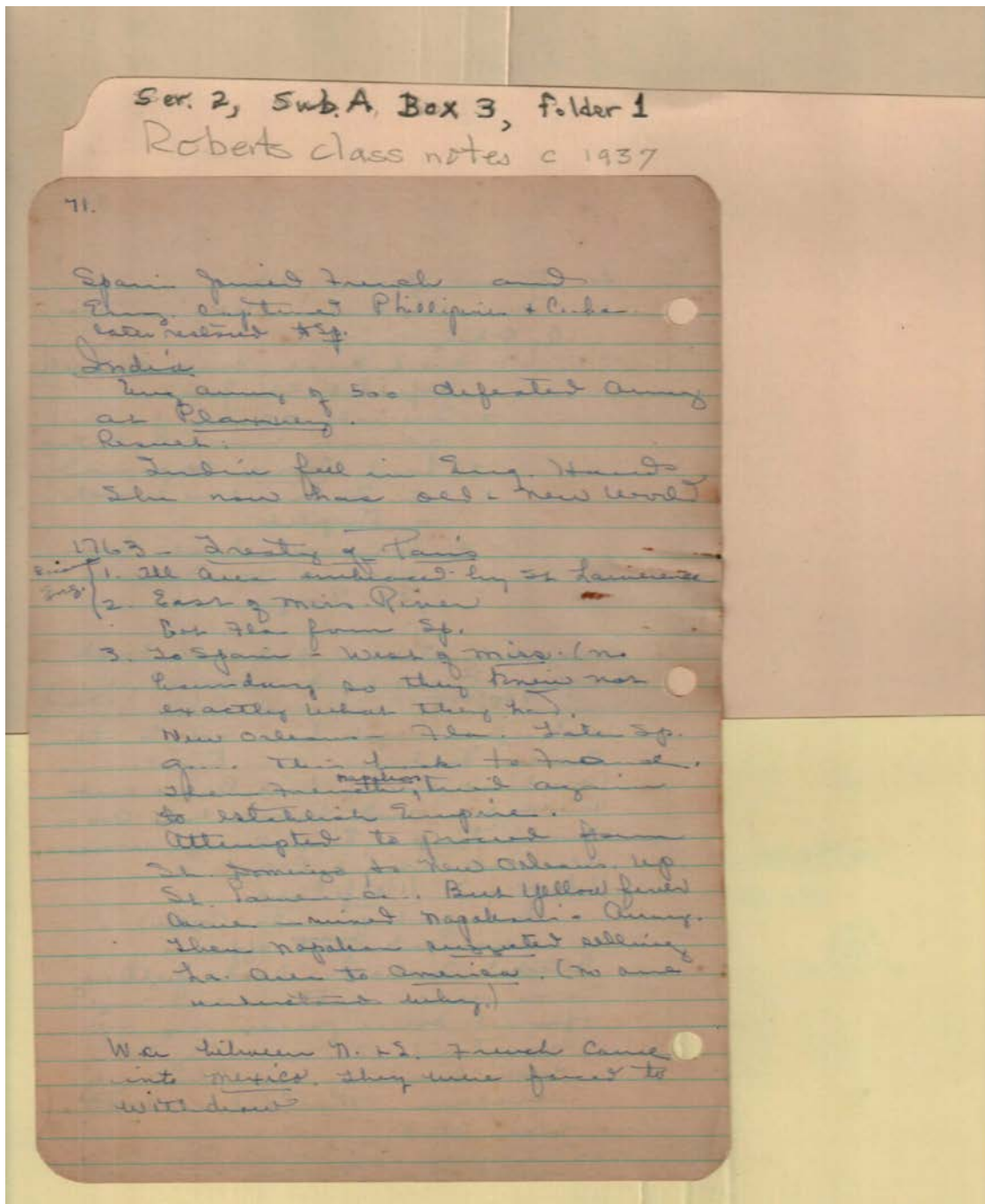
notes



Names:
England

French & Indian War

Types:
notes

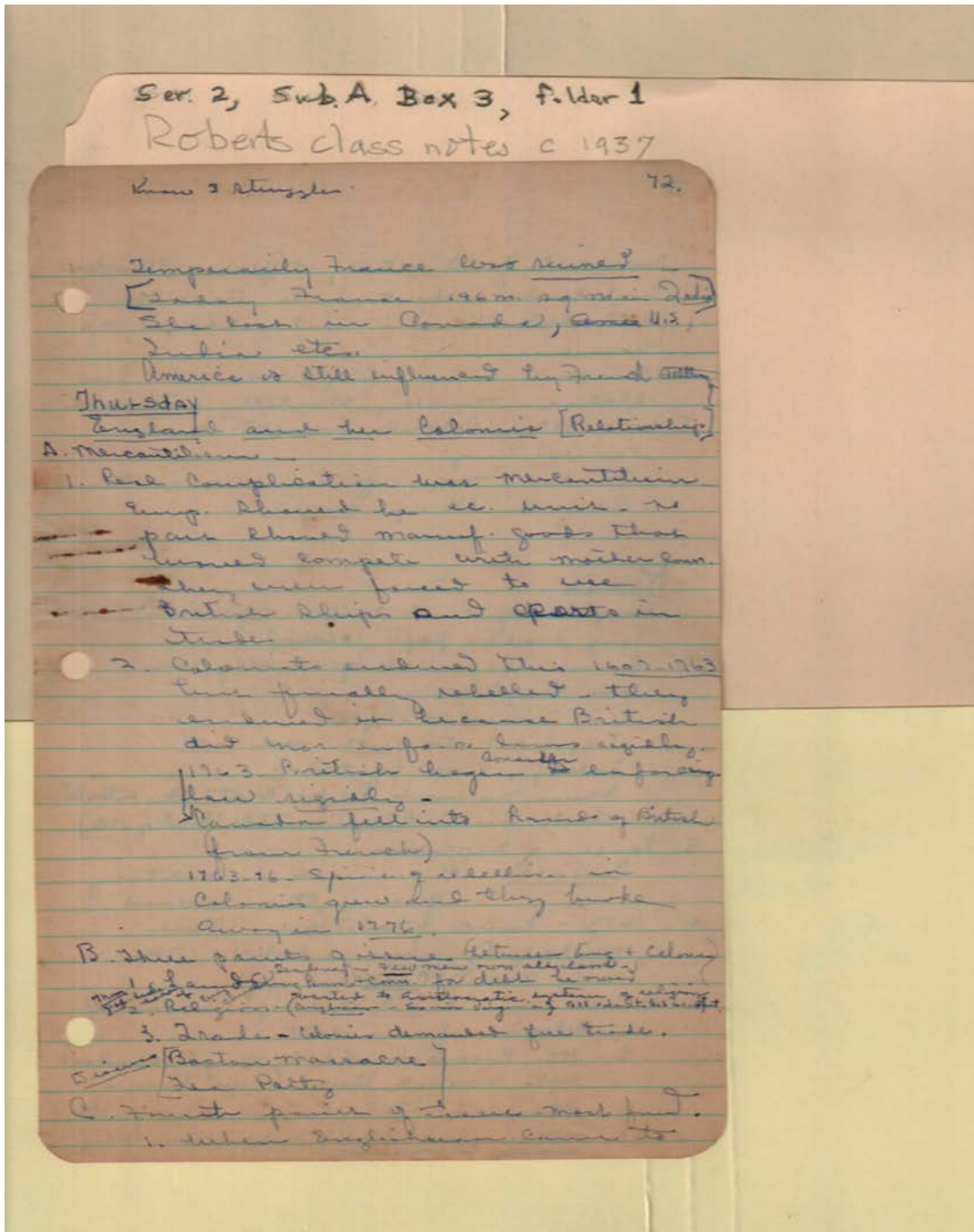


Names:

Spain & France

Types:

notes

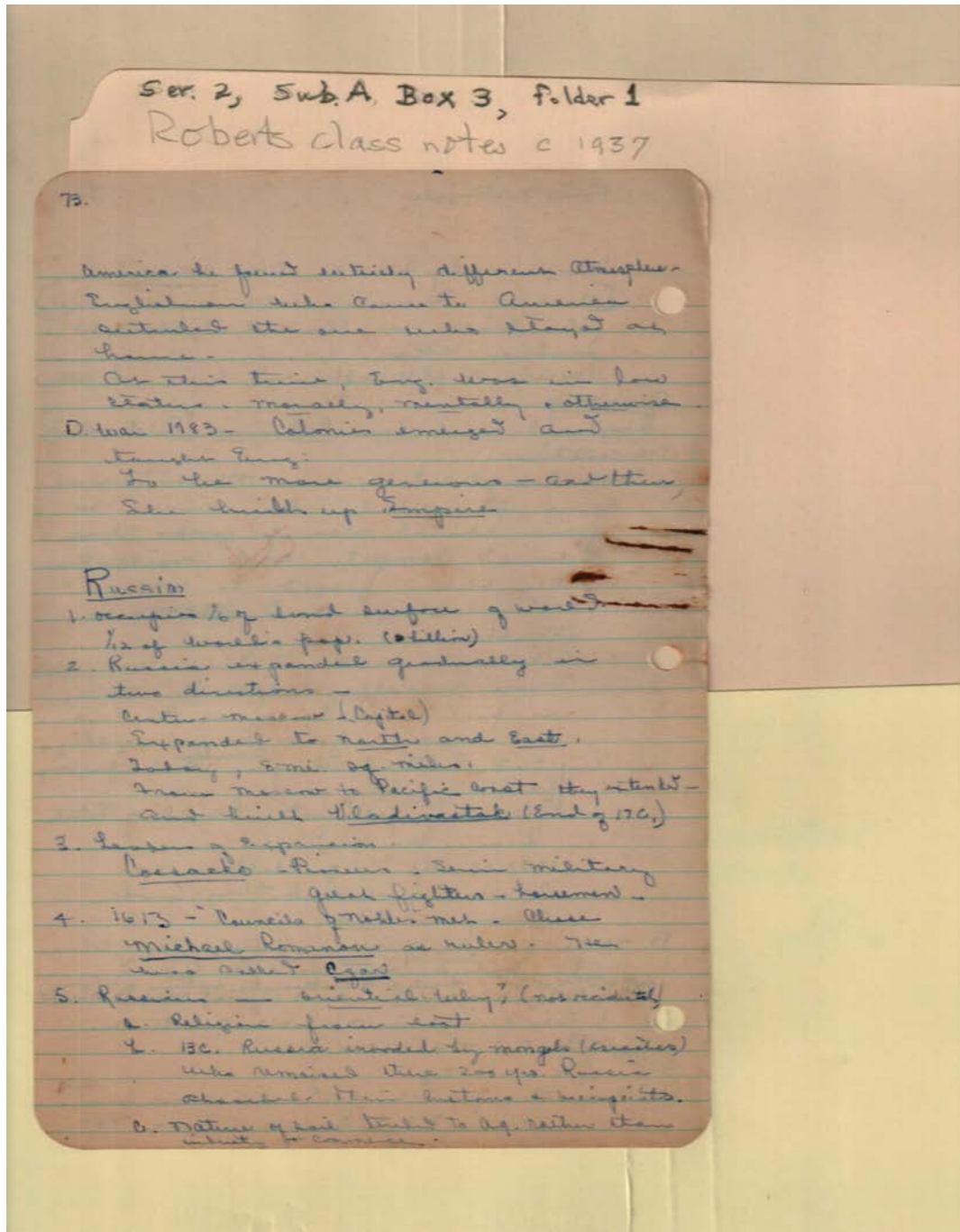


Names:

England & Colonies

Types:

notes



Names:
Russia

Types:
notes

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Russian writer - Trujillo

174.

6. Russia surrounded by powerful people

D. Swedes

W. Poles

S. Turks

7. Romanov extended boundaries of Russia.

8. 1676 (Ivanov of Michael) appeared
Peter the Great - most powerful
Czar at 22 yrs. of age.

P
C
T

a. Built fleet and captured Azov
in Black Sea from Turks.

b. Went to Holland and studied
ship building - also went to
Paris + Russia

B
C
of

In Holland he learned his
ship building and resulted
in special authority - he went back
to Russia and changed and
increased numbers

Part of...
...
...

c. He then reformed Russia

(1) Reconstituted Army

(2) Made Russians better
in clothes for Russians -
but shorter

(3) Compelled use of tobacco

(4) Brought women and schools

(5) New Autocracy

a. Dismissed Assembly, Duma

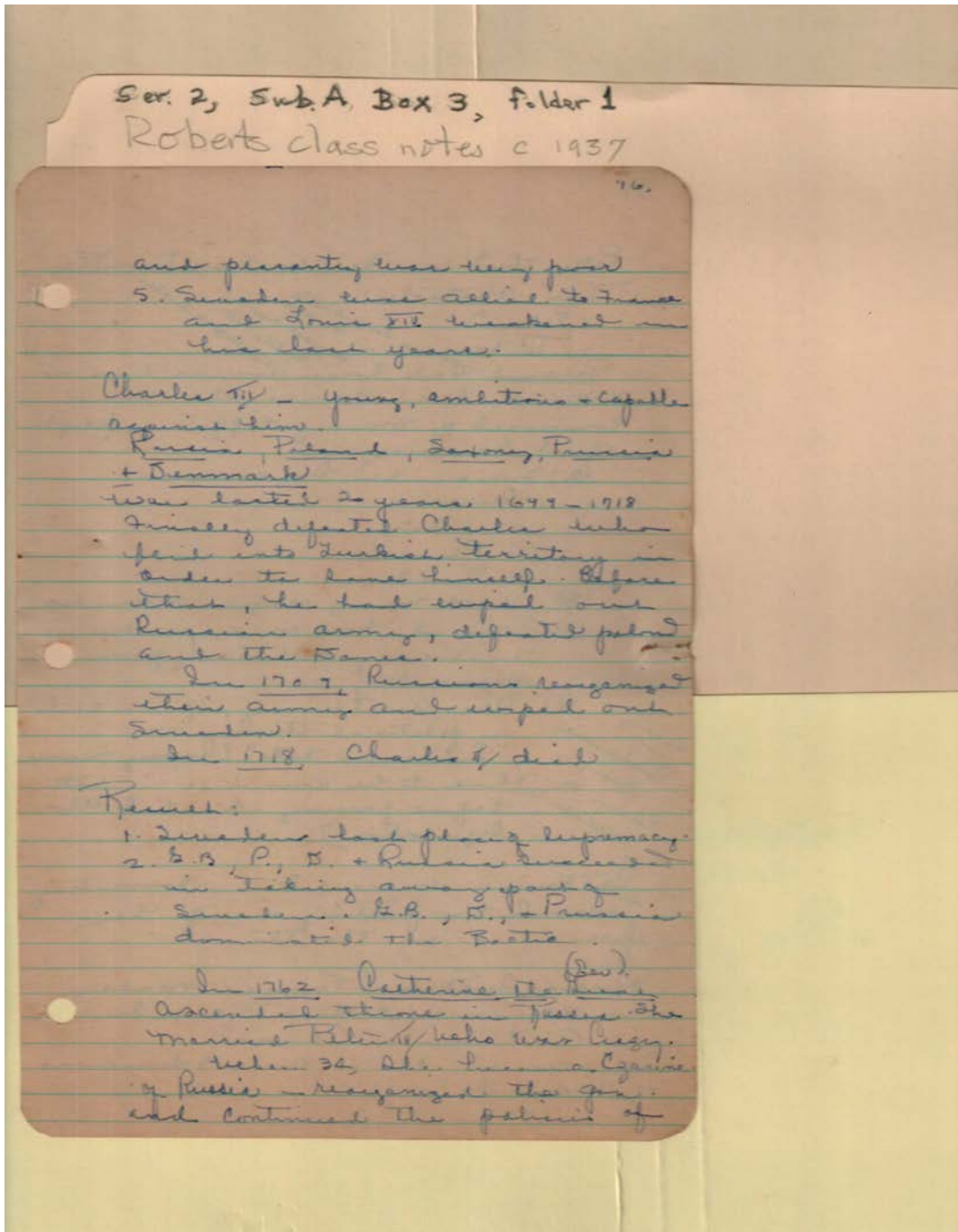
b. gave app. Comm. of State

(why Russians hated him) Took over control of church

App. Council Holy Synod

Ruthless ruler who took orders from

Czar (Peter)

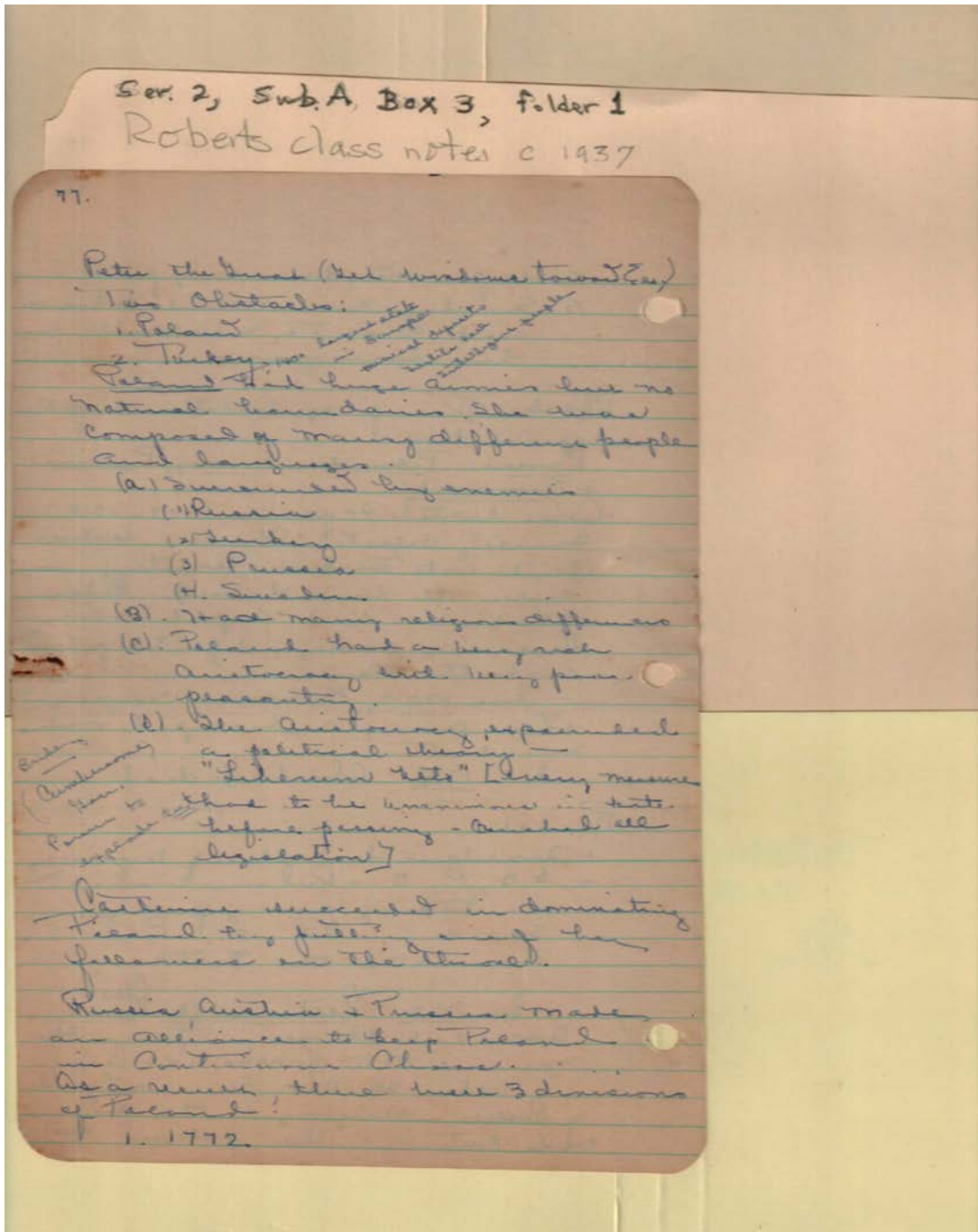


Names:

Charles III

Types:

notes



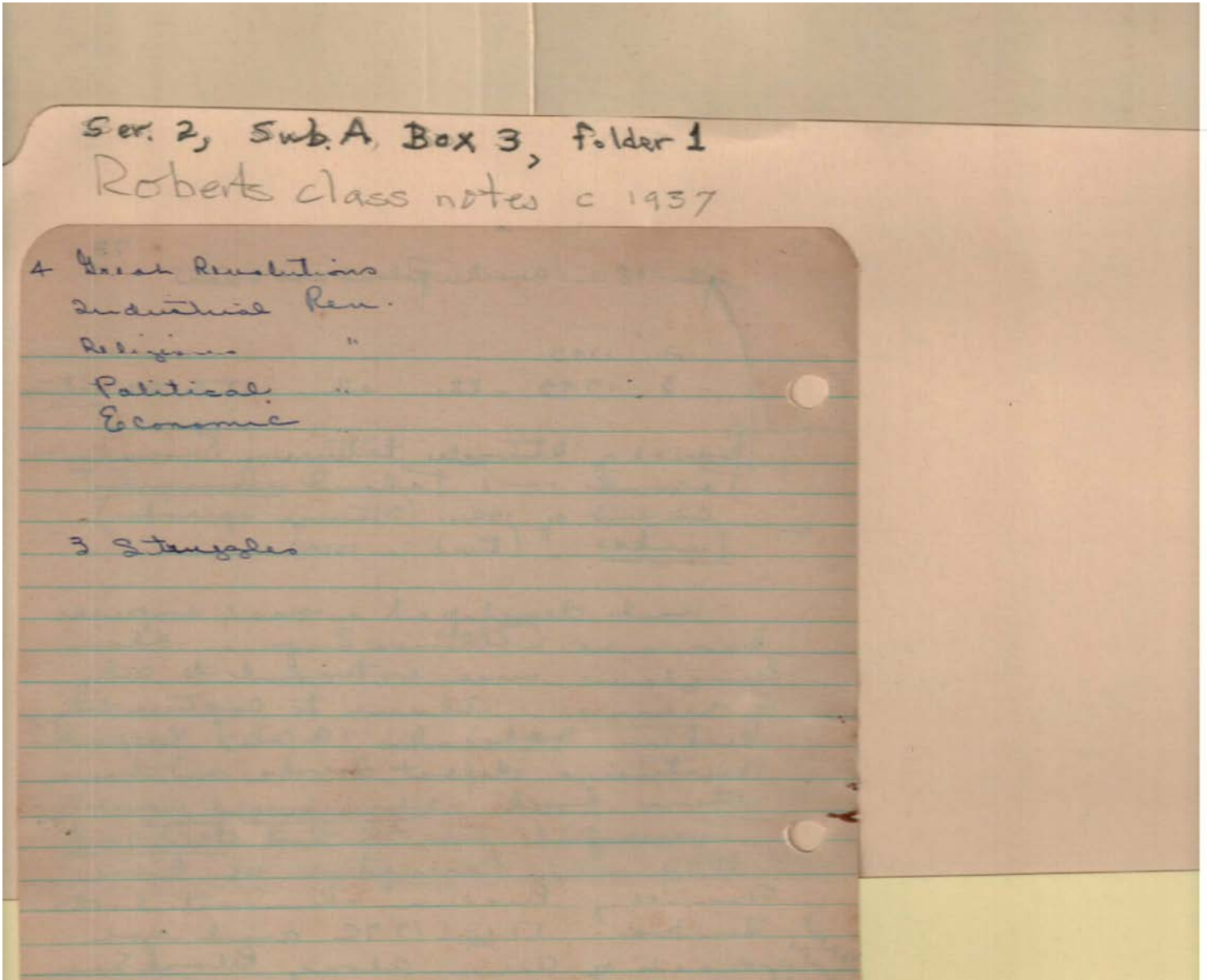
Names:

Peter the Great

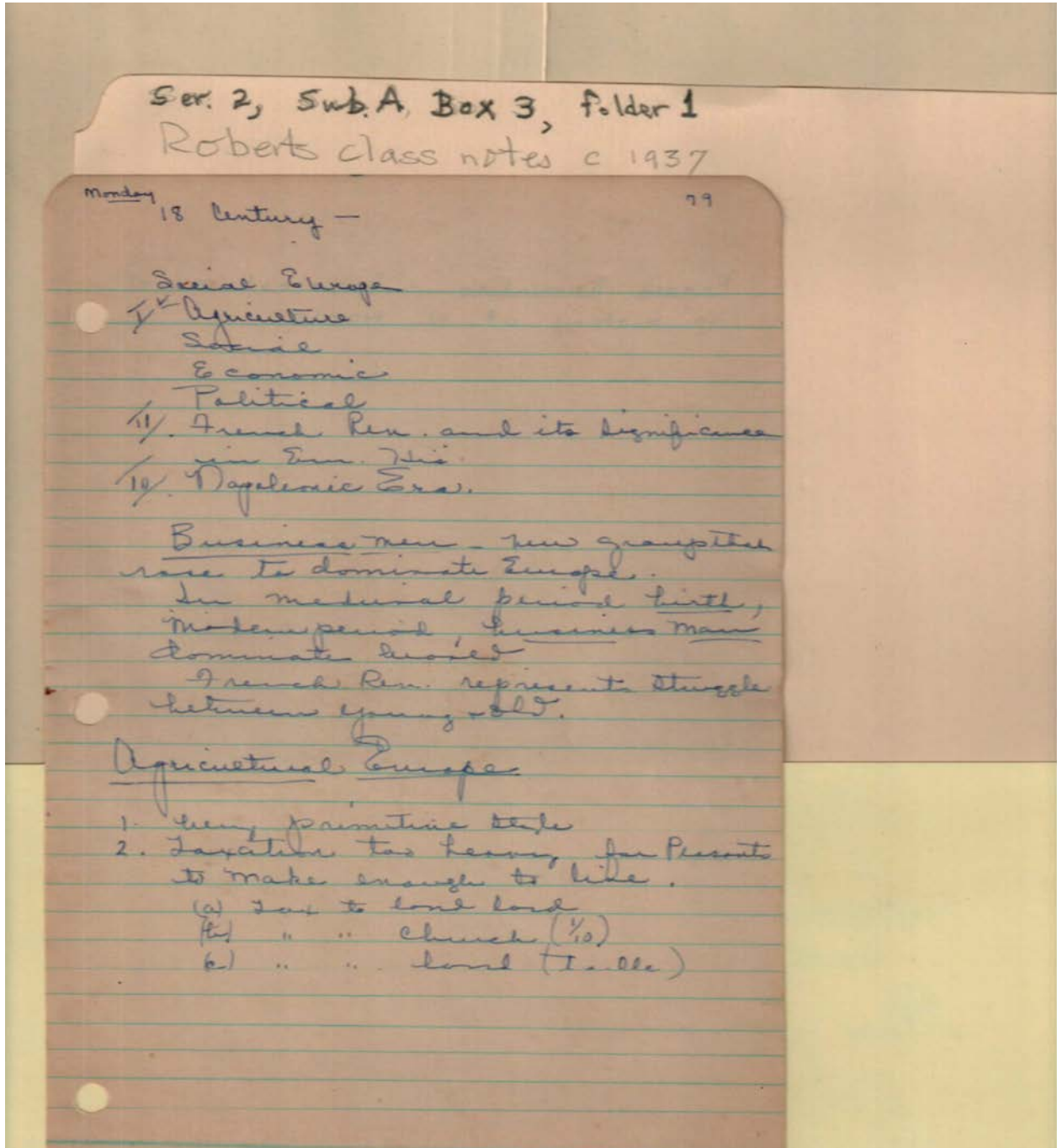
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Types:
notes



Names:

Eighteenth Century

Europe

Types:

notes

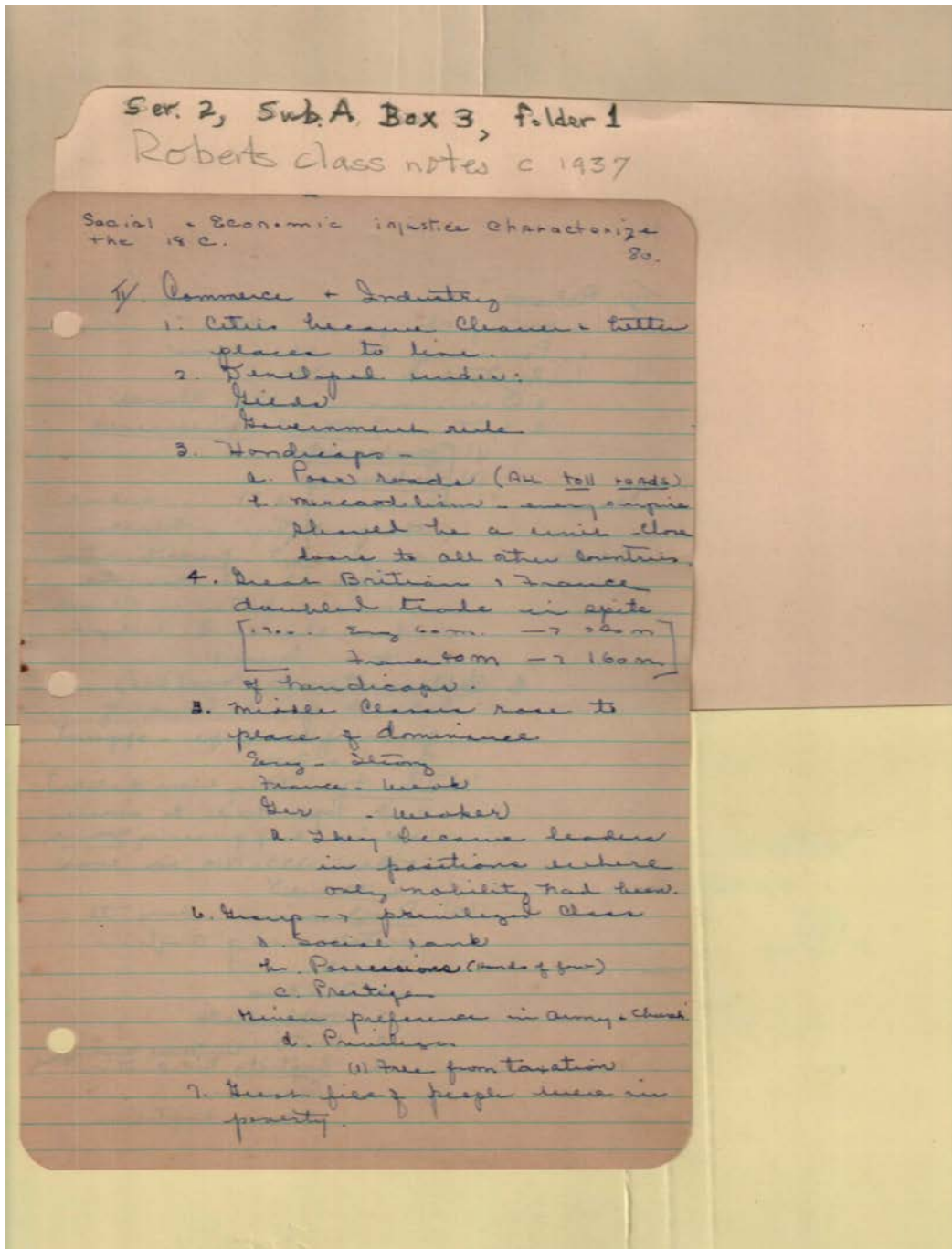
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French Revolution - greatest event
in history of N. World.

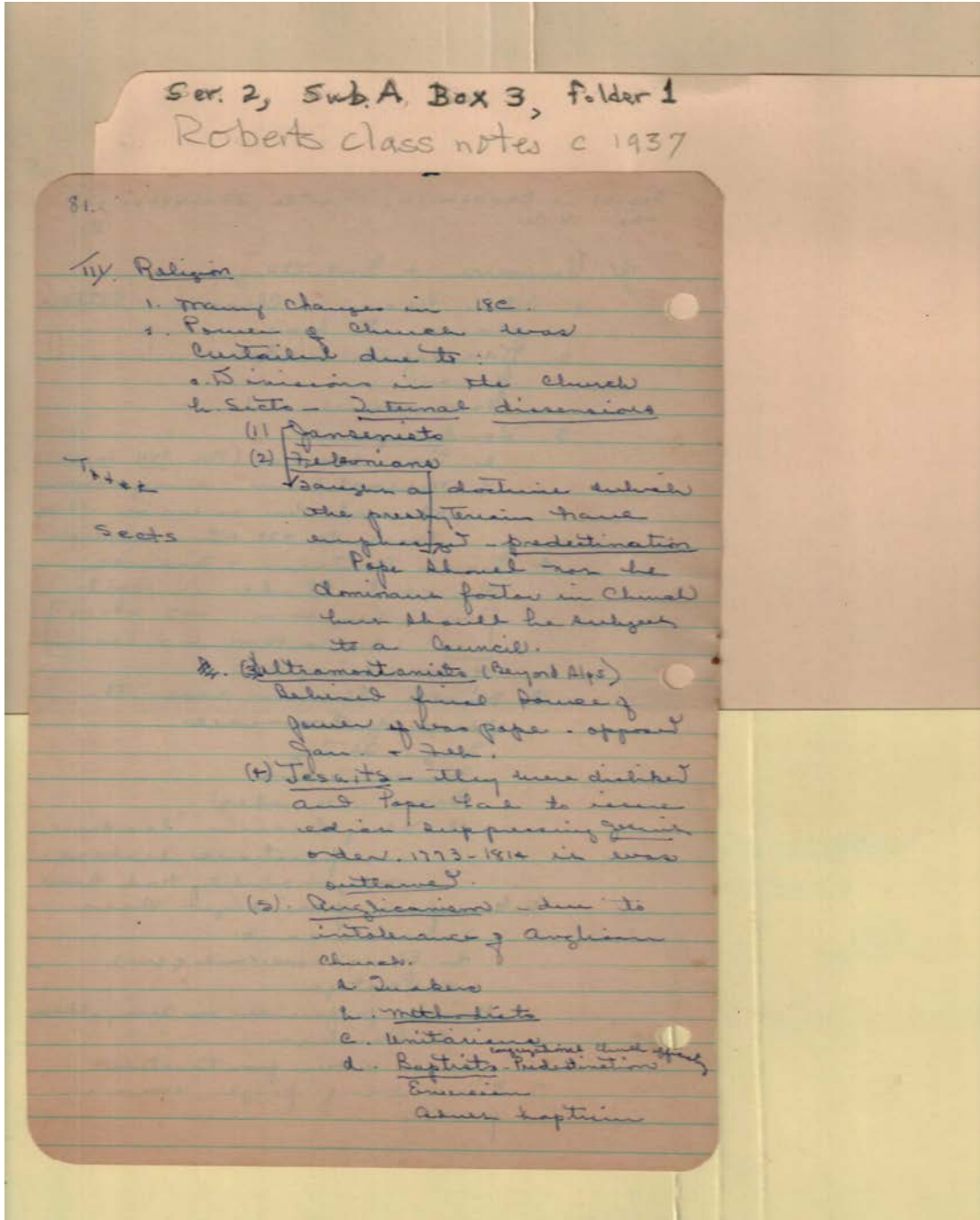


Names:

European Commerce
& Industry

Types:

notes



Names:

Religion in Europe

Types:

notes

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82.

One God
Unitarianism - Joseph Priestly -
Tenn was man not Bob.

Deists - Wm Penn -
No professional ministers
Opposed - War, sacrament

Methodists
Began at Oxford by Wesley Prester.
John - mapped out way into systematic
divisions. They were called
Wesley - methodical. Hence origin of
name Methodists.
Raised moral tone of all Eng.

3. Deists -

a. Believed in God but said he
worked only through natural
law. did not believe in
miracles.

b. Results

(1) Intellectuals of Europe became
less interested in religion
and became skeptical.

IV. Scientific + Intellectual Dev. of B.C.

1. 17c.

F. Bacon

Descartes

J. Lutton - Prof. wrote Science book.

2. 18c. - Dev. Capitalists

B. Franklin

Galvani

Volta

Electrical
Contributions

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83.

Princely } Chemistry
Cannon }
Political thinkers
Rousseau } France
Voltaire }
Bodin }
John Locke } - Eng.

3. Why do we consider these men
great thinkers?

Up to this time, divine right
of ^{the king} ~~the king~~ was predominant - King
came of God and people should not
touch.

4. Now they developed -
"Social Contract theory" as
framed by John Locke and
Rousseau (France). This opposed
"Divine Right Theory". They said,
King got contract to govern
from people and if he failed,
people had right to refuse.
This paved way for
Democracy tomorrow.

John Locke affected our lives -
the great philosopher who taught
that education should be a
common possession - (our idea)
He taught there should be no
religious intolerance

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Justice 352 463 Aug. 12
~~333~~ 463 child exam 84.

- I. Account for rise of Russia
 - II. Trace development of Russia
 - III. What did Kath. believe for Russia?
 - IV. What was France like for the French Rev.
5. Voltaire & Rousseau - Nov. 17th of 18th cen.
Presented in vital words which were happening at this time.
- a. Things sacred which they attacked
 - (1) State
 - (2) Church - clergy
 - (3) Clergy -
 - b. Voltaire said Clergy were not doing much for France.
He - Rousseau held up few Roman practices of church.
 - c. They attacked state - Divine Right of Kings?
Rousseau said, man is born free yet everywhere he is bound by chains.
This affected people - later revolted and nobility was killed.
6. Diderot
wrote an encyclopedia which included material about gov
Rousseau wrote it for him and gave advice presentation
7. Montesquieu wrote -
"Spirit of Law"
a. went to London and studied British set up of gov and

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"No person should be required that he is unkind"

85.

wrote a book. He said, I say
had checks + balances system.
Madison was impressed with
his ideas and used them in
writing the constitution. More
quickly we have this system
today.

8. Vallance

Traveller - That the French
Parliament invited him to the
Palace as his guest.

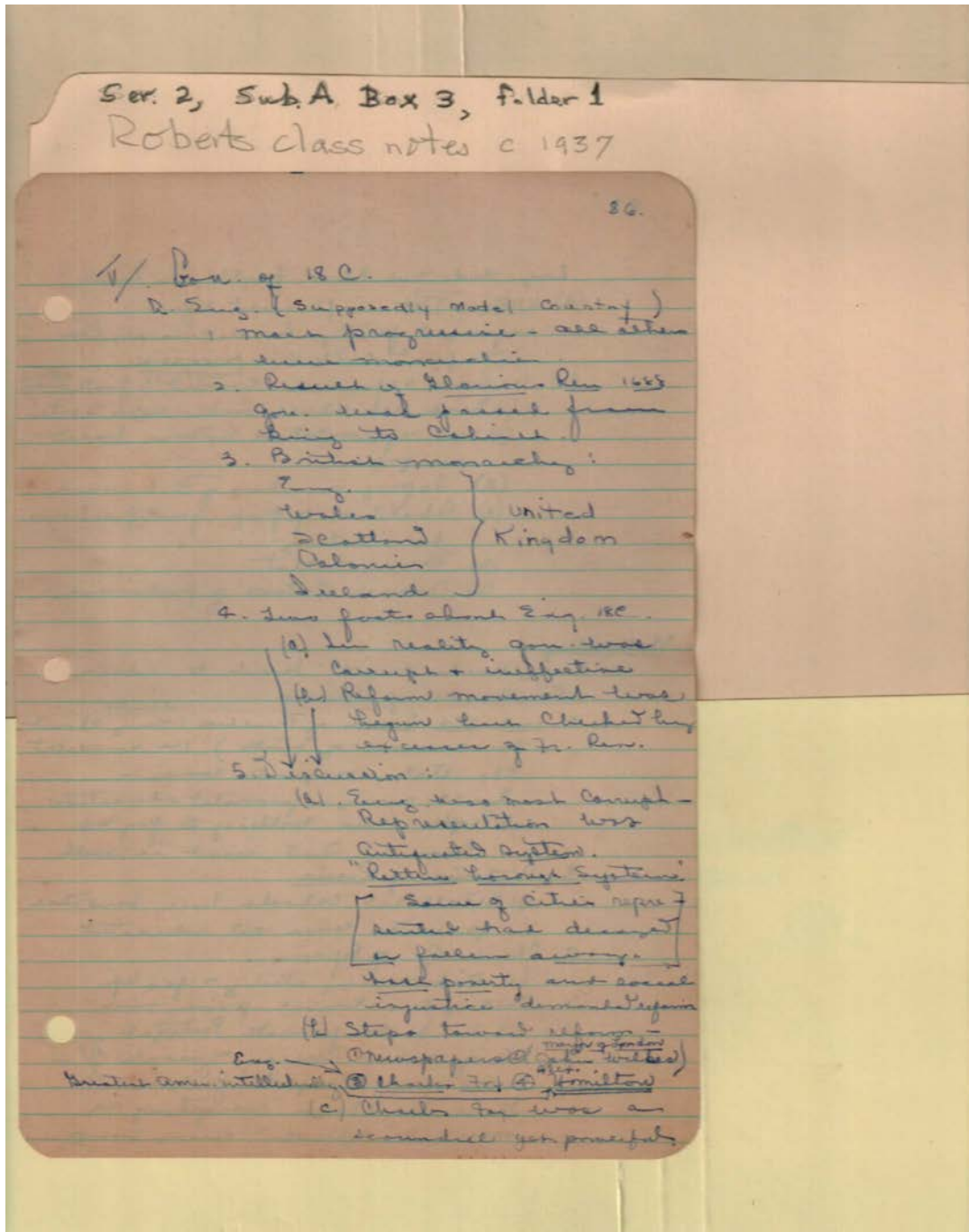
9. Rousseau - He did for Social
Contract System. He said
did for Socrates. Rousseau wrote
and said in a conversation "Let
them learn when they
must do better. They are
men and not robots. They
must fight."

10. Beccaria - Italian - laid
foundations for modern criminal
code.

11. Adam Smith - wrote great
book in Economics. Father
of "Laissez Faire" Theory.

Theory that displaced mercantilism
Physiocratic - development comes
through Agriculture and Mining

12. Jungel - Frenchman -
putting this theory



Names:

Eighteenth Century

Government

Types:

notes

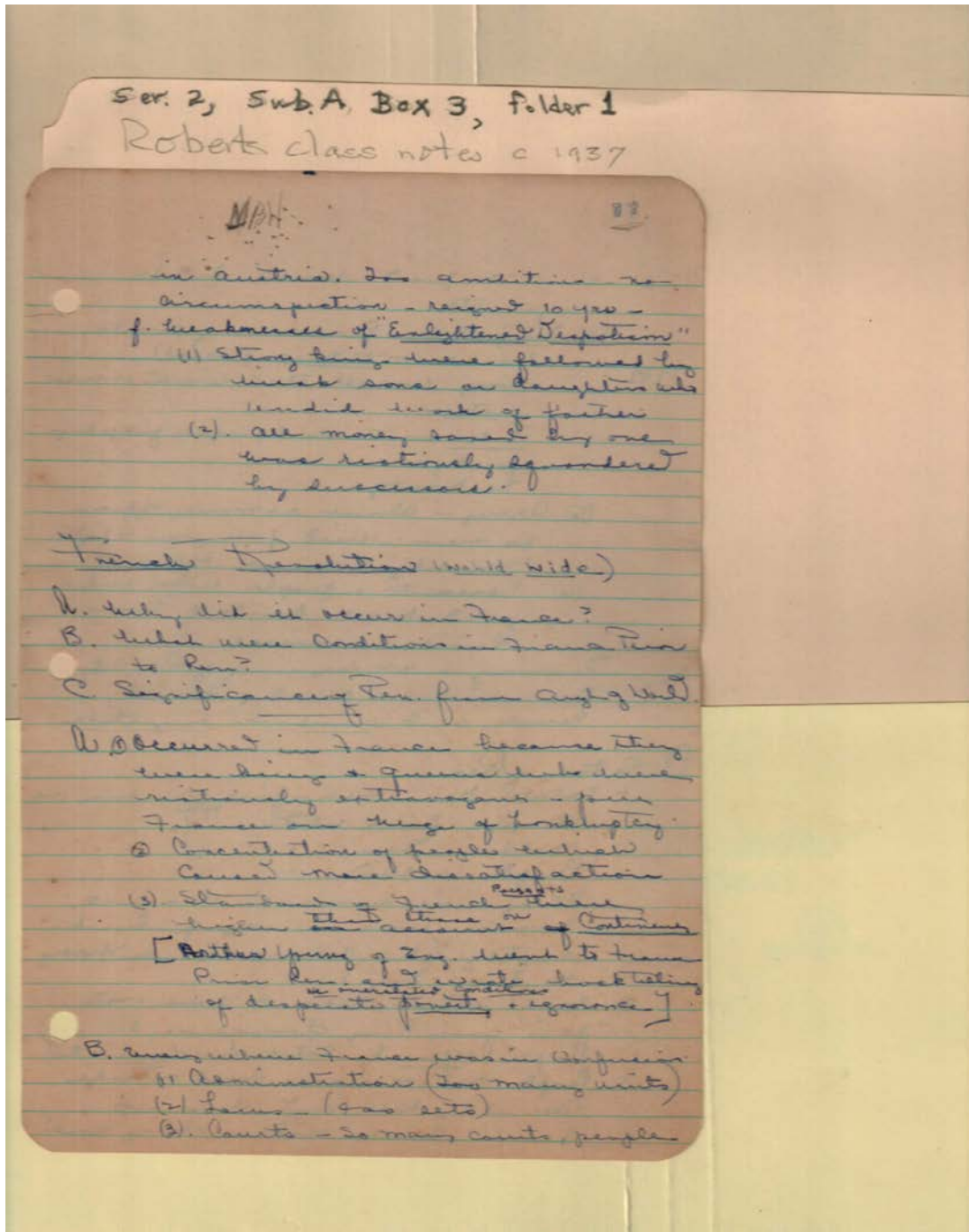
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87.

- Eng. did not have faith in him.
- (d) William Pitt - influenced Reform -
organised party, but French Rev.
interfered with his programme.
 - (e) What reformers wanted? (a final ^{great} ~~great~~)
 - (1) King ask about matters right to vote
 - (2) new representation system based
on pop.
 - (3) to pay members of Parliament
 - (4) Abolition of prep. qualifications
for voting.
 - (5) Secret ballot
 - (6) Annual election of parliament.

Wednesday

- b. "Enlightened despot" tried to raise
standards of living.
- d. Frederick the Great of Prussia (King should
be servant of state). He remodelled
the state. ^{despot} ~~despot~~ -
organisers come -
built army - promoted education
1) People were willing to pay tax
because Fr. used it well.
- b. Catherine of Russia
 - 1) Established schools but saw that
parents were not educated.
- c. Charles III of Spain.
 - 1) Did many things - for pop.
- d. Portugal - Pombal prime minister
1) tried to promote Portugal.
- e. Em of main France Joseph II -
his was complete failure. He
tried to reform everything at
once. He offended every group.



Names:

French Revolution

Types:

notes

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89.

were confused: words, fields,
royal etc.

(4) Injustice - Process of courts
based on tutur. (wheed)

1789

money less all than would insure
justice.

Judge in court language judge like
for eye.
no honesty.

(5) Army - almost as many officers
as men. tried for years to fight.
nobility became officers.

(6) Parents - people under and
judged to all kinds of taxes -
direct + indirect.

Summary - at beginning of Rev 1789,
France was land of social,
civil and economic injustice.

C. S. King of Rev

1. Estate Men. met - first time since 1744.

clergy - first estate

nobles - 2nd

People - 3rd

they were dominant because
France was on edge of bank-
ruptcy (by colonies have money
to fix it.)

2. Each estate was to have 1 vote

this gave King dominance 2:1.

People refused. Estate has dismissed!

3. People met on Dennis Court outside

Assembly hall and drew up

"Dennis Court oath" -> they would

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French Revolution 90.

Rev. of 1789

- never disbanded until they had
acted in justice of France.
4. When Clergy and nobles saw
attempts of people, they got to
get together and agreed to put
etc. but too late - but people
had seized power
 5. People drew up list of grievances
against nobles + Clergy, called Cahiers?
They refused to go home until
grievances were considered
 6. Three things emerged:
 - a) Church subjected to state
 - b) French state was remodelled
 - c) Equality before the law
was established
 7. French Rev. resulted in
many deaths, wars, strife etc.

(Rev. is dir for France)
French Revolution Interpreted!

[British event in N. world]

1. French Rev. represented a new phase
of civilization. The old phase
was based on military force and
hereditary privileges.
Old regime based on ^{each} inequality
_{economic} privilege
2. new regime was built on industry, equality and progress.
3. Rev. of 1789 in 1688-1700
dominated prior this carried on
there - nobility in Eng. was
supplanted by middle classes -
nobles middle common

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France one of strongest people in continent
91.

middle classes rose - a struggle
occurred between them and
lower classes

(a) In France there was no
middle class to take the
blow - the impact fell on
clergy etc.

4. Fundamental Concepts of Law.

(a) Law

originally existed for few -
laws were changed for good
for good of people -
For Rome Times

(b) Centralization of Power

Administration (Administration)

(c) People had equality before courts

(d) Lands taken for nobles to
hunt were taken back for
royalty (in France).

(e) Peasants rose - acquired land -
France was transferred consequently
Peasants are very thrift.

5. Decentralization (idea of French Rev.
was changed by Napoleon)

1. Law - Code de Droit for and
scientific Code were made
Pothier } Responsible for Napoleonic
+ Cauchet } Code

2. Judicial System was re-
built based on justice. torture
was eliminated

3. new financial system - equality

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92.

justice - no preference. Scientific approach.

9. New economic theory "Political Economy." Based on scientific approach to problems of production & consumption.
10. French Rev. factors of educational promotion - system.
11. Marks progress of social institute
12. Marks progress in Church. Confiscated Church lands.

France.

Rev. as it took place in France.

1789-99 | period

1799-1814

1/1789-90

R. 1789-91 First period

1. Period of national assembly
When people said yes there was no constitution.
Old regime was wiped out.
Letter de Cachet were abolished.
Bastille was destroyed.
2. No money to run government so
Confiscated church property and
issued currency for property
called "Assignats".
3. 4 personalities in Assembly
Fayette - liberal interests of
people. Committee of
national guards.
Robespierre - Splendid leader

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93. The democratic revolution
1789-1799
Change from absolute monarchy to republic

4. First period 1789-1791
Change from absolute monarchy into limited monarchy.
5. The second period 1791-1795.
 - (a) wiped out feudalism, seigniorage
 - (b) guaranteed in "Declaration of Rights of man" personal rights
 - (c) Re-organized local administration of France.

iv. 1792-95 Second Period
Period of French Republic

v. 1795-99 ^{from} Directorate to
Military Dictatorship (Nap)

vi. (Cont) 1792-95.

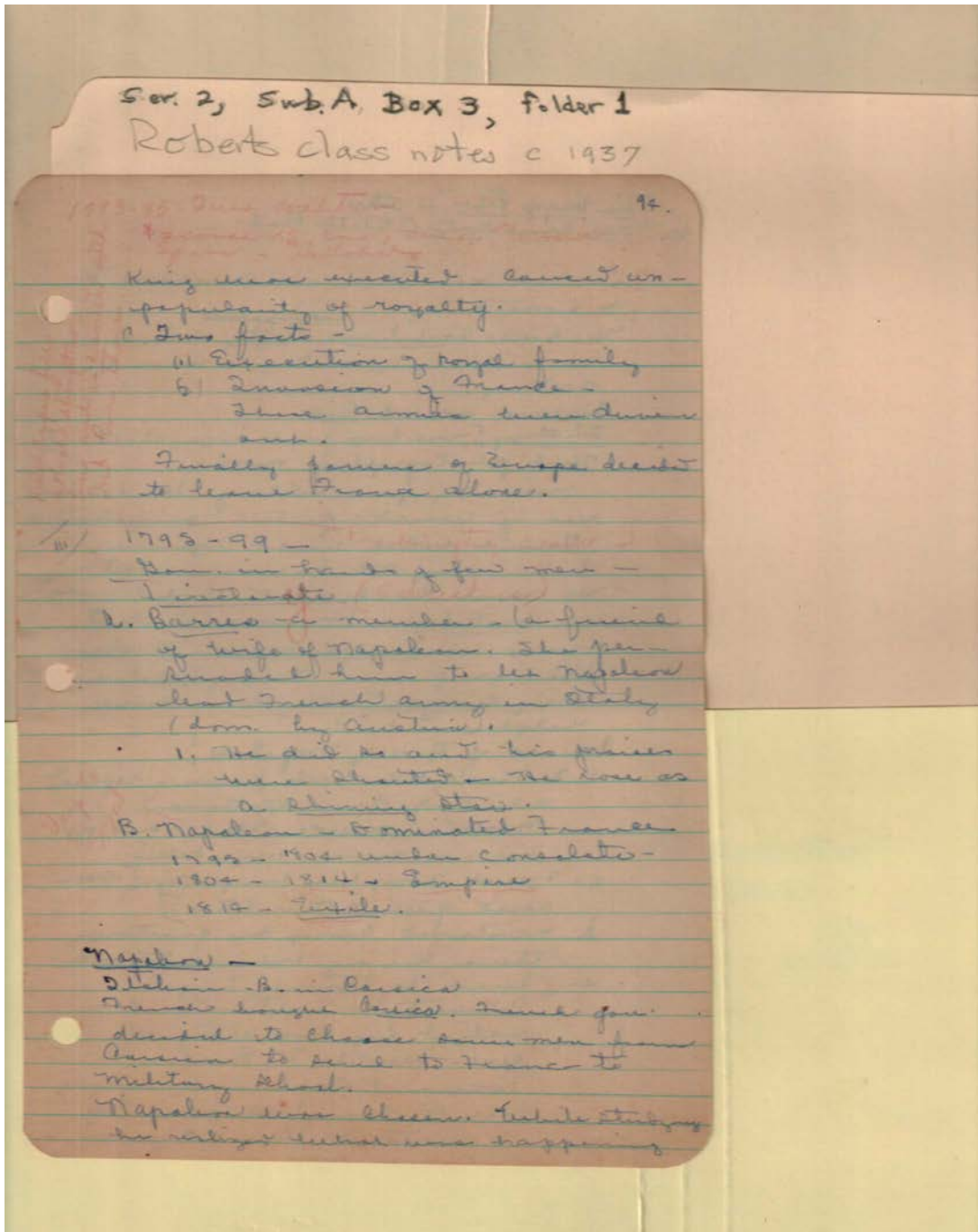
A. King -

1. Something must be done with him - but what?
 - Arrested him - discovered letters revealing fact that King had spent much money trying to bribe members of assembly.

2. They also found letters he had written to other countries for aid + arms

3. Hence - King + queen were executed.

B. Armies Austria, Prussia invaded France.
Europe was angry because



Names:
Napoleon

Types:
notes

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"The King of Life" - Peter
95. "The Great Doctor" - Smith Paul.

in France. He was anxious to
do something.

He was ambitious, ^{independent} helpful + kind.
His analysis, mind - "a man of
action."

Soldiers adored him.

Strategy [more large armies in myshatime]
That photographic mind.

not only great military leader but
one of world's greatest administrators.

Found which used a system

him - by 1814 he was under -

He came back and was defeated

at Waterloo. He was excellent

again in small house at St. Helena

He was put in charge of England

They disagreed - Napoleon was

helpful + kind.

Causes of Fall of Napoleon!

1. Destroyed her power - refused

advice of her ministers.

Marooned experience - 500,000 out of

600,000 French were killed.

2. French army lost homogeneity [Com-

posed of all nationalities.]

3. Maintained army by quartering

them among enemies of France.

4. Lost to Strasbourg Reg.

• "Continental System" - he

realized Eng. was strong on

sea. Unable to punish -

Russia + Austria promise

not to help Eng. from Reg.

U.S. interest here. France

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96.

intended to be a system of continental
countries.

was a 1912. (uncertain?)
"Continental System" failed because
Napoleon found it impossible
to maintain blockade in such
large area.

5. England made up minds to
conquer France.

Significance of Napoleon

1. Spread to all European countries
doctrines of French revolution
Liberty, fraternity & equality.

2. 1789 - 1814

1789 - 99 Liberty, fraternity & equality

1799 - 18

then spread throughout Europe

3. Liberty → demand of people that
privileges should be abolished.
Equality → equality before law (civil)
Fraternity → All men belong to same
human family & I
everyone should receive justice

4. How did these work out in Europe?
Liberty - The right to worship as
one desired + right to
freedom of conscience.

Fraternity - abolition of feudalism
and serfdom

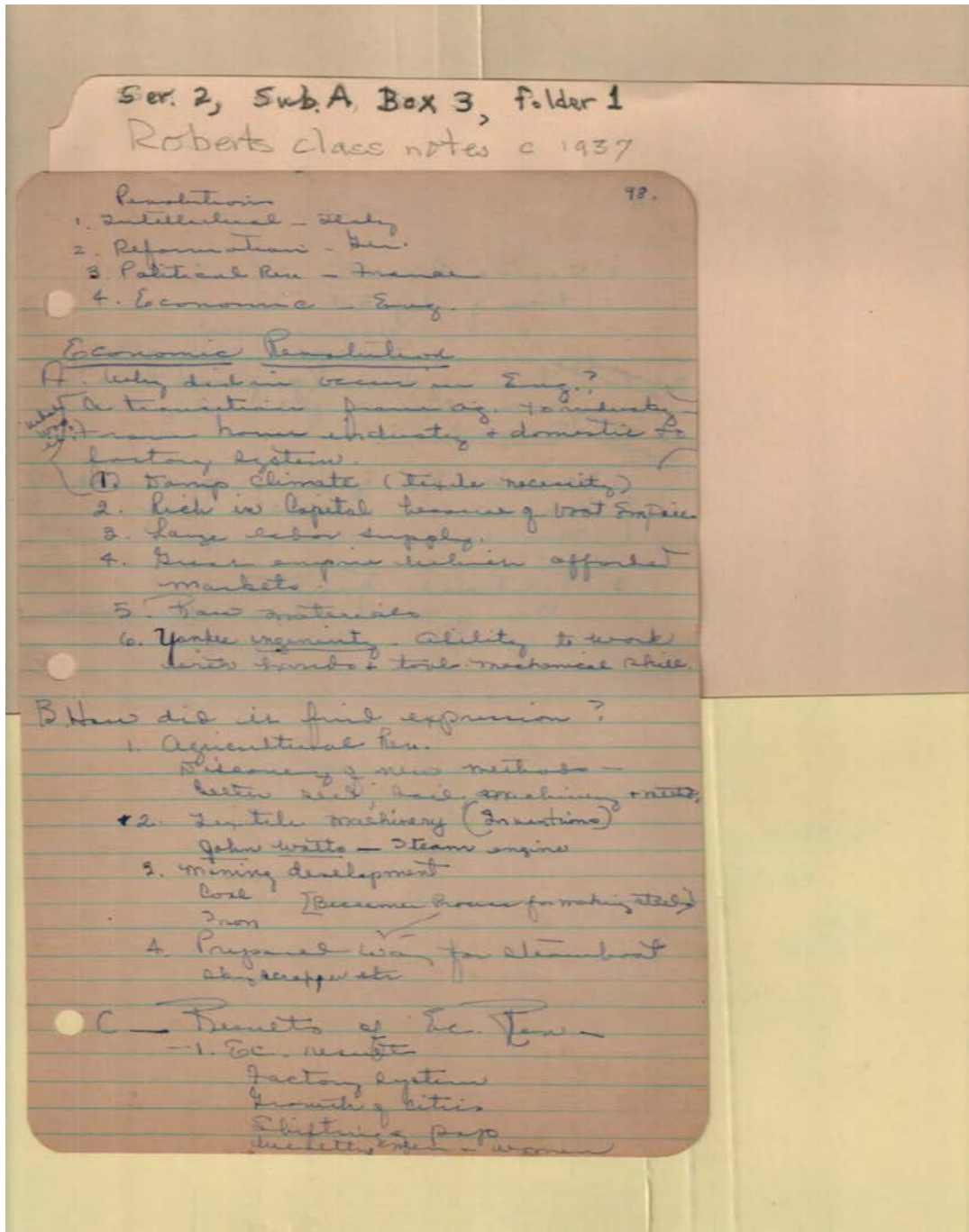
found oppression in
some regions which
resulted in freedom, etc.

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91.

- Fraternity - limited to nationalism -
Significant happenings (by Nap)
- ① Abolition of Holy R. Empire
 - ② Regeneration of Prussia
 - ③ Russian got large areas which rounded out territories of Prussia and made her more powerful in world affairs
 - ④ Norway was given Sweden - Napoleon gave her peace on throne of Sweden, Bernadotte. Present royal family of S. came from this family.
 - ⑤ Eng. emerged with Lion's Share from nations' war.
 - ① Command given unchallenged [Am. in 1898 was wiped out.]
 - ② America strengthened in the East by getting control of Cayman ^{Islands}
 - ③ Strategic & political S. Am.
 - ⑥ Disruption of Spanish Empire - 7 yrs after Congress of Vienna, Sp. had lost her empire in Amer. except Cuba (until 1898)

1875-1883. Rev. in Amer. the Union
plenty to Rev



Names:

Economic
Restructure

Types:

notes

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99.

2. Social Result

Rise of Capitalism

" " Wage earned

new philosophy of SC

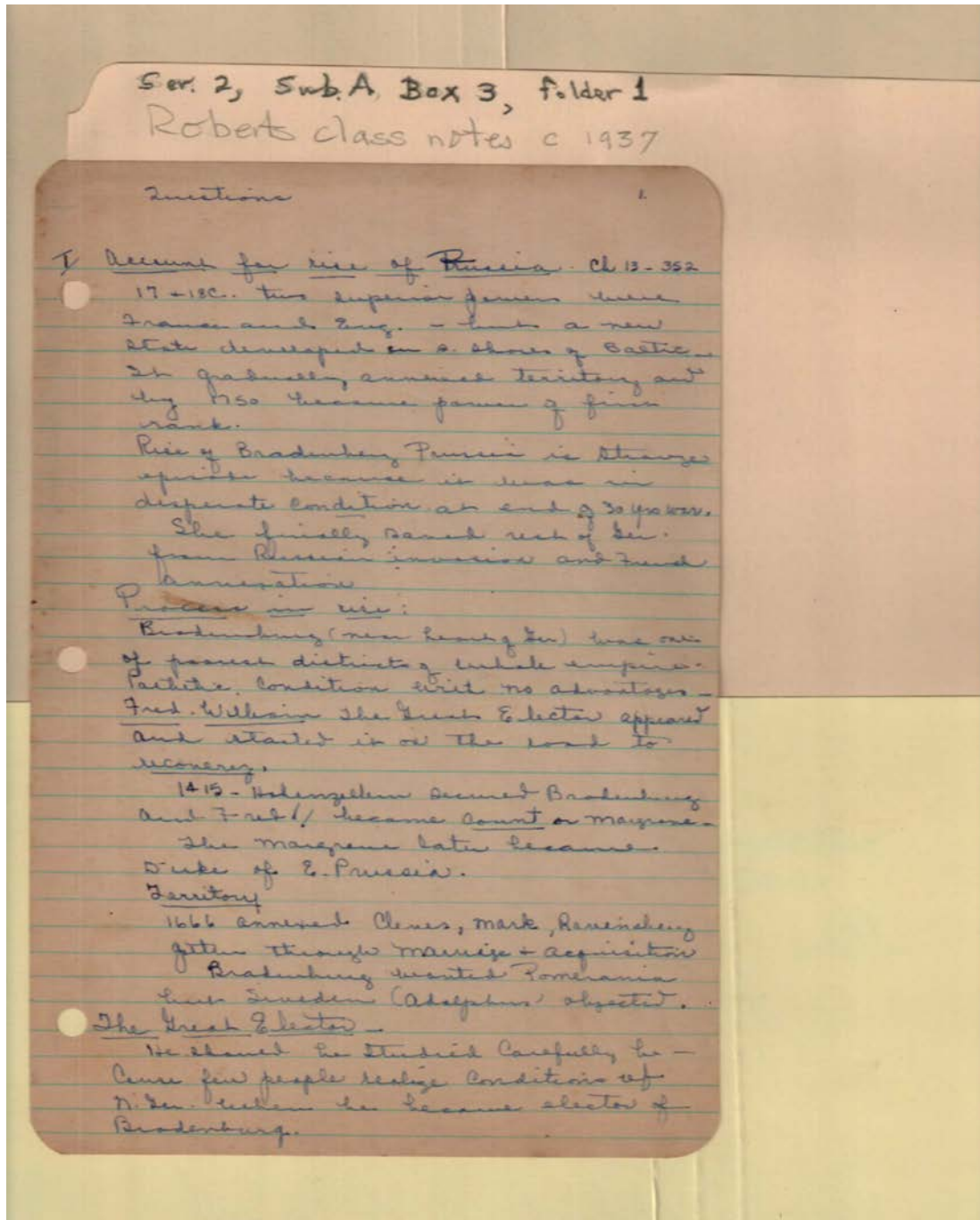
~~Philosophy~~ Laissez faire (you permit to do)

~~Philosophy~~ a new social philosophy called
Socialism

{ Communism - Phil. of Commun. (we do everything)
Fascism - " middle class
Socialism - " all groups }

3. Political Results

Rise of middle class to dominance



Names:
Prussia

Types:
notes

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2.

Through diplomacy of the great electors,
Brandenburg gained more territory in
Pr. than any other country. -
How did he do so much?

Primarily he was inspired by progress
in Holland where he was educated.
When he succeeded his father in
1640 he was determined to:

Centralize gov.

Secure part of Pomerania

Take E. Prussia from Poland

He himself controlled civil + military
affairs.

1. Made treaty of neutrality with Sweden.
2. Reorganized finances
3. Trained an army
4. Obtained freedom of Prussia
during war between Sweden + Poland.
5. "Treaty of Oliva" marked supremacy
of Brandenburg in N. Europe (361)

Now with peace restored, he attempted
other things:

Imp. in ag., gov., commerce + industry.

He centralized gov. (crushed diets) and
also suppressed Martin in E. Prussia 1612.

By

Peace continued

Pop. of city increased (Berlin)

Swamps drained, roads repaired +

Regiments settled there

This peaceful reconstruction was
interrupted when Louis XIV de-
clared war on Holland. He was
obligated to help Holland. (Holland

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3.

L. & kept him and he was re-
lated to House of Orange. He now
lived along Oude Rijn.

one of outstanding accomplish-
ments of The Great ^{Emile} was marriage
to Louise Henriette of Holland
Without Holland's aid he could
not have prospered as he did
Died in 1698

Frederick I -

continued father's work, and he
acquired title of King Frederick I.

1713.

King Fred. Wm I, succeeded Fred I.

1. Increased army
2. appointment of consistorial council.
3. Continued centralization ("model
heavenly")
4. United Protestants to Poland.
5. Reduced expense of Gov.
6. Good schools - gov.

Frederick the Great. (Fred II)

Unlike his father Fred Wm I, he had
appreciation for art & literature, and
was musician.

The found state in good condition -

Good army
Good financial condition
Compact state

He wanted Silesia - so he disregarded
"pragmatic sanction" his father made
There were 3 Silesian dukes and
Prussia became all of Silesia.

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4.

Maria Theresa now began scheming -
and 2... her ally, an
issue of "diplomatic revolution". The
main interest was the recovery
of Silesia.

Seven years war 1756-1763

Seven. revealed issues as stake
in Europe, America + India.
Fred the Great was outwitting
Theresa and was titled, 'the Great'.
He was defeated for awhile
but was saved when Empress
of Russia died - She was succeeded
by Peter III who admired Prussian
King.

Results:

The Kingdom of Silesia
Annexed W. Prussia
Partition of Poland

A dream come true -

one unit { E Prussia
 { W. "
 { Brandenburg

Purchased W. Pomerania
Yet at end of "7 yrs war" there
was problem of demilitarization,
Empty treasury + more.
Fred. the Great encouraged
immigration, constructed roads,
drained marshes. Increased
manufacturing + regulated trade
+ industry.

At end of reign he left Prussia
in good condition one

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1. Stalled army
2. Pop. grew
3. Treasury filled with annual surplus
4. - hard schools
5. Distances abolished
6. Religion - toleration
7. immigrants increasing
8. Improved judicial system

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Review

1. Compare Intellectual and religious movement (Renaissance and Reformation).

Similarities:

1. Both came from commerce
2. Both rejected concepts of middle ages (Scholasticism)
3. Both came from towns.
4. Both based on past
Renaissance -> classics
Reformation -> bible
5. Neither looked in tolerance
6. Neither were intellectual
(Based on truth).

Differences

Renaissance Char.

1. Aristocratic movement confined to few intellect types
2. Class movement
3. Cosmopolitan
4. Built on classics of Greco-Rome

Reformation

1. mass movement
2. Democratic movement
3. Nationalistic rather than cosmopolitan
4. Based on Bible.

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II. 315 yrs outline

1. Revolutions

- a. Intellectual - Italy
- b. Religion - Rev.
- c. Political - France
- d. Economic - Eng.

2. Struggles

- a. Italy, Roman Emper. [Hapsburg v. s. Habs.]
- b. Continent [Bourbons] v. s. Hapsburg
- c. United - [Bourbons v. s. Hanover]

d. up to 1850 power - but after
that Hohenzollerns became
more powerful in world.
Both were dominated in W. War.
War of Austrian Desc.

to. 1618-48. Thirty yrs war
War of Sp. Desc.

C. Am. Rev.

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III Centuries

1500 - 1815

1500 - 1800 from nat. States ^{Emp.} ^{sp.} ^{Pat.}

[Rise of nation Emp. with no state]

1. E. Europe → advance of Jews
2. W. " → MS struggle between ^{Spain} ^{Spain} for
@ Religious Rev. (Reformation)
[Reformation - counter Reformation]
↓
Reformed Protestant
Large part of the Reformation
3. W. Europe - Religious Wars (1546 - 1648) were
30 yrs and marked cessation
of religious wars.
4. W. Europe - Intellectual Awakening
went beyond alphas
when is human mind
with religion = Ed.
5. W. Europe - Commercial Rev.

1600 - 1700

1. France dominated Europe
2. Sweden " ^{Bohemia} ^{Prussia}
3. Foundation of Prussia laid
4. " " Prussia "
5. Italy - subject of other nations
Austria Spain - France
6. H.P. Emp. (L. Russia)
7. 1618-48 - "30 yrs war"
8. New Conception of Universe - Copernicus
Descartes

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1700 - 1800

1. England dominance replaces Fr. dom.
2. Sweden eliminated in Baltic
gives place to Prussia
3. Prussia rises
4. Austria increases power
5. Four partitions of Poland strengthened
Becomes rival of Austria
6. French Rev.
7. Eco. Rev. in Eng.
8. Amer. Rev.

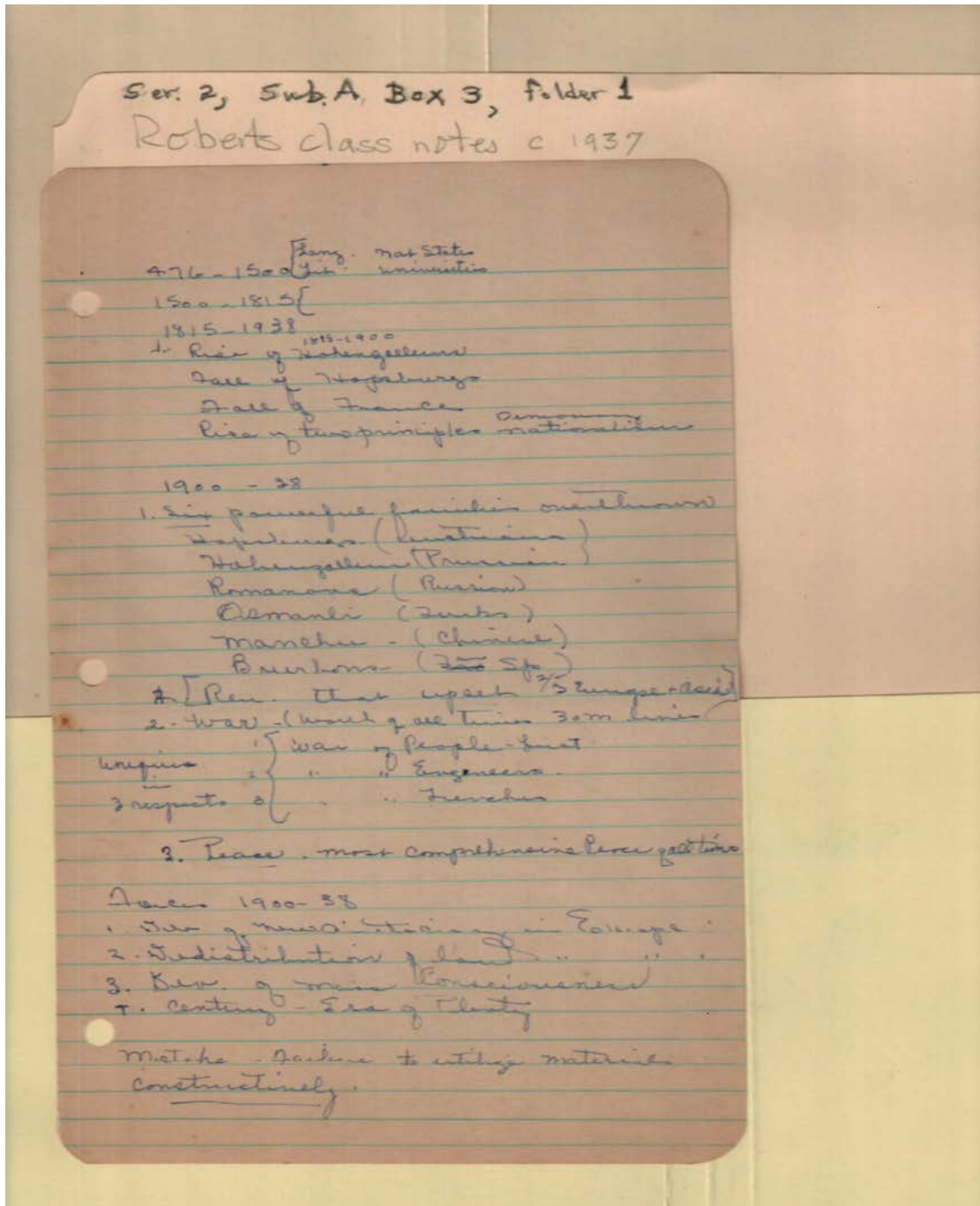
1800 - 1815

1. Napoleonic Era ^{liberty} ~~liberty~~ enters in 1804
2. Defeated by ^{Prussia} ~~Prussia~~
3. Metternich followed Naps.

1815 - 50

Reaction

Metternich tries to stamp out all results
of Napoleons era in Europe (D.F.C.)



Names:

European History

Review

Types:

notes

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

I France before the French Revolution P. 443

A. Around 1788, France dominated Social
Customs and political theories on the
Continent.

1. France was country where social
+ political revolution seemed likely
to break out, because there the
demand for change was most urgent.

B. Reign of Louis XV. ^{French names} _{French names}

1. Entered war of Austrian Succession
1740 - 1763 - no true loss thus
great cost.

2. Fleming the prime min died in 1763.

3. Seven yrs. war - 1756 - 1763

Result of negotiations of Austria
with his mistress Parigadour.

Result:

Shows weakness of French
naval power.

Yech - Canada - India

4. Result of defeat in war:

(a) Gov. weakened

(b) Heavy taxes

(c) Heavy loss prestige

(d) Gov. dissatisfaction

5. King's reaction to chaos:

Parliament withheld royal grant 1 Lettres de Cachet order for
arrest were issued to
no avail.

(a) Imprisonment

(c) Censorship of press

6. None of these were effective.

7. Picture - 1774 - Louis XV died -

see D. France demands reform.

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

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V con.

D. Political - Economic Conditions under Old Regime

1. 1750 -

- nobility - 80,000 families
- clergy - 200,000 individuals
- mid class - 2 1/2 million in 25m.

2. Gov.

(A) Centralized - autocratic [due to
Henry II, Richelieu, Mazarin]

Administrative
body { (B) King
Council of State
50 advisers

Local gov. { (C) Independent in generalities (district)

(D) Municipal { Courts
Church
municipal
infantry

3. Defects in administration of justice

- (a) Complicated laws - 4000
+ 200000 in taxation
- (b) Taxation - unfair - unworkable
ordinances - Babel's tower

B. Fall of the Absolute Monarchy

1. 1774 -

Louis XVI succeeded Louis XV.

There were high hopes for reforms.

2. Louis XVI. (Good intentions)

a. App. Turgot, min. of finances

3. Turgot.

Turgot

Enlightened and great but lacked
tact and diplomacy - was tried
to do too much too soon and
was dismissed in 1776

Louis XVI

Louis XVI (Roman)
Not very intelligent, lazy, awkward,
unconventional, did not want absolute
rule

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

L. The ministerial parliaments

B. King's wife

Noted - because she was Austrian
and not interested in French -
Marie Antoinette - born extravagant.

D. Necker - 1776 ¹⁷⁸¹ Swiss Banker -

successor of Turgot - 5 year office
He presented finances in op-
timistic light ^{amount of money!} and only wanted
to please people.

E. 1778

France declared war on B. Britain
encouraged by Vergeron, minister
to America.

France aided Colonies against
Eng.

(1) France began building a
strong navy, and prestige
areas in Far East. (Beginning
of imp. in Asia)

F. Diplomacy of Louis XVI. (unfortunate)
maintained friendly relations
with powers of Europe.

Europe asked - "Will France
rise again as under Louis XIV?"

G. Why did France rise?

1. Debt - made by Necker -
he resigned 1781. Two other
officials failed.

2. Calonne succeeded in 1783.

Program:

Borrowed more money
Assembly of Notables met
to impose tax. - assembly

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

Roberts class notes c 1937

accused him of robbing you + had him
dismissed.

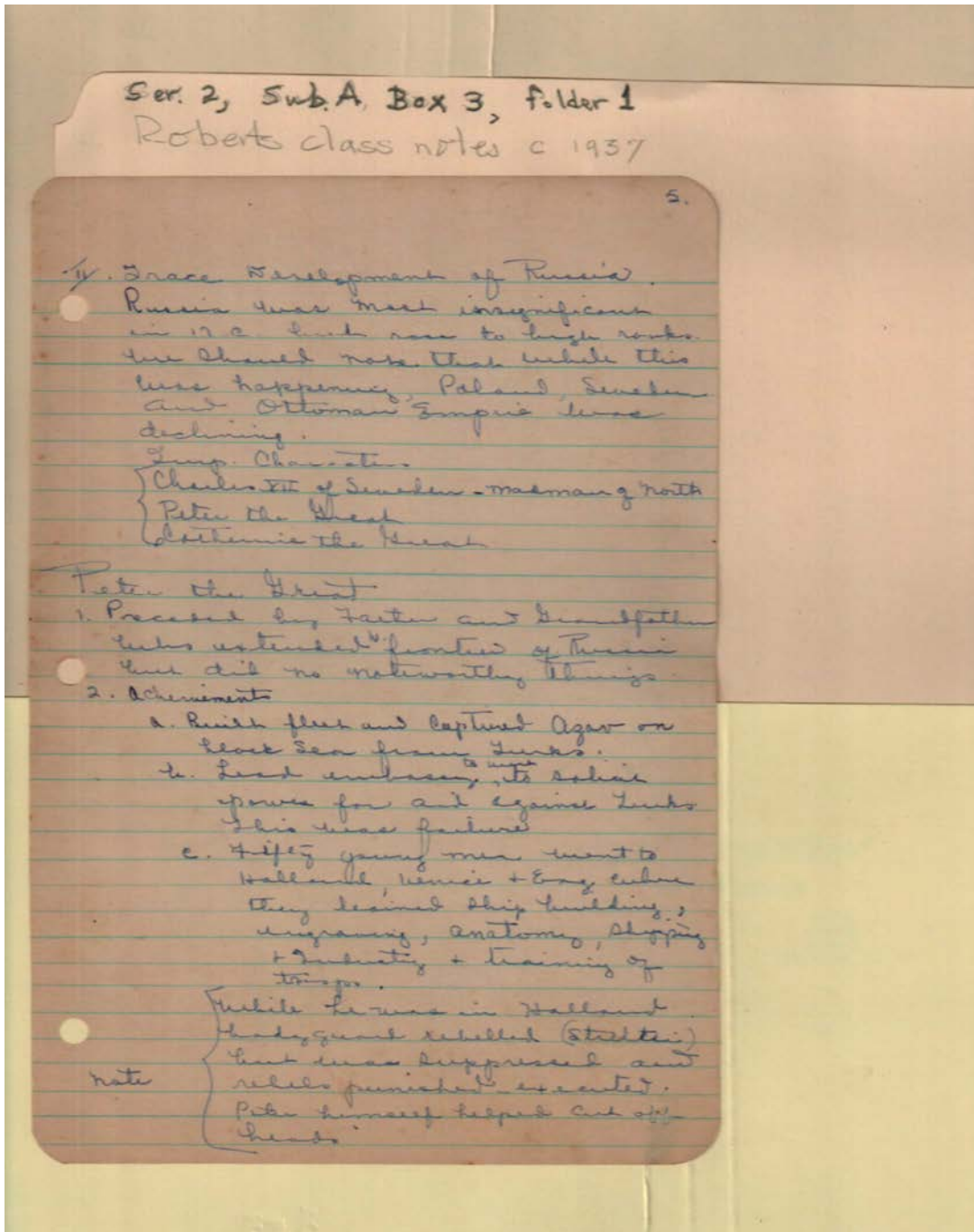
3. Breanne - was next - who met
same fate.

Parliaments were abolished -

King lost authority -

Estates Gen. was powerful!

Gen. is at hand!



Names:

Russian History
Review

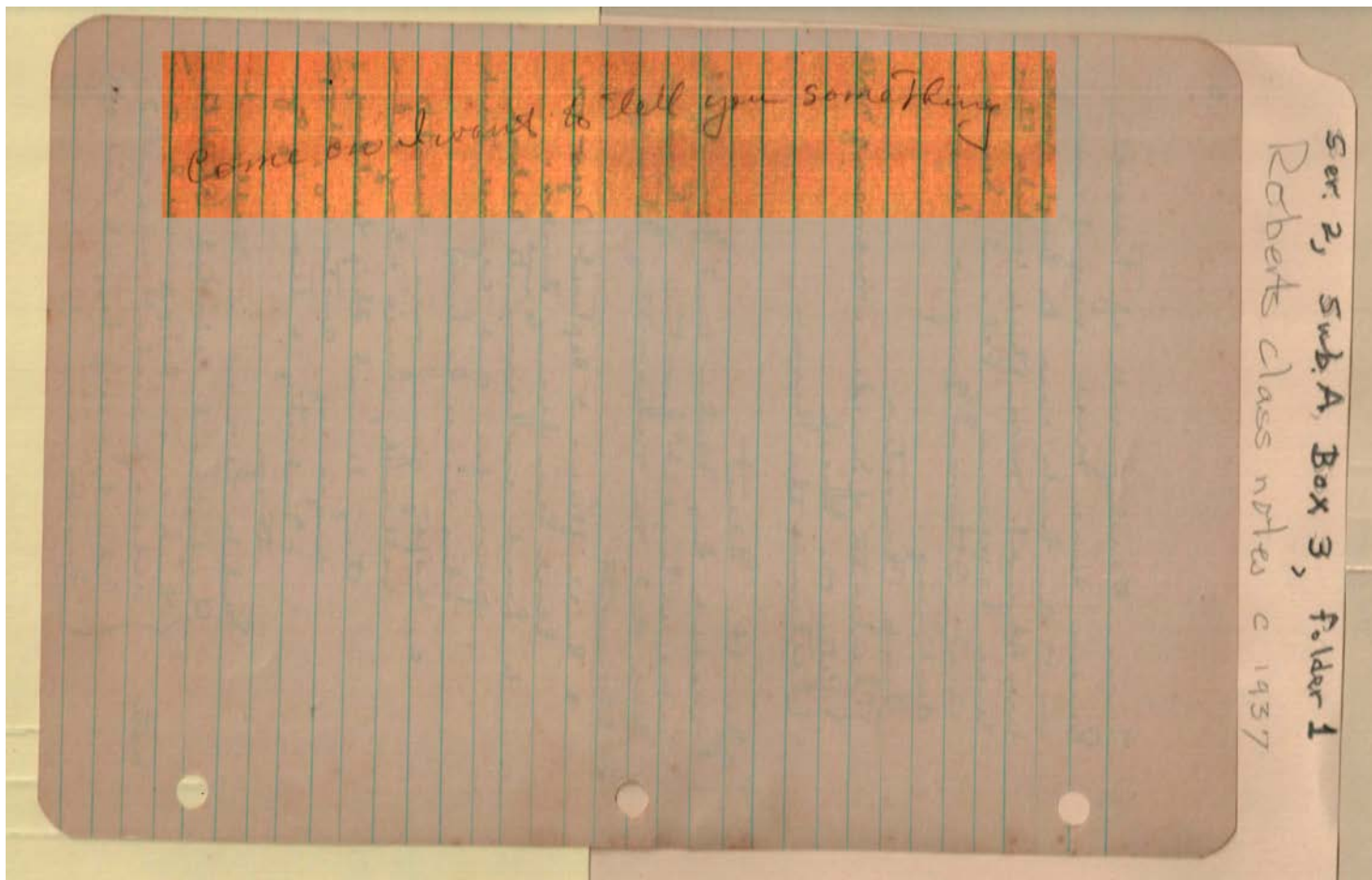
Types:

notes

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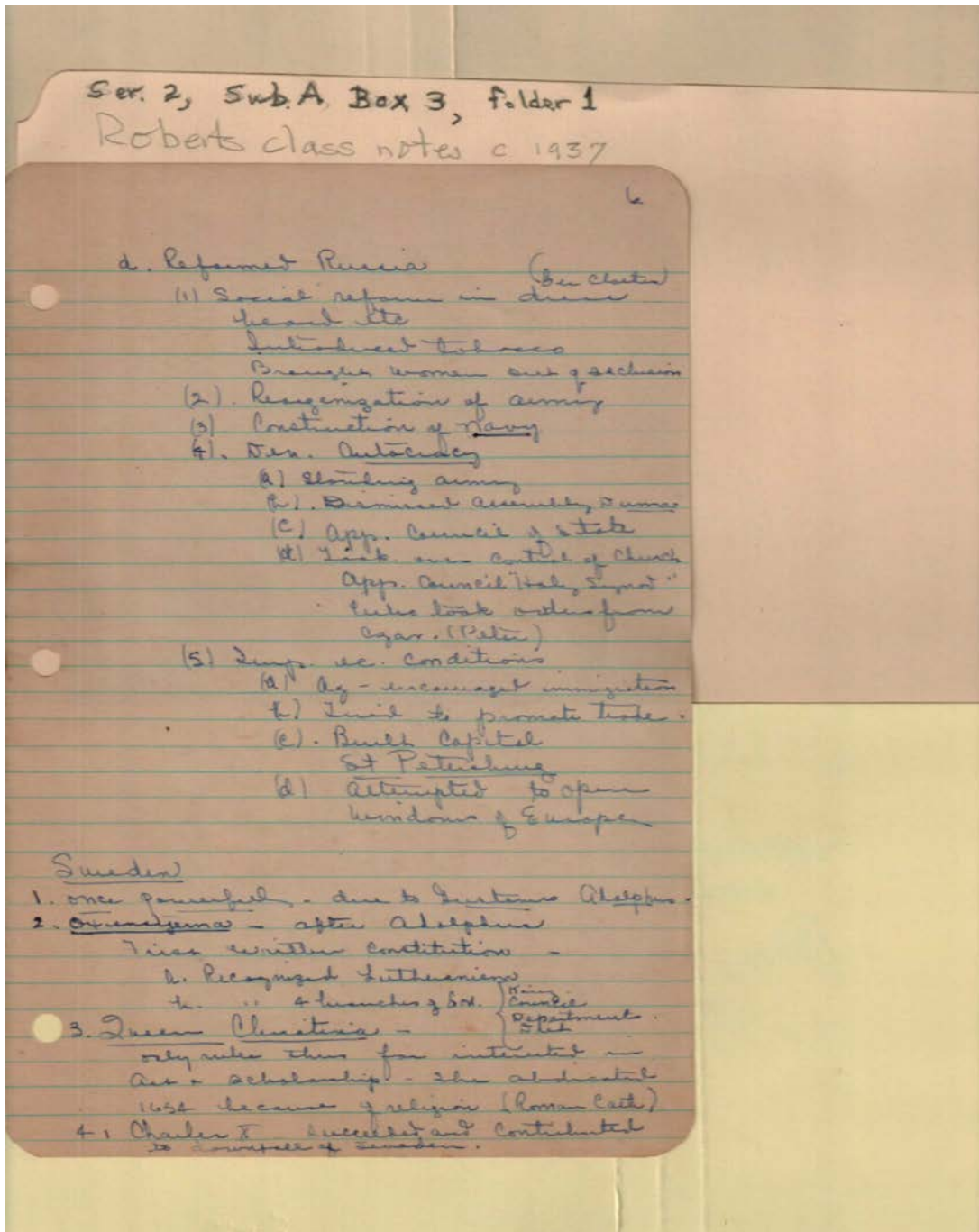
Frances C. Roberts Class Notes and Exams, circa 1937

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Types:

memo



Names:

Russian History

Review

Types:

notes

Ser. 2, Sub A, Box 3, folder 1

Roberts class notes c 1937

7.

5. Weaknesses of ~~Restored~~ Sweden

A. Surrounded by enemies
Russia - Poland - Prussia - Denmark
norway -

B. Many different people

C. Taxes too heavy in main -
forming army.

D. Sparingly settled - presents poor.

E. Allied to France and Louis
XIV weakened.

6. Charles X. 1660-1697. Successful
Restored prosperity to Swedish
Reformed governments
Peaceful pursuits

7. Charles XI - 1697-1718 - Failure
Undid all Charles X did -
Sweden never recovered.

He was only 15 yrs. of age -

An alliance Denmark Poland -

Prussia was formed to dis-
member Sweden now.

Hence war!

8. Charles XII was successful for
 awhile - He wiped out Danish,
 Russian + Polish armies. He
 was defeated by Russians -
 fled into Ottoman Empire -

9. He was killed in 1718 when
 invading Norway. He is
 called "Madman of North".

Result -

1. Sweden lost supremacy

2. Great Britain, Prussia + Denmark

took part of Sweden.

3. S. G. + France + Prussia dominated Baltic

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

3.

Peter the Great (Peter I)

1762 - inaugurated policy of neutrality.
She was unscrupulous - immoral.

1. Reforms:

- a. 50 provinces to be ruled by governors
- b. Group of advisors assist Peterburg to draw up Code of Laws.
- c. Condemned intolerance, religion persecutions -
- d. He welcomed foreigners to Russia
- e. Attempted to create middle & upper classes.
- f. Frenzied St. Petersburg with Germanic - art work.
- g. Founded Russian Academy
- h. Newspaper - "Moscow Gazette"
- i. Periodicals published

Did little for Lower Class

2. Foreign Policy

Remember that of Peter the Great
"To break Sweden, Poland -
Ottoman Empire."

Russian Civilization - 17-18c.

1. Oriental due to contact with Asiatics
2. Under Criminal Code - (Czech)
3. Majority of Russians were serfs who never free.
4. Extreme form of Autocracy, not changed until 1917.
5. Little progress in arts etc. before 18c.
Krambail - Poland or Moscow (Archie)
6. "Peter the Great" brought People in contact with W. Civilization.

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

9.

7. Scholarship progressed
Academy at Kiev
University at Moscow
8. New Lit. Movement
Lomonosov

Significant - 1 most of Europe
that has been reached. 2/3 people

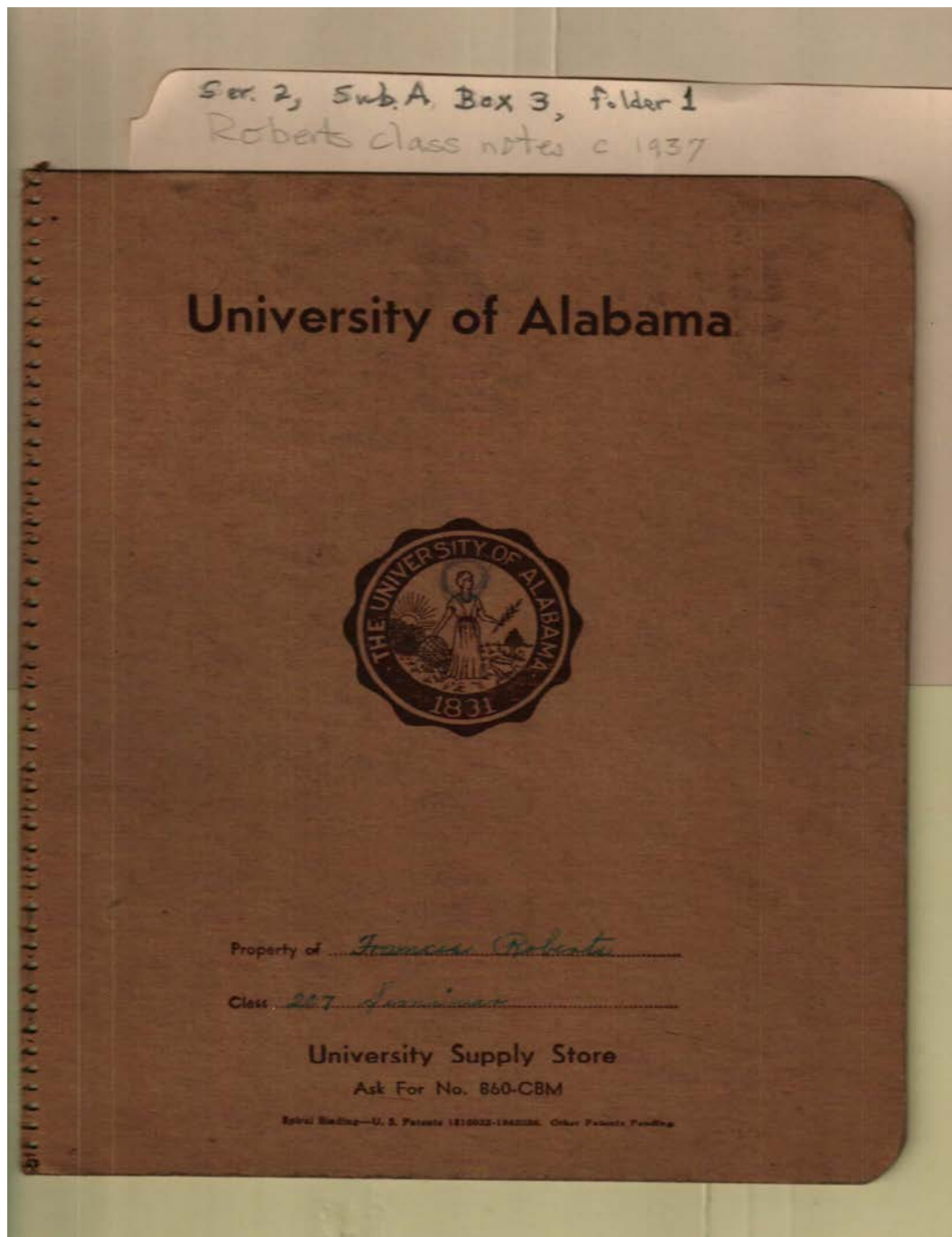
Decline of Poland P. 77

1. Main cause of decline was
suppression of middle class.
- 2.

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Names:

207 Seminar

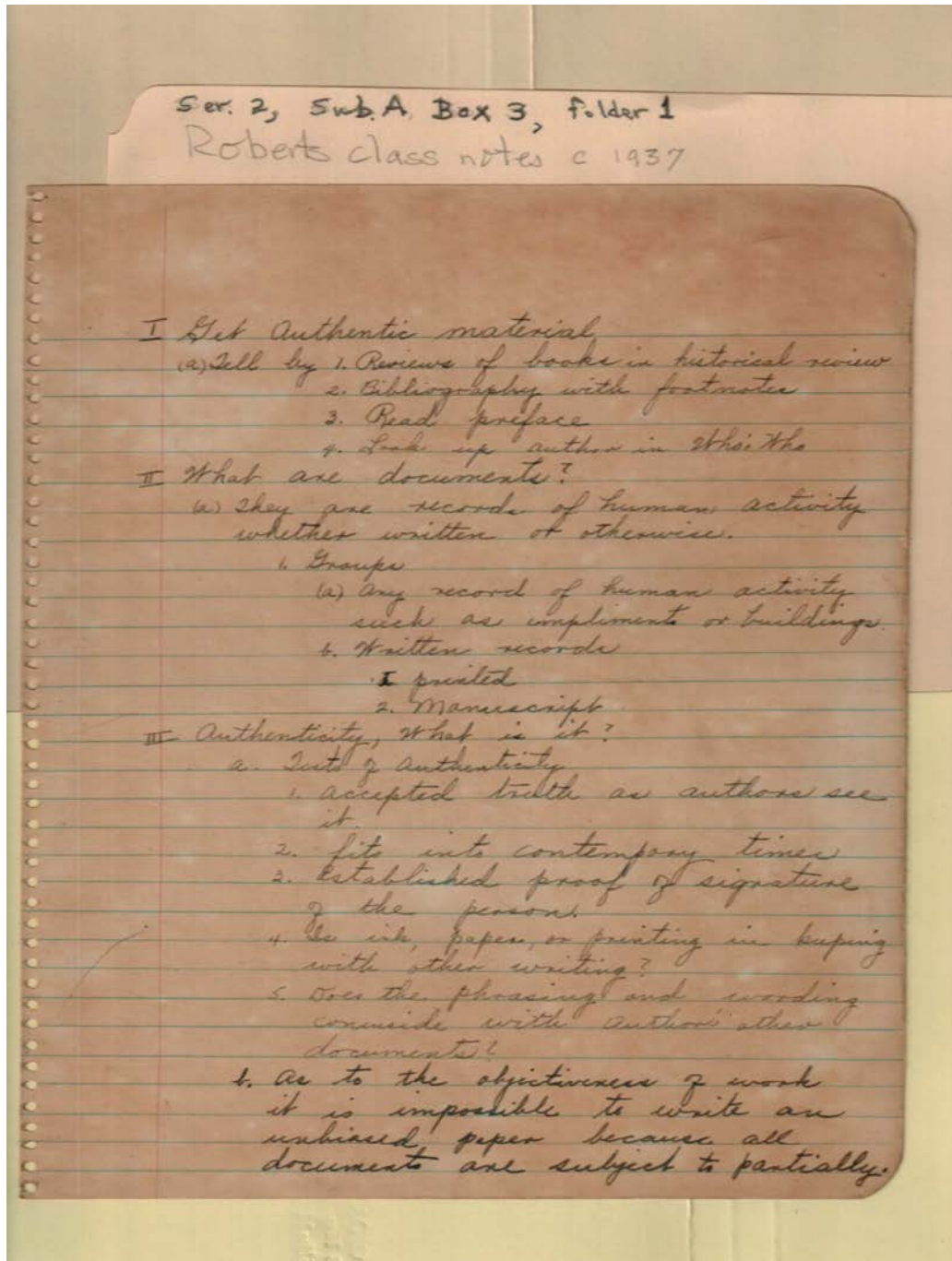
Roberts, Frances

Places:

University, AL

Types:

notebook



Names:

207 Seminar

Places:

University, AL

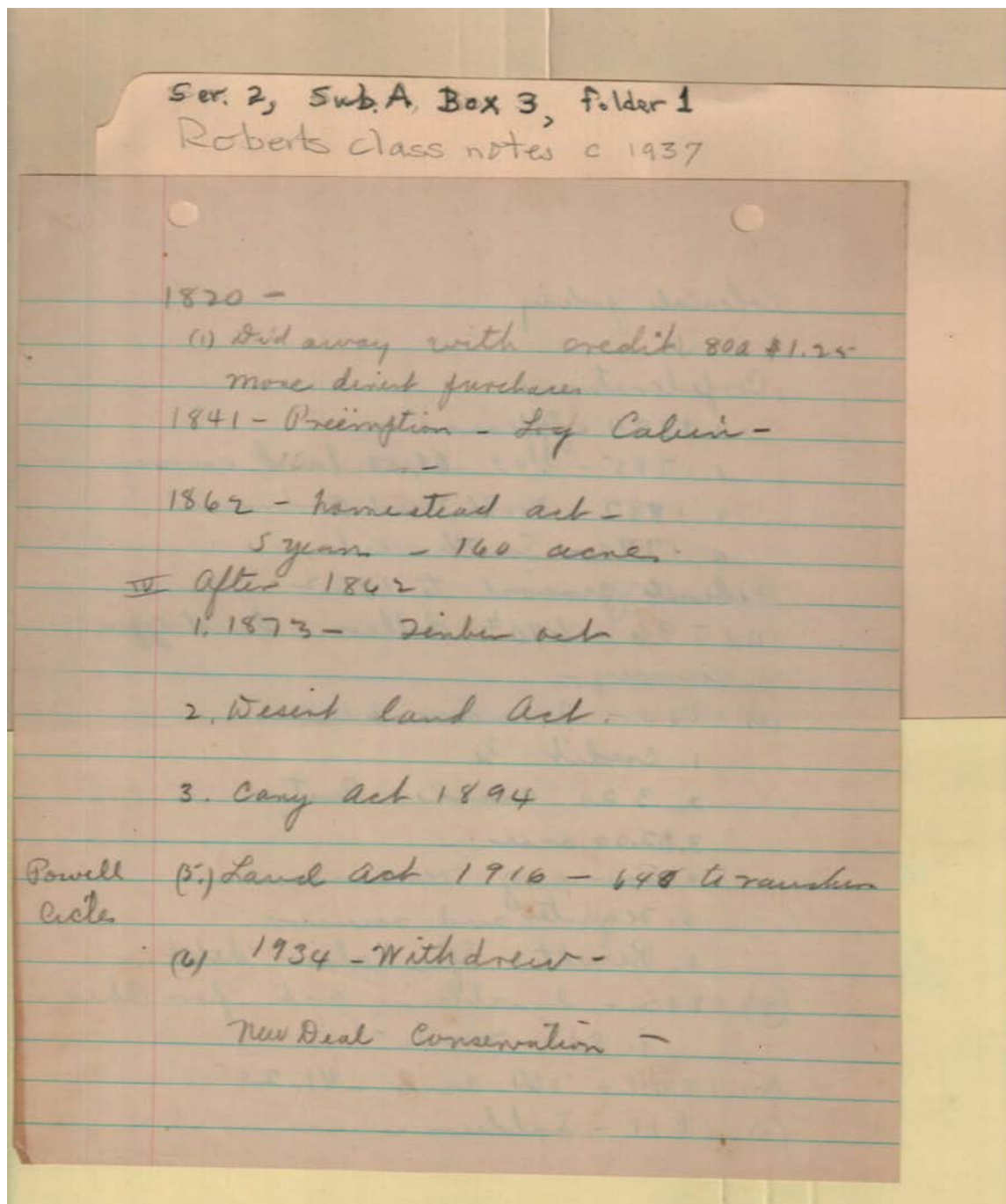
Types:

notes

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

Roberts class notes c 1937

1. Outline:
2. Take notes -
 - a) strip the material down to bare facts
 - b) transcripts
 - c) brief notes -
3. Abundance of material - condense
little material - expand



Names:

American History

Places:

United States

Types:

notes

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

Colonial policy

↓

Confederation

1. 1784 - Jefferson -
2. 1785 - 640 - \$1.50 land surveys
3. 1787 - North West Ordinance
4. 1790 - South west

Federal period to 1862

(1) 1796 - 640⁵ dollar land off-survey -

(2) 1800 - Frontier Bill -

1. Credit $\frac{3}{4}$
2. 320 acres - Auction
3. \$2.00 acre
4. Source of revenue
5. register and revenue
6. Result - Speculation debt.

(3) 1802 - Enabling act for Ohio.

1. Ed - road -

(4) 1804 - 160 acre - \$1.25 -

(5) 1811 - Soldiers -

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

Roberts class notes c 1937

1820 - Land Act -

(A) Correct of Harrison's act defects

(1) Credit had encouraged speculation of creditor

(2) Encouraged people to overbuy - growing cotton crop -

(4) substituted Cash sales instead of credit -

(c) more concessions social and political purpose - all

(mo) - Benton wanted to, 500 acres - rest of land left free sliding scale

A. Changed land purchase 80 acres \$1.25 acre cash

(2) Those who couldn't pay for all land would get what they had paid for

(3) more direct purchases from govt not as much from speculators as before -

Thomas
Hart
Benton
+
Thirty
Mass
View

1841 - Preemption - Log Cabin -

Public -

Right of prior purchase by settlement to have first choice of land before auction without having to compete with others -

- Easterners were generally opposed to liberal and public - West favored it - South divided -

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

n.s. said congress violating labor contracts -

10% of money received for land should go to state - expenses born by National govt -

1862 Homestead Act - free lands upon staying on them for 5 years - 160 acres
--- except for registration fee
(1) stimulation of immigration -
recruited Irish and Germans for Union army -

(2) By 1880 farm lands were gone

(a) In lands of railroads - by grants from govt. States, Counties, cities -
- 1. political issue involved as to where the line should be put -

2. laborers were made to stake claims

in private companies - had laborer stake claim

(c) range for cattle - " " " "

South and land policy -

(1) Cleveland tried to get some of lands back

(2) Most of domain was gone by 1890

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

1873 - Timber Act - 160

Desert Land Act - made land amount
to 640 Acres at \$1.25

Coxey Act - 1894

1878

John W. Powell - Land Act of 1916 - 640 acre grant for
ranch - turned to dry-farming
↓ 1934 - Public lands never withdrawn

recommending from sale -
what 1. of the original , 11,000,000,000 had been
land supposed of
was 19,000,000, title still pending.
suited 2. three soil

for - 8,000,000 national parks 1,000,000
classification half had been given away free
of land

↓ Hoover appointed a commission
suggested to investigate - suggested leasing
cattle the land to states
ranching

Daylor grazing Act - 1934 -
prevent

Did our land policy perpetuate
Jefferson's idea of democracy?

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Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

Social History of Old South

Ser. 2, Sub A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

Importance of Social History

1. Since Jeremy Bentham
greatest good to greatest number
(a) Democracy best for this
(b) Many Problems
(c) American Life Series

(d) Walter L. Fleming,
Sequel of Abolitionists

Craven?

- (e) William C. Codd -
Cotton Kingdom
Ransdell - Texas
Coulter - Tex
Davis - Fla.
Cashie - Secession and
Lynn - La -
Palton -
Hamilton - N.C.
Fleming - Ala -
- Miss

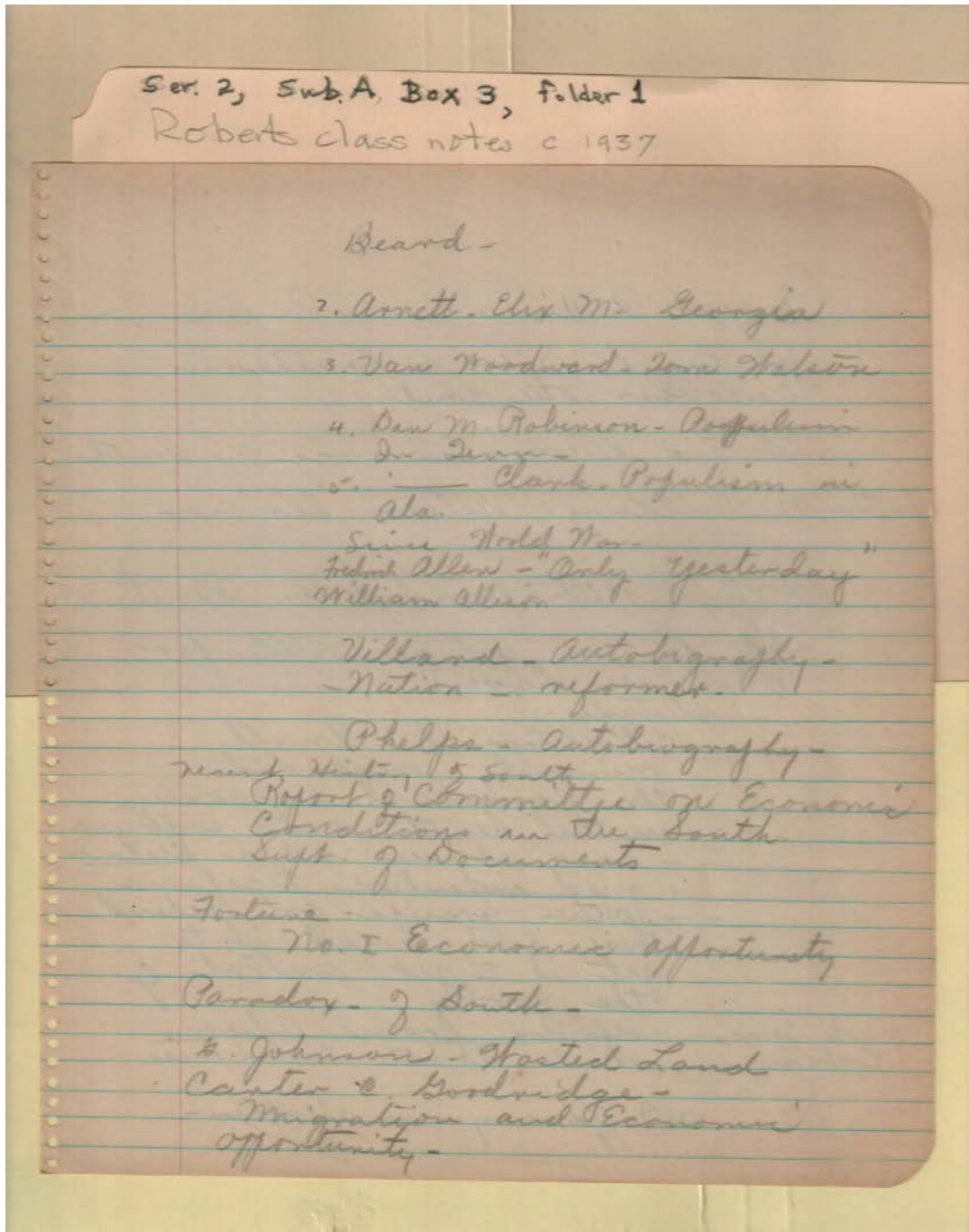
(f) New South -

- (i) W. J. Cough - Culture in the
South.

Sectionalism has taken the
place of nationalism in the
South.

(g) Populism -

- (i) - John D. Hicks - Populism
as a whole.

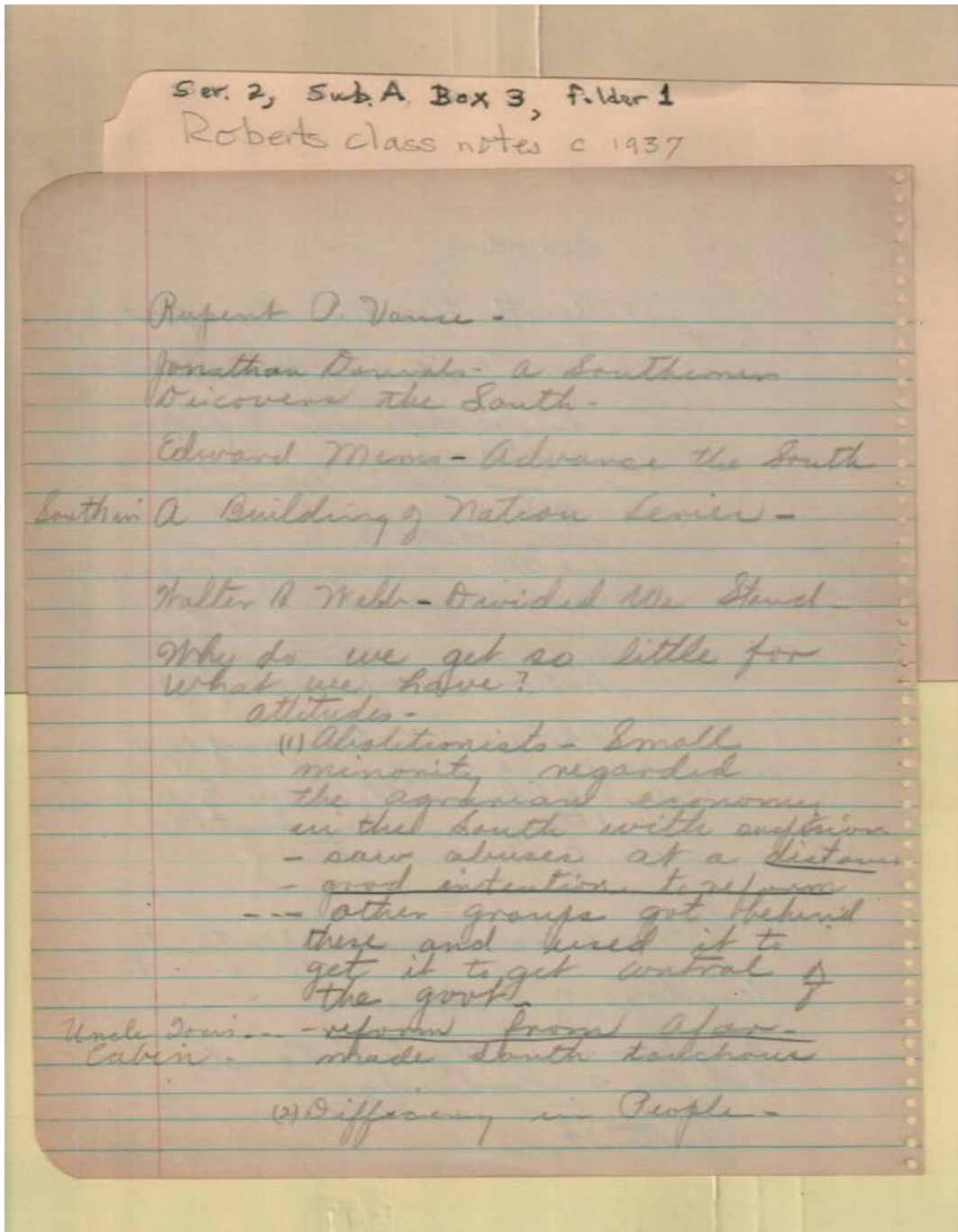


Names:

Book list

Types:

list



Names:

Attitudes

Places:

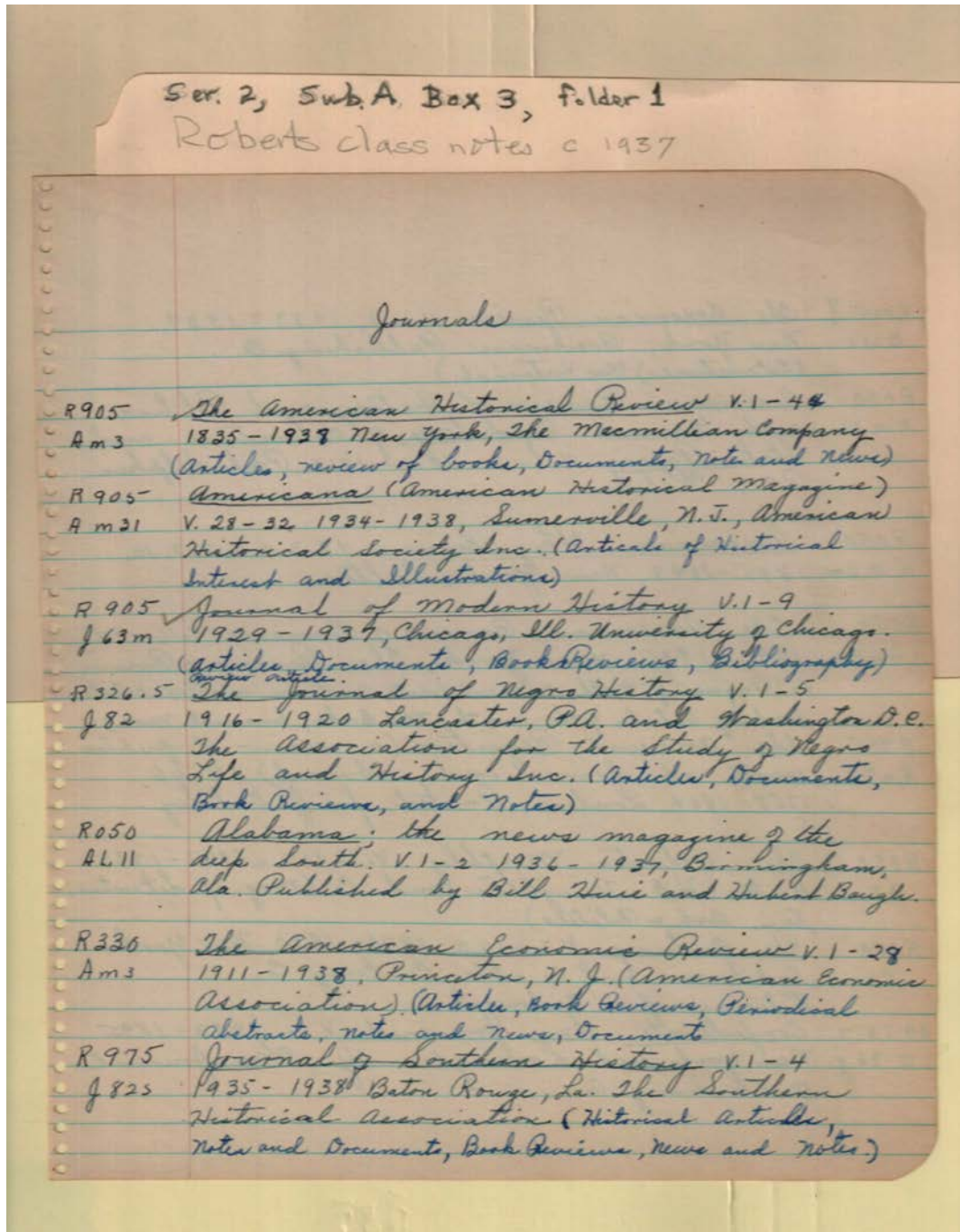
United States

Types:

notes

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

- (2) Lack of Voice in govt.
1. Freight rate - power
of life and death over
industry - - - Theory of
a vested theory - where-
ever industry is to keep
it there - sectionalism
- - handicapped the South
and west - Discriminate
- (3) Tariff - river and harbor
improvements - pushed away
- - different society - staple
crops instead industry



Names:

American History
Journals

Places:

United States

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 2, Subseries A, Box 3, Folder 1

Frances C. Roberts Class Notes and Exams, circa 1937

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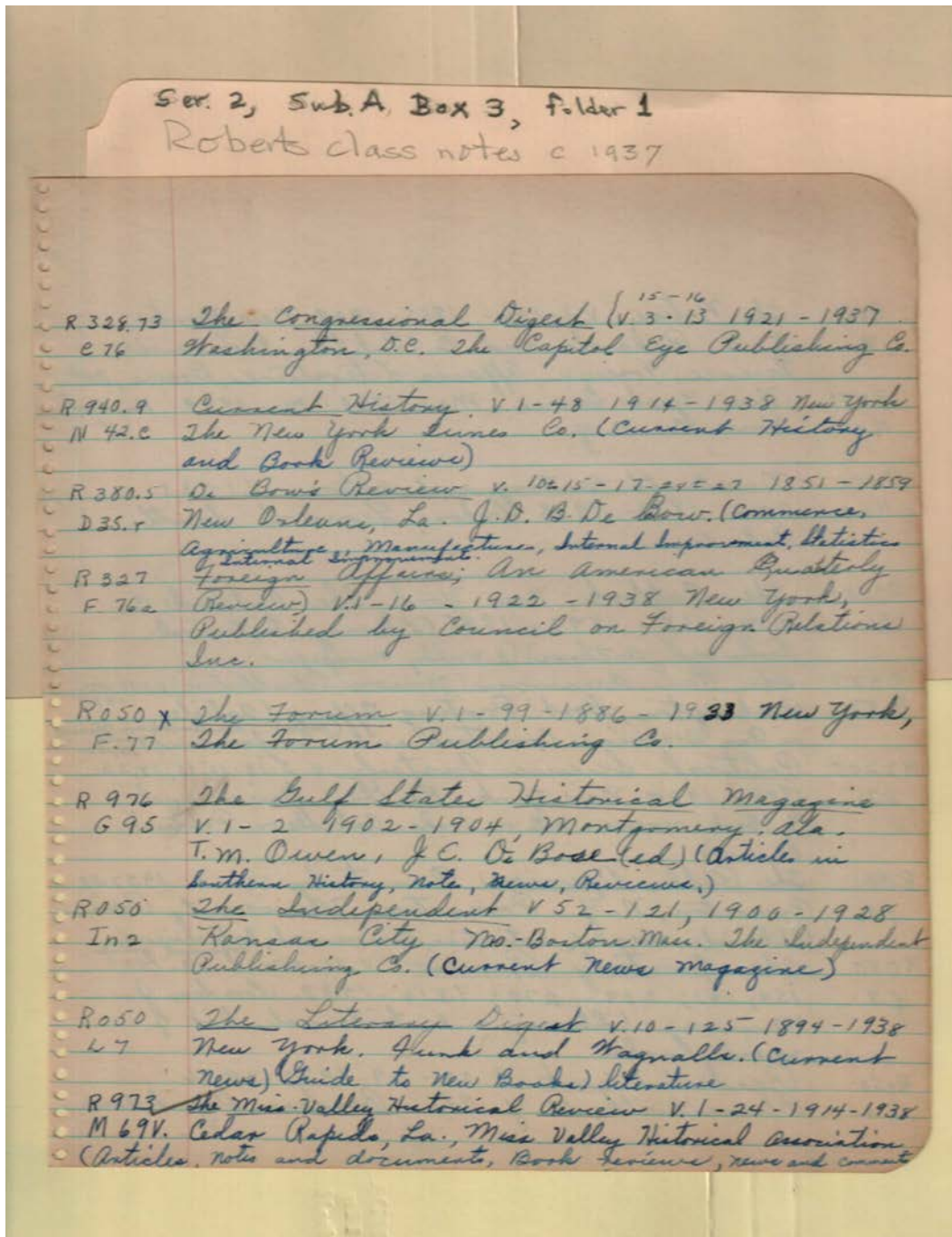
Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

- R805-7
B69a The American Review v.1-9, 1933-1937,
New York, Bookman Publishing Co.
(Literature) (few historical)
- R050
Am3h American Review of History and Politics
and General Repository of Literature and
State Papers v.1-3-1811-1812, Philadelphia,
P.A., Hatch.
- R050
Am3w American Whig Review v.2,3,4,7,8,9,10,
1845-1849 New York, Colton.
- R050
Am3r The American Review of Reviews v.16-94
1897-1936 New York, The Review of Reviews
Co. (Progress of world, current events, cartoons, selected articles,
leading articles of the month, new books, financial news)
- R905
Am7 The Annual Register (a review of public
events at home and abroad) v.1-46
1758-1804 London, Printed for J. Dodsley.
- R050
A+ The Atlantic Monthly v.1-161-1857-1938
Boston, N.O. Houghton and Co. (Mag. of literature,
Sci. Art. + Politics)
- R050
C3 The Century v.1-126, 1870-1930 New York,
Scribners and Co. - The Century Co.
Literary. few historical.
- R975.7
C 76j Confederate War Journal v.1-1893-1895
New York and Lexington Ky., War Journal
Publishing Co.

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 2, Subseries A, Box 3, Folder 1

Frances C. Roberts Class Notes and Exams, circa 1937

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Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 2, Subseries A, Box 3, Folder 1

Frances C. Roberts Class Notes and Exams, circa 1937

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Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

June - 28 - Fri.

R050 The World's Work v. 5-60 - 1902 - 1931 New York.
W89 Doubleday, Page and Co.

R050 Yale Review vi. - 26 - 1911 - 1937, New Haven,
y12 Yale Pub. Co.

R305 The Social Frontier v. 1 - 1934 - 1935
S013f New York, The Social Frontier Inc.

? U.S. National Museum (Bulletin) v. 1 - 1875 -
Washington, D.C.

R 380.5 U.S. Bureau of Census 1925-1930
U n 3 Washington, Govt. Printing Office.

R050 U.S. Democratic Review v. 14 - 1884
U n 3d Washington, D.C.

R050 The Virginia Quarterly v. 1-13 - 1925-1937
V81 University, Va. University of Va. Press.

R 320.5 Politics, London, London, School of Economics
P 75a v. 1 - 3 1934 - 1938 and Political Science
European contemporary historical articles, book reviews and etc.

R 320.5 Political Quarterly v. 1-8 1936-1937
P 75g London, Macmillian Co.

R 905 Journal of Modern History v. 1-10
J 627k 1929-1938 Chicago, Ill. University
of Chicago

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 2, Subseries A, Box 3, Folder 1

Frances C. Roberts Class Notes and Exams, circa 1937

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Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

- R. 320.5 American Political Science Review VI-32
A. 713 1906-1938 Baltimore, American Political Association.
- R050 American Quarterly Review V. 4-1928
A. 713 Philadelphia, Casey.
- R050 British Quarterly Review v. 57-70 1873-1879
B. 77
- R970.5 Confederate Veteran V4-33-1866-1925
E 76 V V. 37 1929; V. 39 - 1931 - Nashville, Tenn.
- R050 The Contemporary Review V. 47-50 - 1885-86
E 76 V. 106-1914 London, A. Stanham. (102 Dec. 1912
107-153-1915-1938
- R050 X The Living Age V. 1-355-1844-1937
L 71 Boston, Little, Brown + Co. (Mostly literary)
- R050? London Quarterly Review V. 138-139-143-144-
L 84 145-148 - 1875-1898 London.
- R0205 Academy of Political Science v. 3-17-1917-1938
Aclap New York Proceedings. N. Y. The Academy
- R050 The South Atlantic Quarterly v. 1936-1928-37
808 Durham, N. C. Duke University Press.

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 2, Subseries A, Box 3, Folder 1

Frances C. Roberts Class Notes and Exams, circa 1937

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Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

Southern Historical Society Papers V.1-1876
Richmond, Va. "

R 205 Southern Review (Baltimore, Md.)
S 087 V.1-20-1828-1876 Baton
Rouge La. " Vol. 1-2.

R 305 The Southwestern Social Science Quarterly
S 088P V.1-18 1920-1938 Austin, Texas. South Western
Social Science Assoc.

R 352 National Municipal Review V.1-26-1912-1937
N 210 Baltimore, Williams and Wilkins Co.

R 050 The New Mexico Quarterly V.3-1933-V.6
N 42f 1936-V.7-1937 Albuquerque N. Mexico.
Times, unbound V.8-Jan 1939

320.5 American Academy of Political Science V.1-
973 1890-1938 Philadelphia, American Academy
of Political Science.

American Journal of International Law

American Society of International Law

The Central European Observer
Prague, Orbis Publishing Co.

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 2, Subseries A, Box 3, Folder 1

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ser. 2, sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

✓ The Hispanic American Historical Review
Baltimore, Md. v. 9-14-17-19 1929-39
Williams and Wilkins.

? International Conciliation New York 1907-
1913.

The Journal of American History
v. 1-1907 v. 11-1917 New Haven, Publisher
of American records.

Magazine of American History v. 24-1890
Chicago, A. S. Barnes & Co.

The Magazine of History v. 1-3-5-7-9
1905-1909 Jamestown, N.Y.

Niles Register v. 1-10-1811-1816, v. 15-75-1818
1849 Baltimore The Franklin Press. (Political, Historical,
Geographical, Scientific, Statistical, Biographical)
North American Review Boston, Wells
and Lilly. v. (Literary, Historical, Book Reviews)

Pacific Historical Review v. 1-1932

R907 { Social Studies v. 2-24-1910-1933
S013 { Philadelphia, M. Kinley Publishing Co.

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical
Magazine v. 6-7 1905-1906 - v. 15-1914
Walker Evans and Cogswell Co.

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 2, Subseries A, Box 3, Folder 1

Frances C. Roberts Class Notes and Exams, circa 1937

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Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

Roberts class notes c 1937

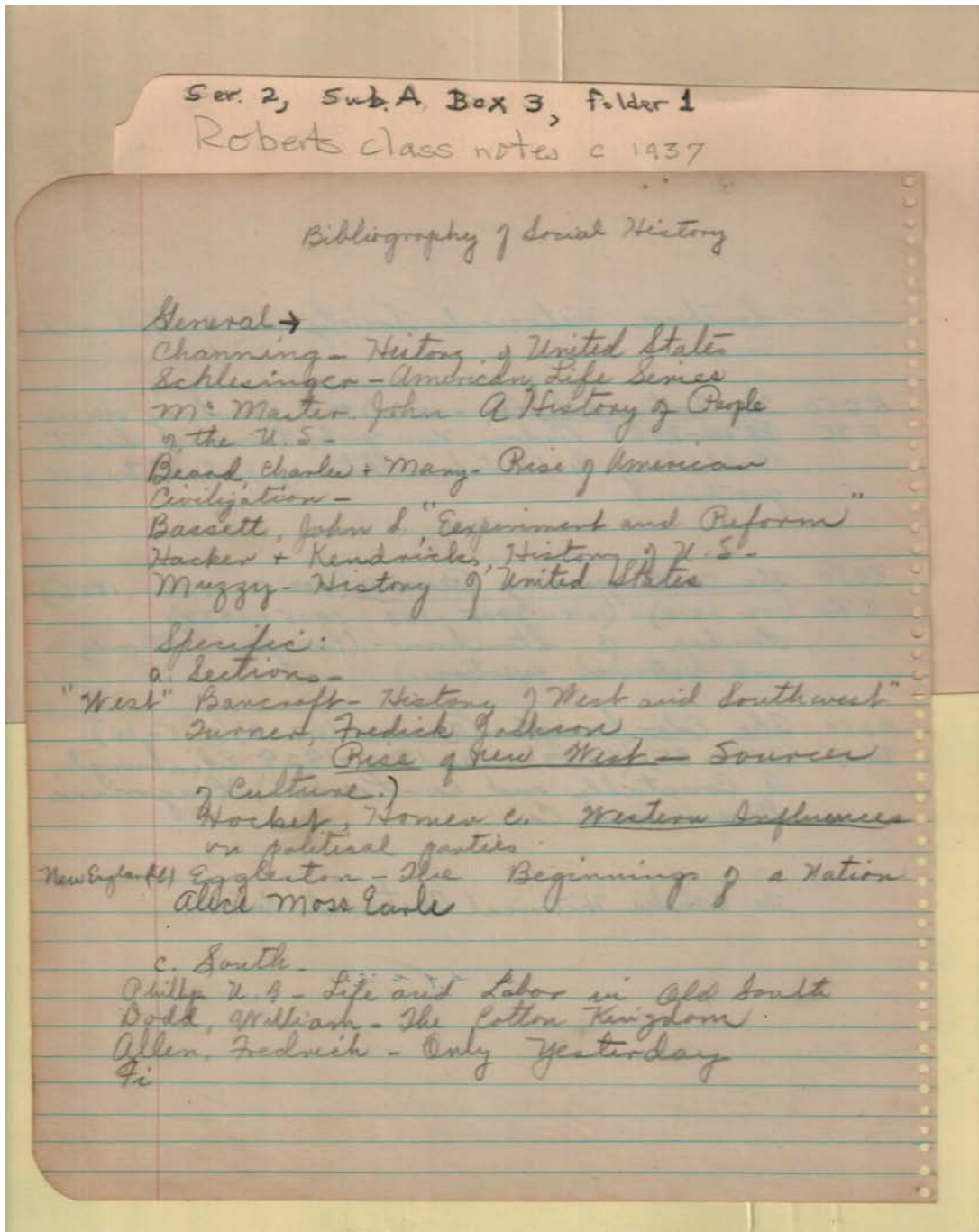
? Southern Historical Society v. 1-7 Richmond Va.

R050 The Fortnightly Review (ed) H. L. Courtney VII-18-1844
F76 1876-1938 London, New York, Leonard Scott
Publishing Co. (Article on literary and historical
questions)

R050 The Contemporary Review (Vol 50 1885-1886)
C76 (102-1912) - (107-1915-153-1915-1938)
London, A. Strahan - (European literary
and historical questions)

R050 The Edinburgh Review (v. 7-9) (v. 11-14)
Ed 4 (v. 29-35) (v. 137-250) 1805-1929 Edinburgh,
A. Constable and Co. - London, Longmans
Green and Co.

The Catholic Historical Review



Names:

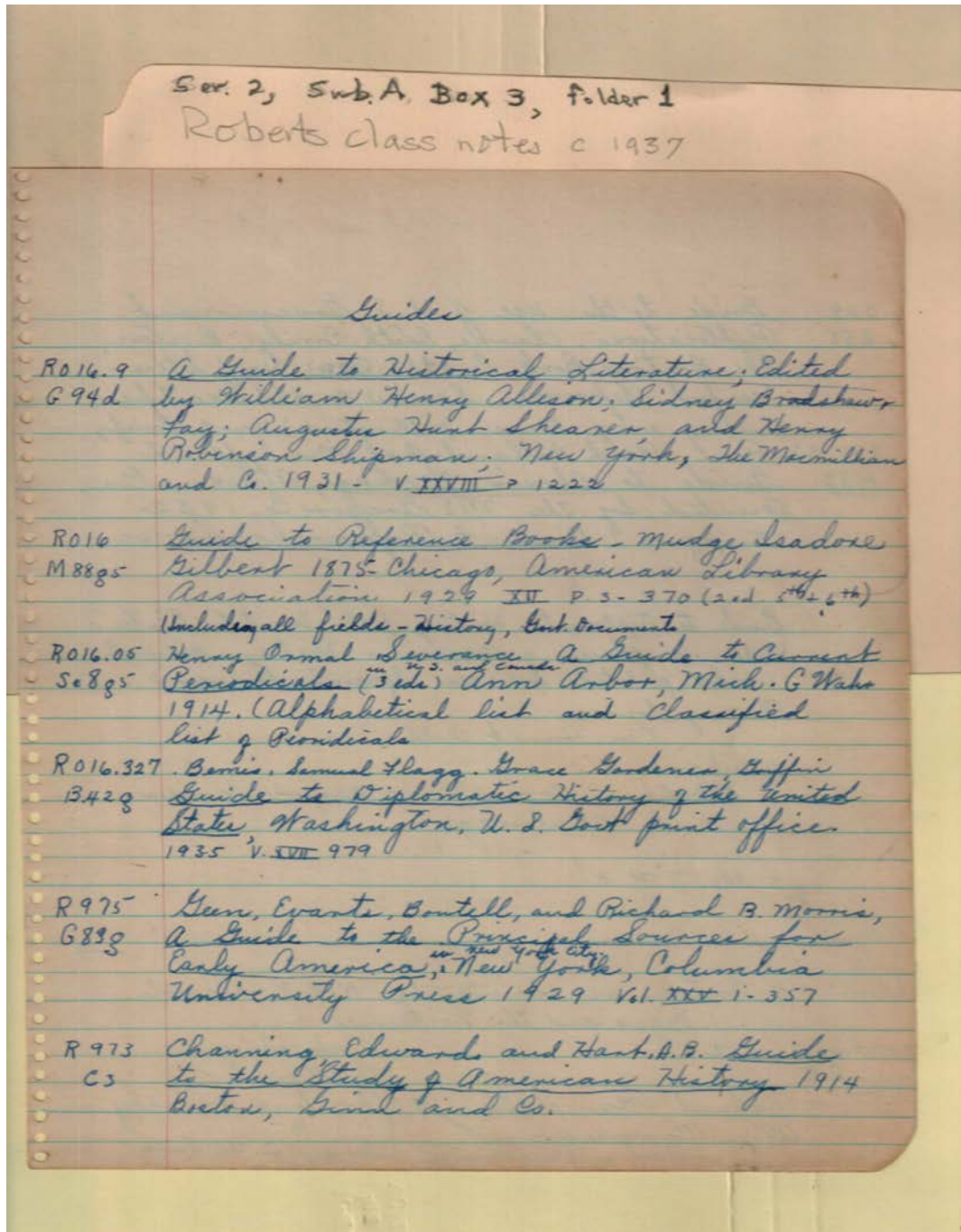
Bibliography of
Social History

Places:

United States

Types:

list



Names:

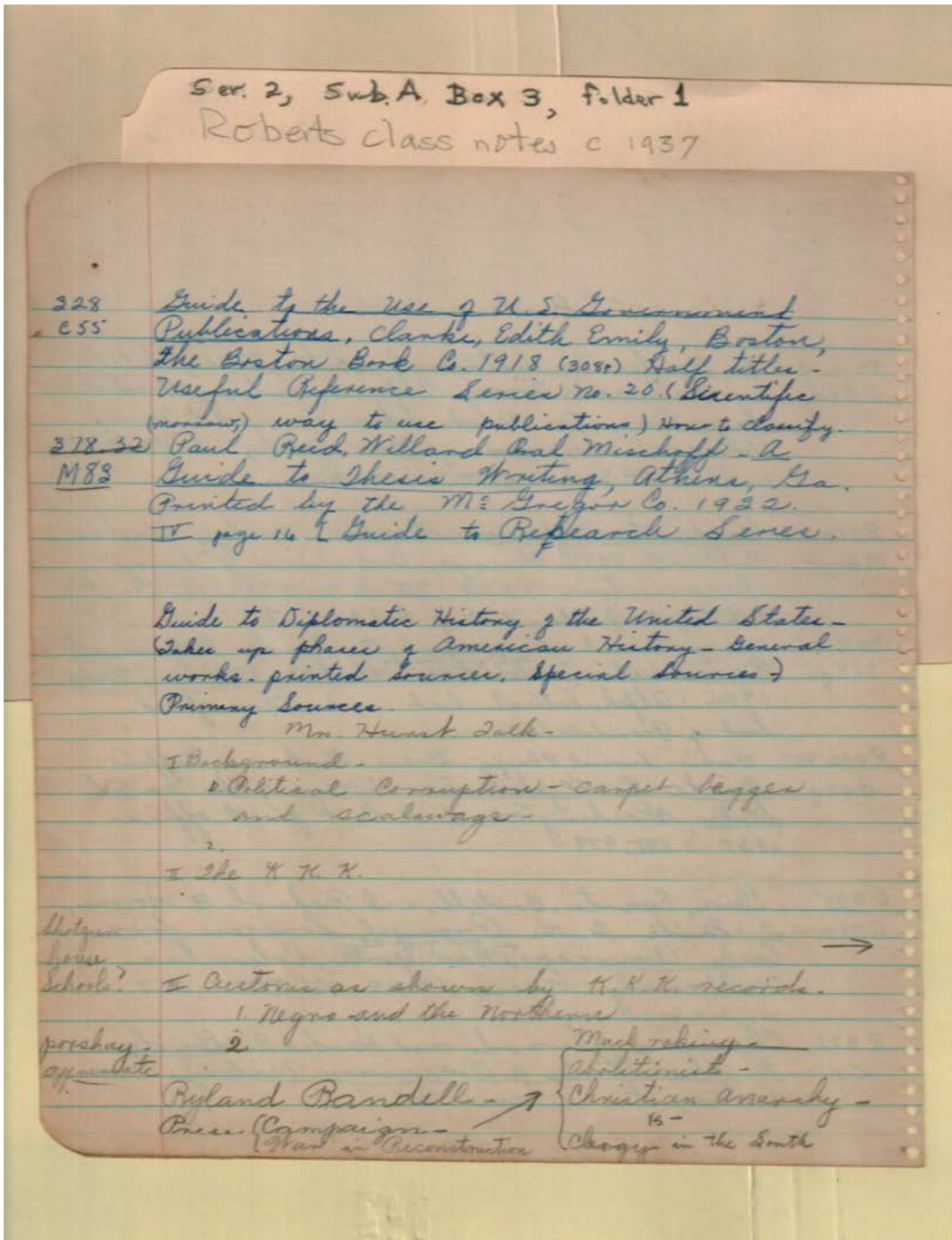
History Guides

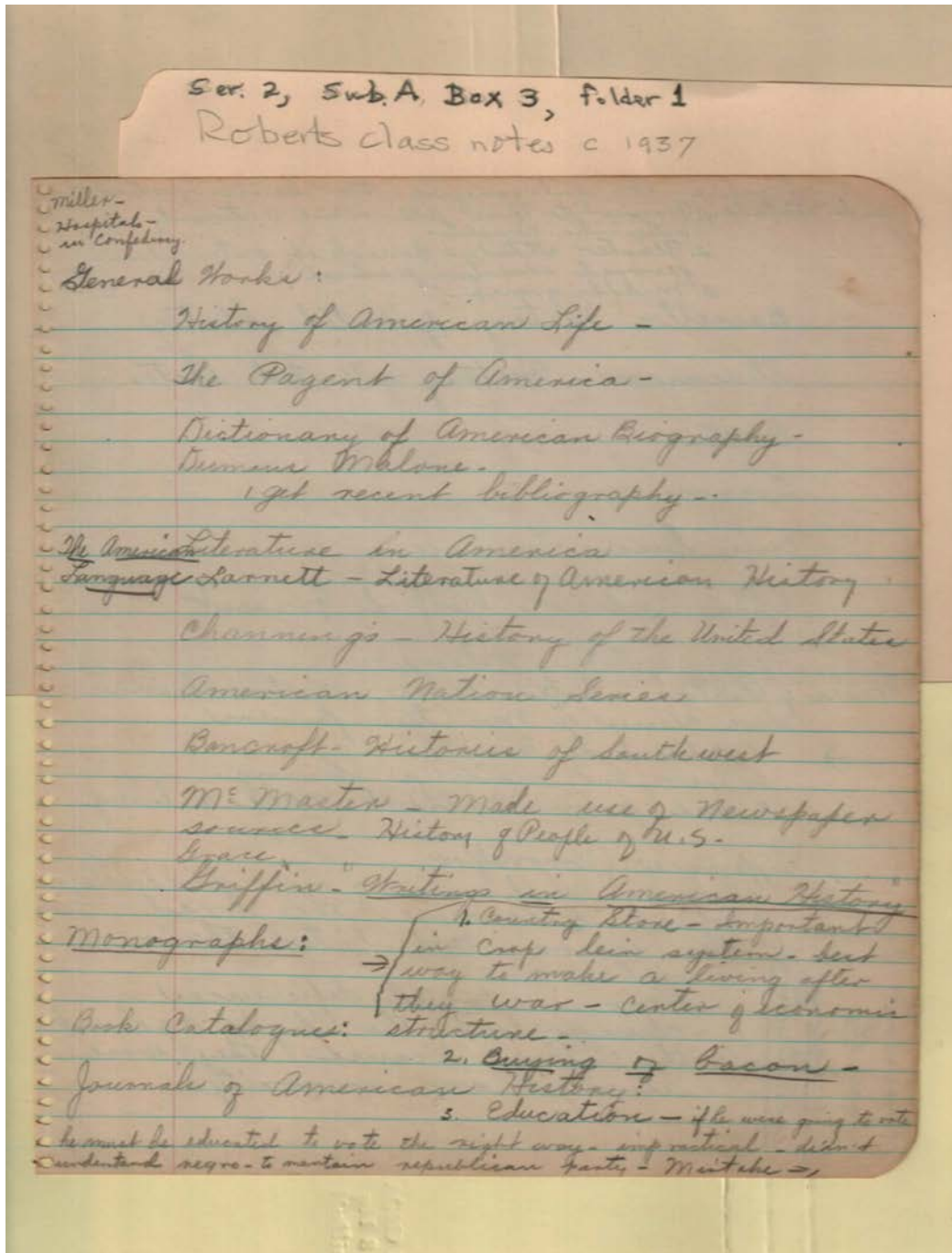
Places:

United States

Types:

list





Names:

General Works -
History

Places:

United States

Types:

list

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

Robert class notes c 1937

because it antagonized the South - produced
and attitude → 1. Common white Americans felt racial animosity
antagonistic complete
2. Planter attitude - benevolent paternalism
favored education practical
3. Middle group -

Bassett - History of United States

Stevenson - History of United States

Bassett -

Donnor -

Davis - Susan Lawrence -

Lytle, Andrew - Bedford Forrest

Fleming - Peter & Wilson -

Phases of Politics - Sectionalism - Nationalism

Three classes of mountain farmers

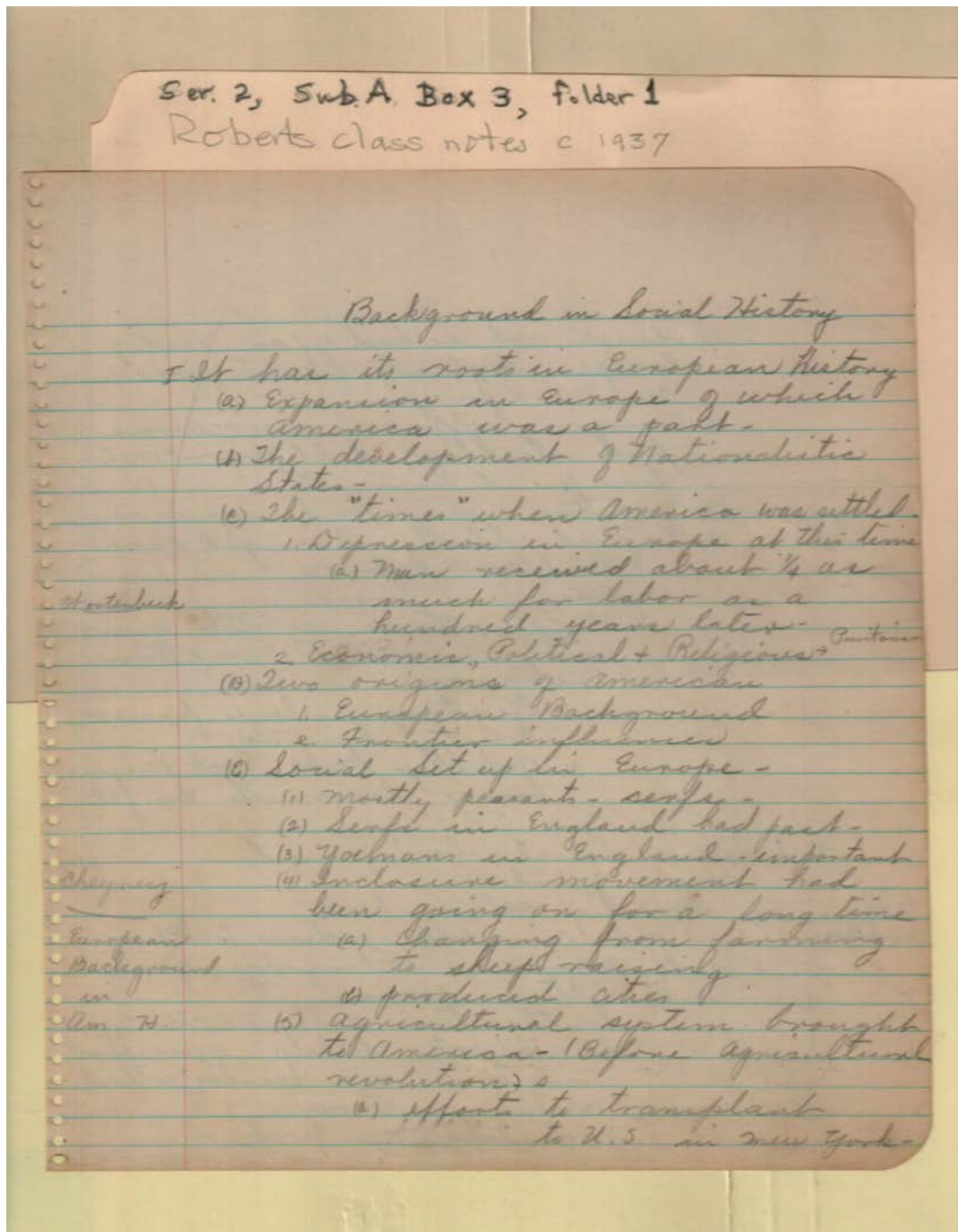
-
1. Better to do farmers
 2. Poor but made a living
 3. real poor - couldn't make a living

Difference: (Unionist) for

1. Economic difference of non slaveholding
2. not Unionist because they loved the union but hated their neighbors -

over →
Brought
about the
coverage in
Reconstruction

↳ Economic & social differences
↳ always lost the fight against
the Valley because they were
always in minority.



Names:

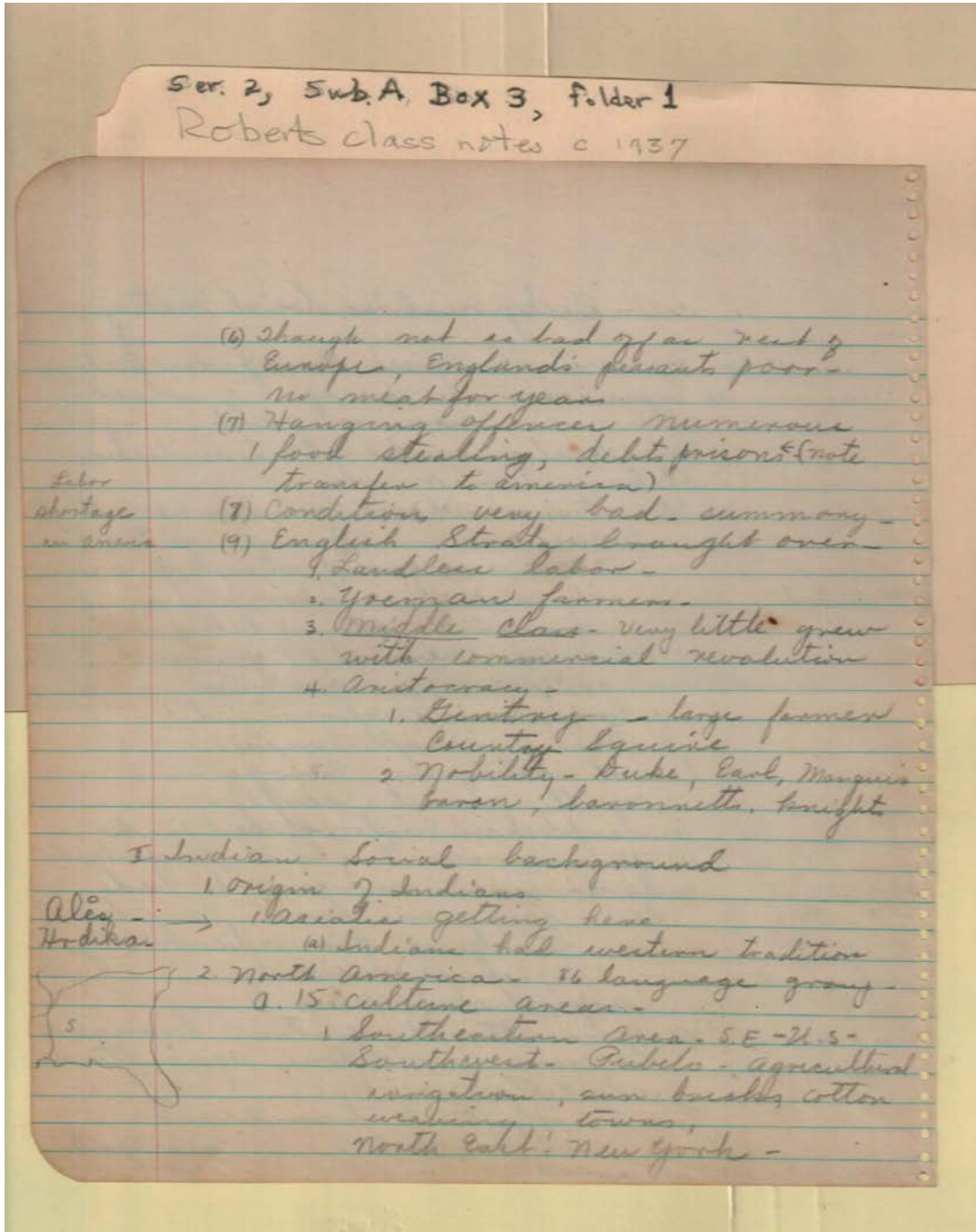
Background on Social History

Places:

United States

Types:

notes



Names:

Indian Social
Background

Places:

United States

Types:

notes

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

Roberts class notes c 1937

puerto ?

more?

Defect-
no
domestic
Animals

hunted

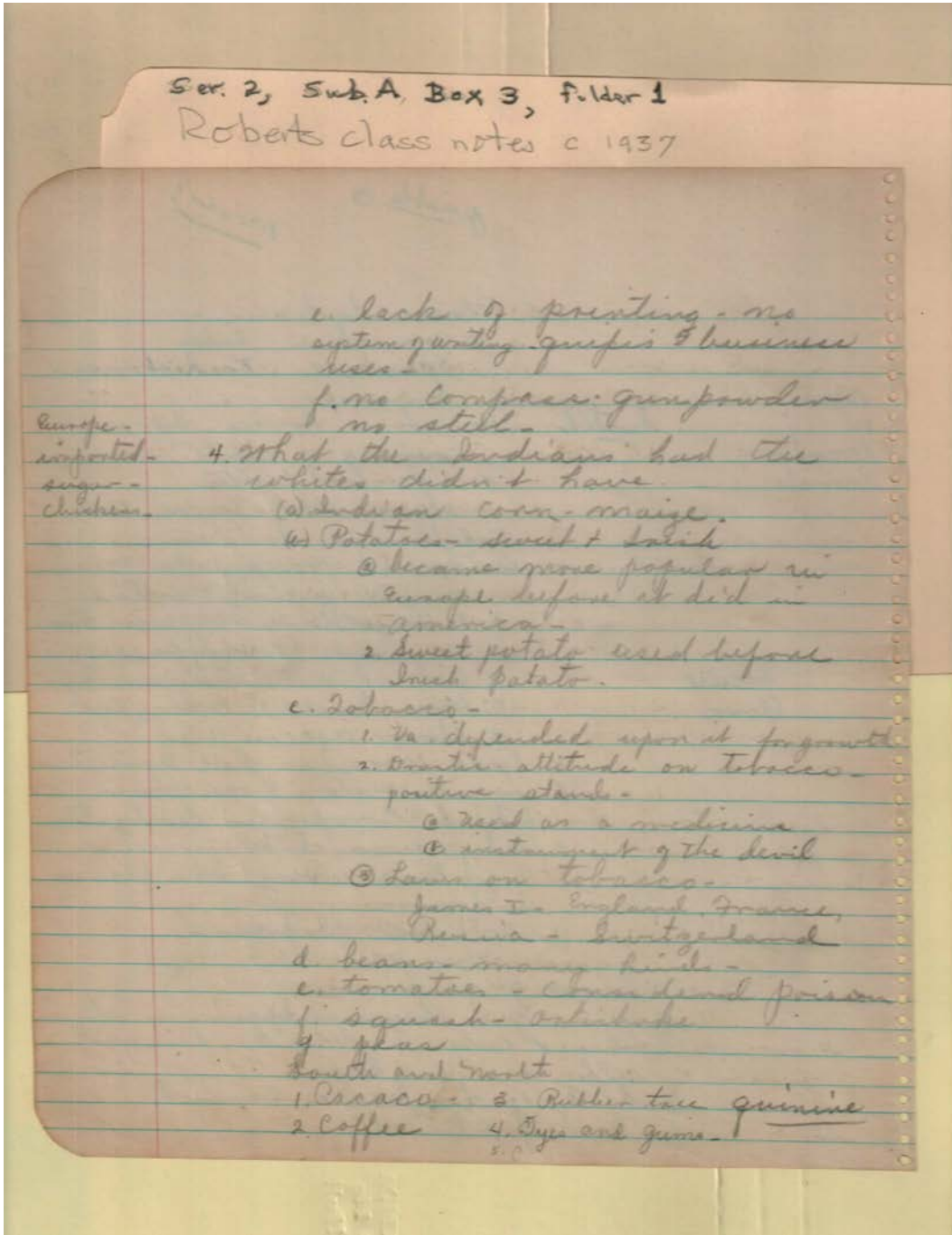
5. Plains Indians -
(a) Comanches Tribes
Apaches Koshickomee
Kiowa
(b) Had no horses before
coming of white man
& inferior fighters
200,000 - 250,000 east.

6. California Indians
7. Aztecs and Mayas - In Mexico
1. Maize - paper (2) Cotton
3. Mistle gold (4) religion (5) human sacrifice
(6) Calendar (7) Polygamy
(8) Stone houses (9) Bronze age
(10) Stone age in U.S.

Incas
Peru

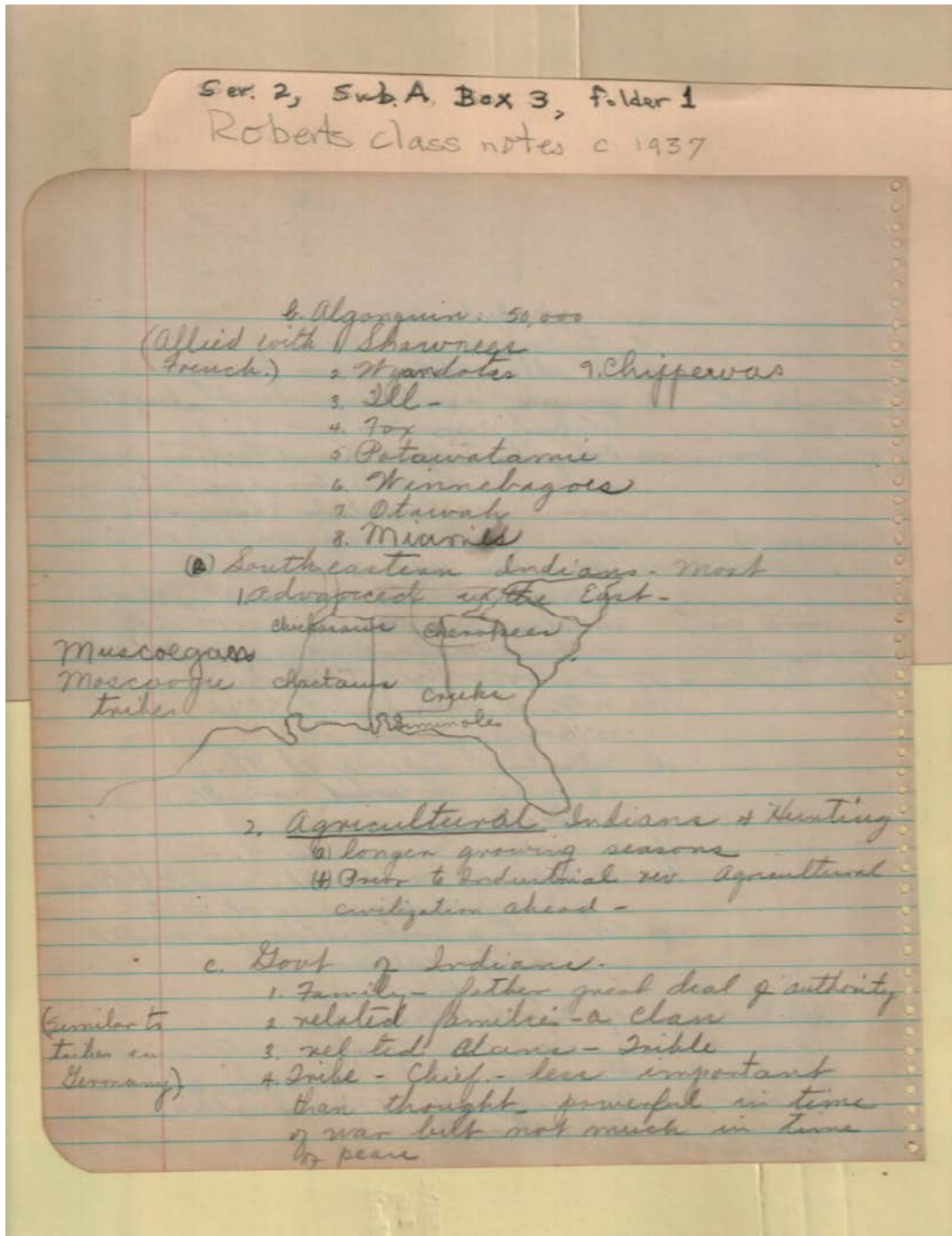
8. South America - had agriculture
irrigation etc - 1,000 years
behind Europe in civilization
9. Patagonian Indians in
Argentina - very like plains
Indians
10. Northern Indians -
above N.S.

3. Omissions of Indians -
(a) never got beyond dependence in religion
(b) believed only in liberty for one-
self meaningless
(c) Lack of domestic animals
(d) lack of steel



Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

6. Chile (2)
7. Turkey, Lama, Alpaca,
5. What the white man brought -
Cotton + Marshall @ Spanish most important, English
the colonization relatively small
f) North America (4) Religion - Spanish and French more than
English & escaping religion
in English to become free
to worship as they pleased
Jamaica Id.
Prigional Neontus (C) Animals and Plants
(1) Citrous fruits (2) sugar (3) slaves
(4) wheat and other grains (5) cattle
Lewisy - (6) swine (7) sheep (8) horses (9) mules
Spanish lettering (d) Liquors
1. Rum - Whiskey - English
2. Brandy - French
(10) Different type of clothes
(1) linen (2) wool (3) cotton to
the East
(f) European diseases
(1) type in new world similar to those
of Europe - because of climate
(2) Elements of civilization as existed
in Europe at the time
* 1. Gun powder
(3) Indians of North America
10 as a ~~brother~~ - New York (Northern Indian
allied to 1. Senecas 4. Onondagoes
English - 2. Cayugas 5. Mohawks
because enemy 3. Oneidas
allied to French



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Roberts class notes c 1937

5. medicine man -

- (a) healing and religion
- (b) concept of a great spirit - and spirits - a life after death had been thought out

d. Economic Structure in agriculture

- 1. Harrow important - made it impossible to enslave the indians - men didn't do enslaving work -
- 2. Men's occupations - hunting + fighting
- 3. Communal ownership of property

Subsistence
agriculture →

- (a) Indian owned land as long as he had his crop on it - then it reverted to tribe
- (b) land so abundant that they thought very little about it -
- (c) conflict over land -

- 1. When hunting had needed more land.
- 2. got into conflict over expansion

c. Pressure on population to the means of subsistence - fill -

- 1. Under white subsistence
- 2. because of high ^{white} increase of population
- 3. population increase due to extreme amount of natural resources
- 4. Why? depended upon game and when scarce depression

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Govt. couldn't
control land -
people moved
in on Indians -
patterns for
18th

(d) Commercial system worked
very well.

(e) Crops -

(1) rotation → Beans, vegetables, corn, tobacco

(2) fertilization

(3) tools primitive - no plow

1. sticks, bones

(4) Whites not much better

(1) not much different food

(2) staple agriculture - needed
more land

(3) supplemented by hunting
and fishing

e. Houses of Indians

(1) north - tepee, tents - village

(2) south - Houses of wood - village

f. Inventions

1. mortar - pestles grinding grain

2. Communication - runners - drums

3. Trade among the Indians great
barter -

g. Amusement -

1. dance - play and ceremonial

dances - war, peace - harvest.

part of religious life

2. Feasts -

3. Indian ball - Pelota

(a) bet

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General relations of Indians and white

(1) White Attitude toward Indians

(a) Frontier attitude - dead Indians only
good Indians (cheap writing about
this) - kindness to Whites

(b) Sentimental attitude - Noble red
man -

1. Roosevelt - man good - civilization
had corrupted them.

2. Thought Indians were better
because they were near
to nature - corrupted

3. Los Casas - writing ^{said they} of Indians

4. James F. Cooper - fiction - Indian
and Naval affairs.

(c) Third attitude - Recognized Indians
were better in some ways.

questioning attitude - conclusion -
Indians were different - not better or
- conflict of Stone Age and

1. Difference

a. Land - Indians - all owned
and shared in tribe.

- had no concept of owning
land but only the sharing.

- sold land with this idea -
of whites - bought

2. Whites set the pace for
treachery of Indians -

(a) stole in furs - etc -

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Which Indian policy was
wiser (compromise or fighting)

- (A) Whites more treacherous
than the Indians
- (C) Whites encouraged
scalp

Indian attitude towards whites -

- 1. In the beginning friendly
because they were gods
- (2) Dealings with Spanish ^(later than the English)
 - 1. Didn't get along very well
 - 2. Christian religion gives them
encomienda - forced labor
on Indians already in
or had been in slavery ^(by others)
Purpose - to spread Christianity
through apprenticeship -
 - 3. Not as good as French and
better than English
- (2) Dealings with French -
 - (1) based upon fur trade
spread rapidly - Quebec 1608
Boston the Great Lakes
- Down the Miss - Gulf -
Mobile - up to 3000 miles
 - 2. Why they got along with Indians
 - (a) intermarriage with Indian
- marriage -
 - (b) put themselves on par with
Indian
 - (c) Did some game off
the land had the advantage

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Wetzel
Sand
Johnson
Herald } Sumner, Frederick Jackson
Sections in American
History

Howard
Odum
Southern
Regions } who were former.
(3) Dealings with English
(a) Generally good at first
(b) questioned the truth of John Smith
(c) Powhatan chief - friendly

Halter B.
Halt
Divided
the
Stand } (d) Ok
(e) Wars - 1636 -
1675-76 -
1711-1713 { Yamasee - War -
Sasharona - War - Carolina
French and Indian War -
disappointed - Pontiac Conspiracy
Revolution
(f) Removed to the West in 19th C.

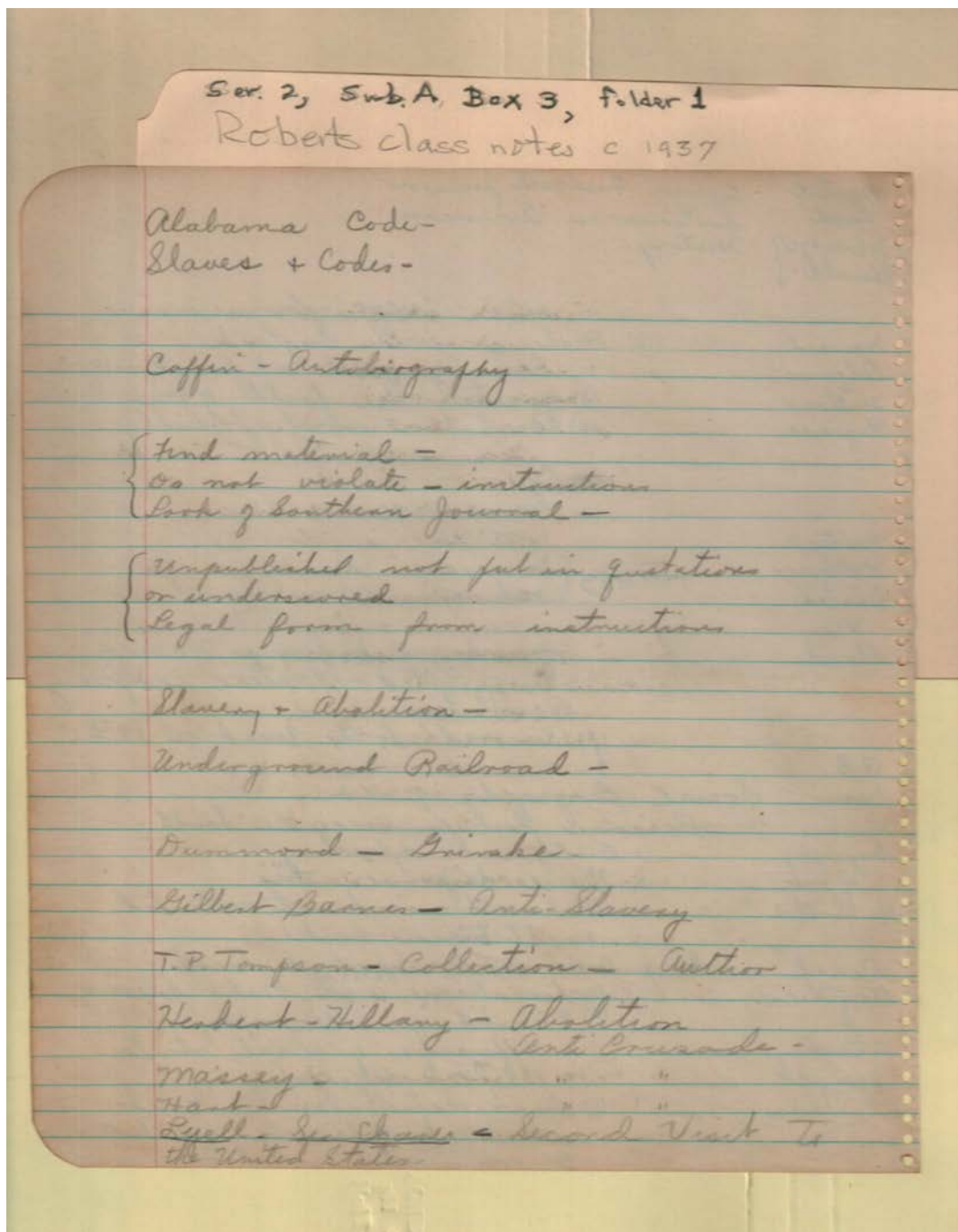
R. B.
Vance - Social Geography of U.S.
Human
Geography
of
the South } a. Reasons for poverty of the South -
1. Biological deficiency -
2. Vance disproves this
Backwardness due to retarded
institutions - lack

Donal
Davidson } b. → Two most important trends -
sectionalism and Nationalism
(a) 1. Founded upon Geography
2. Differences of social strata
3. Interests different
(b) First sectionalism - East
and West - tide water and Piedmont
- Bacon's Rebellion - regulator movement

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 2, Subseries A, Box 3, Folder 1

Frances C. Roberts Class Notes and Exams, circa 1937

Image 285 r02a03-01-000-0285 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



Names:

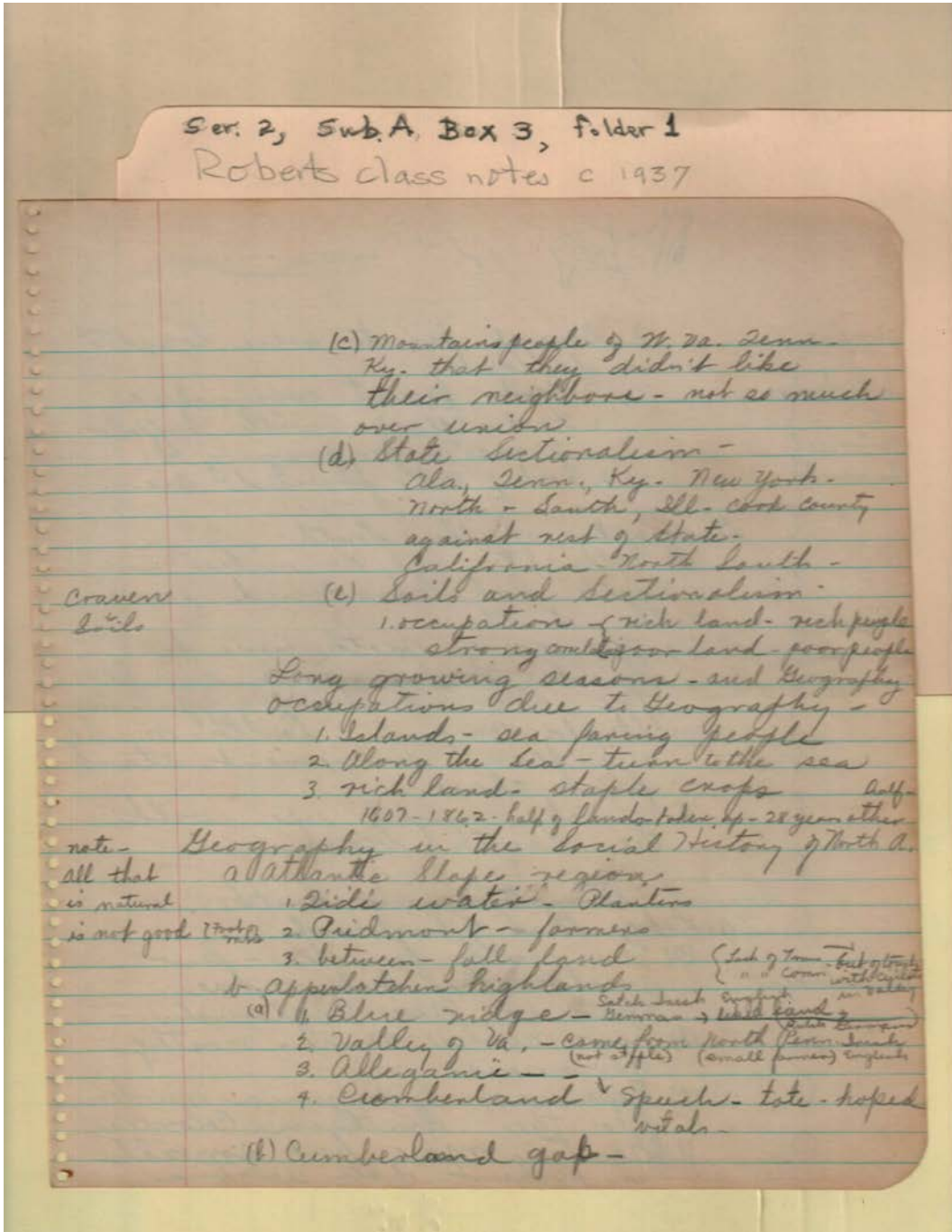
Abolition & Slavery

Places:

United States

Types:

notes



Names:

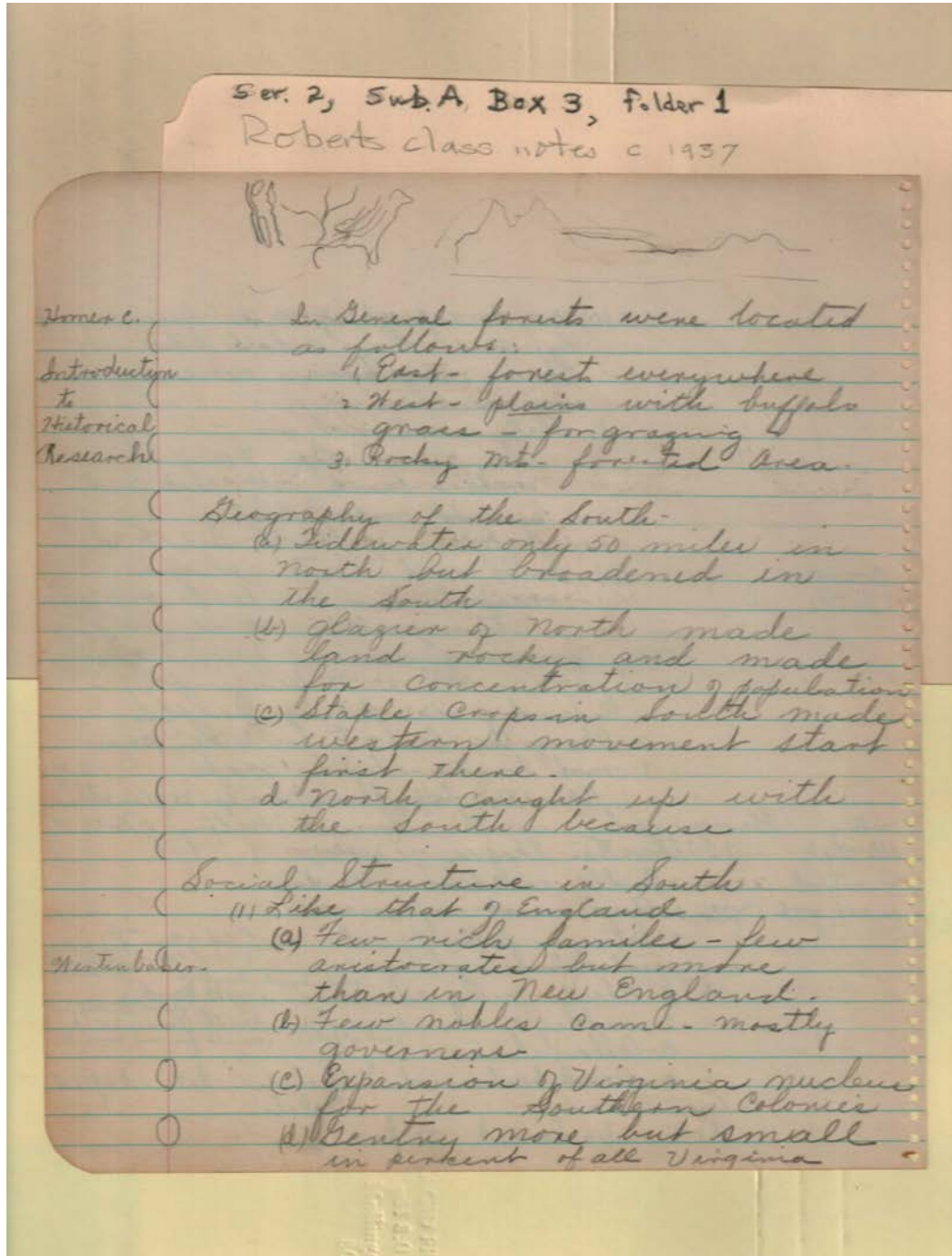
Social History and
Geography

Places:

United States

Types:

notes



Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

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interregnum (1) few but powerful in government
(2) Catholics most numerous
followers of the king (James)
Last of the old dominions, Charles I
to go against the Stuarts - called it
Rural middle → f. yeoman's most important class
Class - in America and England
(1) Politically important
(2) Standards came from them
(3) Rank and file of Americans
(4) Characteristics
1. Were not aristocrats,
2. Landed farmers not rich
but not poor
(5) yeoman's class split up
in Europe now and is
doing so in the U.S.

Rich people in 17th century few -
about one dozen or so -
1. more rich people in
latter half of century and
tendency

Most important things in Civilization

- (1) Family
- (2) Health
- (3) Education
- (4) Personality
- (5) dealing with fellow man

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(A) Indentured white labor - 17th
the labor of the 17th century

(1) conditions based on

- (a) apprenticeship - 4 or 5 years
children longer - received
food and clothes -
master received labor
man received passage
over. Master received
land for bringing
indentured servants over -
servants received land
sometimes - (50 acres -)

(b) Two types -

Wentworth's (1) Voluntary - because they were (poor)

(2) involuntary - criminals

(2) good labor. colonist liked
them. big population sometime

(3) many servants became
independent farmers
then planters.

(a) 30 to 40% of farmers
came from servants -
before 1660, after 5%

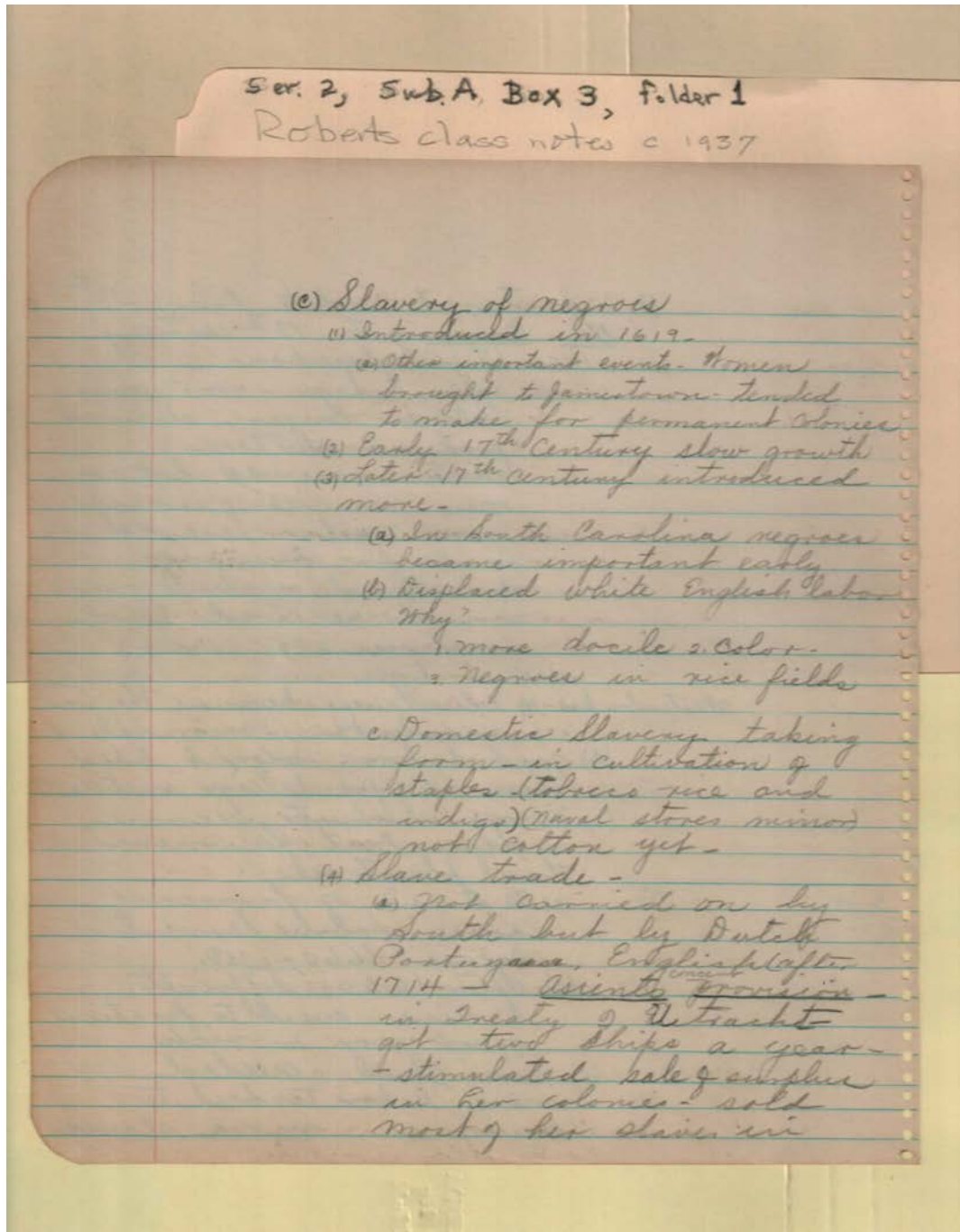
(b) after 1660 - difficult
to rise - went to frontier

(1) not poor or rich

(2) more land needed,
more labor tended to
bring in more slaves.

2 B

a



Names:

Slavery & Negroes

Places:

United States

Types:

notes

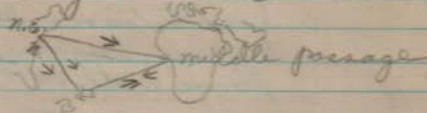
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Arabs
fruit
beal
slave
trade

Spanish colonies

- (1) New England slave trade
- (10) became a side of the triangle trade



(10) Trade in Africa

- (1) Carried on by Chief who waged war to get captives
- (2) Slave factories - run by white man who stayed in Africa traded goods for the negro chiefs
- (3) Middle passage - horrible in many respects
 - (a) Women did not come aboard at first but later were brought over because they could stand the trip.

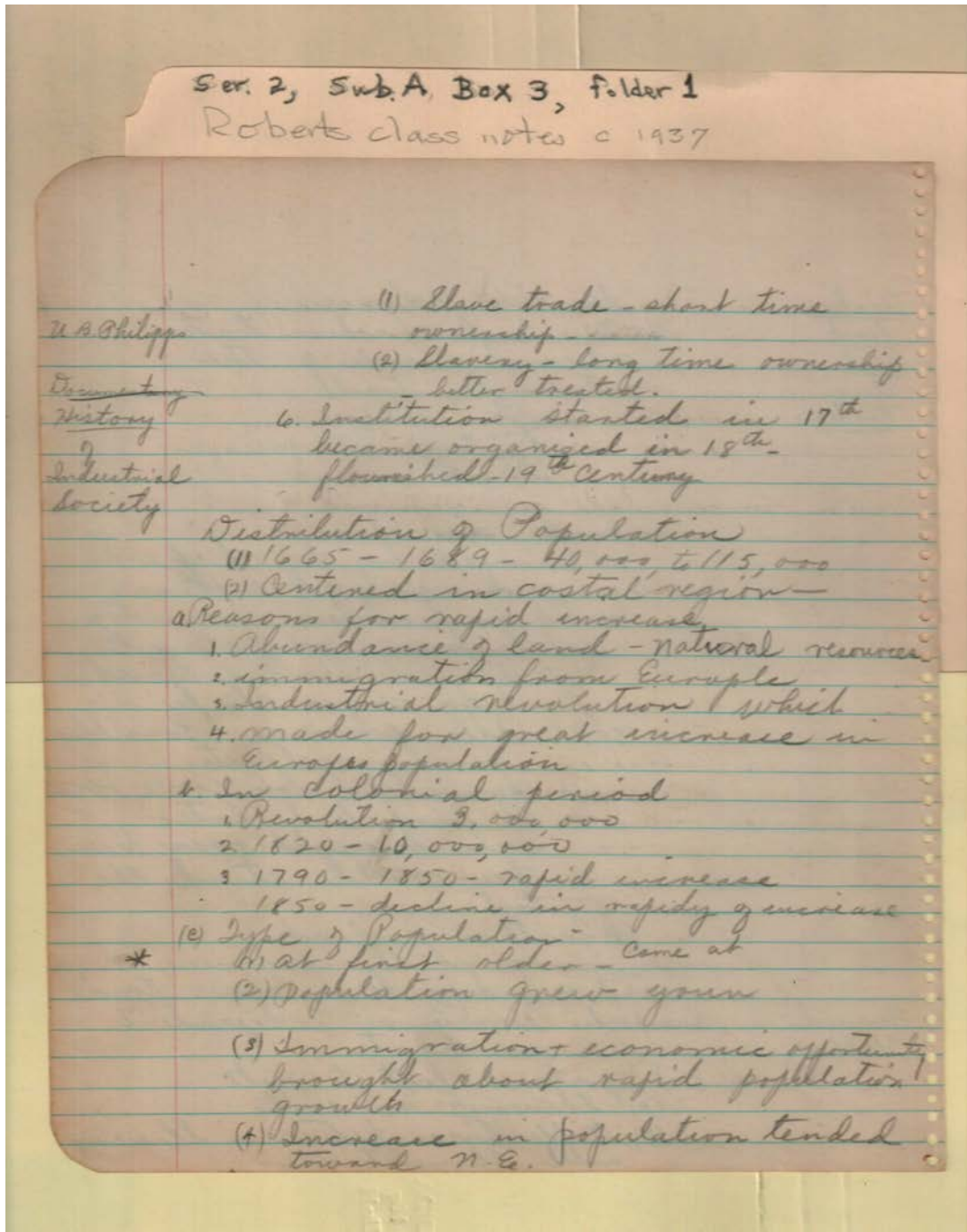
(4) Factories - England

centered (a) owned by companies
around (b) independent slave trade
Liverpool sometimes independent
merchants

Forreil
Hall

5. Important facts to note

- (a) Slavery an evil
- (b) Difference between Slavery and slave trade.



Names:

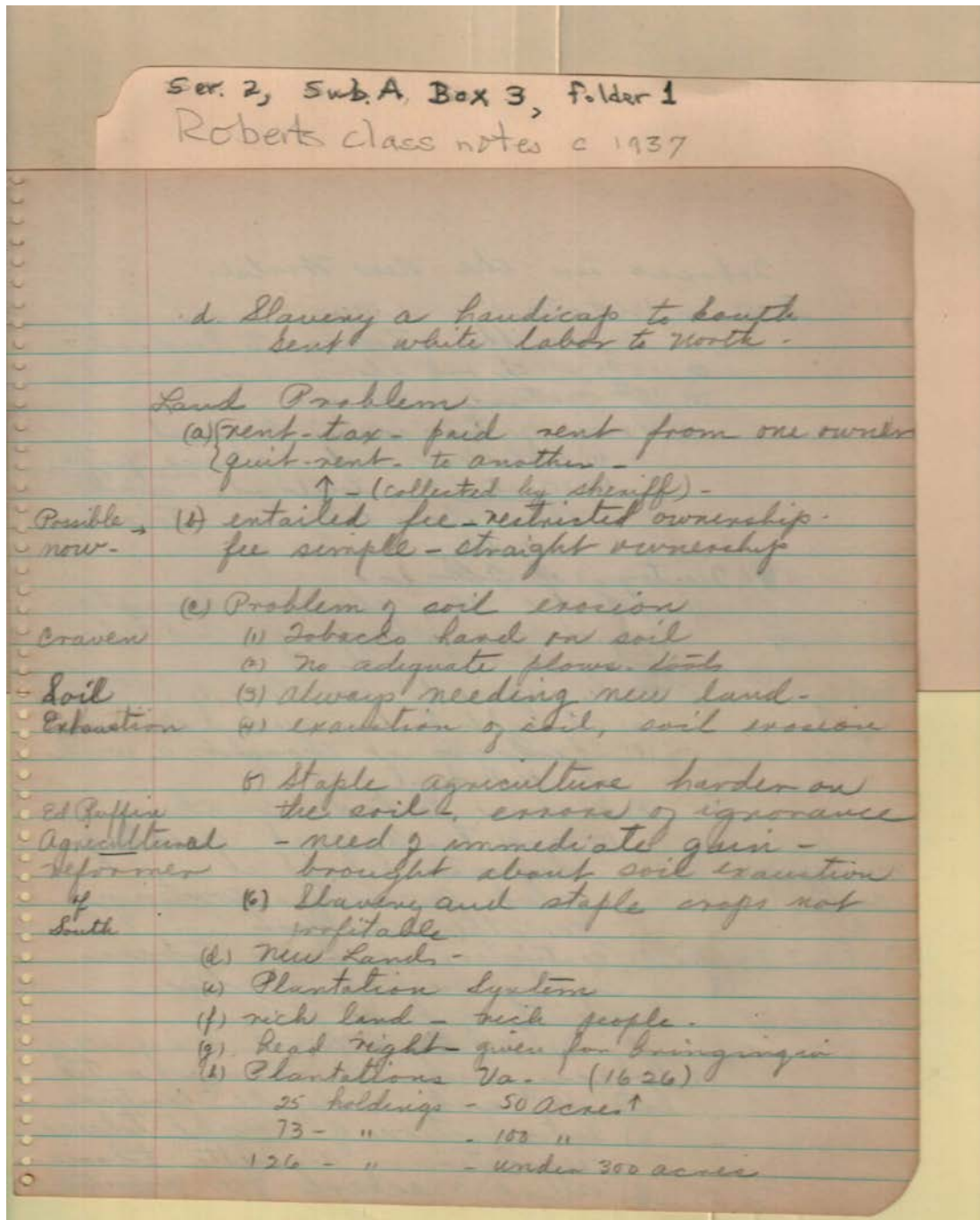
Population
Distribution

Places:

United States

Types:

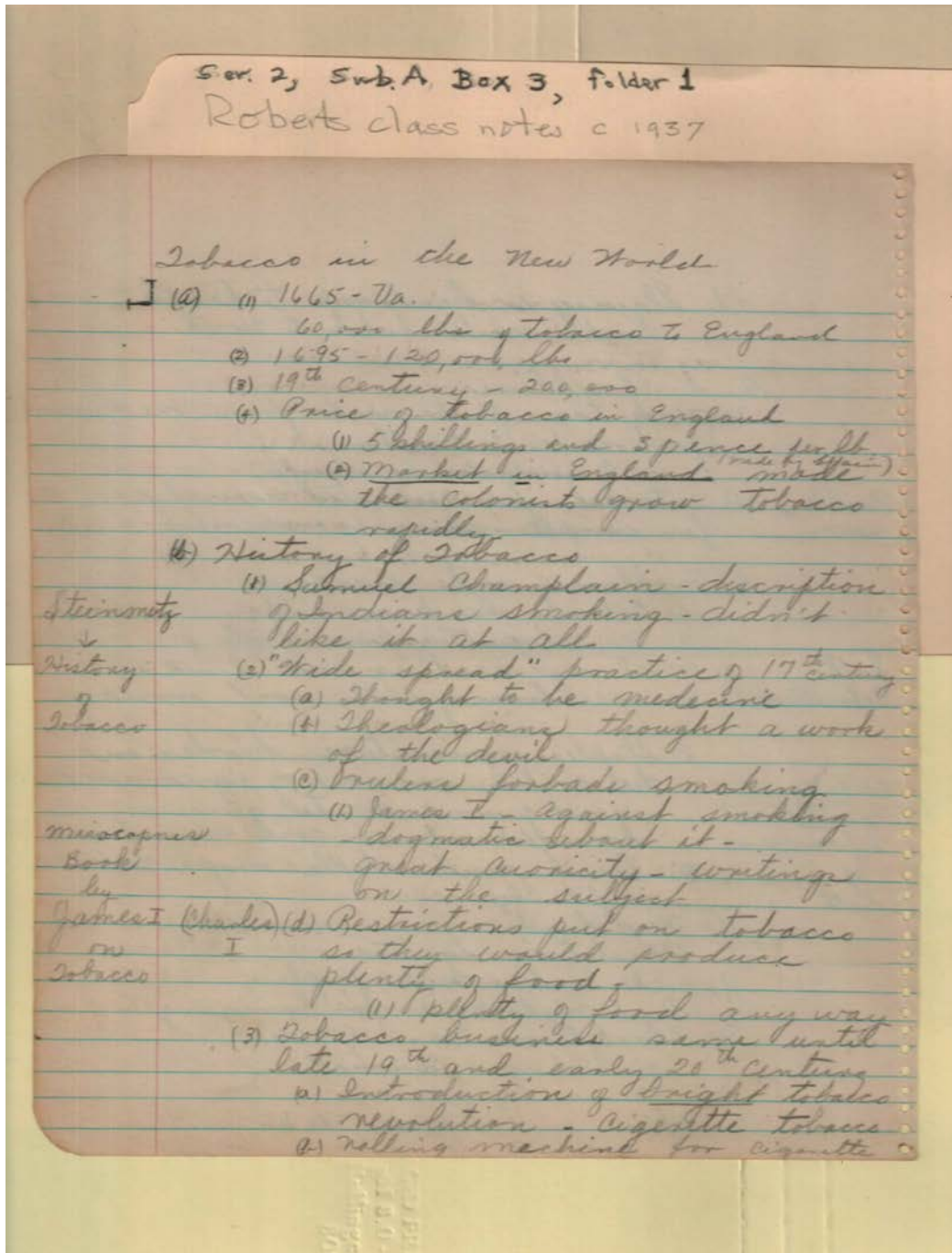
notes



Names:
Slavery

Places:
United States

Types:
notes



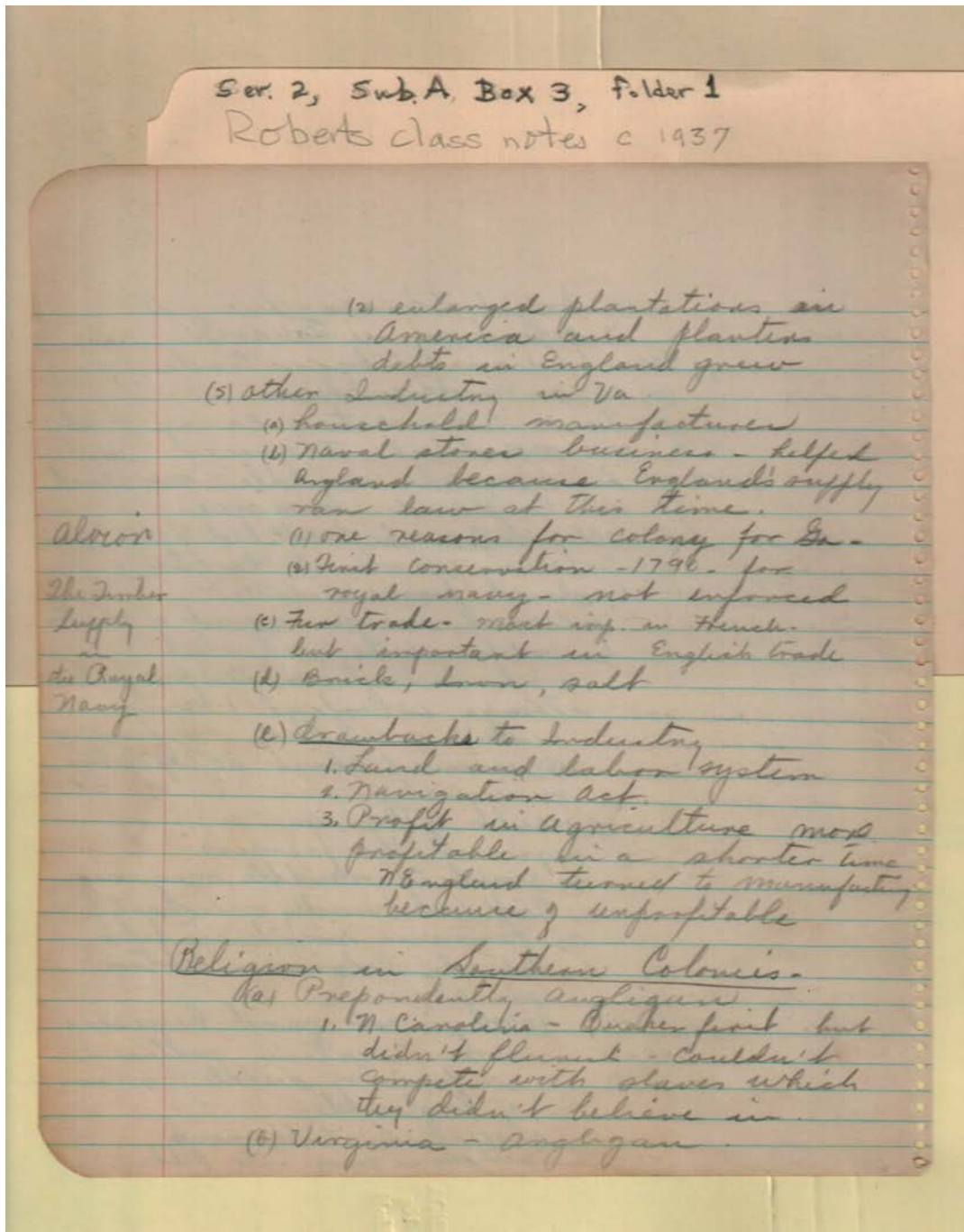
Names:
Tobacco

Places:
United States

Types:
notes

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- (c) bright tobacco due to deficiency in the soil
- (4) Mechanics of tobacco trade
 - (a) 1650 - mercantilism
 - (b) Navigation acts - carry out mercantilist theories
 - 1658 (c) Encouraged middle merchants in England - because all colonial trade had to go to England
 - 1653 (c) Tobacco sent to Factor in England from colonies
 - (1) served as an agent of planter
 - (2) sold at the market - made deductions for freight, storage, wharfage + commission
 - (a) This was had on farmer
 - (b) received about 30% of value
 - (c) received
 - (4) result of this
 - (a) grievous the farmers
 - (b) profit to middle man in England (usually merchant)
 - (c) farmers went in debt - made colonies a debtor group.
 - (1) why - not good business men - system rotten - in favor of middle man of England - appeared to be more prosperous going into debt.



Names:

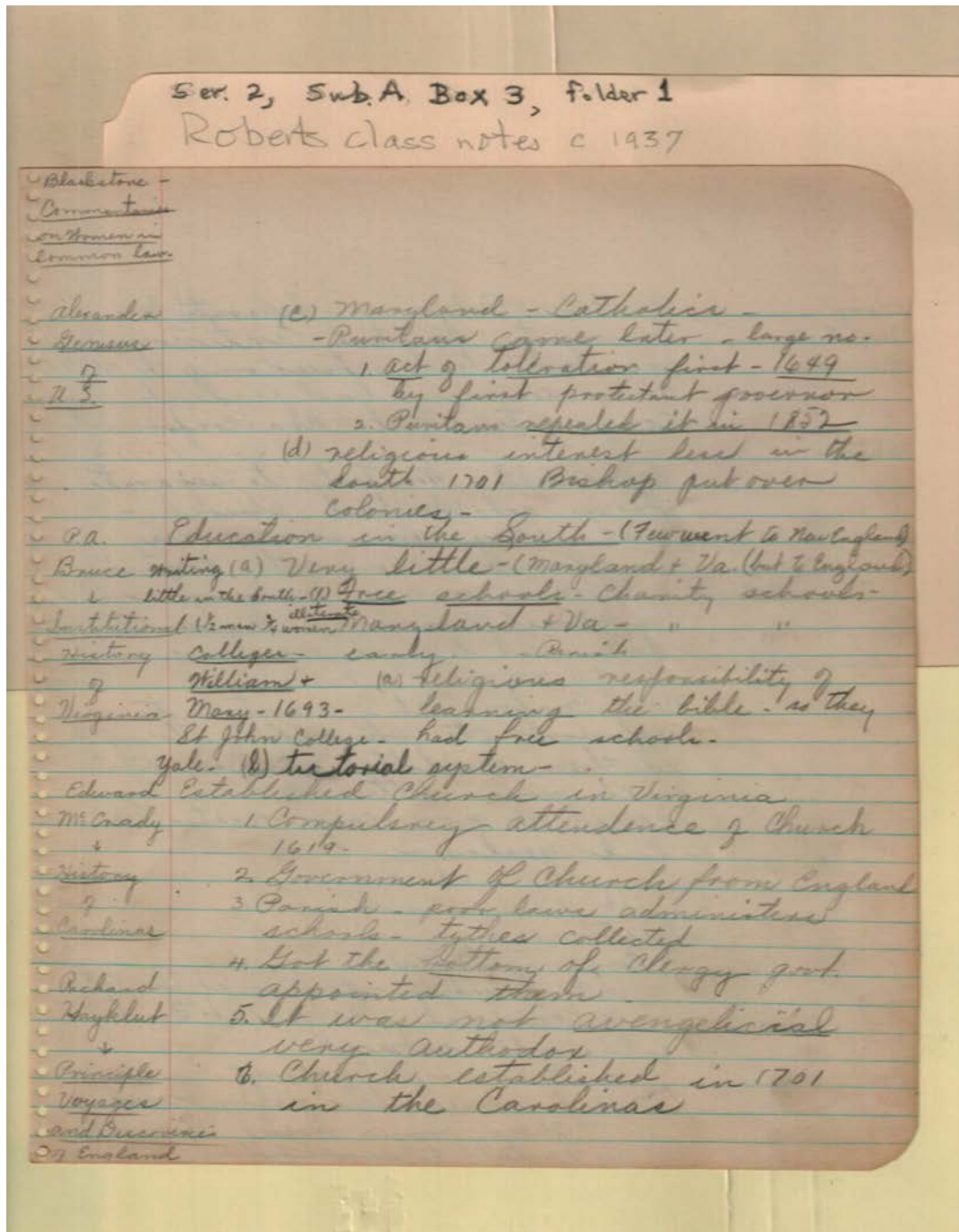
Religion in Southern Colonies

Places:

United States

Types:

notes



Names:

Education in the
South

Types:

notes

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Many
Beard.
Hessman
C. H.
Mehlman

Puritain - Pelagian - Separatists -
Brownists Baptist Antinomian
pre-destination freedom of the Will
Arminianism - Independent
Congregationalist Non-conformists

Separatists - wanted to separate
from established church -
not very numerous in
England - most of the Baptists
were a great many Congregationalist
or Presbyterian - religion extremely
dangerous to people who were -

Non-conformists - wanted to
reform the church - strength
in the middle class - ministers
could get a better living by
being a non-conformist.
- less zealous

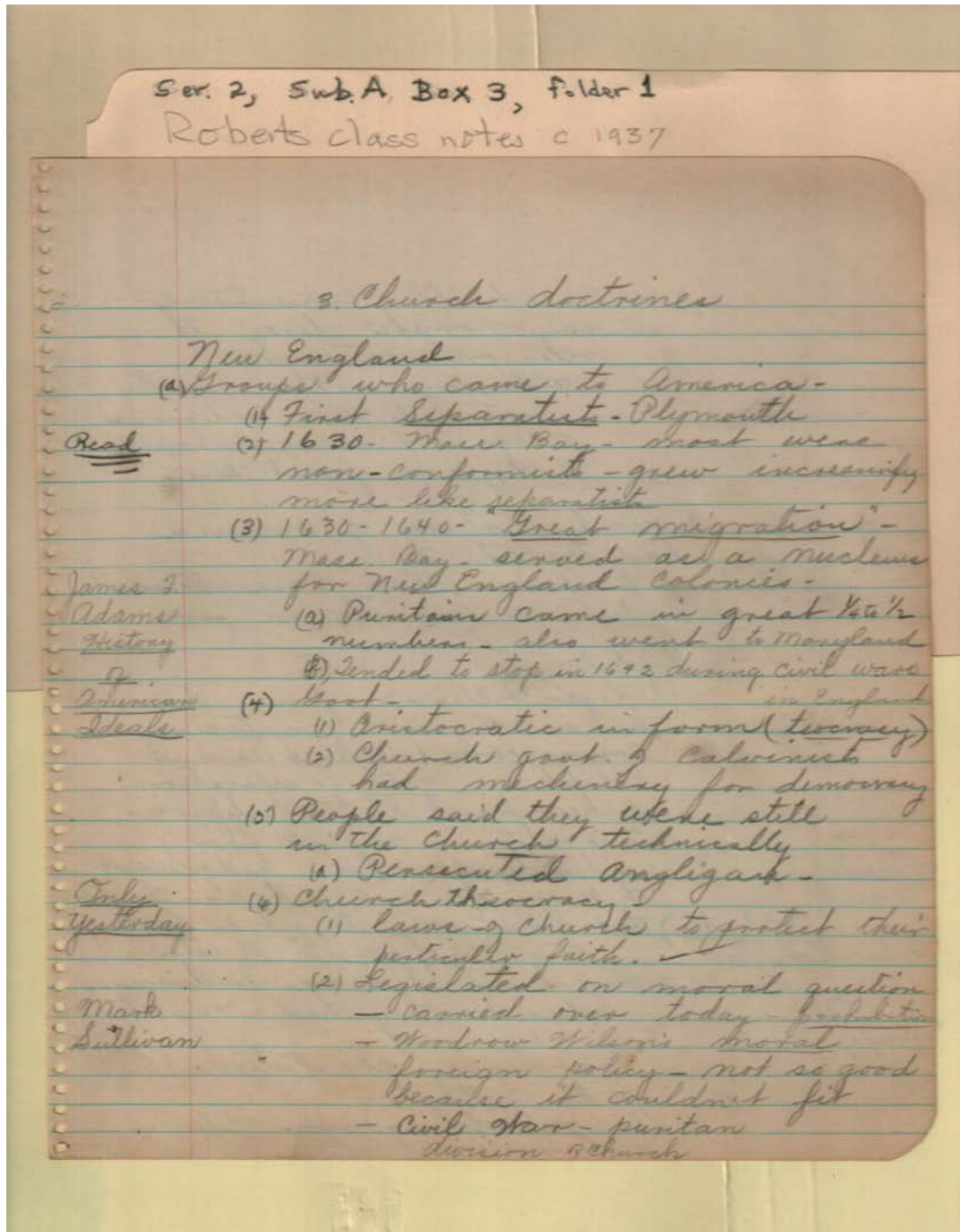
↓ most Arminian
objections:

1. Organization -

- (a) Congregation - power at the bottom
- (b) Episcopal - power at the top

2. Church ritual

- (a) too much "paper"
- (b) too much stain glass, vested
choir, prayer book, ceremony
- (c) wanted to simplify



Names:

Church Doctrines

Places:

United States

Types:

notes

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- Considerable concitancy
in morals due to
religion in U.S.
(1) Sunday in this country
continued as a religious
day. not so in Europe.
- only a day of rest there.

3. rural nature of America
has tended to

(7) Dissent from the Dissenters
(a) Puritans a minority in pop

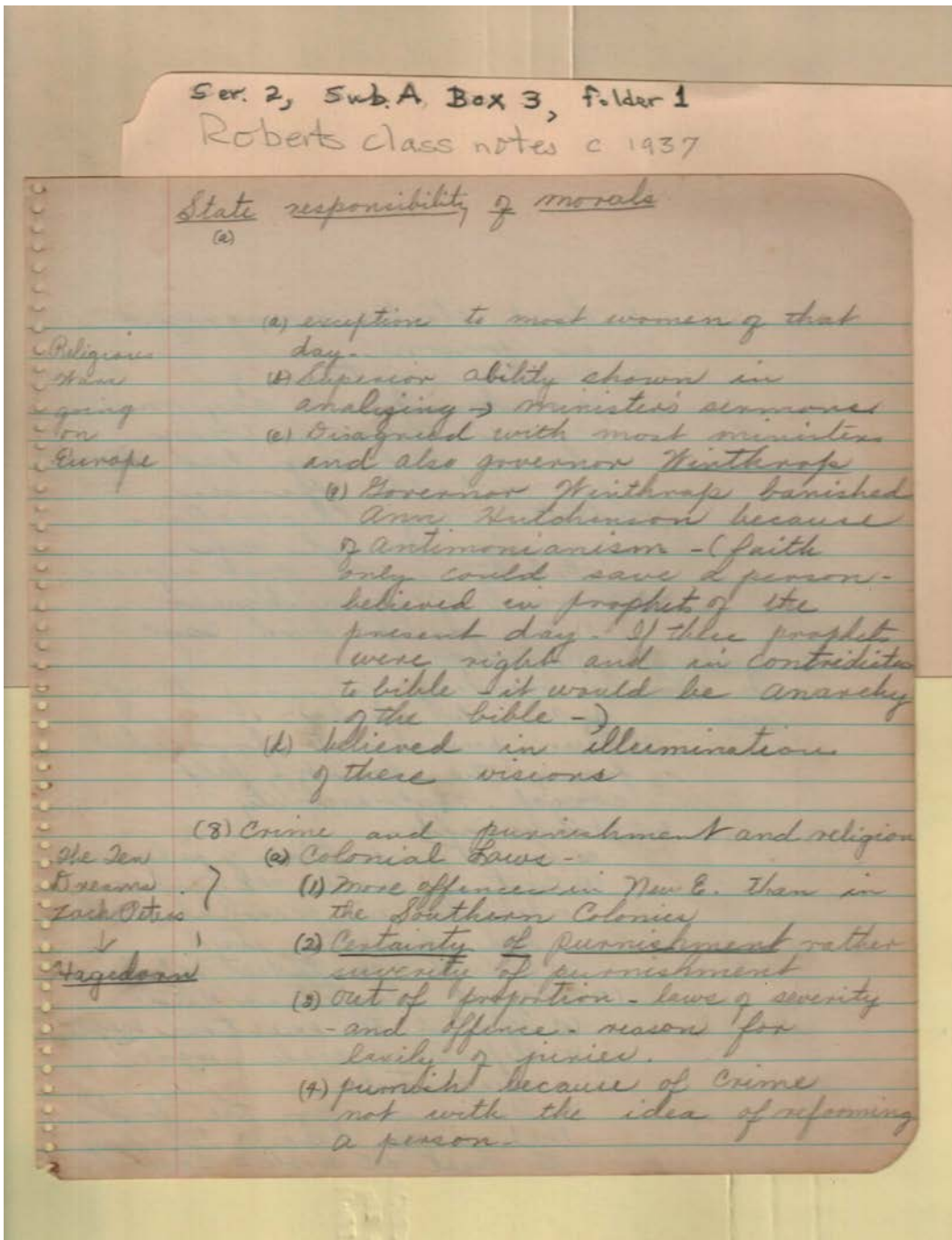
(b) Baptists a

(1) Roger Williams - fine ideas -
but a religious fanatic -
courageous. didn't want
to take an oath -- separation
of church and state - religious
toleration - respect for
individual man -- judge not
that you be not judge -- thought
(toleration) that was way to get a long.
strongly opposed to established
non-toleration church -- Ideas on Indians
-- believed they had rights.

→
Bloody
persecution
vs.
gentle
made
White.

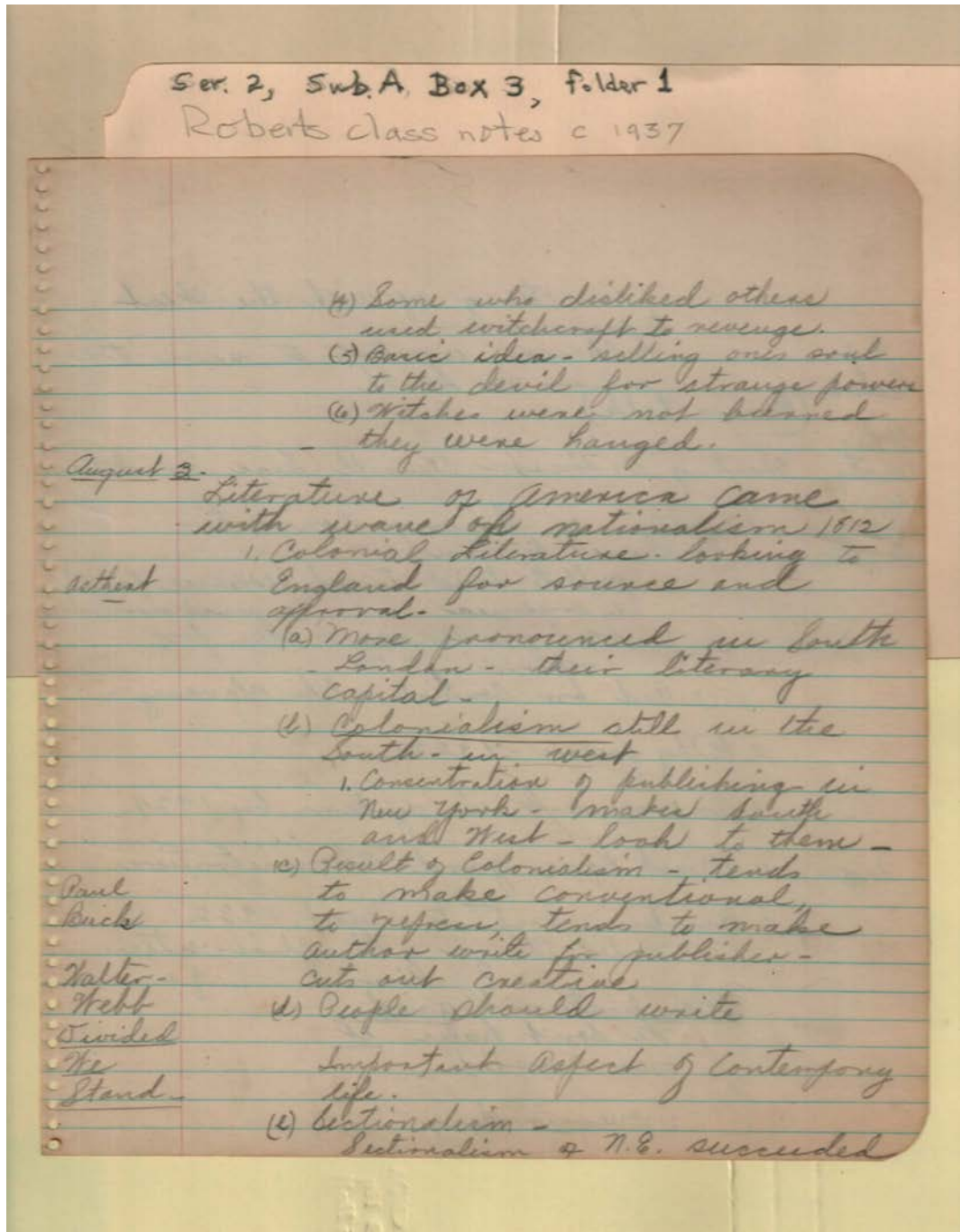
Providence plantation 1636
with 5 others

(2) Ann Hutchinson - wife of
rich merchant



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5. Social strata recognized in union.
- (6) Puritan's system of punishment not any more severe than Southern Colonies but they had more punishable offences.
- (7) States were theocratic - religion bound up closely with govt. - crime.
- (8) Forms of punishment
- (a) for gypsies - bind cage -
- (b) Stocks
- (c) branding for many things
- (d) Church's sticks
- (9) These punishments proceeded from the heart - felt social responsibility
- (10) Witchcraft -
- (a) Part perspective of judgment
- (b) Tied up with religion -
- (1) believed in personal devil, God, angels, etc.
- (2) Didn't want to let religion
- (c) Why it started in N. E.
- (1) affected the eccentric people
- (2) Defective people were suspected
- (3) Brought up by the fact that people have a tendency to make all people conform
- Exception to rule extreme cases

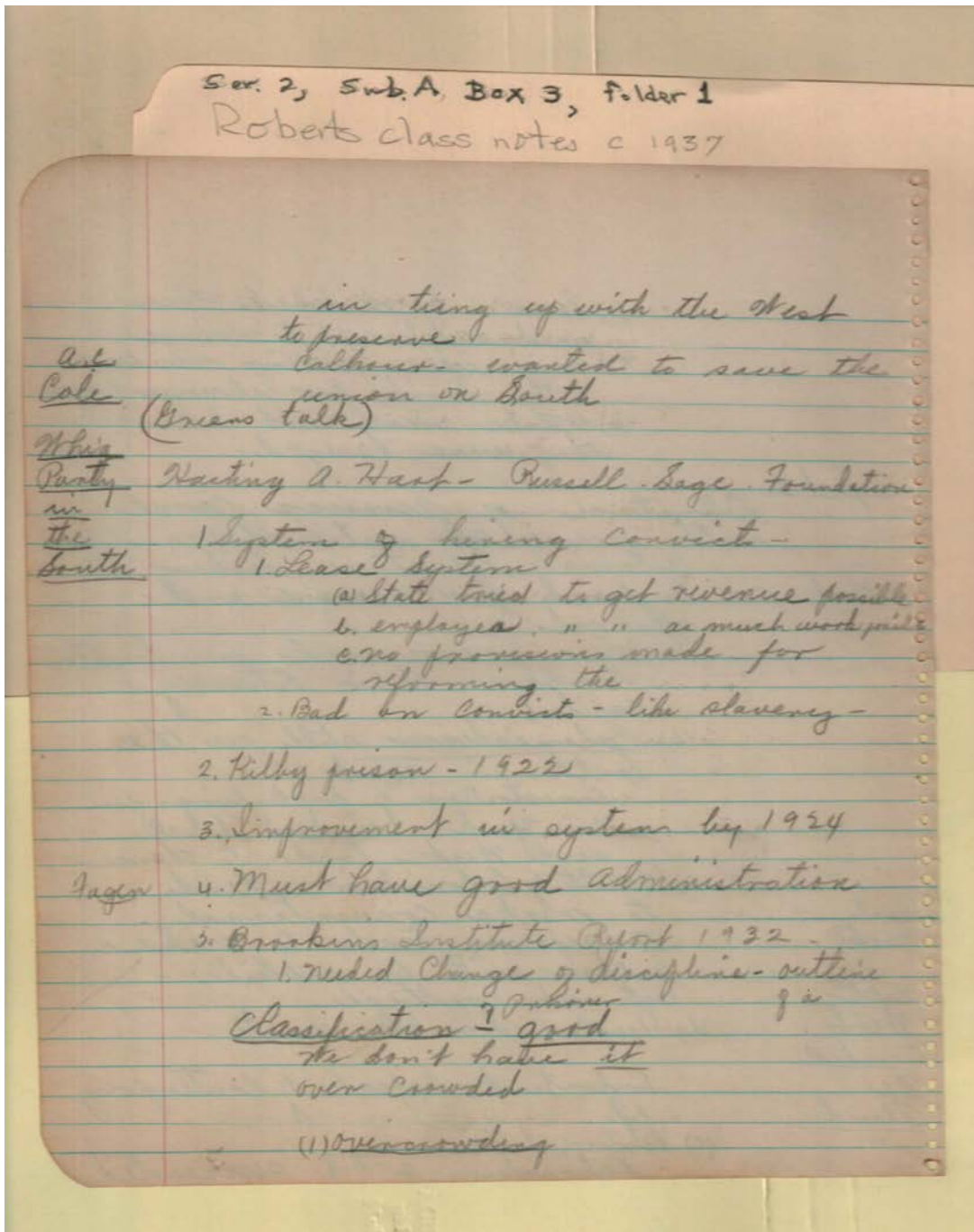


Names:

Literature in America

Types:

notes

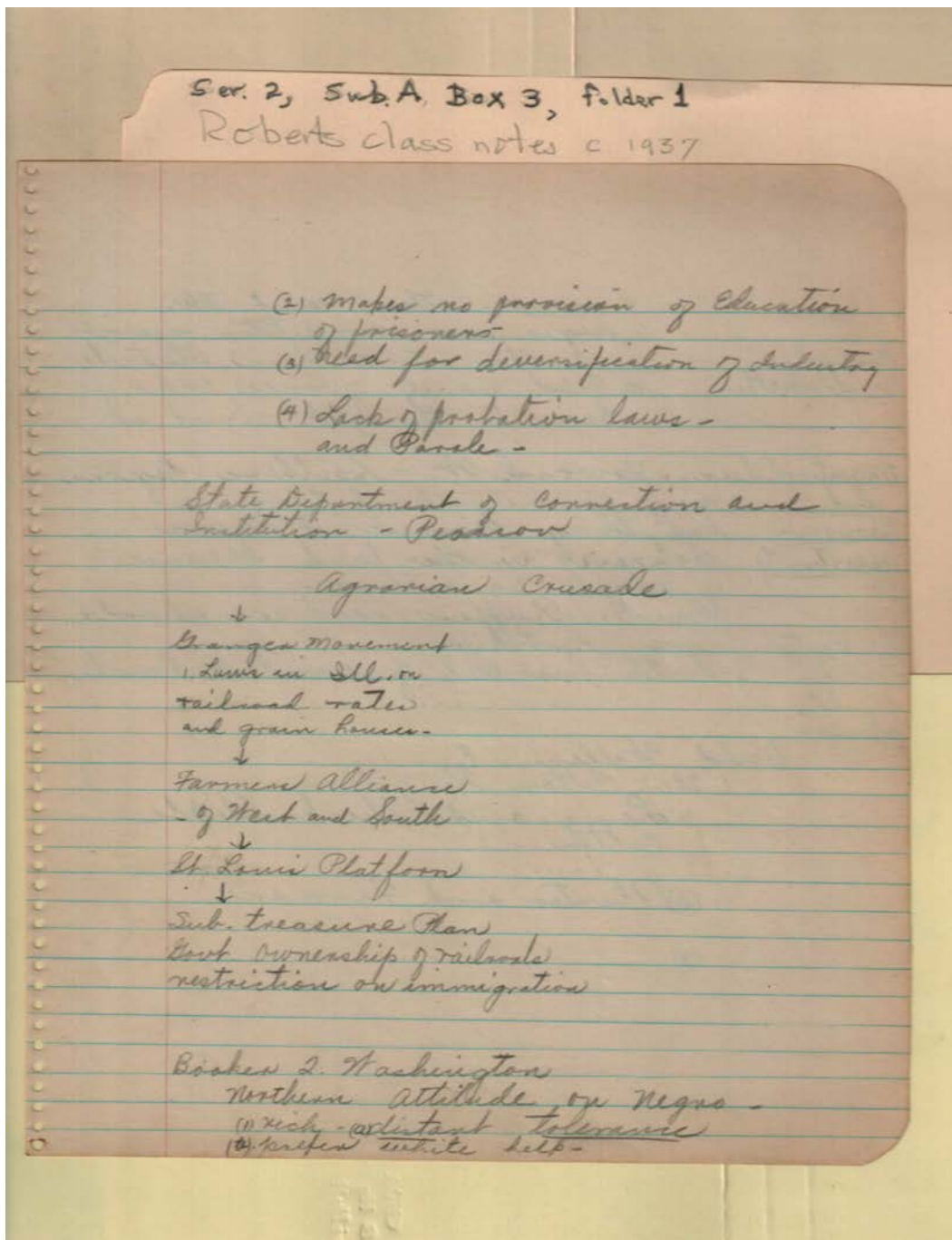


Names:

Kilby Prison

Types:

notes

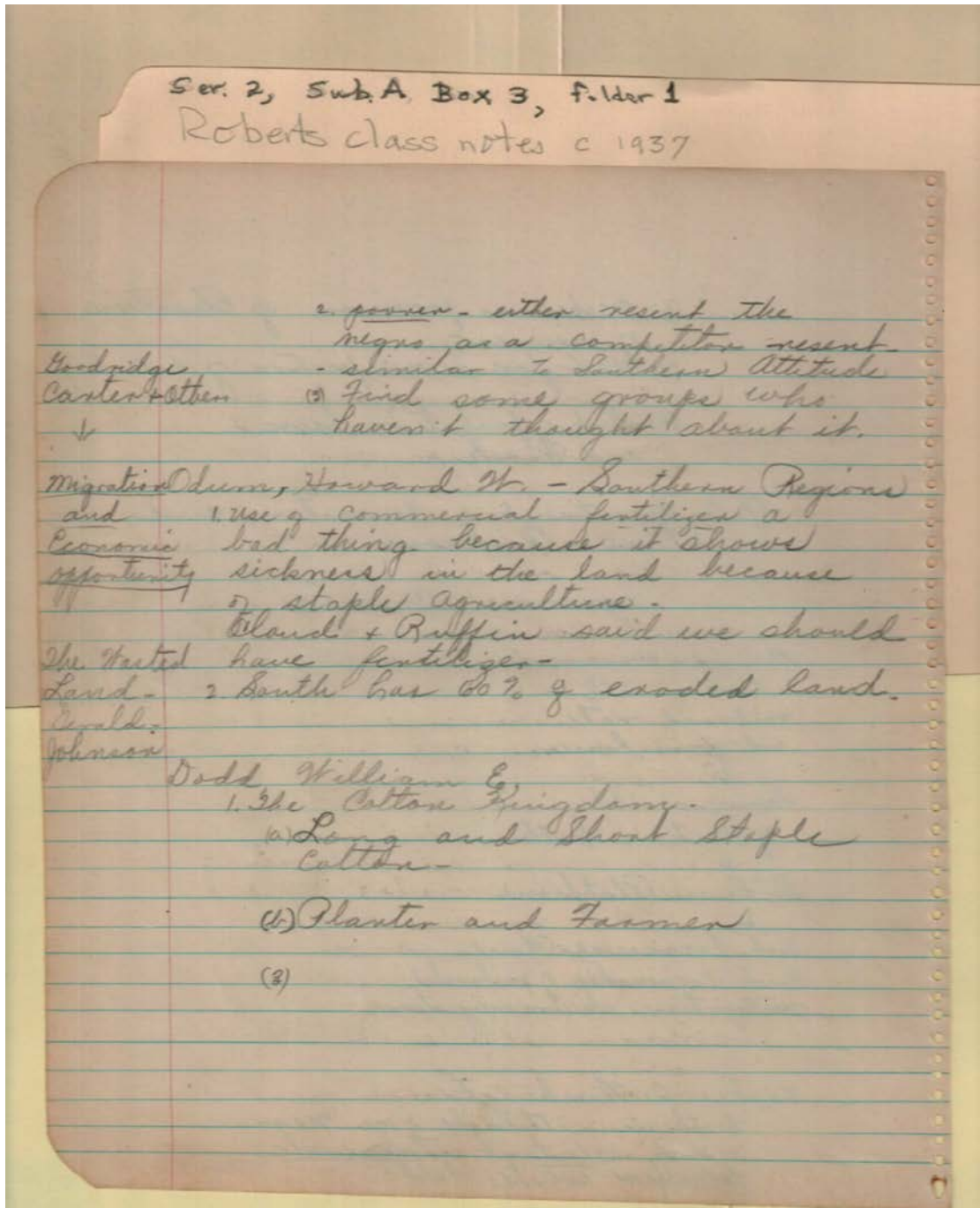


Names:

Agrarian Crusade

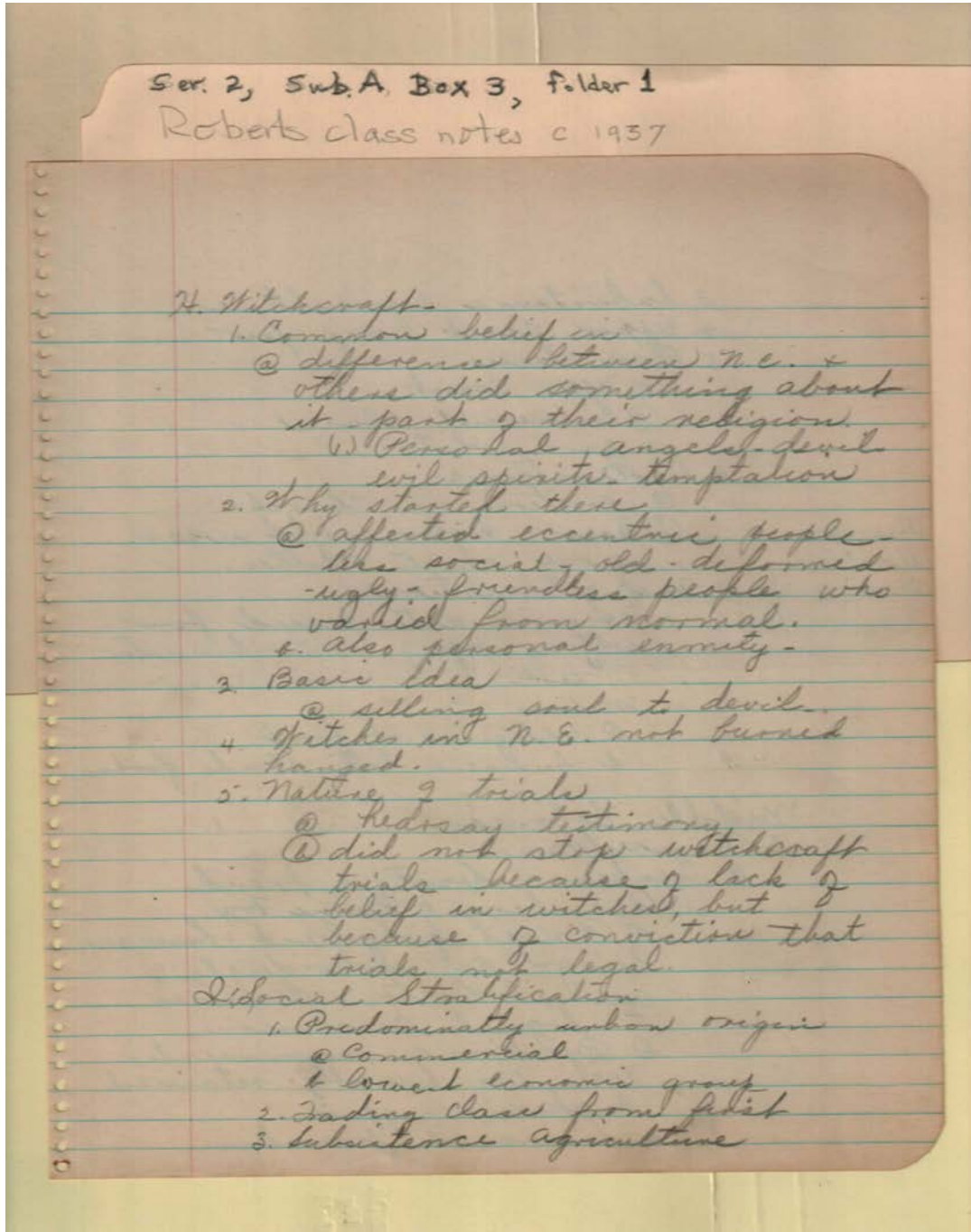
Types:

notes



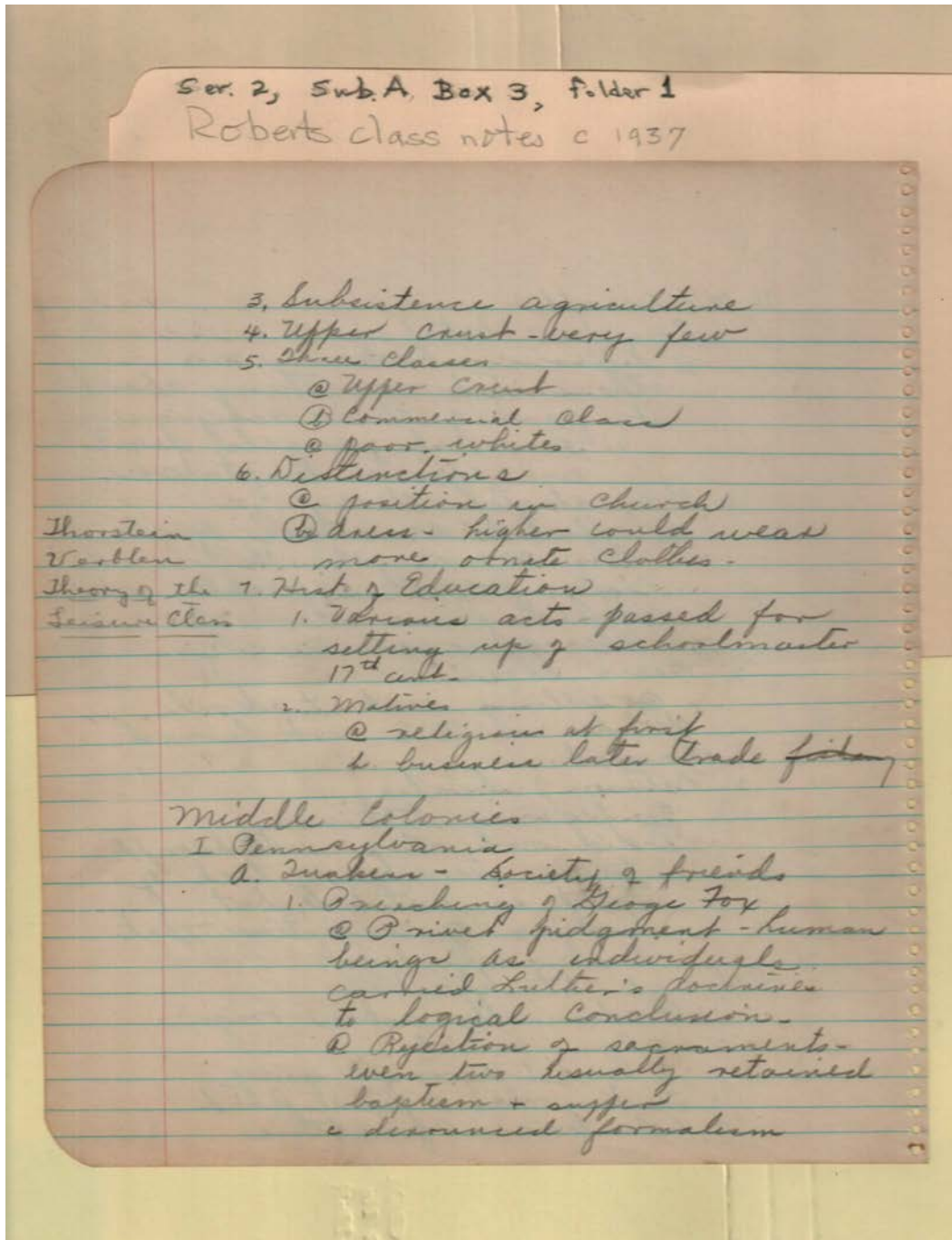
Names:
Agriculture

Types:
notes



Names:
Witchcraft

Types:
notes



Names:
Agriculture

Middle Colonies

Types:
notes

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1. no regular clergy - any true
Chr man proper priest.
2. no special Church meeting
3. no ritual
2. Interpreted bible literally.
① always reading -
+ used terminology - solemn
forms of address these things
3. democratic denied all title
4. opposed to oath taking -
5. opposed to war, def as well as off.
6. Among earliest opponents of slavery
7. Unwilling to pay tithes to Church
helping devil.
- ② Came from middle class - being
strict plain in dress -
8. More cohesive than other
denominations
9. Evangelical, emotional,
10. Religious radical. considered
fanatics
11. one of most persecuted sect in
England.
① marked themselves.
② persecution wane with
ease of recognition
12. opposed to Capital punishment
13. Church organization
① monthly business meeting
② sent rep. to quarterly meetings

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14. Eng in Penn
15. Similar group from mennonites
B. Pen - heteroglossous -
② - 7. 6. great influence in culture
1. religious
2. cosmopolitan in outlook
racial -
Scotch Irish Scotch Eng
Penn Penn
② N. Y. - Dutch Reformed Ch.
Anglican Congregation
③ 1664 - 14 languages + 9
I Social background retarding -
A - Late settling
B. Small scale Colonizing
1. New Amsterdam - Dutch give
charter as which rather
have Dutch Guiana + New York
2. Patronship system all -
adapted to New World -
a) tremendous grant of offices
and Company
b) based on land society
feudalism
c) problem of tenancy speculation,
squatter, land right
C. Main difference between
land system + society based
in N. Y. + Penn -

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1. N. Y. large landholding
@ no staple agri.

2. Penn holding small

result - more prosperous

D. Slow dev of self-government

III Progressive factors -

A. Geographical advantage

B. More tolerant + cosmopolitan

C. In long runs lack of staple
agriculture.

Let us now leave the subject though
we are not through -

Great awakening in America
of Religion.

I. A Rise of Methodist and Unitarian
Pietism in Germany ^{England}

emphasizing common man's piety

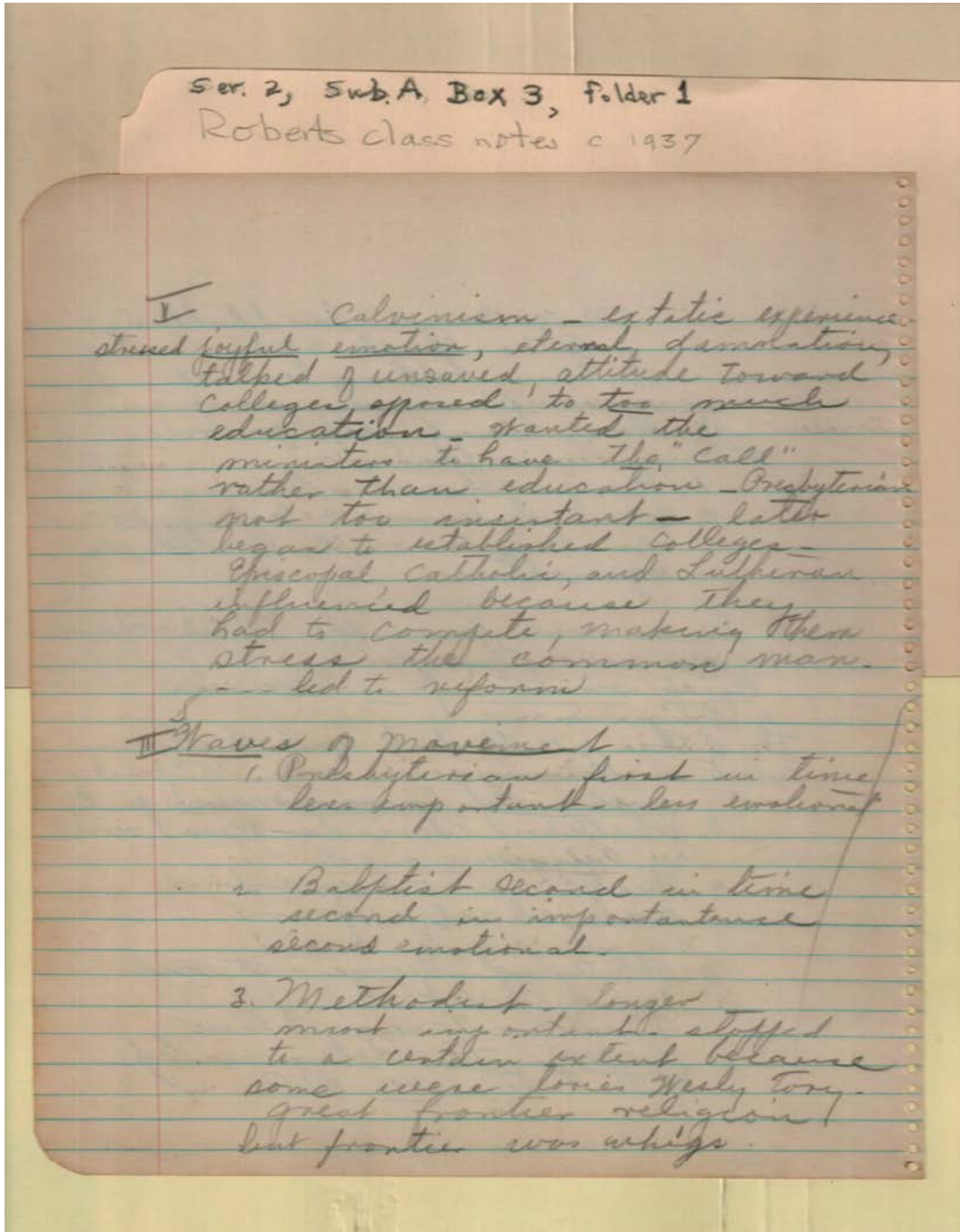
b. Jonathan Edwards - Mass. - revival
in Religion

c. Wesleyan movement

evangelical - reform

d. Whitefield George - stressed
love of Christ

Frontier demonitition
shaped the Religious life
of the later M. B. P.



Names:

Calvinism

Religion

Types:

notes

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

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Robert
Coats

Outline of Opposition to Awakening -
years

- (1) Inconsistent because of emotionalism - not matter of mind
- (2) Diverse crowd because of side show which was carried along with meeting.
- (2) War among denominations and beliefs - agreed upon moral code
- (4) Objected because of unconventional activities
- (5) Quakers - doctrine

Methodist

Mothers bench - direct revelations
talking in unknown tongue

Camp meeting -

Social Aspect of movement

- (1) Social center was the church
- (2) Wutian Church spread back East
- (3) Opportunity to get together
 - (1) Drink in congenial company
 - (2) discuss the crops
 - (3) young people courted
 - (4) gossip
 - (5) Cock fighting, horse racing -

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Not so important now because of change
(4) Preachers didn't so much combat this because he thought it brought sinners to church
(5) explanation of sinning -
(1) falling from grace - Methodist
(2) Backsliding - Baptist
(6) Long sermons, Dinner on the grounds

7. Circuit riders

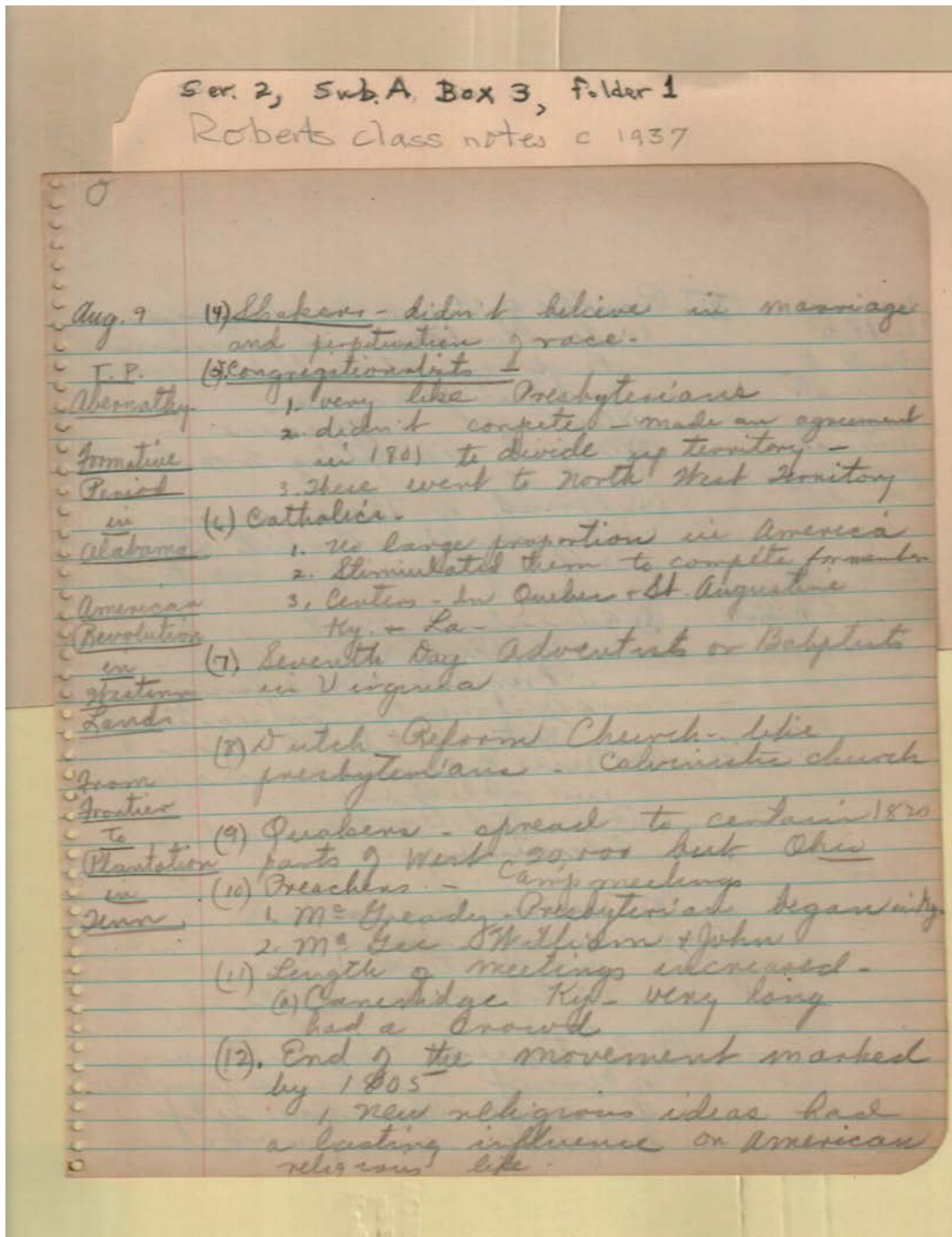
a. Characteristics of a Methodist good because had episcopal organization
b. Lorenzo Dow, Peter Cartwright, others, Johnny Appleseed - James Asberry
c. Civilly influences
Lay ministers?

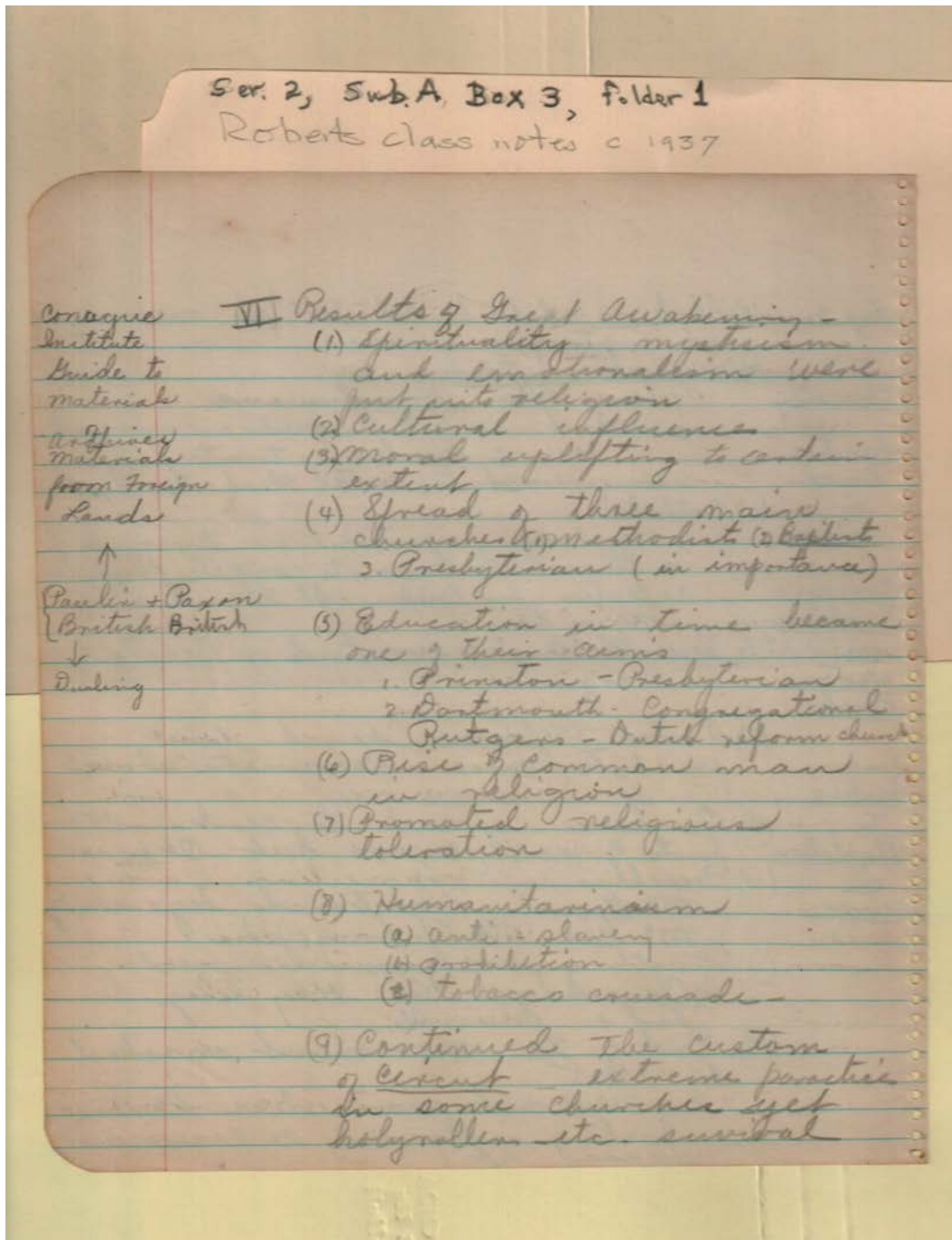
II Other Denominations

revival in City
(1) Campbellites - John Campbell - split of Baptists - Christianity - 1820
literal interpretation of the bible.
2.

owner section
Presbyterianism - backward because of belief in Education -

3. Cumberland Presbyterianism - more emotional - more vivid



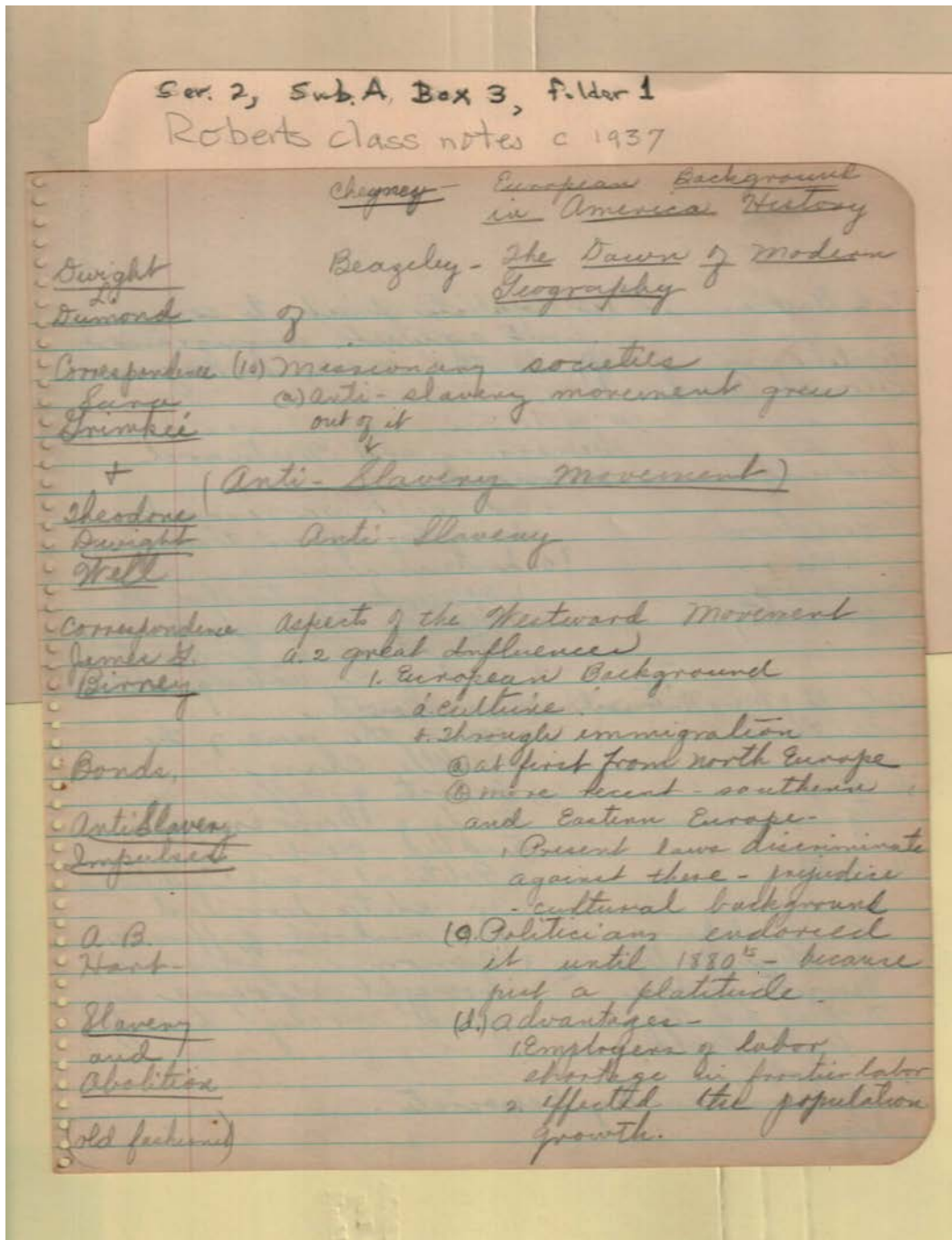


Names:

Great Awakening

Types:

notes

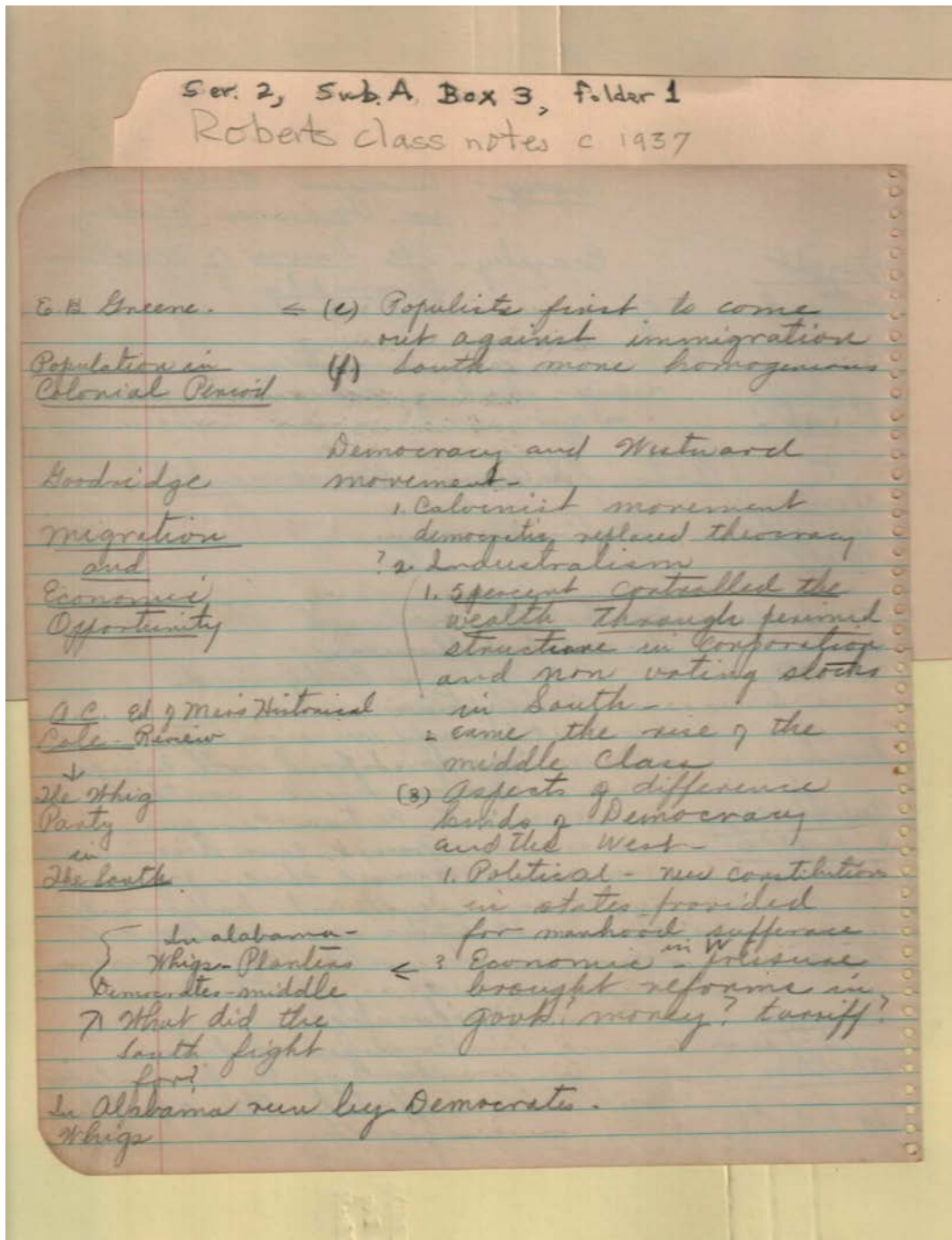


Names:

Westward Movement

Types:

notes



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new youth notes
during the war -
Came by draft -
All-son wanted to branch
democratic gov - in 1917

2. Social Democracy of the West

(a) evening influences

(1) strength, word, character
not speech and money -

← (2) not all together tended
toward that -

(3) People not rich not
poor

(4) Curiosity of frontier

Aug 19 Divisions of Western movement

1. Old North West.

(1) Ohio, Michigan, Ill. Ind. Wis.

- (2) settled by New Englanders at first

Frederick Ohio (3) Southern states came later in south
brought down

2. Old South West

(a) Down to 91 parallel east to app.
west to Miss -

1. developed more rapidly because
of hunting grounds between
Indian groups

2. copperheads during Civil War

Sections suitable where to a certain extent. these
new Eng also caused intrastate sectionalism

As not in the field that the Congregational
History was the churches followed New Englanders

South 6. South took rich southern lands.
New Eng took northern lands more

difficult to clear but turned out
to be richer -

7. Ind -

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2. Old Southwest -

(a) most settlements came during the Revolution or just before

Proposed 1. Statanga 1764 - James Vandalian Robertson - James Bevere

Archibald
Henderson
Math
History

2. 1774 - Harrod

3. Richard Henderson

financed many western lands - promoted Banial Bone - wanted charina

(b) admitted upon democracy in West - State of Franklin 1784 -

(c) How settled - squatters, conquest, removal of Indians, transient settlers, then permanent settlers - took

(d) Kentucky → County 1776 of Va.

1. Bannaborough rival also

2. Harrodsburg

3. Indians settled early

4. Louisville → George R. Clark

5. Process of evolution of State.

1. Western migration due to hard times after Constitution

(e) Conversion of Western settlers and man 1812 -

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, Folder 1

Roberts class notes c 1937

Hastings Religion
and Ethics

1. desire of annexation of Canada
2. War Hawks, Clay, Calhoun, Thomas Hart Benton, Boston, Peter Calhoun western point of view because west of Carolina
3. raised nationalistic spirit idea of manifest destiny
4. Hartford Convention - expression of N.E. sectionalism
5. Westerners won battle of New Orleans

(f) Bath: Democrat and Nationalistic

(g) Literature -

Cooper - sea and Indian theme

(h) William Cullen Bryant - Verse

(i) Sparks - North American Review

(d) James O. Baldwin - Simon Duggs - South

(e) Longstreet - Georgia Times

Contract to Colonization Kennedy - The Georgia Bell

Nope after Robinson

Slavery + Sectionalism

Land policy and Social History

1. Jefferson - wanted to amend the constitution to purchase land - took it any way -

(A) believed in agrarian system - democracy - farmers were backbone

(c) bought La. because wanted german farmers

ser. 2, sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

Roberts class notes c 1937

which will
and which
unwise.
Social
consequences.

to spread to preserve democracy
- believed in democracy more
strongly than strict construction

Changes in Land Policy

I 1/2 1607 - 1862 - 1/2 1862 - 1890.

first Colonial land policy -

- (1) head right system
land speculations
complicated deeds bought
squatters.

Wayside

quit rents

Ohio Land Co. - 1748

- (2) New seeded claims to
western lands in 1780
Georgia - 1802

Virginia land to give land on

- (3) Ordinance of 1784 -

(a) States to be carved out
of the west.

concerning territorial status basis provided for line of title

- (4) Ordinance of 1785

* (a) system of land survey
division into townships
(6 mi by 6 mi) section
(1 square mile)

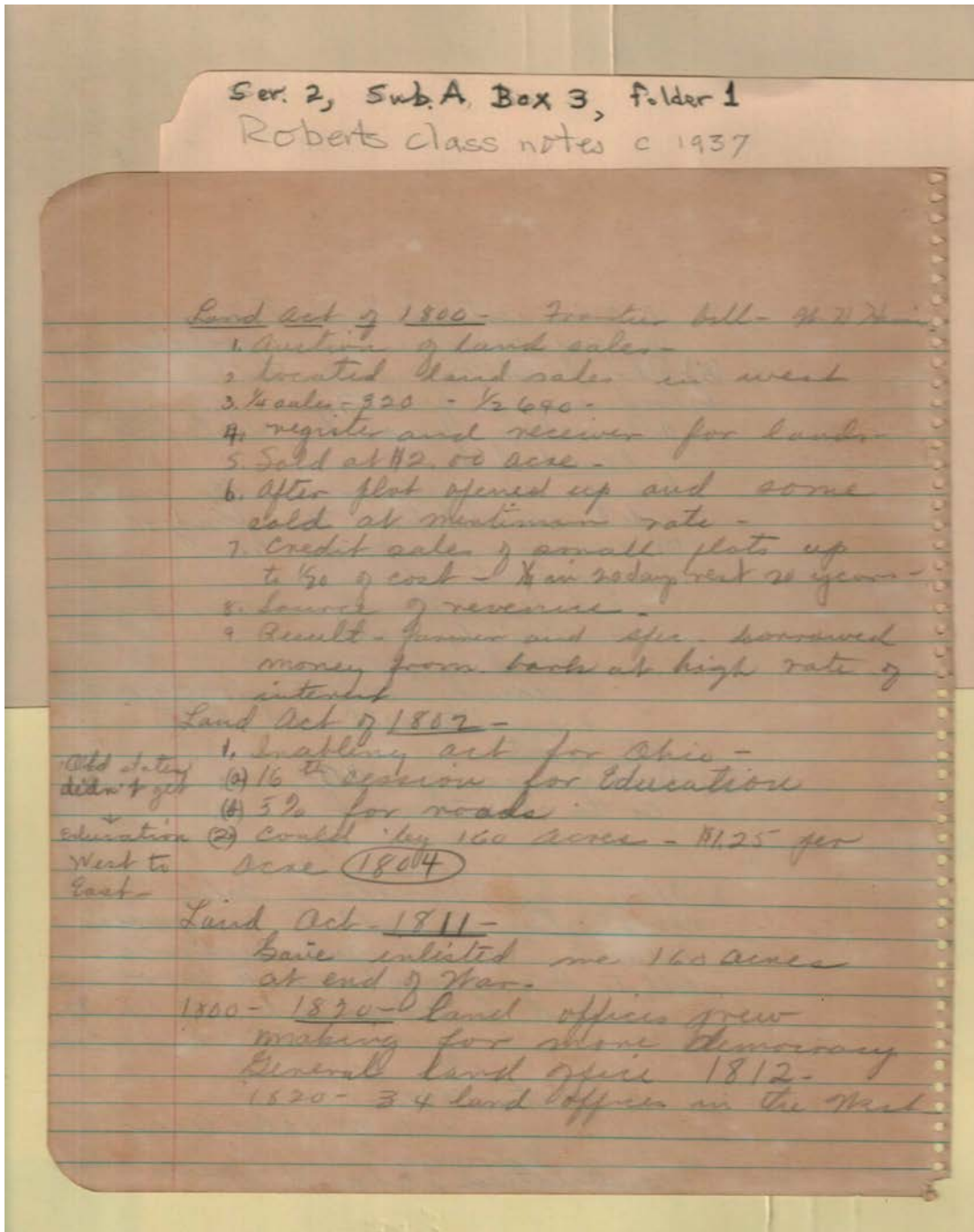
(b) quantities to be sold in
sections.

(c) sold in East at \$1.00
an acre.

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

Roberts class notes c 1937

- (1) 1/2 in section 1/2 in townships
- (2) raise revenue not social policy
- (5) Ohio land co - under them
- (6) Ordinance of 1787
 - a. Primary for govt - related to land
 - b. Dug in answering the question did constitution the flag -
 - (c) answer involved an important decision.
 - not less than 3 and more than 5 territorial govt
 1. ruled by gov only -
 2. second assembly vote representative
 3. equality with old states
- Ed. Court -
- (6) Ordinance of 1790
to the southwest
v
7. Alexander Hamilton - sold Washington to sell to companies because could get revenue -
sell to big men - not to poor
--- asked to subsidize to spend 300,000 and give credit for 3/4 price
- Land Act - 1796 -
 1. minimum sale of 640 acres
 2. long surveys
 3. distribution of land office



Names:

Land Acts

Places:

United States

Types:

notes

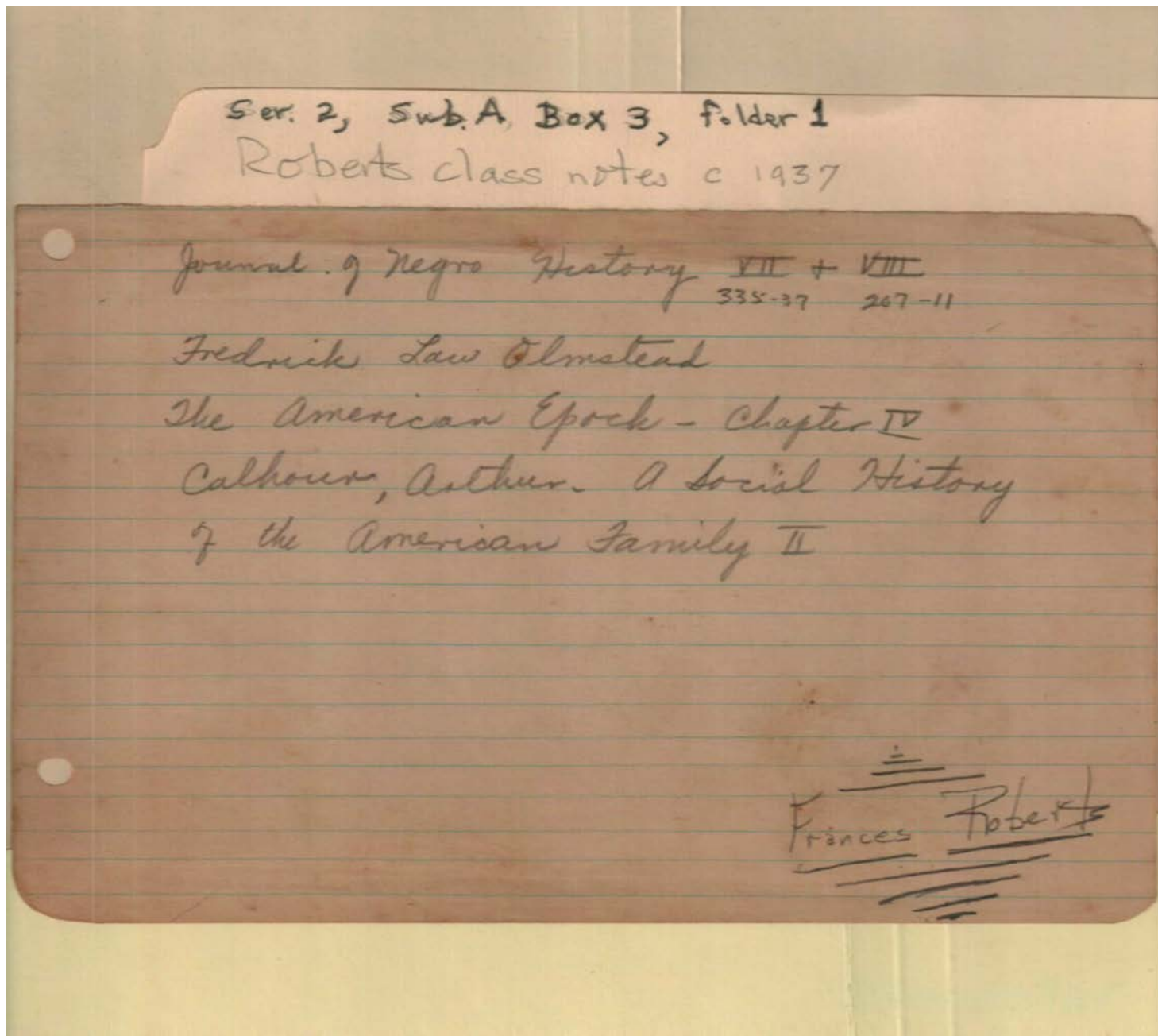
Dates:

1802-1811

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Frances C. Roberts Class Notes and Exams, circa 1937

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Names:

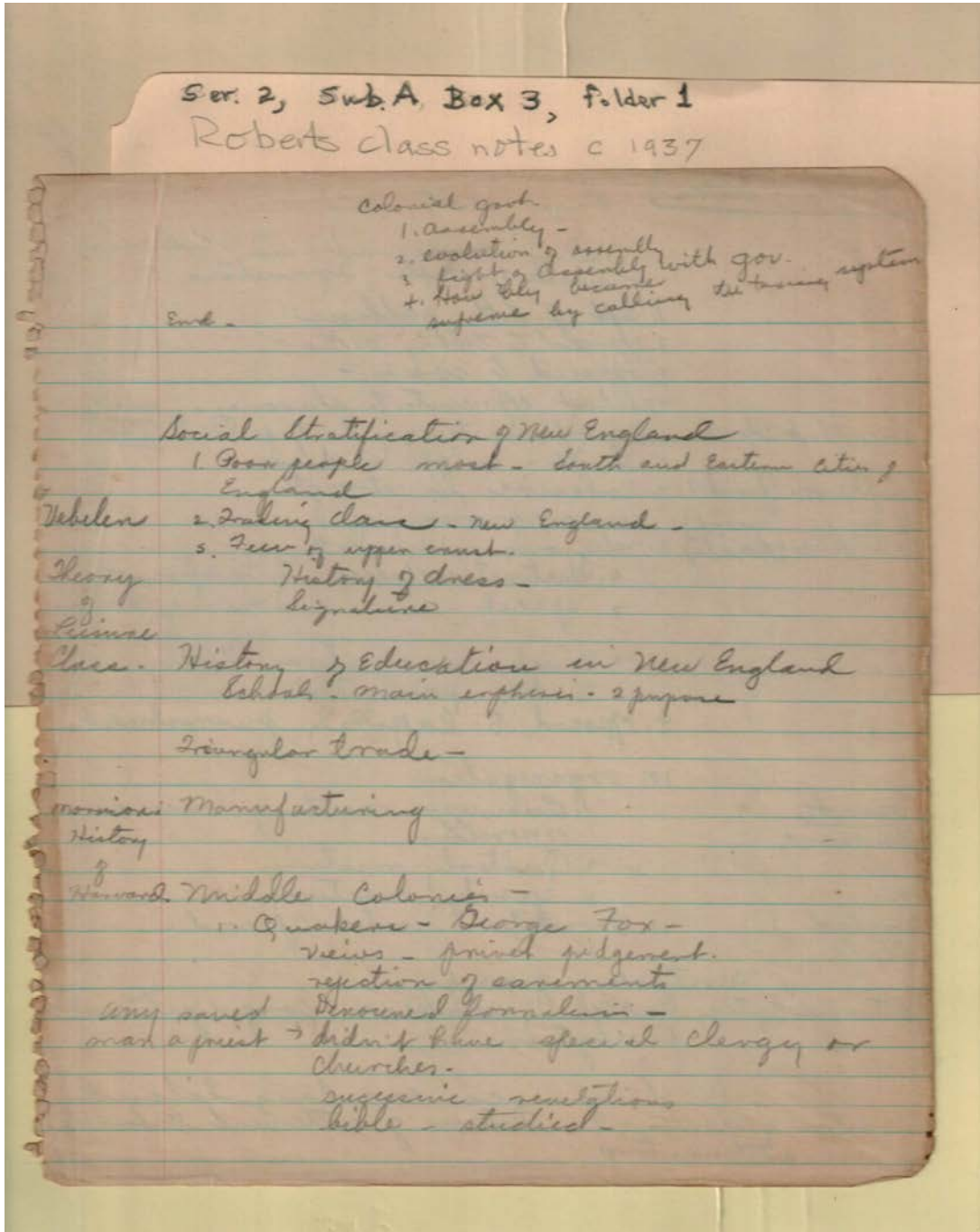
Calhoun, Arthur

Olmstead, Frederick

Law

Types:

bibliography



Names:

New England &
Middle Colonies

Types:

notes

ser. 2, sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

Roberts class notes c 1937

Harpers Atlas

Large plots - vs -

(1) slow development in colonies

1. lack of staple agriculture
2. left off little address
3. opposed to talking rather -
4. opposed to war -
5. earliest opponents to slavery - mostly

Important colonies

6. unwilling to pay % of goods to ^{country to} ~~state~~
7. thrift - simple in dress -

Southern (first)

8. Cohesive in strength -

N. E. (second)

uncompromising

Middle (last)

9. religious radicals*

1. distinctive dress } to show
2. speech - } mark of Christian

3. visual recognition likely to be perverted

9. opposed to capital punishment

10. organization

1. Business meeting once a month.

2. Quarterly meeting

3. Yearly meeting

11. Organization wide spread.

Facult
German
in
the
United
State

Mixture of groups.

Peterson system Burkhead, shakers, congregational, presbyterian,

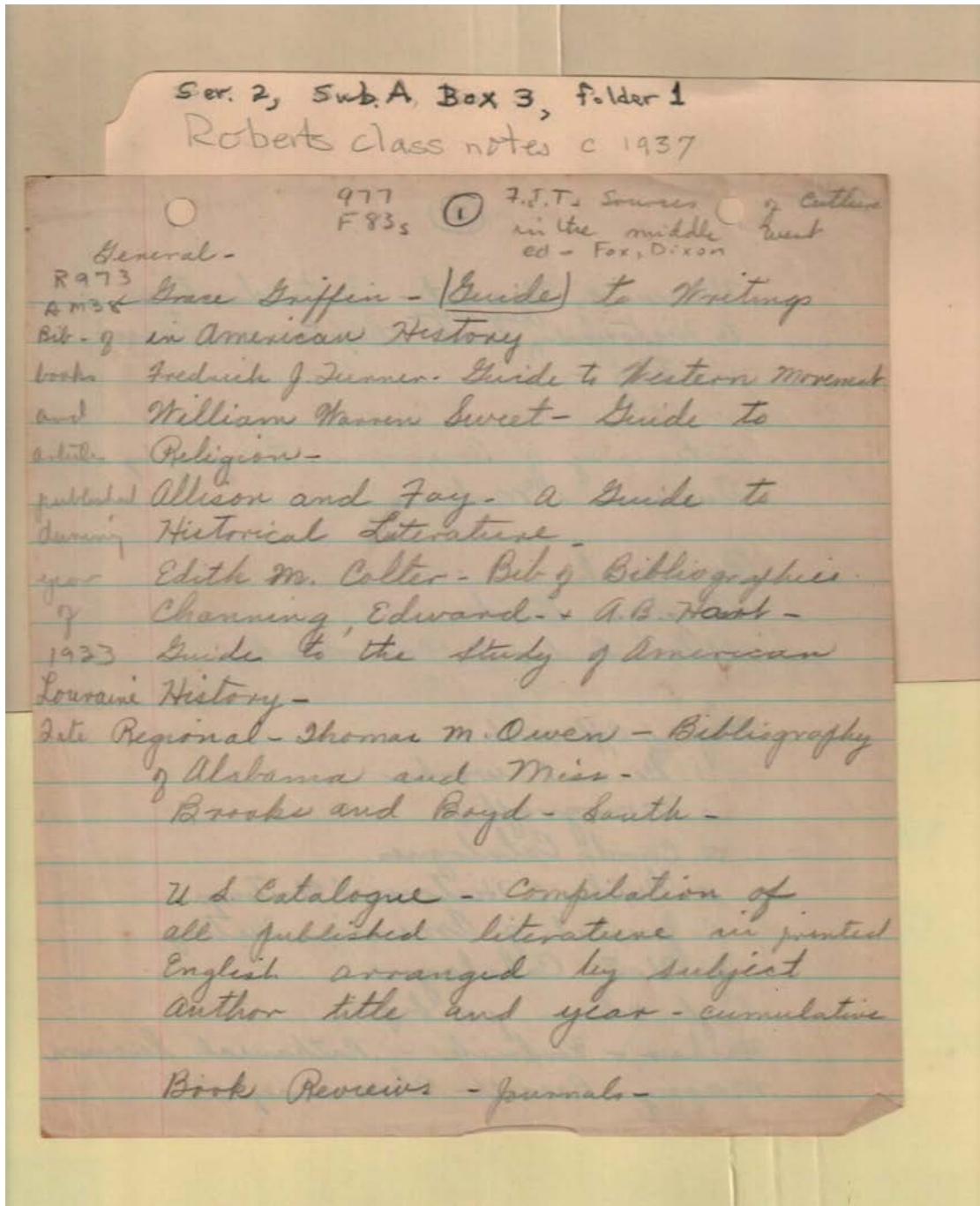
14 languages on Long Island

Colonization of colonies - (1) Pattern of settlement (2) small settlements - (3)

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Frances C. Roberts Class Notes and Exams, circa 1937

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Names:

Bibliography

Types:

list

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

Roberts class notes c 1937

Muller

(2)

Horner C. Hockett - Introduction
to Historical ^{Research} last chapter on their
writing -

Dictionary of American Biography -
Dumour + Malone -

Periodicals -

1. Reader's Guide
2. Gale's Index to Periodicals

Way of Approach -

1. General works
2. Monographs
3. Coord. Catalogues
4. Guides to Historical Writings
5. Journals of American History
6. U. S. Catalogue

Single volume for big -

Hackler + Kendrick - Nathaniel Levenson

Maggie - Bassett - Channing -

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 2, Subseries A, Box 3, Folder 1

Frances C. Roberts Class Notes and Exams, circa 1937

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Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

(2)

Barton and Marchell - Colonization of
North America -

Wentzbecker, Thomas J. The First
Americans - 1607 - 1690

Cheyneys - European Background
in Am. H.

Jamesson + Adams (ed) - ^{not white - but 2 up} Original Narratives
Lawney - Spanish Settlements within
the present limits of U.S. - 7, 3, + R. relations included

A. B. Thomas - After Coronado -

1893
A. Rep - Alis Hardika - Western origin theory
about Indians -

A. H. R. Hopper's Atlas and Essays - on
993 Social Geography -

T 853
1932 Fredrick J. Turner - Sections in
American History -

? Howard W. Odum - Southeastern
Regions - Commercial fertilizer had thing -

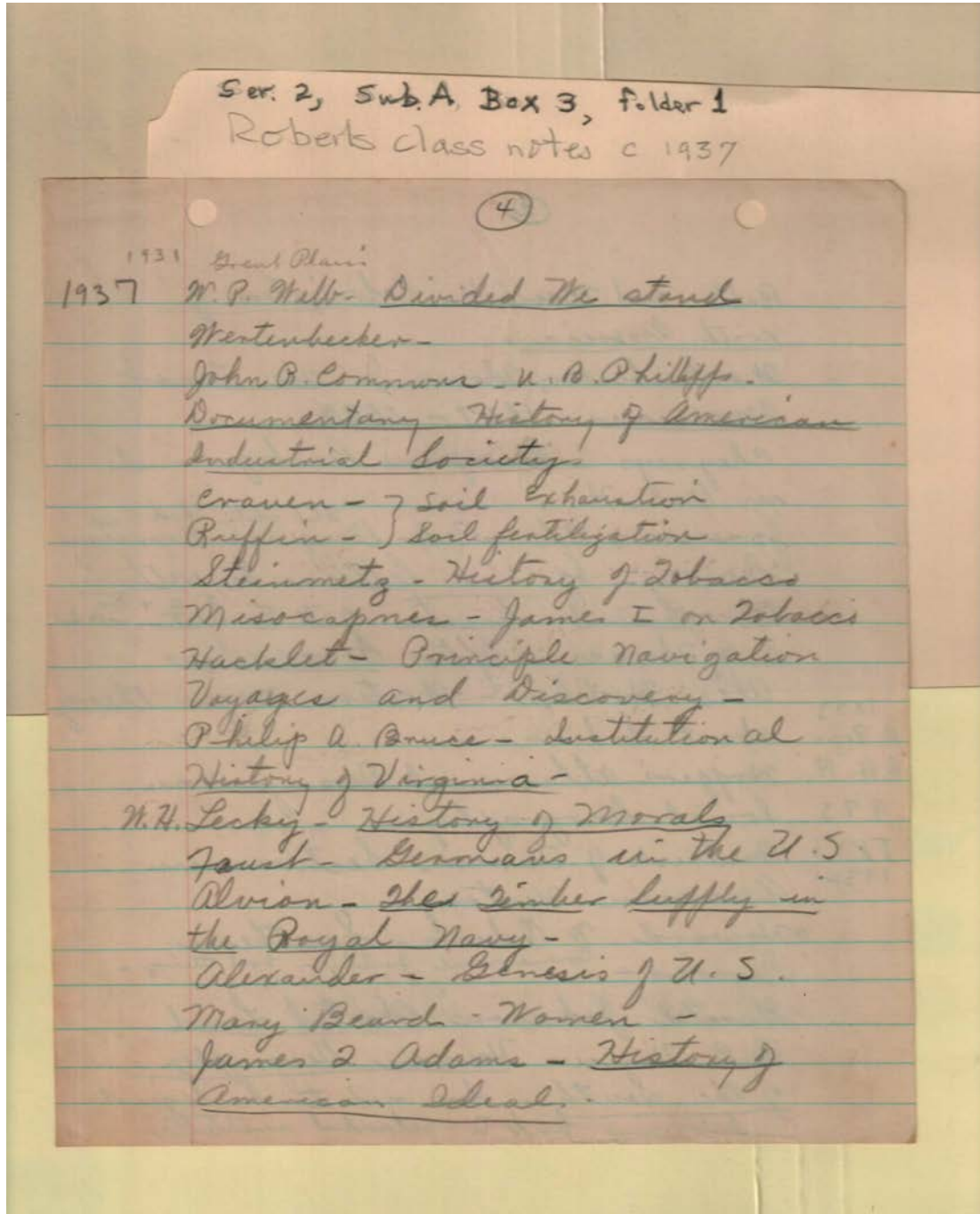
Gerald Johnson, Wasted Land

R. B. Vance - Human Geography
of the South - due not to biological
deficiency but to retarded institution

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 2, Subseries A, Box 3, Folder 1

Frances C. Roberts Class Notes and Exams, circa 1937

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Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

(5)

Cole, A. C. Whig Party in South.
Goodridge, Carter + others - Migration
and Economic Opportunity.

Veblen, Thorstein Theory of
the Leisure Class.

Dwight L. Dumond -

{ Correspondence - Sara + Angelina
Sumner + Theodore Dwight Weld
+ James G. Barney -

Bonds - Anti Slavery Impulses -

A. B. Hart - Slavery + Abolition

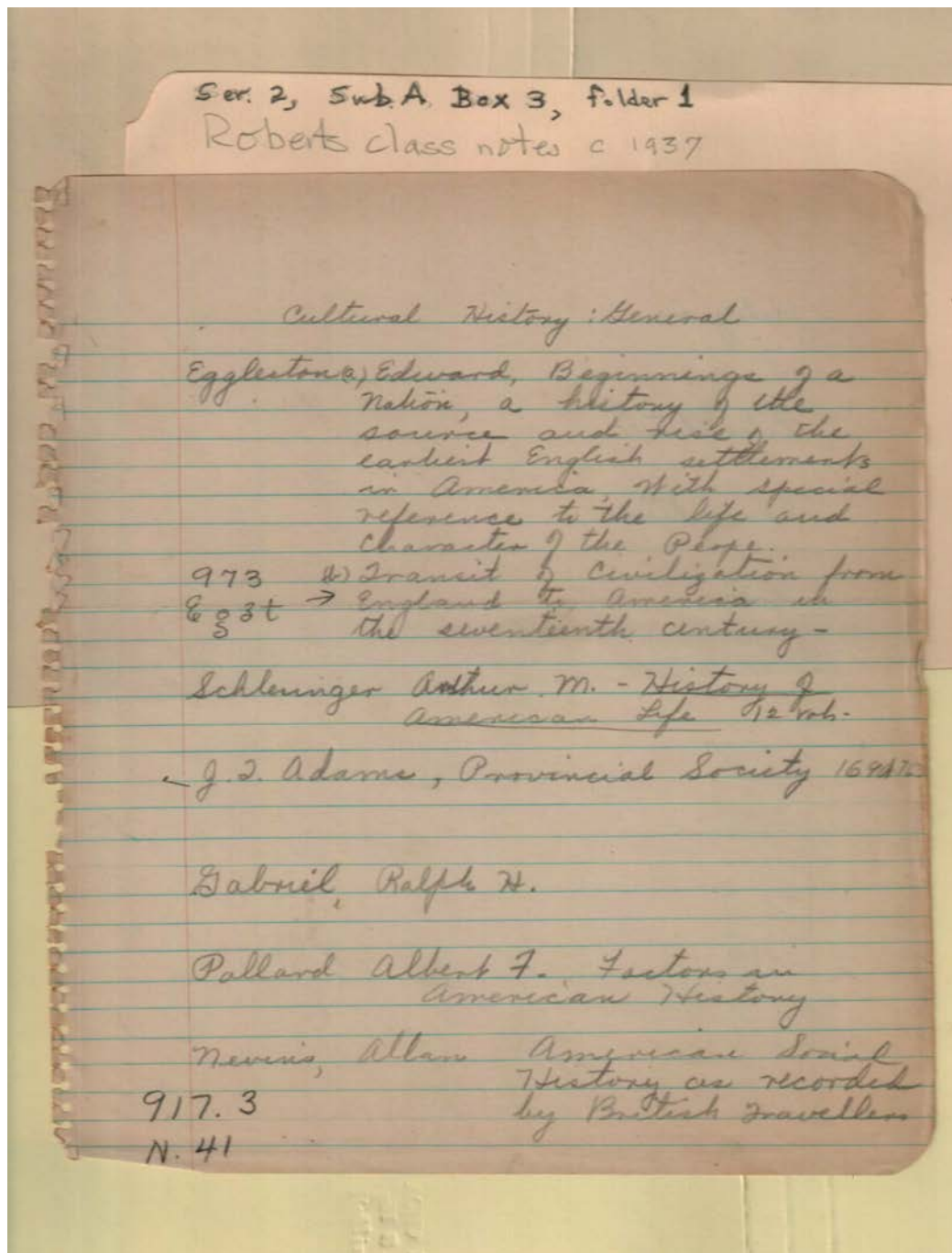
Robert Coats - Outlaw Years

Abernathy - T. P.

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 2, Subseries A, Box 3, Folder 1

Frances C. Roberts Class Notes and Exams, circa 1937

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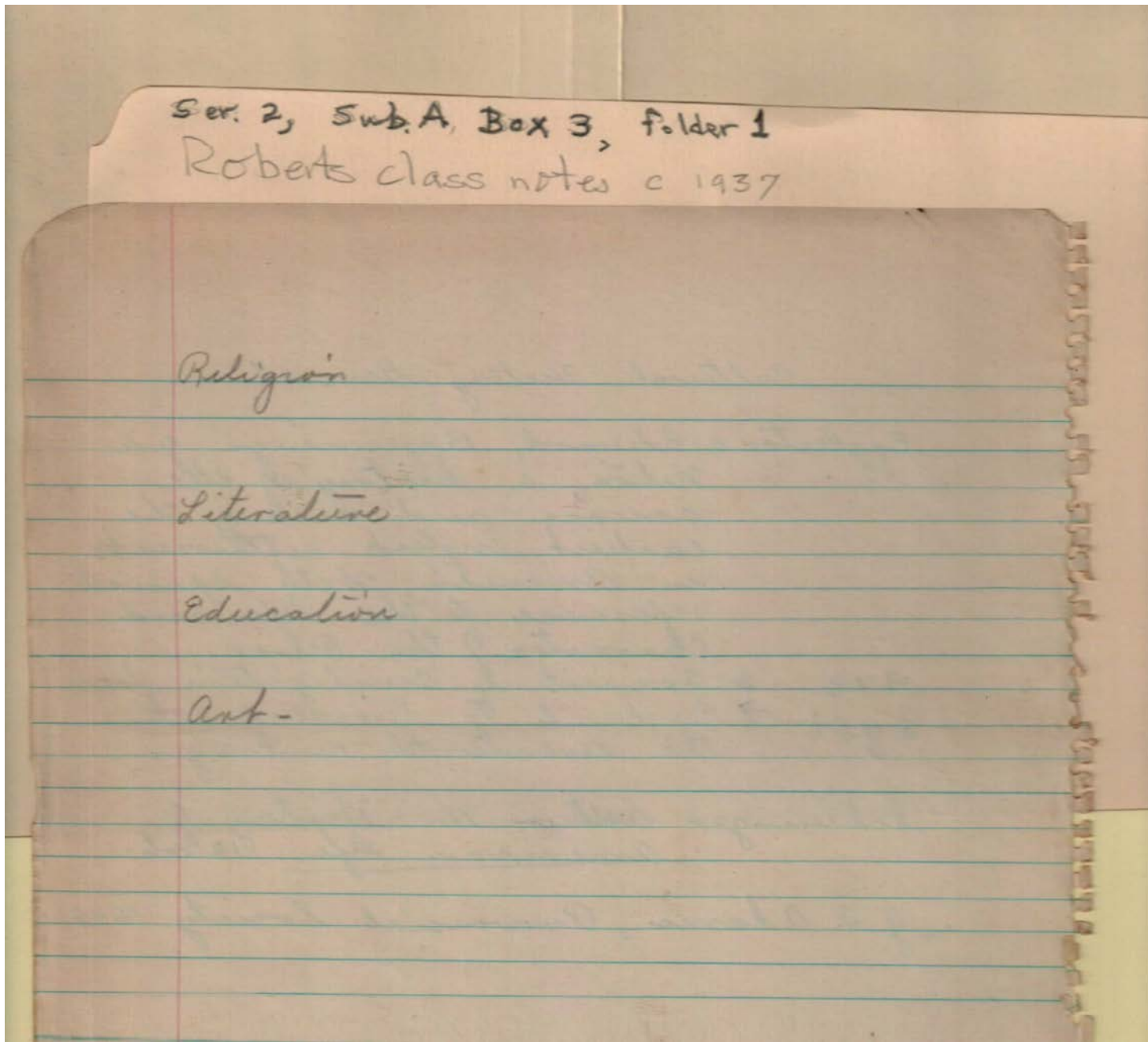
Names:
Bibliography

Types:
notes

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 2, Subseries A, Box 3, Folder 1

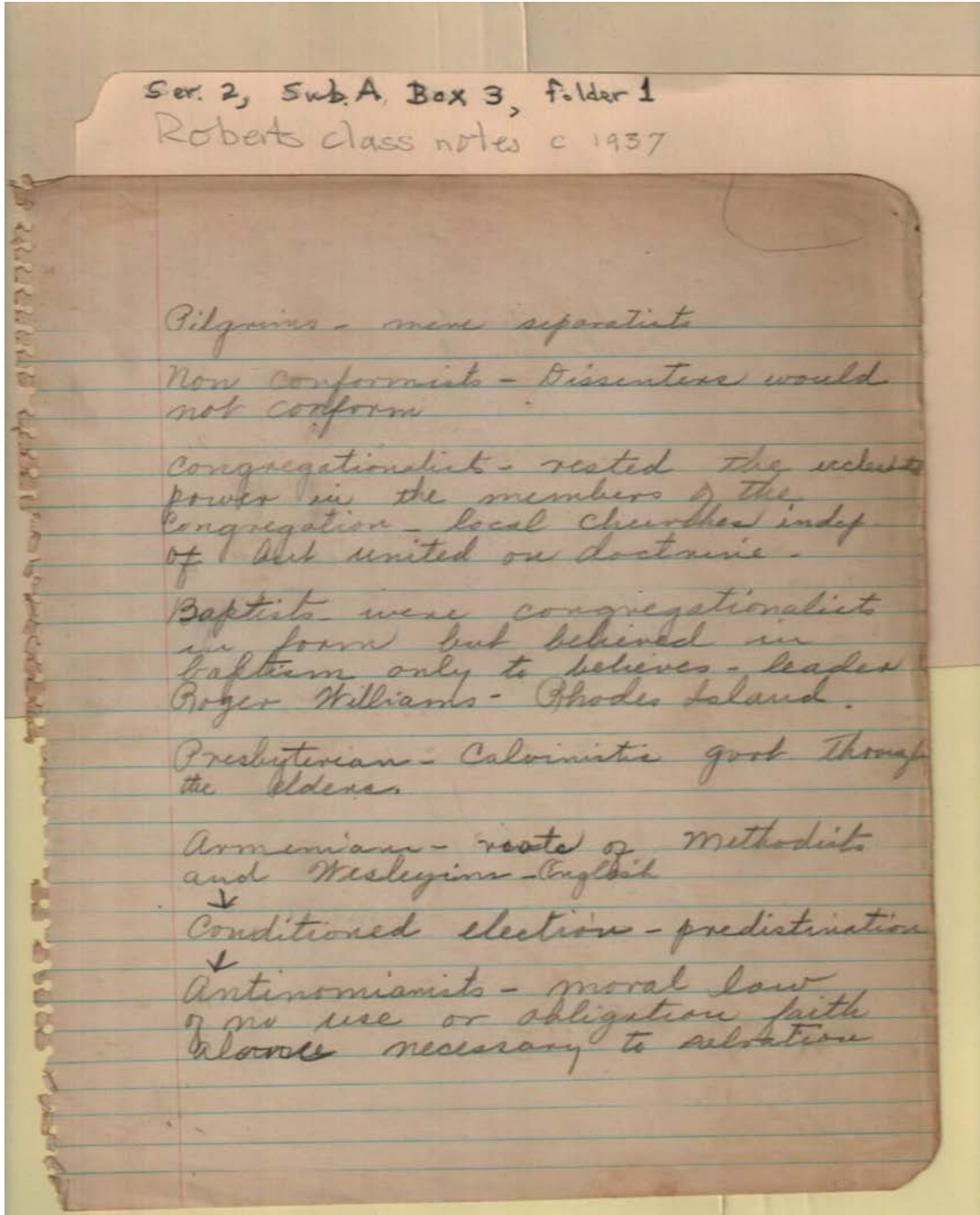
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Types:

notes



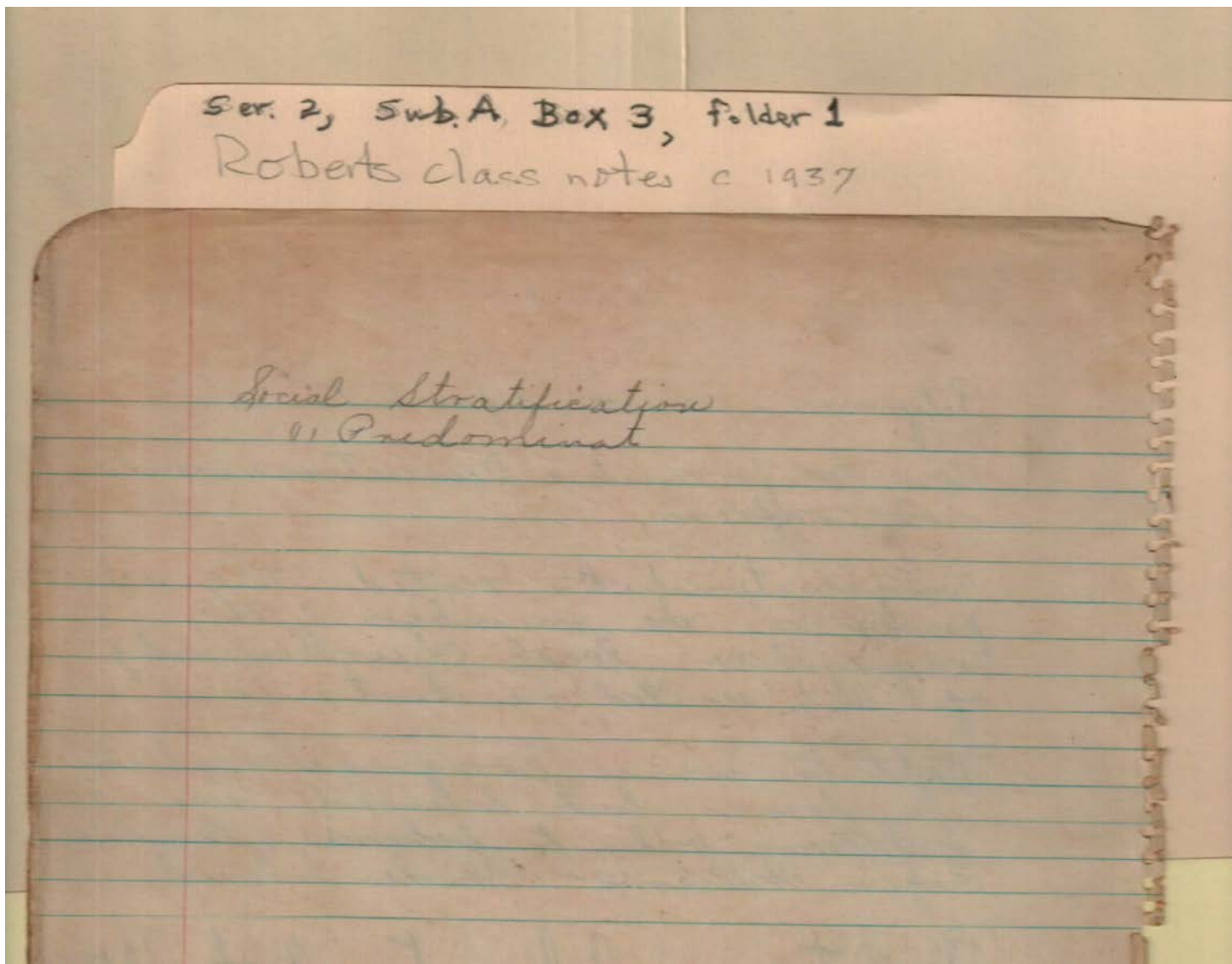
Names:
Religion

Types:
notes

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 2, Subseries A, Box 3, Folder 1

Frances C. Roberts Class Notes and Exams, circa 1937

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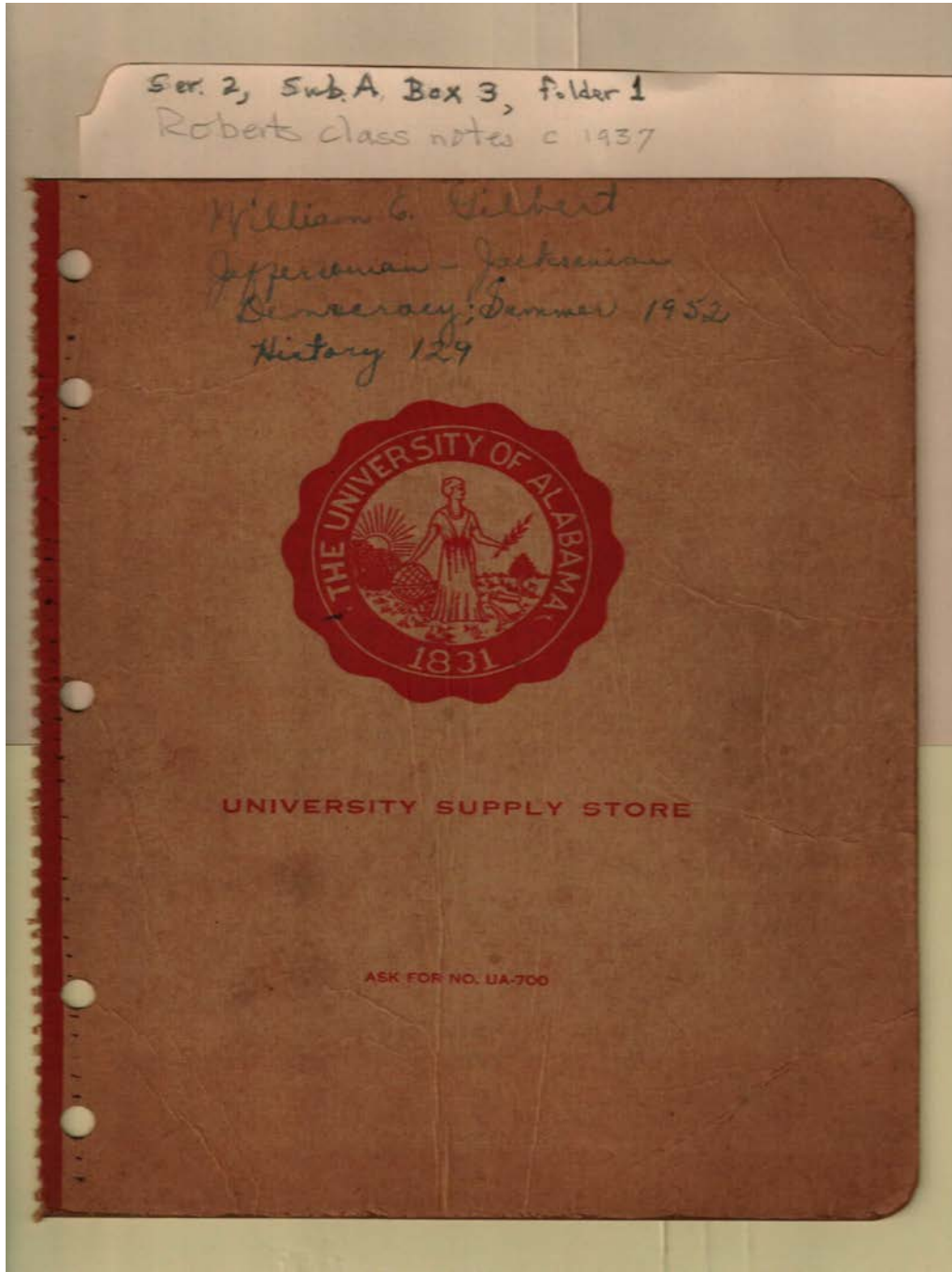


Types:
note

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 2, Subseries A, Box 3, Folder 1

Frances C. Roberts Class Notes and Exams, circa 1937

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Names:

Gilbert, William E.
History 129

Jeffersonian -
Jacksonian

Democracy

Places:

University, AL

Types:

notebook

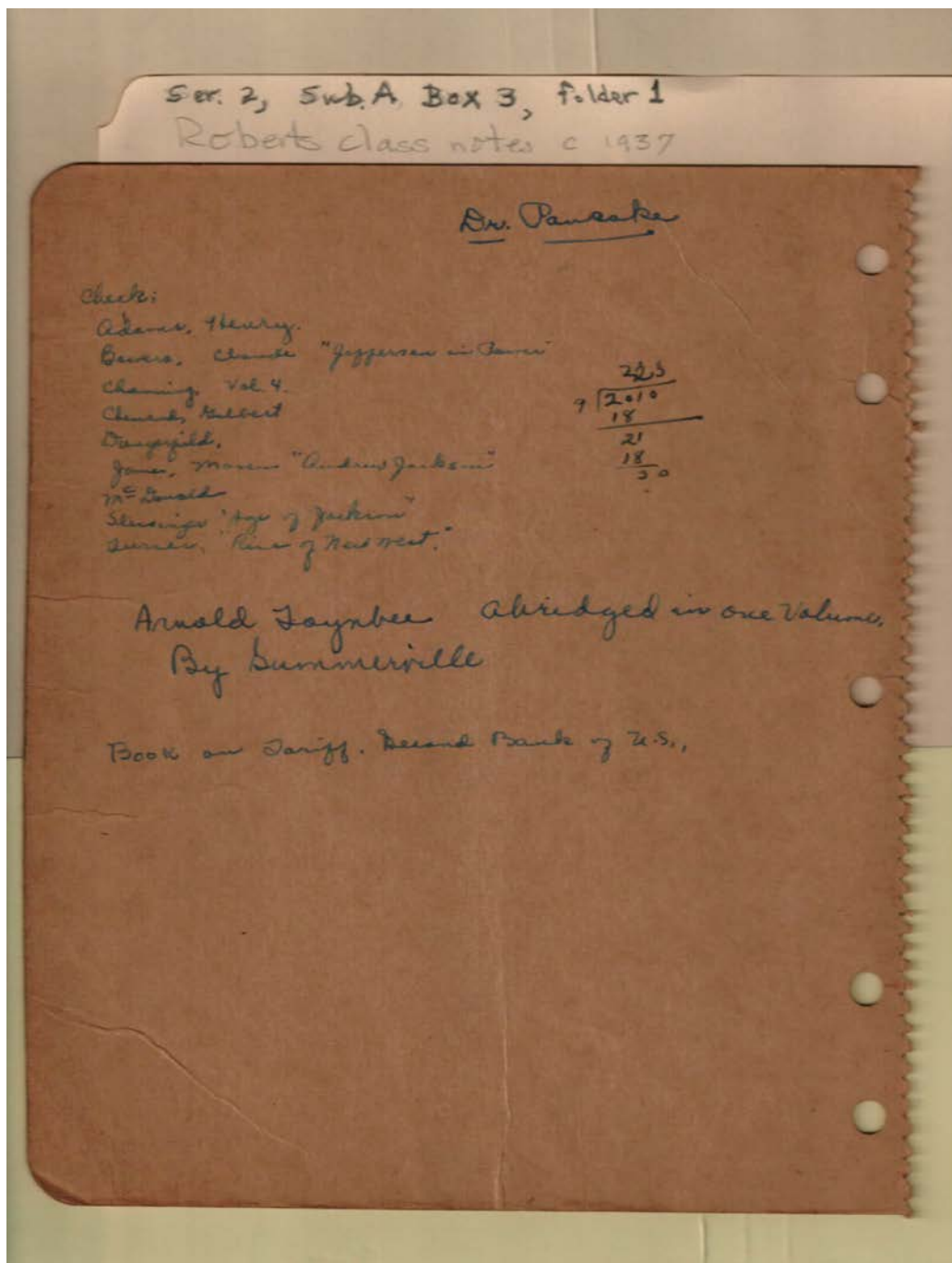
Dates:

1952

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 2, Subseries A, Box 3, Folder 1

Frances C. Roberts Class Notes and Exams, circa 1937

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Names:

Author check list

Pausake, Dr.

Places:

University, AL

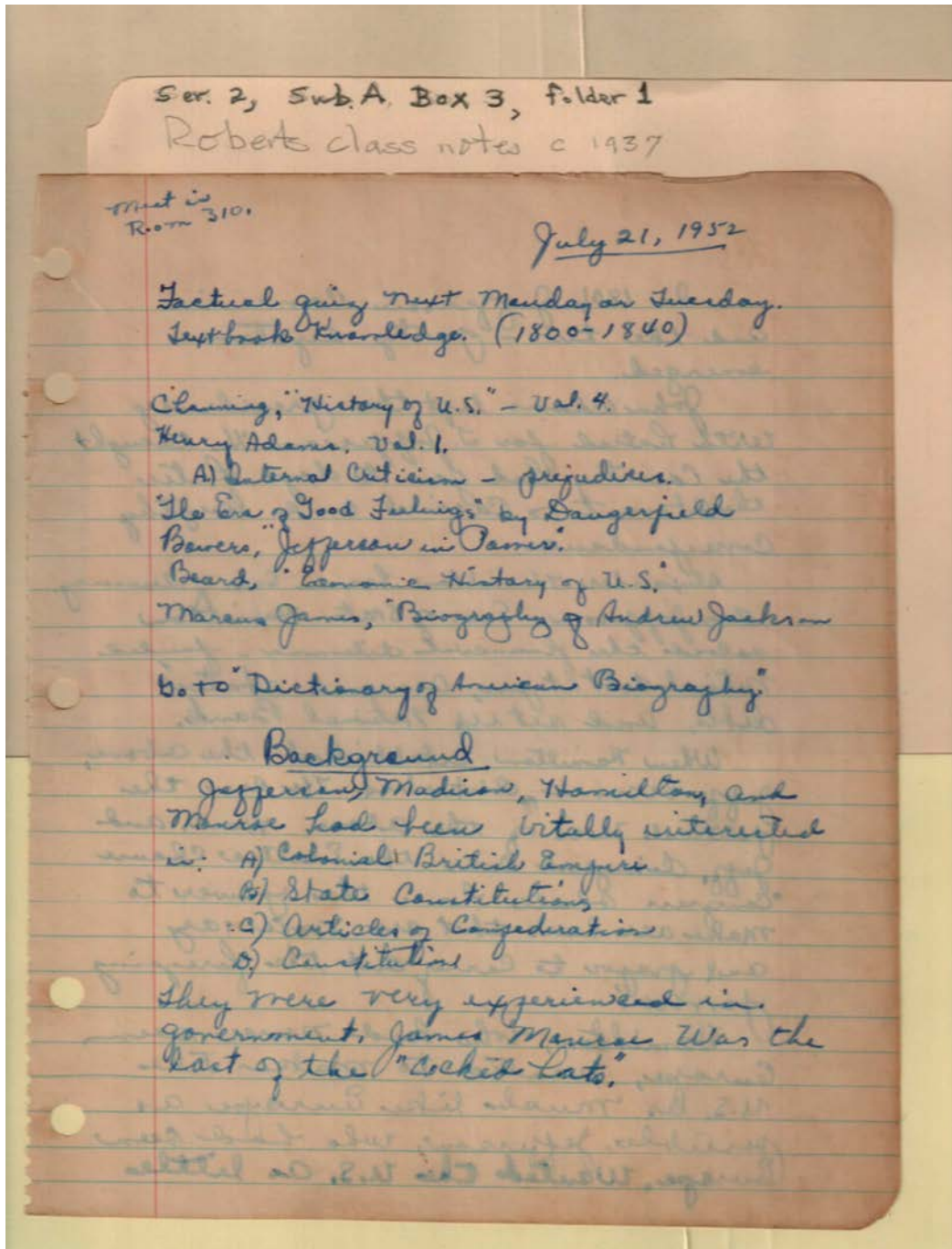
Types:

list

notebook

Dates:

1952



Names:

History of U. S.

Places:

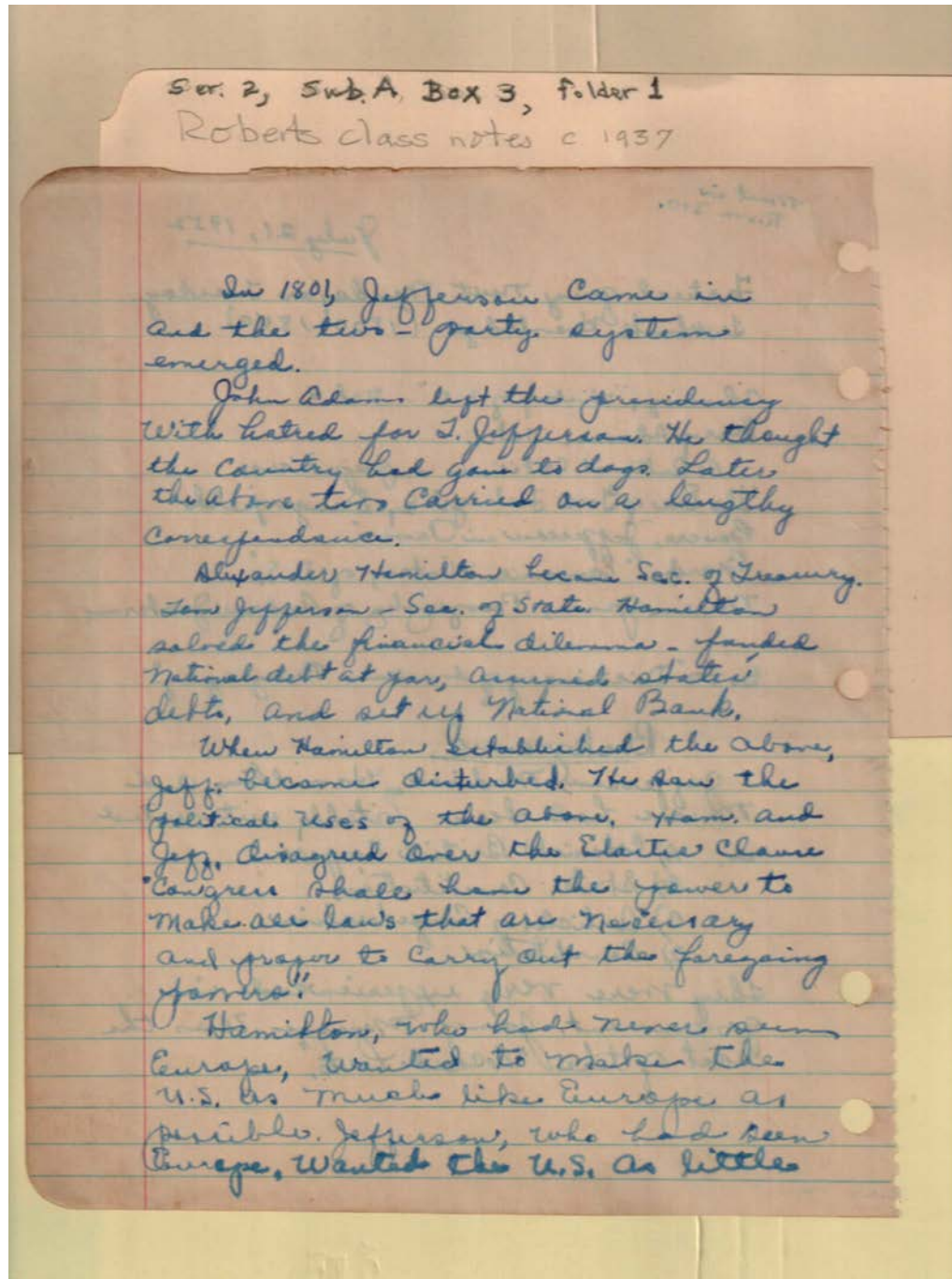
University, AL

Types:

notes

Dates:

July, 1952



Names:

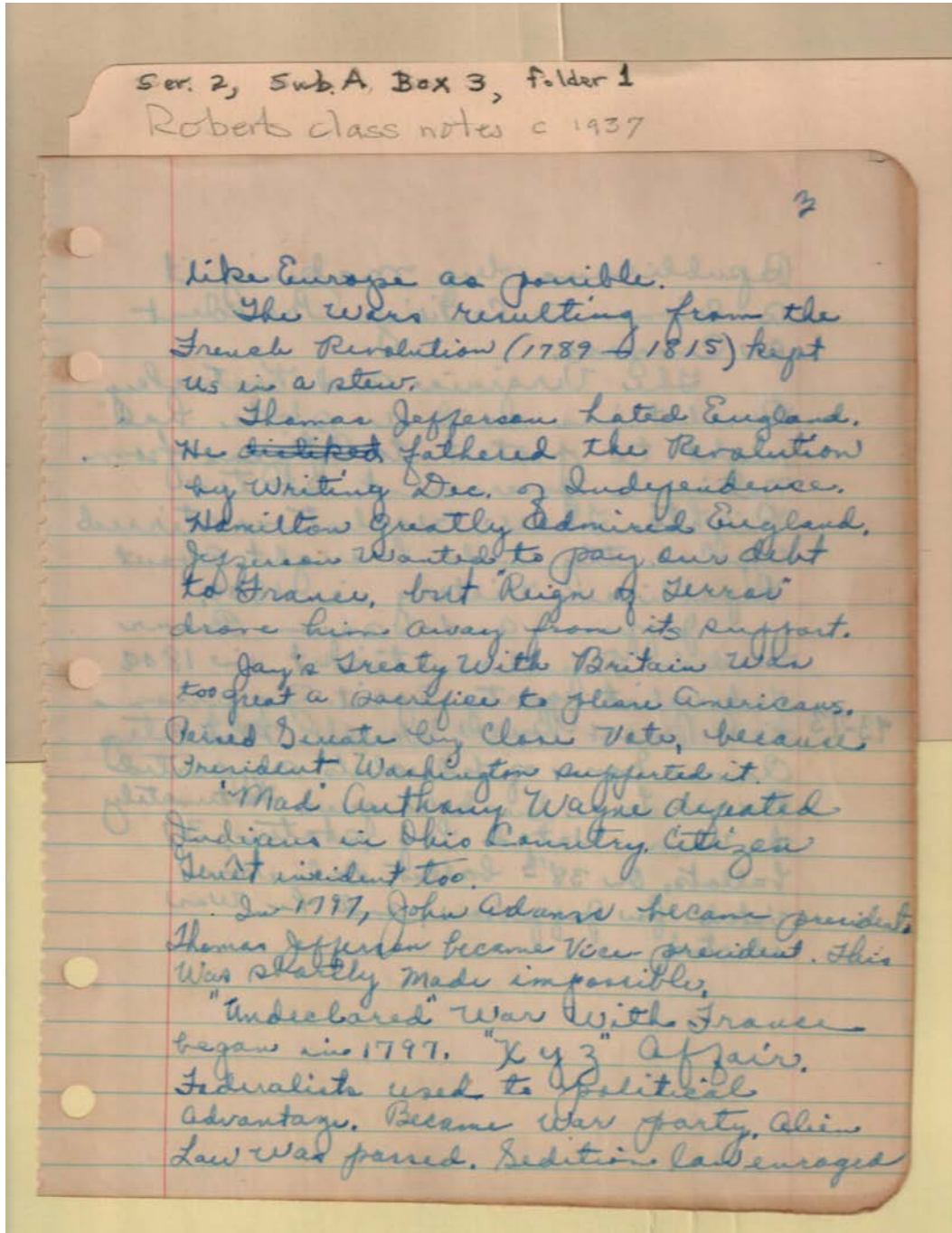
Adams, John

Hamilton, Alexander

Jefferson, Thomas

Types:

notes



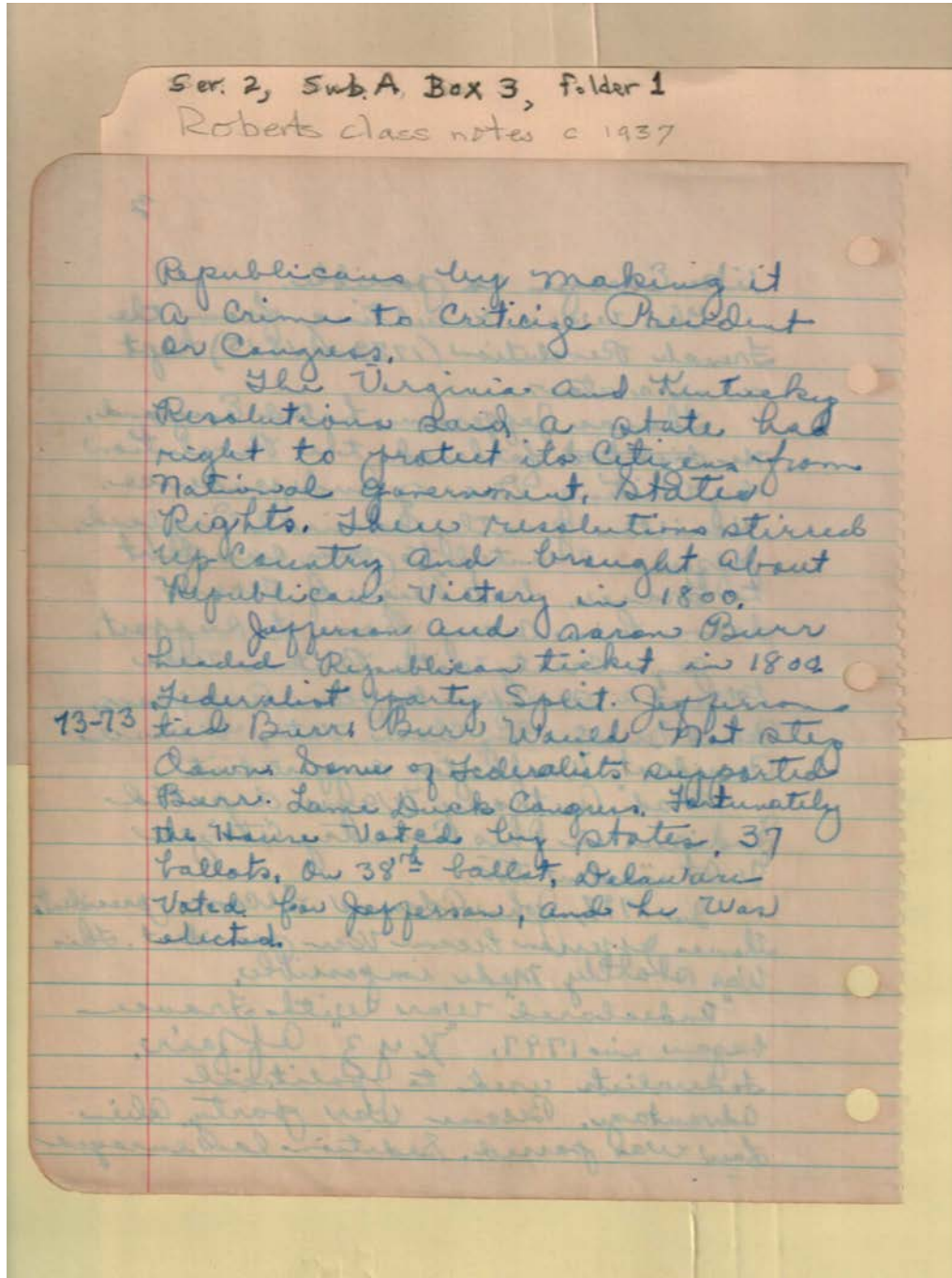
Names:

Adams, John

Jefferson, Thomas

Types:

notes



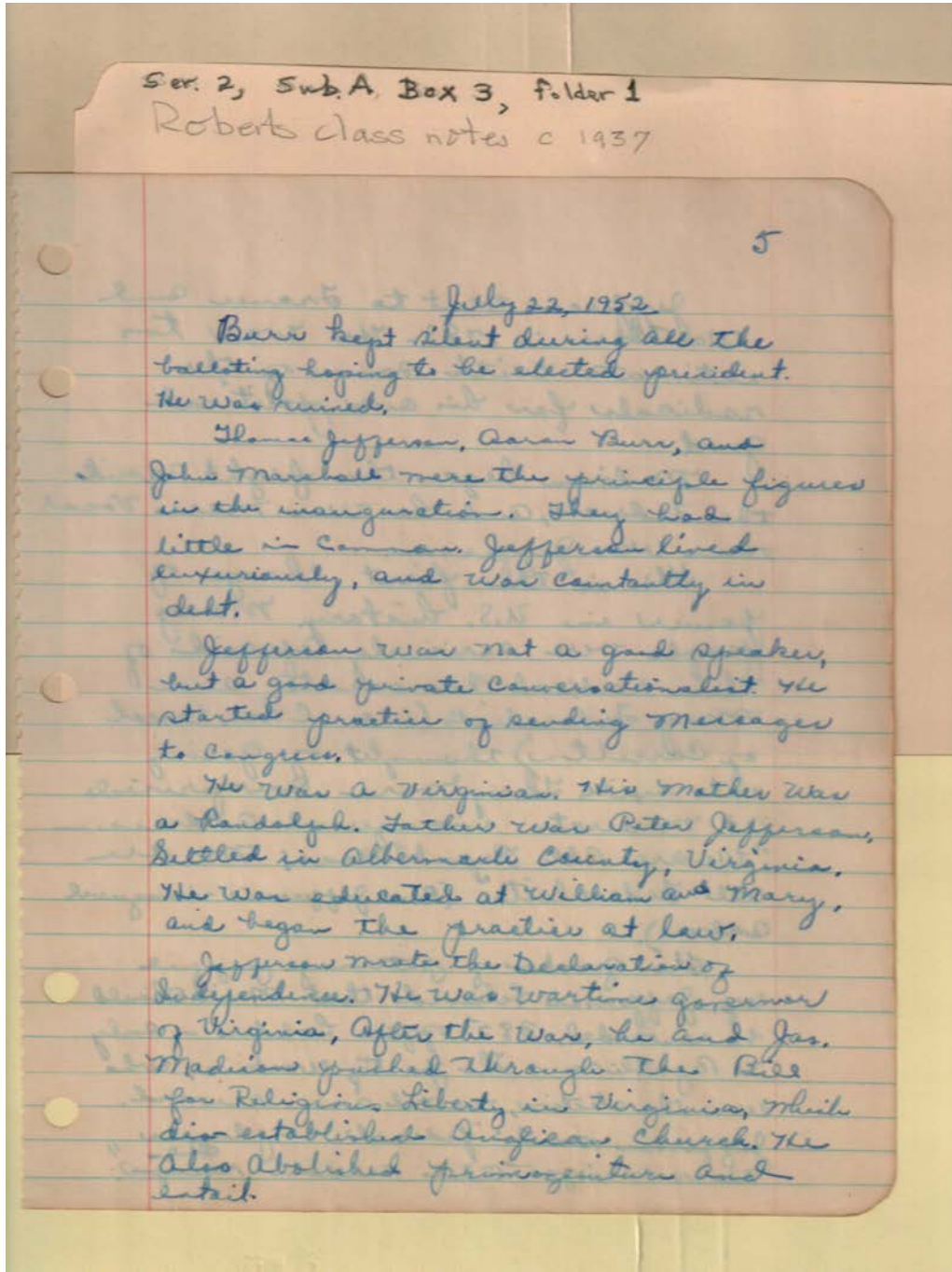
Names:

Burr, Aaron

Jefferson, Thomas

Types:

notes



Names:

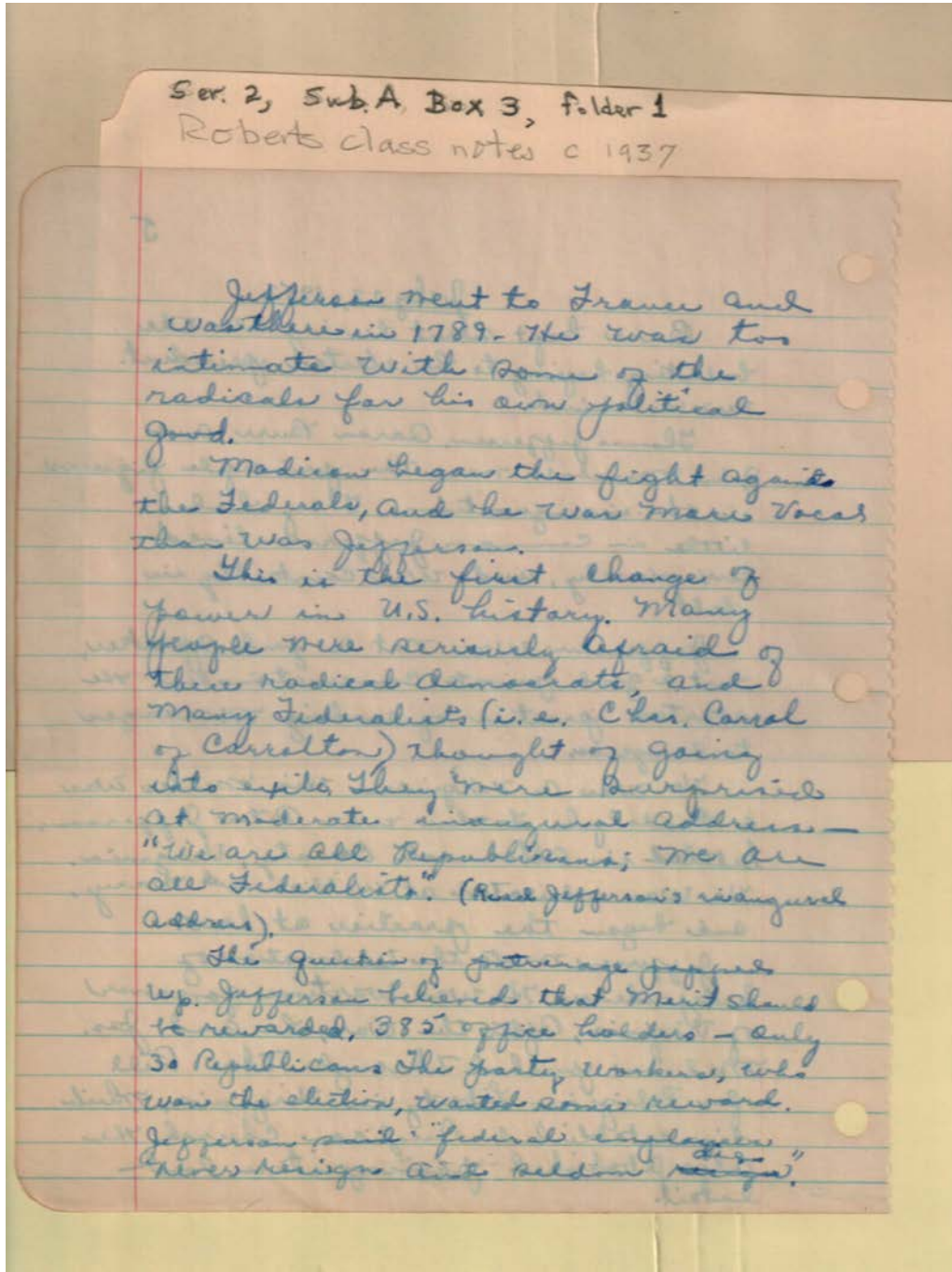
Burr, Aaron

Jefferson, Thomas

Marshall, John

Types:

notes



Names:

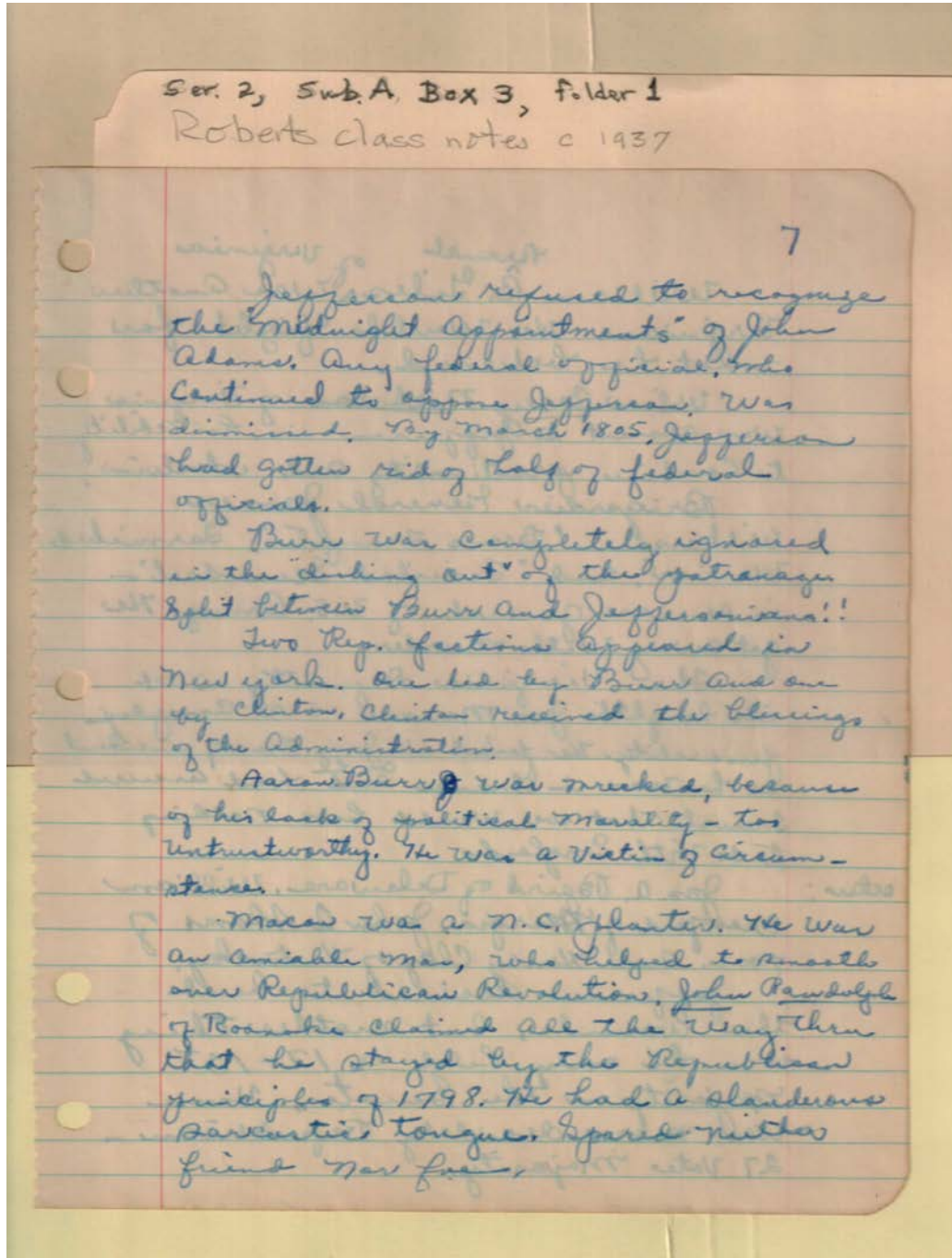
Carroll, James

Jefferson, Thomas

Madison, James

Types:

notes



Names:

Adams, John

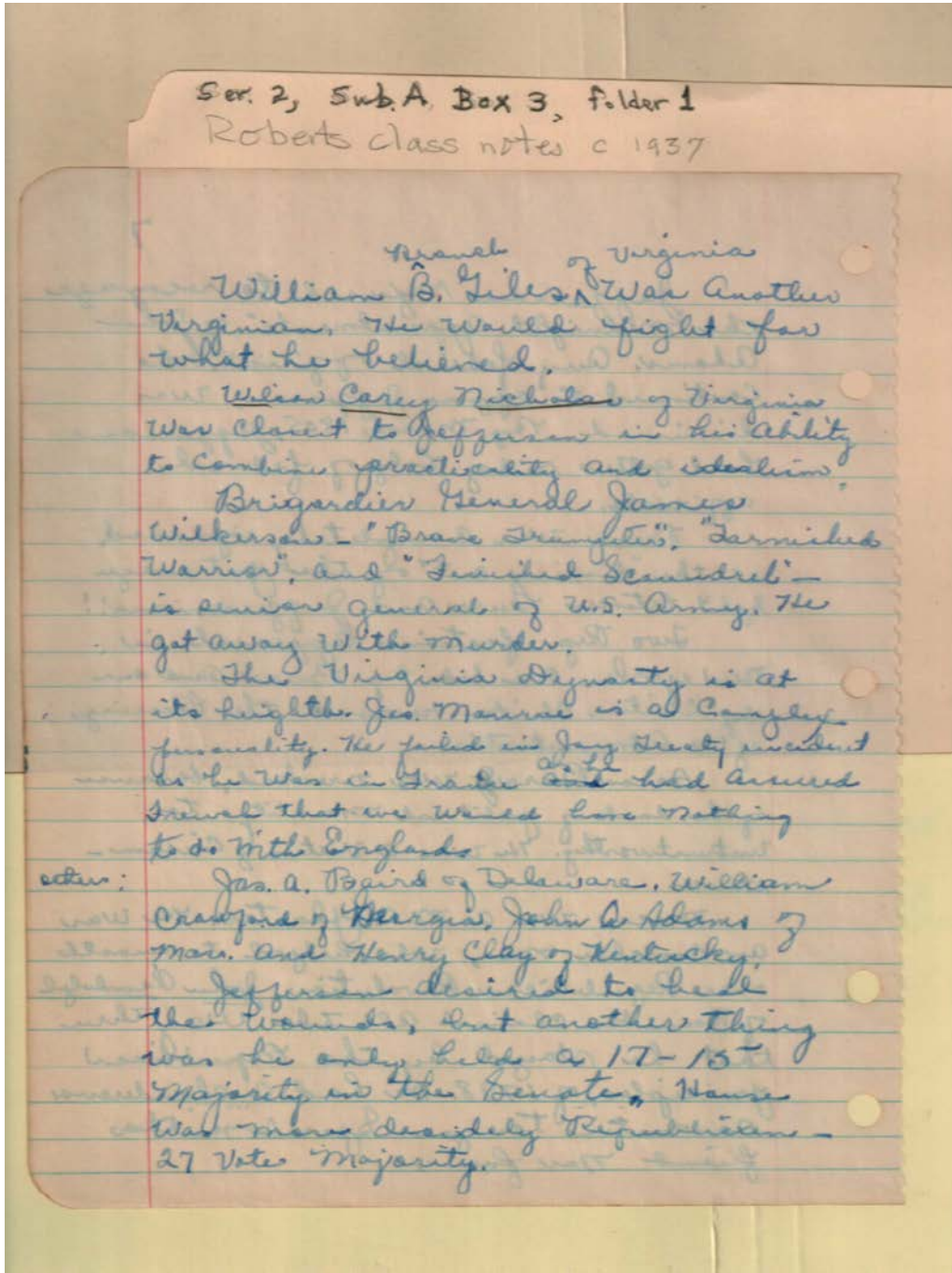
Burr, Aaron

Jefferson, Thomas

Macon,

Types:

notes



Names:

Adams, John Q.
Baird, James A.
Clay, Henry

Giles, William B.
Monroe, James

Nicholas, Wilson
Carey

Wilkerson, James,
Brig. Gen.

Places:

Delaware

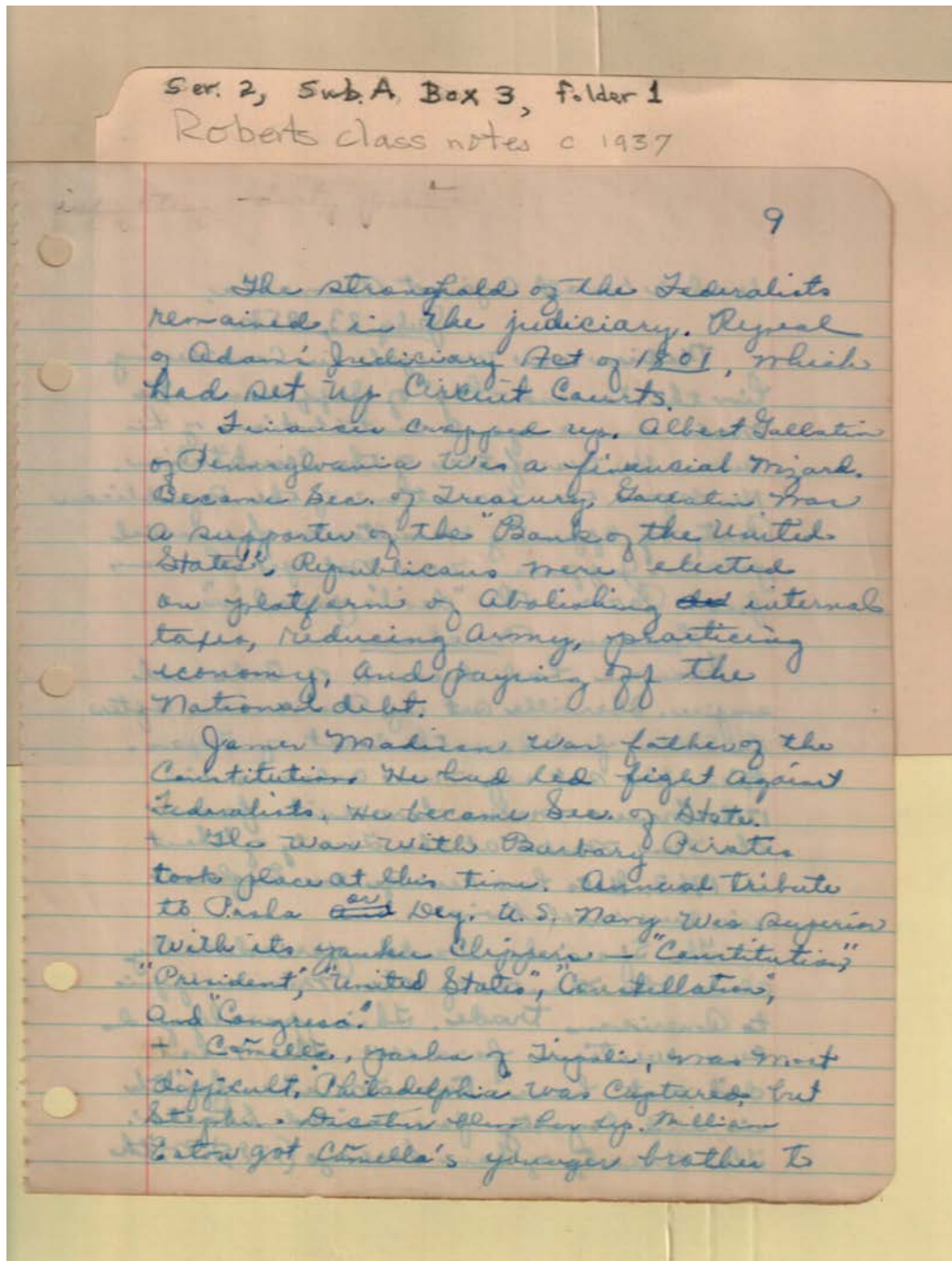
Kentucky

Massachusetts

Virginia

Types:

notes



Names:

Gallatin, Albert

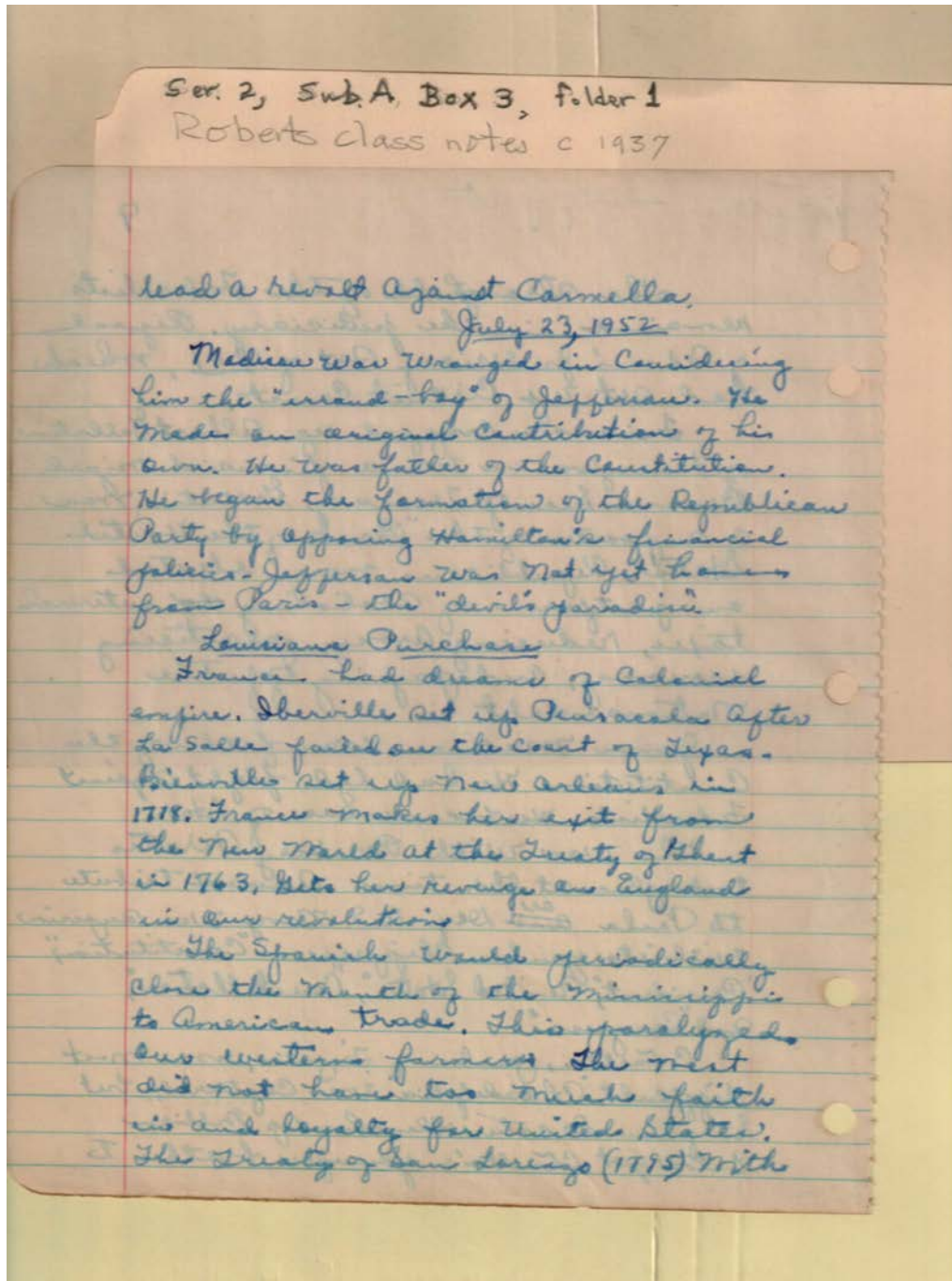
Madison, James

Places:

Pennsylvania

Types:

notes



Names:

Jefferson, Thomas

Louisiana Purchase

Madison, James

Types:

notes

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

11

Spain guaranteed us the right of deposit at N.O.

In 1800, Napoleon began to dream of an American empire. He persuaded Don Carlos of Spain to Cede La. back to France in the treaty of San Ildefonso.

Clark's March La. expedition to Santo Domingo in 1801 was a failure. Toussaint L'Ouverture and yellow fever cost France ^{a number of} 50,000 men. England and France were at peace under the Peace of Amiens.

Jefferson began to cultivate England in an effort to "win friends and influence people". Jeff. said "The day Napoleon takes over La., we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation".

The Spanish closed the port of New Orleans. Federalists became "Wab Lawki", but the West remained true to Jefferson. Jefferson sent a secret message to Congress for a \$2,000,000 appropriation for foreign negotiations. James Monroe was sent to Paris to join Robert Livingston.

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

Napoleon had abandoned his plans for an overseas empire. He decided to break up British-American relations, and let the U.S. have Louisiana, because he needed the money.

Livingston was thunderstruck when Talleyrand asked him what the United States would pay for all of Louisiana. Monroe arrived. Price was set at 80,000,000 francs or \$15,000,000.

The jokers in deal:

A) France had not taken possession of Louisiana.

B) Napoleon, still First Consul, was obliged to get consent of his legislative body.

C) Treaty of San Ildefonso forbade France selling La. to anybody except Spain.

Jefferson wanted a Constitutional Amendment guaranteeing the purchase. Time did not permit so the purchase was considered as a treaty.

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

Roberts class notes c 1937

13

The boundaries of Louisiana were uncertain, (Learn how it was finally settled).

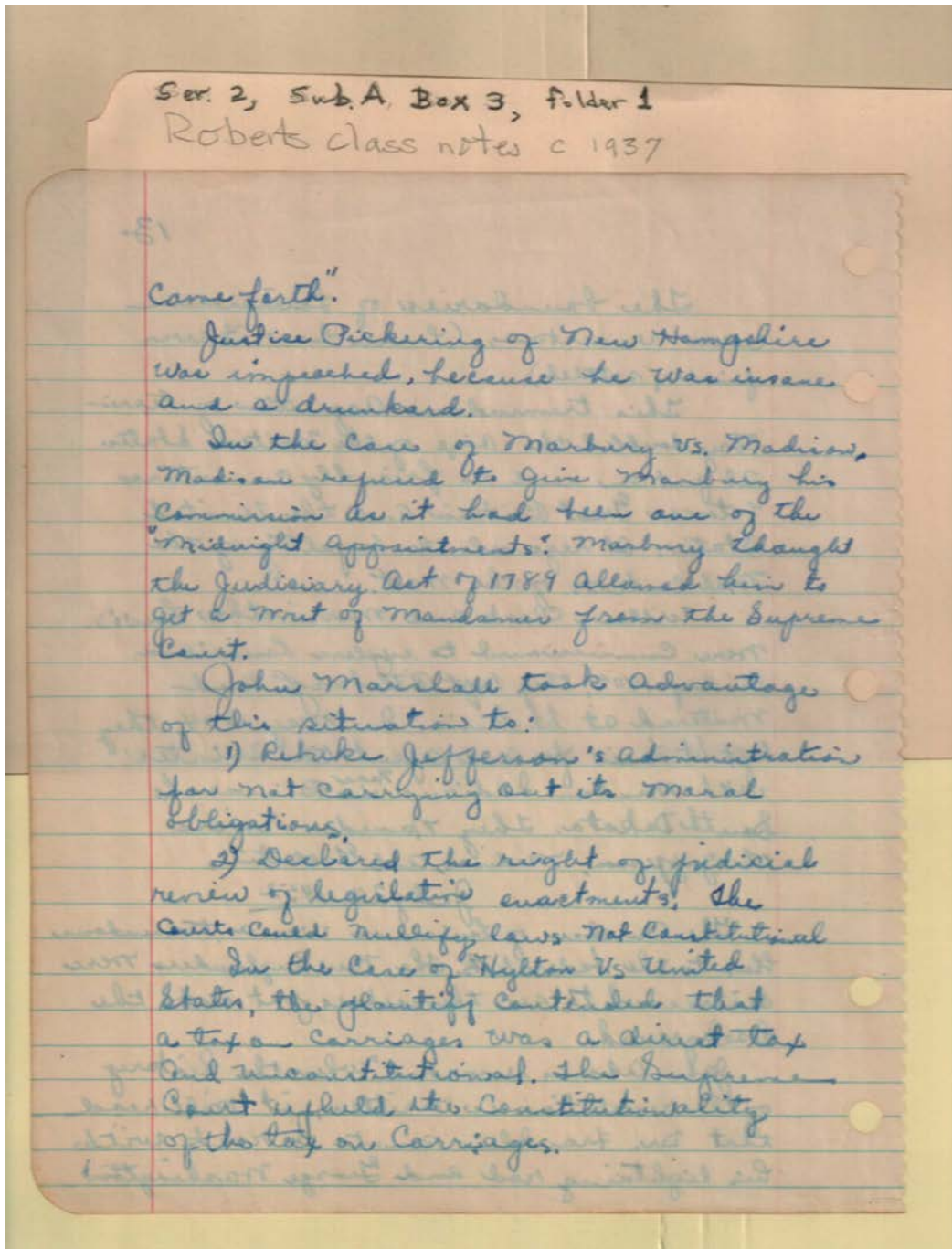
This tremendous acquisition of territory doubled the size of the United States. It put an end to friendly overtures between Great Britain and the United States. It required the loyalty of the Mal-contents of the West.

William Clark and Meriwether Lewis were commissioned to explore Louisiana. In Aug. 1803, they left Pittsburgh and wintered at St. Louis. In May 1804, they left St. Louis and spent the winter with Mandan Indians ^{near} Bismarck, South Dakota. They named rivers the Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin.

July 24, 1952

The Purchase of Louisiana was a tremendous plus to the Federalists. The New Englanders were distressed to see themselves put into the background.

John Adams remarked "When the history of the revolution is written, it will read that Dr. Franklin sent a rod with his lightning rod and George Washington



Names:

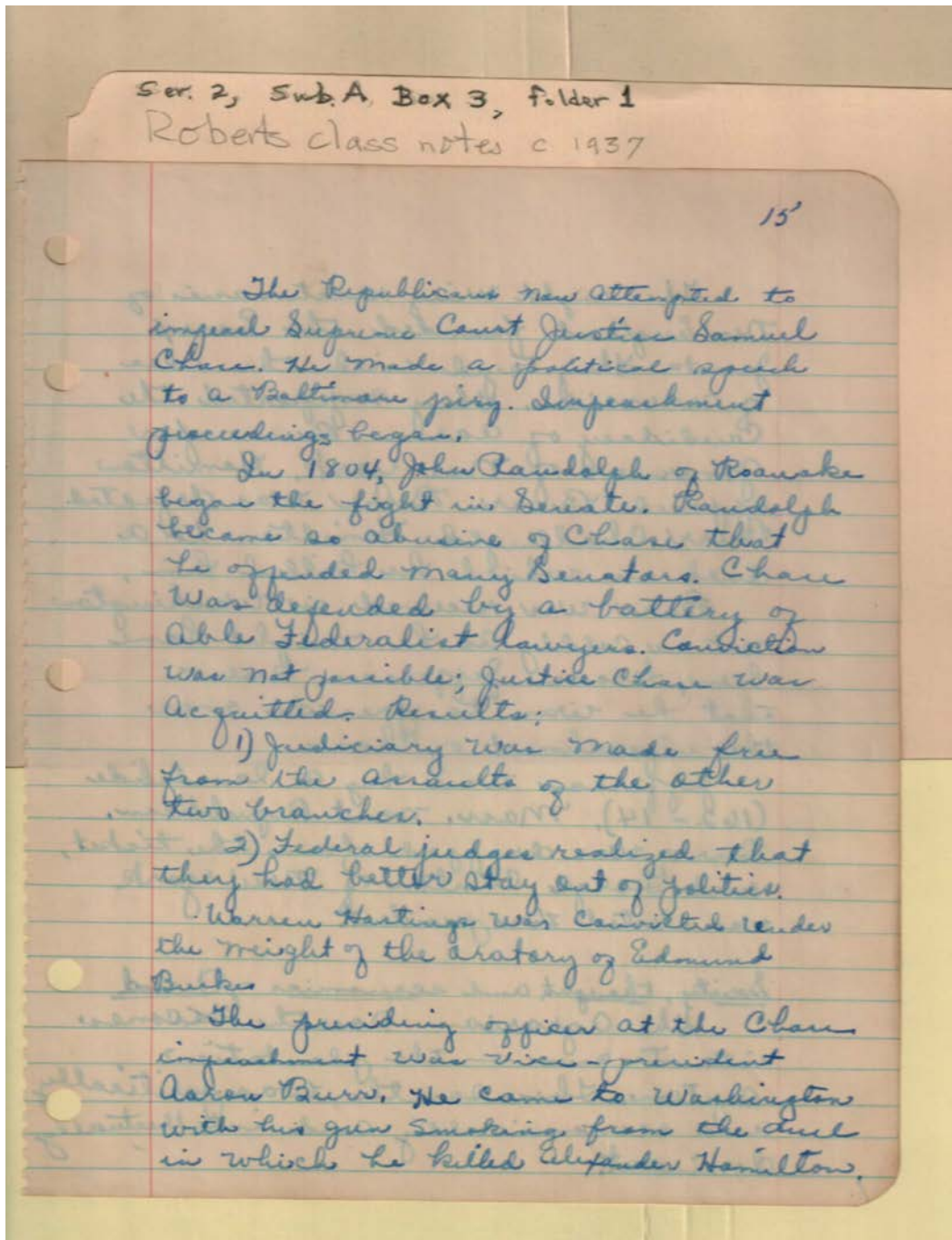
Marbury vs Madison

Marshall, John

Pickering, Justice

Types:

notes



Names:

Burr, Aaron

Chase, Samuel,
Justice

Federal Judges &
Politics

Randolph, John

Places:

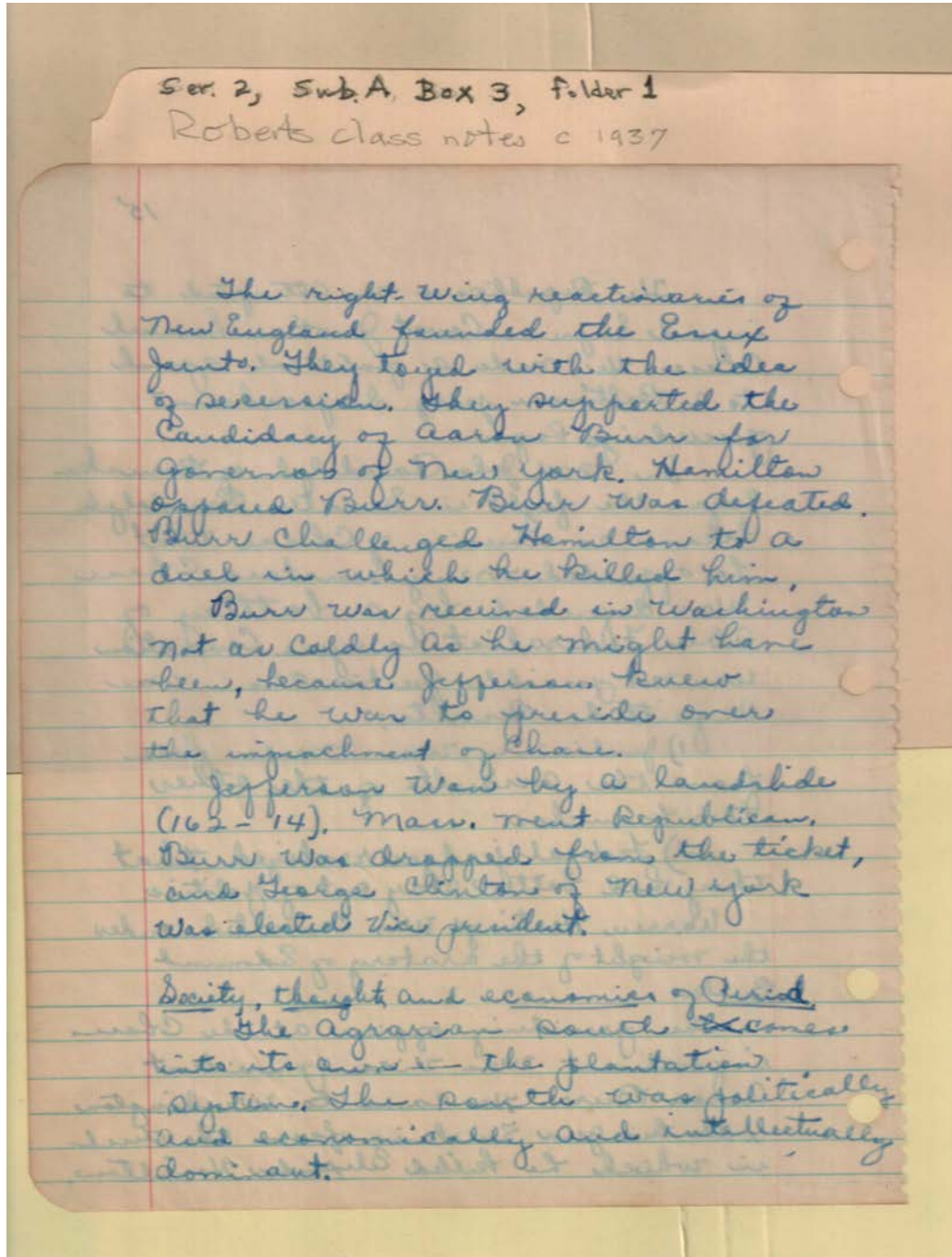
Virginia

Types:

notes

Dates:

1804



Names:

Burr - Hamilton Duel

Jefferson, Thomas

Society, Thought &

Economics

Types:

notes

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

Roberts class notes c 1937

17

This is a period of unusually remarkable people. John Taylor of Caroline was an outstanding political scientist.

Virginia and the southeast were losing their dominance. The migration of people westward from the old exhausted lands of Virginia and the Carolinas was significant. It is being drained by westward movement.

Eli Whitney, in 1793, developed the Cotton gin. Now it is practical to grow Cotton on a large scale.

There was a great deal of anti-slavery sentiment in the south at this time.

There were some slave insurrections in the first decade of the 19th century. The success of Toussaint L'Ouverture in Santo Domingo. No doubt encourage U.S. slaves.

This is the "Age of Reason". The intellectuals believed in the enlightenment and the philosophers. Then a reaction (back to the good old days) is brought on by Napoleon.

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

Some ladies dared to suggest that they ought to take part in business. Female Academies were set up.

National University was proposed but not carried out. Great Britain is set up as National Military establishment.

Medical science was jolted backward. Bleeding was still being done.

July 25, 1952

Napoleon sold Louisiana to the United States to keep Great Britain. Monetary considerations were secondary.

John Randolph of Roanoke revolted against Republicans. The yepoo land frauds concerned themselves with Georgia's western lands. Most of the great fortunes in the United States prior to 1800 were made in land speculation.

Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, William Blount and others speculated in western lands.

The Georgia Legislature, in 1795, authorized the sale of large

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Robert class notes c 1937

19

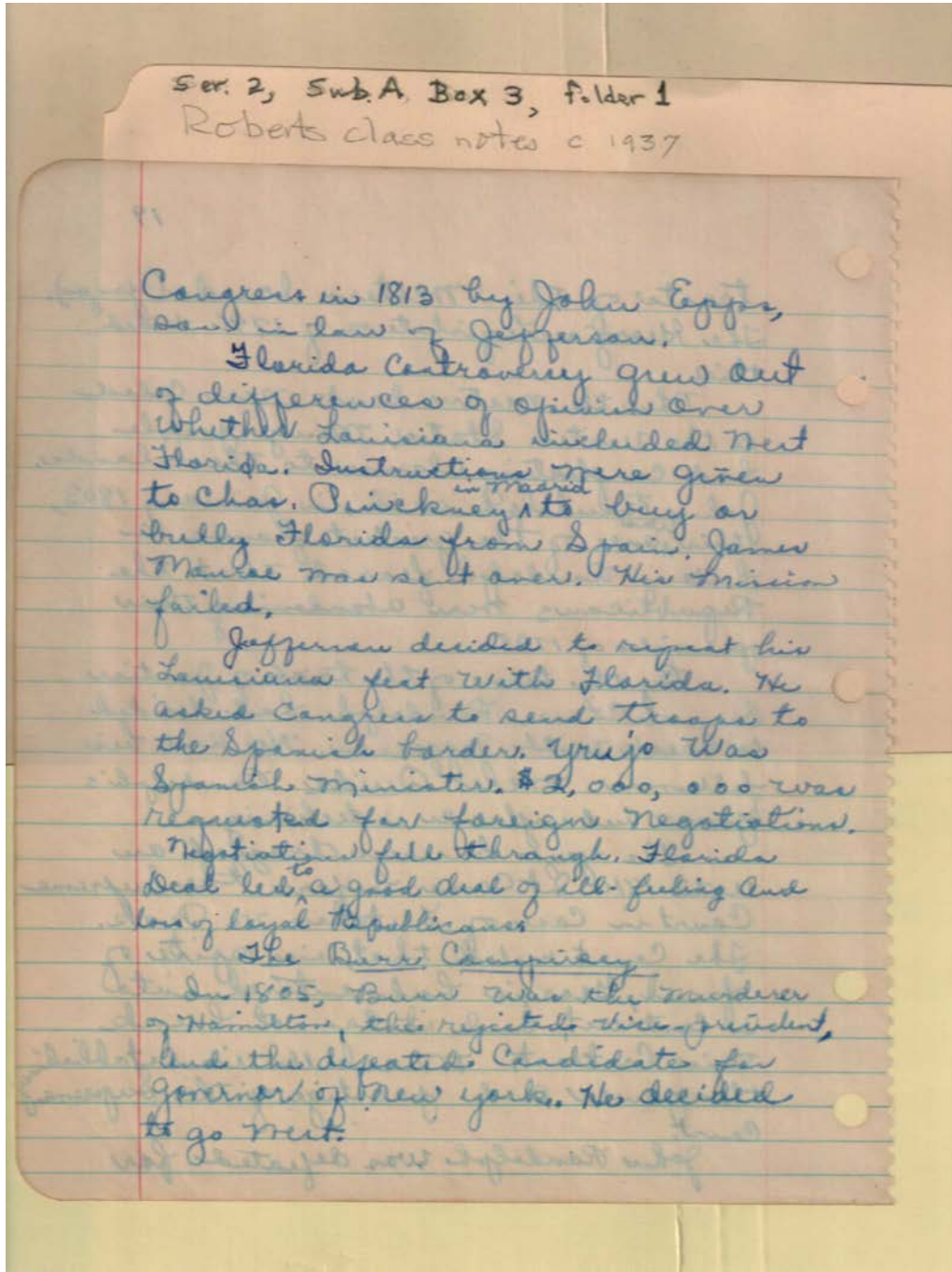
tracts of their western lands (Yazoo).
The Georgia Legislature of 1796 voided
this.

When the western lands were ceded
to the United States, many people
had conflicting claims to these lands.
John Randolph said in January 1803,
this ^{was} one of the greatest blunders in
history. Randolph feared that the
Republicans were abandoning their
principles of 1798.

By the time of the trial of Justice
Samuel Chase, Randolph had decided
to break with Jefferson. He and his
followers were Divide. Randolph's
power and influence is declining.

The Yazoo business dragged on
until 1810. It came before the Supreme
Court in Case of Fletcher vs. Peck.
The Court ruled that, in spite of
fraud, Georgia had entered into
a contract, and it cannot break
this contract. Marshall established
the power and prestige of the Supreme
Court.

John Randolph was defeated for



Names:

The Burr Conspiracy

Types:

notes

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

Roberts class notes c 1937

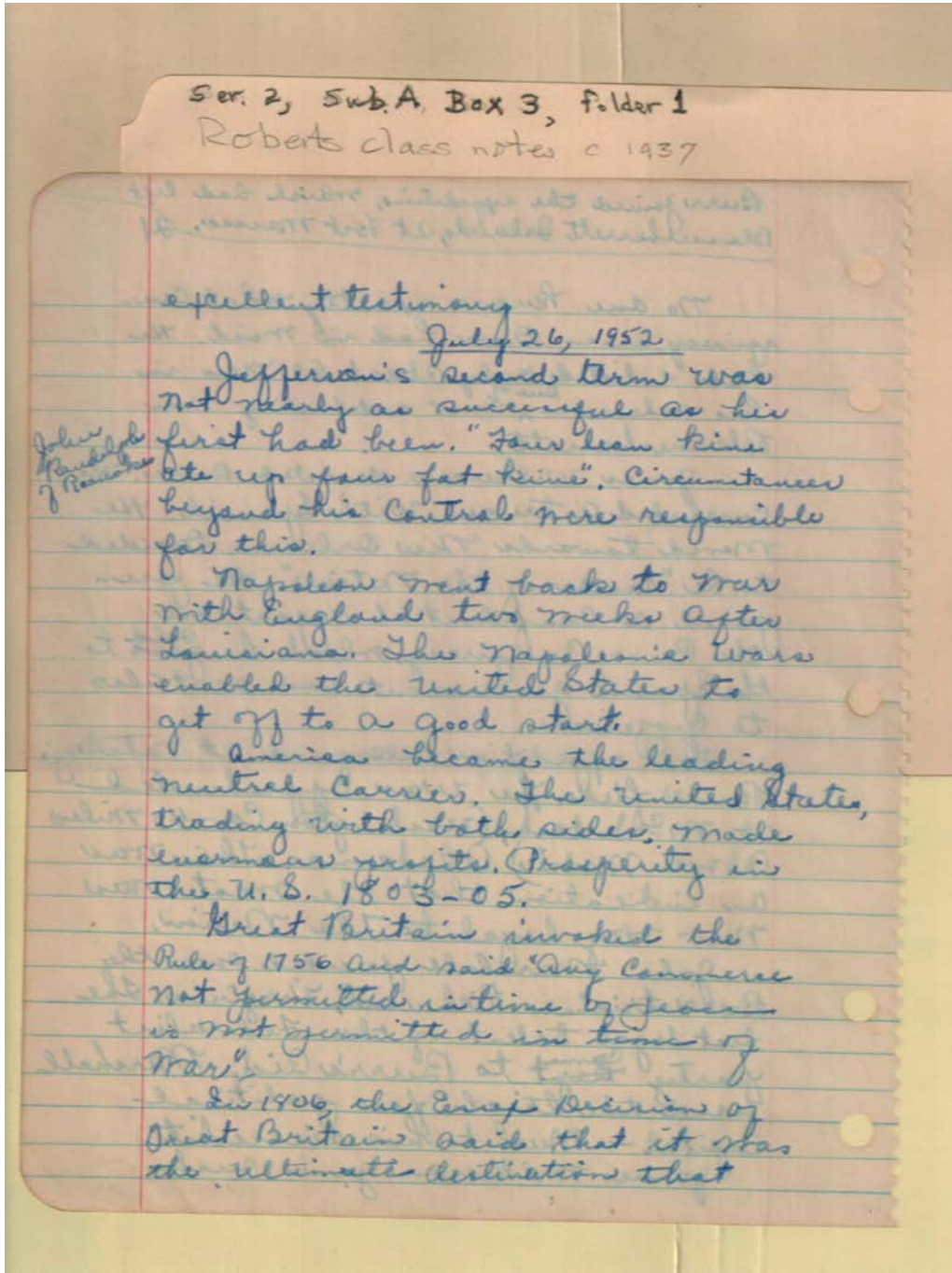
Burr joined the expedition, which had left Blennerhassett Islands, at Fort Mifflin. 21

No one knows exactly what conspiracy Aaron Burr had in mind. He had enlisted only about 60 men in his scheme - ^{the} most outstanding was Blennerhassett.

James Wilkinson deserted Burr. He concluded a truce with Spanish. He moved towards New Orleans. Decided to be "savior of the Nation". He prepared a confidential report on the Burr Conspiracy, which he ^{sold} gave to the Spanish government and sent also to Jefferson.

The expedition collapsed atATCHAY; Burr fled. He was apprehended at M^o DUTCHY (Washington Co. - 40 miles above Mobile) Alabama. This was an indication that the West was now very loyal to the Nation.

John Marshall presided over the Burr trials in Richmond, Virginia. The best legal talent of the Federalist party ^{went} to Burr's aid. Marshall used the trial for political capital - much to his discredit.
James Wilkinson gave such



Names:

Jefferson's Second Term

Types:

notes

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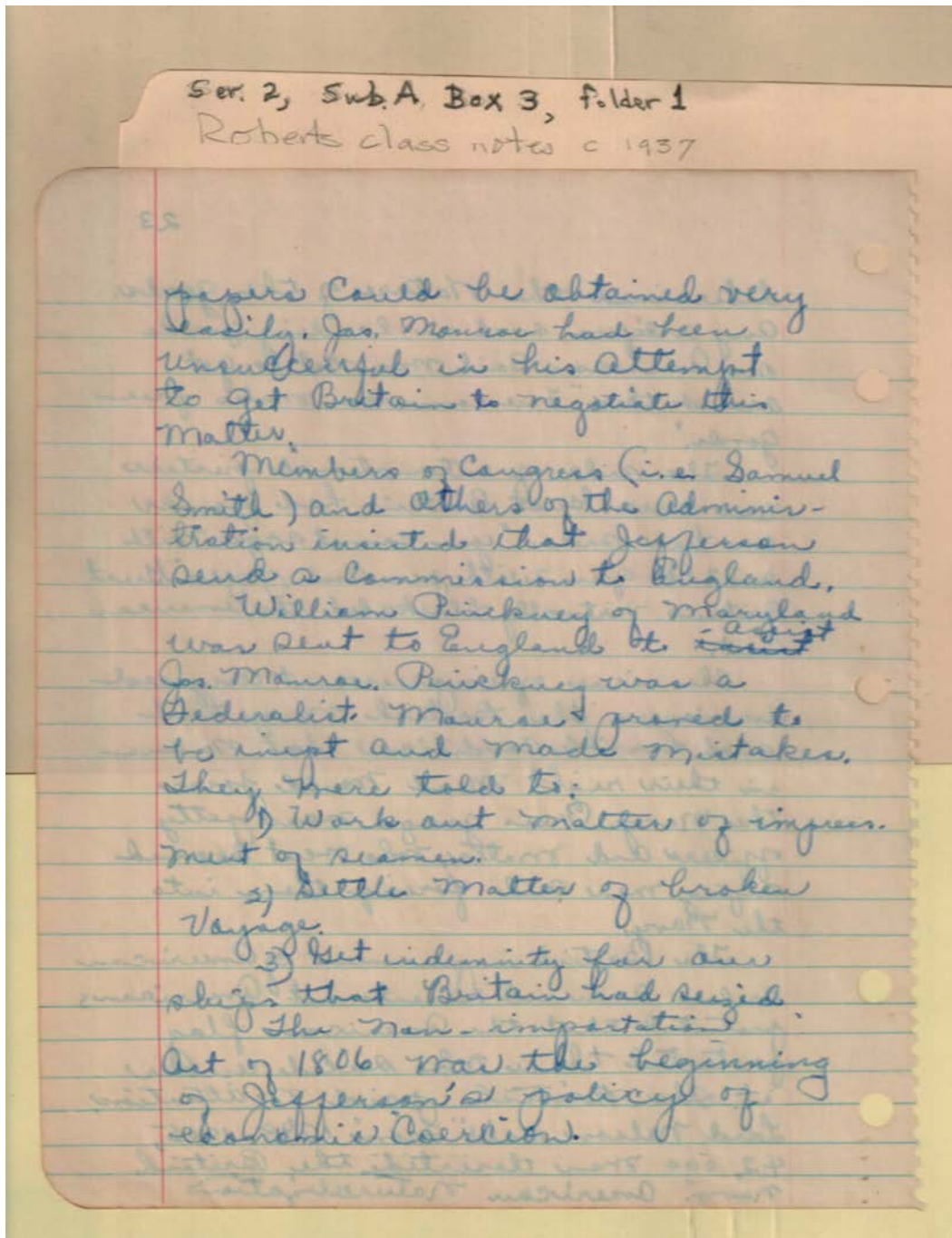
23

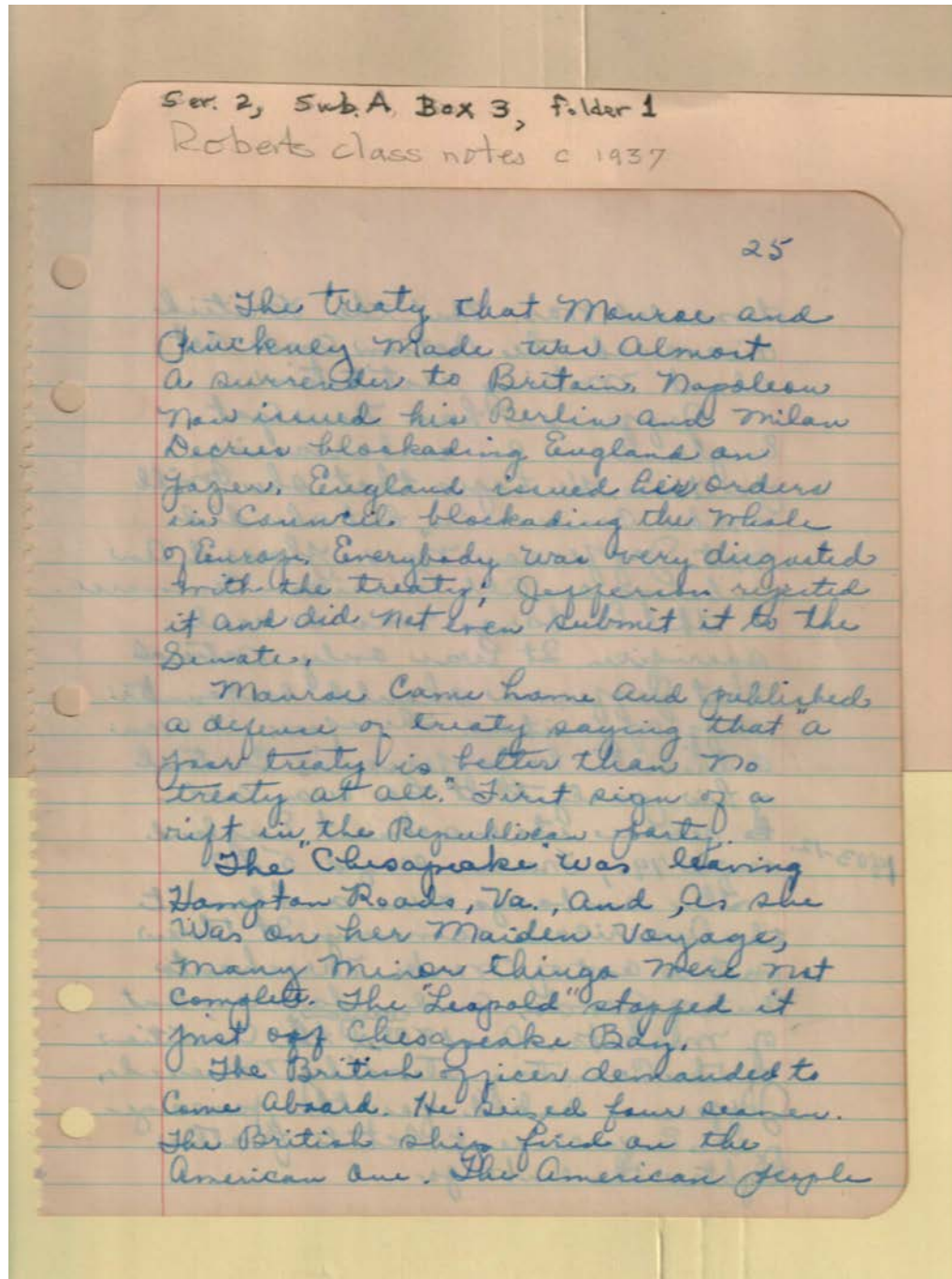
determined the nature of the goods.
Any artifices such as landing goods
on American soil was not to get
around this. "Free Commerce make free
goods."

The side of international justice
was over Great Britain had power
on her side. "you cannot argue with
a 32 lb. gun with pew and paper." Great
Britain virtually blockaded the American
Coast.

The issue of imprisonment angered
Americans. The British Navy had
such horrible conditions that no one
in their right mind would join
the Navy. Their gangs were petty
officers and mates, who went around
sizing men and forcing them into
the Navy.

The British imprisonment of American
sailors aroused resentment. Americans
protested that the American flag
protected those who sailed under
it. The British paid no attention.
Lord Nelson said "From 1798-1805,
42,000 men deserted the British
Navy." American Naturalization





Names:

English Embargo

Types:

notes

ser. 2, sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

demanding war. But the British disavowed the action and set about making restitution.

Jefferson has now got England in an embarrassing position. He hopes that she will make concessions, but she did not. Jefferson now placed an embargo on all American Commerce.

The embargo was a real sacrifice. It was only natural that Jefferson should encounter stiff opposition. Therefore, it was a tribute to Jefferson's control of his party that he was able to secure its enactment. England seized 790; France seized 520.

1803-12.

The embargo was a blow to the American economy. It threw sailors out of work, merchants out of goods, and farmers out of markets. As 1803^{was} the conditions of the country steadily worsened, Jefferson asked for the passage of the Embargo Act to further tighten the embargo.

ser. 2, sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

27

The support of the embargo suddenly collapsed. New Englanders began to fear that the Federalists would bring about secession. Many people used this as an excuse to desert the embargo. Replaced by non-interference with both England and France.

Reasons for failure of embargo.

- A) Opposition of Federalists
- B) Southern faint-heartedness.
- C) Failure to affect England.
 1. It affected lower classes, but they did not vote.
 2. Opening up of new markets in South America
 3. Record crops in Europe.

July 28, 1952

The embargo was not a complete failure. ^{Many} ~~Most~~ people thought that the next step was war. The English foreign minister, Canning, was being criticized at home for alienating the Americans. The Ambassador in this country was named Bunker.

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Roberts class notes c 1937

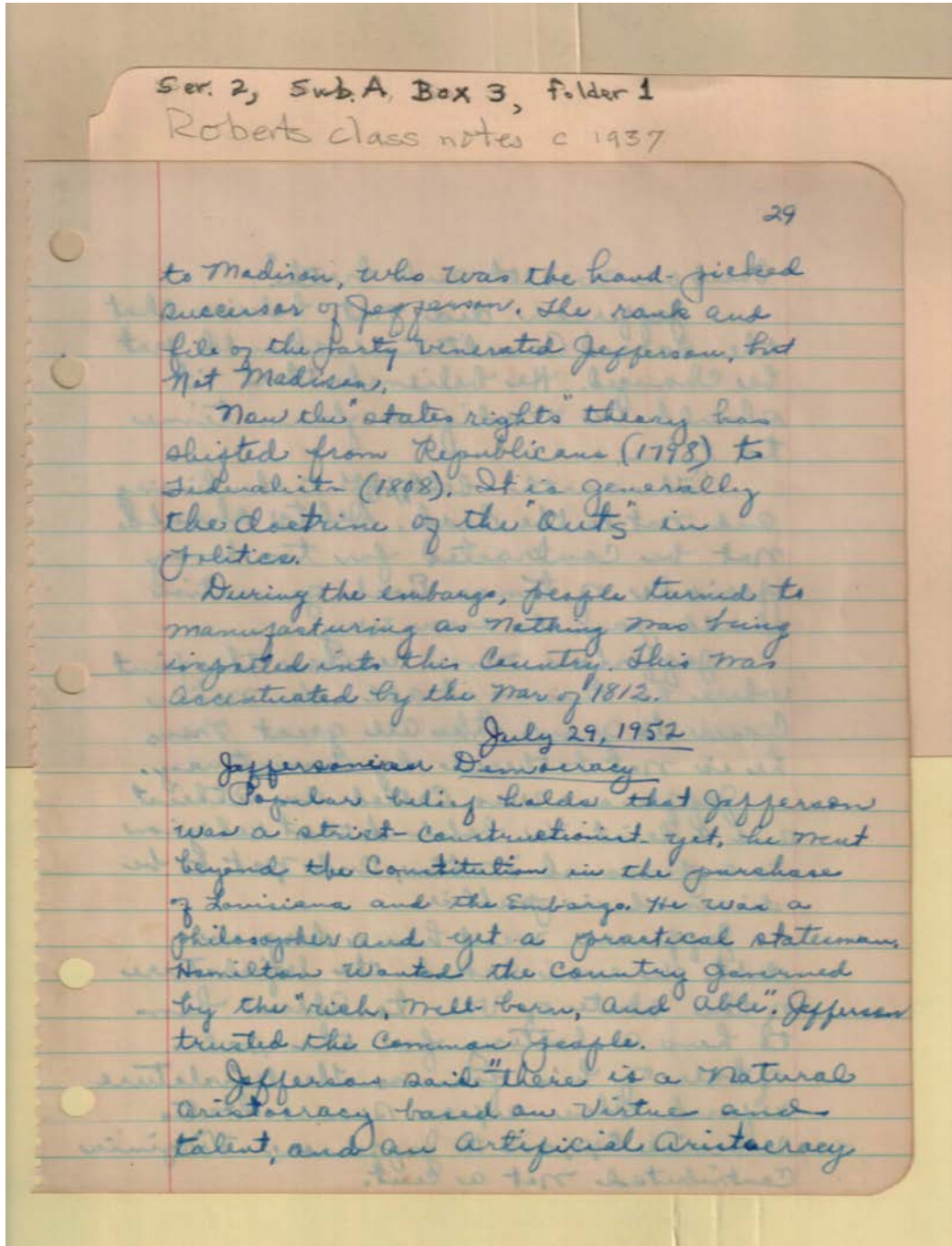
52
Erskine and Robert Smith (New Secretary of State since Madison was ~~was~~ [April 1809] president) began a series of talks.

The embargo was replaced by non-intercourse with both England and France. Either party that lifted its restrictions would ^{have} the U.S. restrictions removed.

The United States would not acknowledge the Rules of 1756, ~~but~~ and would not allow Great Britain to enforce our laws.

The most important issue was that of impressment of American seamen. It was agreed that England would withdraw her orders in Council and we would resume trade with her. This agreement was sent to England. Canning repudiated this and recalled Erskine.

The Federalists gained ground in the elections of 1808 largely due to the embargo. This embargo also called forth dissensions within the Republican party. In the party caucus, there was some opposition.



Names:

Jeffersonian
Democracy

Types:

notes

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, Folder 1

Roberts class notes c 1937

based on wealth and birth."

Jefferson did not believe that the sacred Constitution should not be changed. He believed that it should be modified from time to time.

"The earth belongs to the living and not to the dead." Debts should not be contracted for too long periods of time. Each generation should pay its own way.

Jefferson never reaches the point where he knows it all. He never ceases to grow. Like all great men, he is not bothered by consistency.

Jefferson was called an atheist and a deist. He believed that religion is a personal matter, and not to be discussed in public.

Jefferson went home deep in debt. He even asked the legislature of the state of Va. to allow him to have a lottery for the sale of one of his farms. The legislature refused. Then as a rescue state subscribed \$40,000 to Jefferson. Virginia contributed not a cent.

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Roberts class notes c 1937

31

When Madison is elected, there is talk that Albert Gallatin will be Secretary of State. The Invisibles (Hills and Nicholas) oppose this vigorously. Samuel and Robert Smith hated Gallatin. Gallatin remained as Secretary of Treasury and Robert Smith ~~was~~ ^{became} Secretary of State.

When the Erskine Agreement was made, trade was resumed with England. Then Canning repudiated the agreement, and everything fell through.

Macon's Bill No. 1 failed to pass. Macon's Bill No. 2 resumed trade with both belligerents. Resolutions were proposed arming merchant vessels and granting letters of marque and reprisals, failed to pass.

Napoleon's Chasse Maigre came. He ostensibly repealed his Berlin and Milan Decrees. Madison accepted it. Thus intercourse with England was resumed. Napoleon did not live up to his agreement and continued to seize American vessels. Genet was France's representative in this country.

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18

Madison's opposition wanted war but he did not. Madison charged Robert Smith with incompetence and inefficiency and fired him, James Monroe was chosen to succeed Robt. Smith. The House of Austria or Virginia Dynasty is accused of running the country. The "War Hawks" overthrew the Old Guard and elect Henry Clay as Speaker of House in 1811. They are credited with bringing on the war of 1812, but the East undoubtedly had an important part in it.

The West suffered from depression in prices. The frontiersman is interested in expanding. The Indians were believed to be stirred up by the British. The only solution was to take Canada and throw the British out.

Americans were pouring into West Fla. from Perdido River to Mississippi. Americans seized area from Pearl River to Mississippi. Madison annexed it in 1809.

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Roberts class notes c 1937

33

Matthews (Sp.) stirred up trouble and captured Pensacola, St. Marks, and St. Augustine. Madison ^{rescued} Matthews as he feared trouble with Spain.

Jackson's philosophy was "Convert the Indians to the White Man's ways." Gen. William Henry Harrison secured by Treaty of Vincennes. Millions of acres. Tecumseh and the Prophet became leaders of the Indians. Early in 1811, Tecumseh went south to enlist the Southern Indians in his Confederacy. Harrison marched on Prophet's Town and fought the Battle of Tippecanoe.

July 30, 1932

The Republican's strategy of economic coercion was successful the last time whereas it had failed the other times:

- A) Non-Importation Act of 1806.
- B) Embargo Act of 1807.
- C) Non-Intercourse Act of 1809.
- D) Maclay's Bill No. 2

The American privateers did unbelievably well. Her best ships were her 44

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Roberts class notes c 1937

gun frigates - United States,
Constitution, and President.

However, the British Navy did
sweep the Americans from the
sea.

Commander Bogle (sp) could
out-maneuver the British heavy
warships, and lost her freighters.

The Americans first took the
offensive against Canada, but
by 1814 we were on the defensive.
The American frontiersmen did
not take Canada in six weeks.

There are four factors in
the failure of the American Cause

A) New England refused to participate
in the war. England did not blockade
N.E., and N.E. traded with Canada
throughout the war. The South and
West lost enthusiasm quickly.

B) The inefficiency and lack of
preparedness of the defense establish-
ment was appalling. Secretary of
War Erskine (William) was an invalid.

The field generals - William Hull,
William H. Harrison and James Wilkinson -

Learn

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

35

were ineffective. It took two years to find Zachary Taylor and Andrew Jackson.

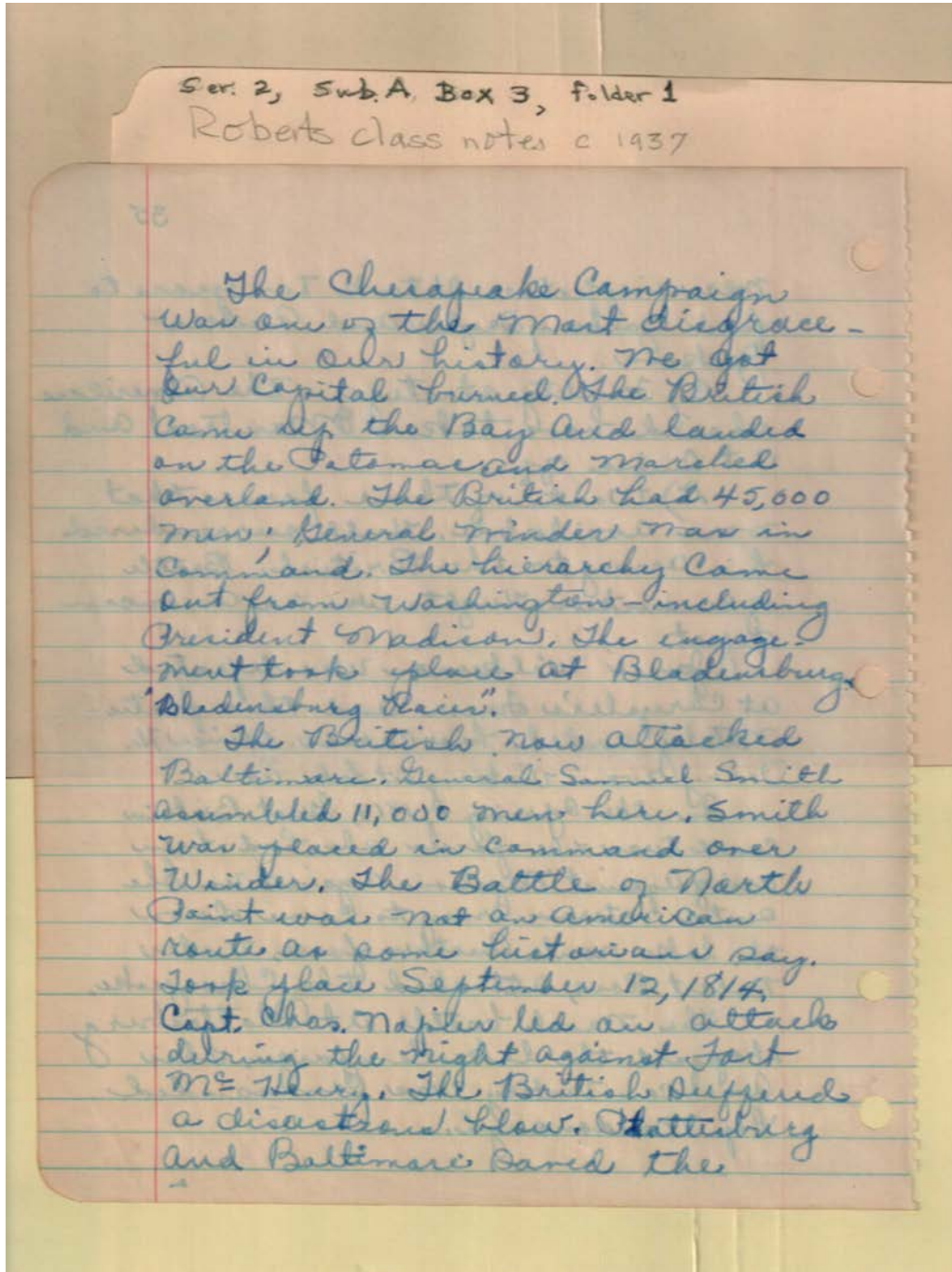
C.) Faulty strategy - The Americans should have taken Montreal and cut Quebec off.

D.) Waste of those forces that were available. Hull surrendered his army to the British. Battle of Queenstown Heights was an American defeat.

James Wilkinson was defeated at Chrysler's Farm and this fortunately ended his career. Oliver H. Perry won victory at Lake Erie.

In the spring of 1814, Great Britain could turn the forces she had been using against Napoleon against us. She sent a veteran army to come down the lake route. Another force, under Robert Ross, attacked the Chesapeake.

The naval battle at Plattsburgh stopped the lake campaign. This American victory was commanded by Moreshead.



Names:

The Cherokee
Campaign

Types:

notes

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

37

American position at Ghent
after Bladensburg Race.

The Essex Junto of New England still considered this Mr. Madison's War. The Hartford Convention met from Dec. 1814 to Jan. 1815. It almost became a secession convention. It demanded that slaves be no longer counted; that $2/3$ vote be necessary to declare war, admit new states; limit president to one term; etc.

After Ghent, these Federalists came under stigma of treason and this ended their being a major political party.

July 31, 1952

The net result of Ghent was "much ado about nothing". England hoped to secure access to Mississippi River and set up an Indian Confederacy.

Jos. W. Baird, John A. Adams, Henry Clay, Albert Gallatin, and Jonathan Russell represented us at Ghent. The Americans had able representatives, whereas Britain's most able diplomats were at Vienna. Status Quo Antebellum was the result.

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Nothing was said in the treaty about imprisonment and Neutral Rights. In one sense this was a useless war.

(1) The most imp. results from an economic point of view was ^{increase} manufactures.

(2) Foreign relations and diplomacy takes a back seat after 1815. Domestic issues occupy the Nation.

(3) The political situation is in a state of flux. Federalist party is dead. Some of the issues have disappeared, and others have been adapted by the Republicans. The Republicans are going to re-charter the National Bank, and prepare the "American System".

This new generation is jockeying for position. How can I distinguish a bandwagon from a hearse? The "Era of Good Feelings" is marked by ^{and}

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39

inter-party strife. James Marse is a puzzling figure. Was he an opportunist or was he a statesman? His ambition was to be a public servant. He attempted to reconcile Jeffersonian Republicanism and the New Nationalism of Clay. He was largely a figure head. He was the last of the revolutionary generation.

Marse chose a Cabinet of strong personalities - who were bound to Clark. William H. Crawford of Georgia was Secretary of the Treasury. He had been under Madison. John

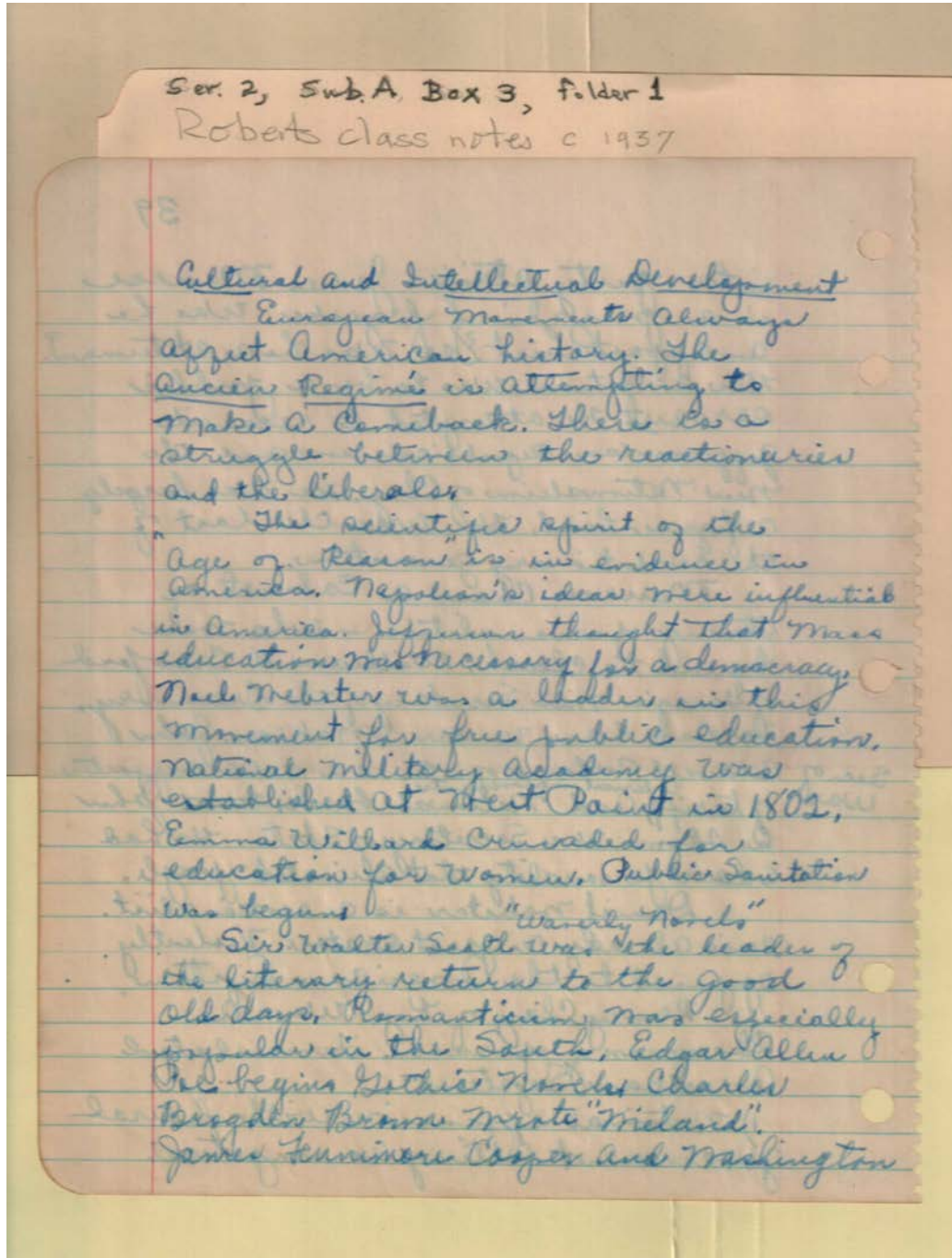
Sec. of War

Caldwell Calhoun of S.C. is a solid supporter of tariffs and ^{internal improvements} National Bank. ~~John~~ John A. Adams was Secretary of State. He had a domineering personality that alienated people.

Daniel Webster is a sectionalist. He is already a great orator. Violently opposed to the American System.

Henry Clay of Ky. Was a charming person. Formulated American System:

1) National expansion with federal government acting as impetus.



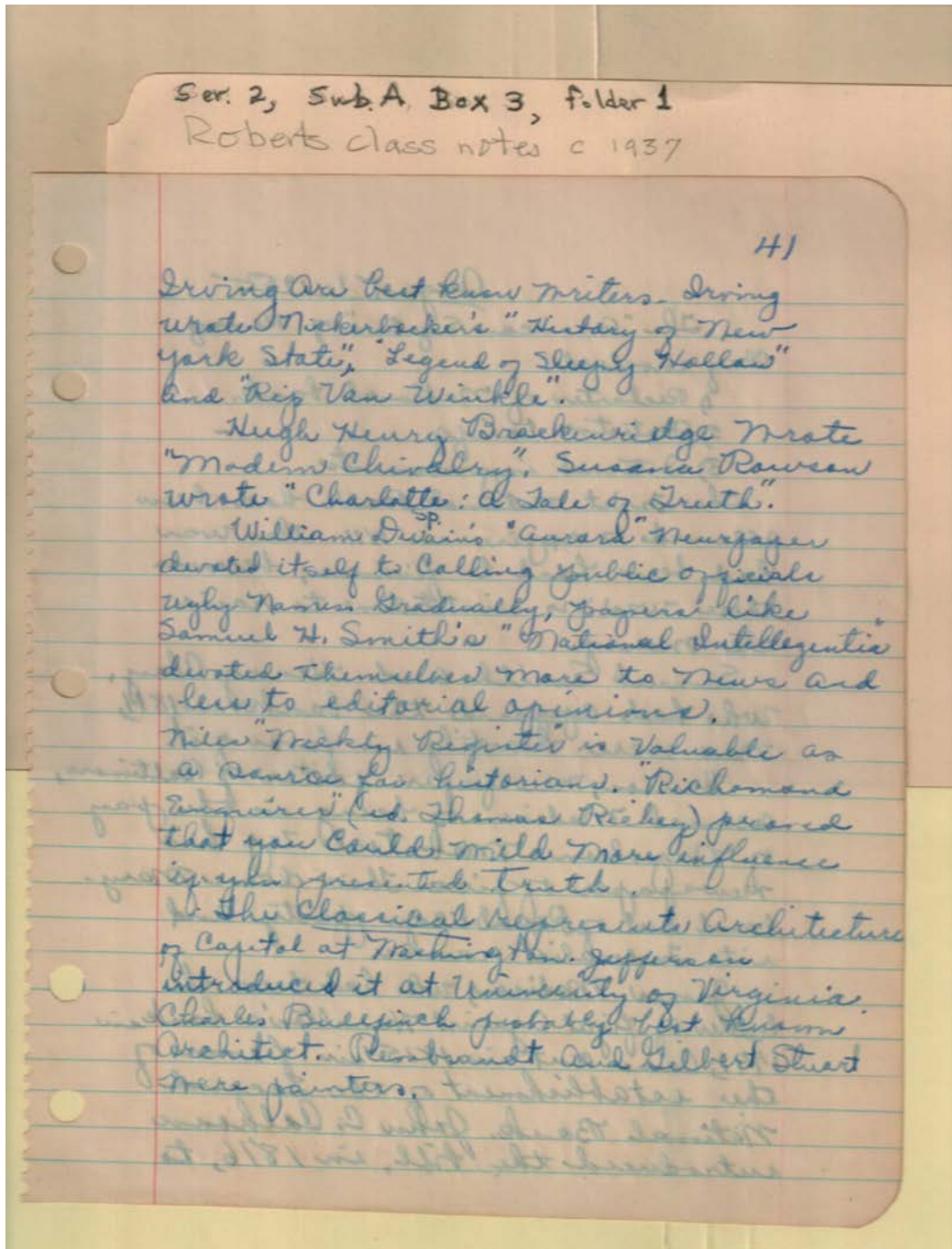
Names:

Cultural &
Intellectual

Development

Types:

notes

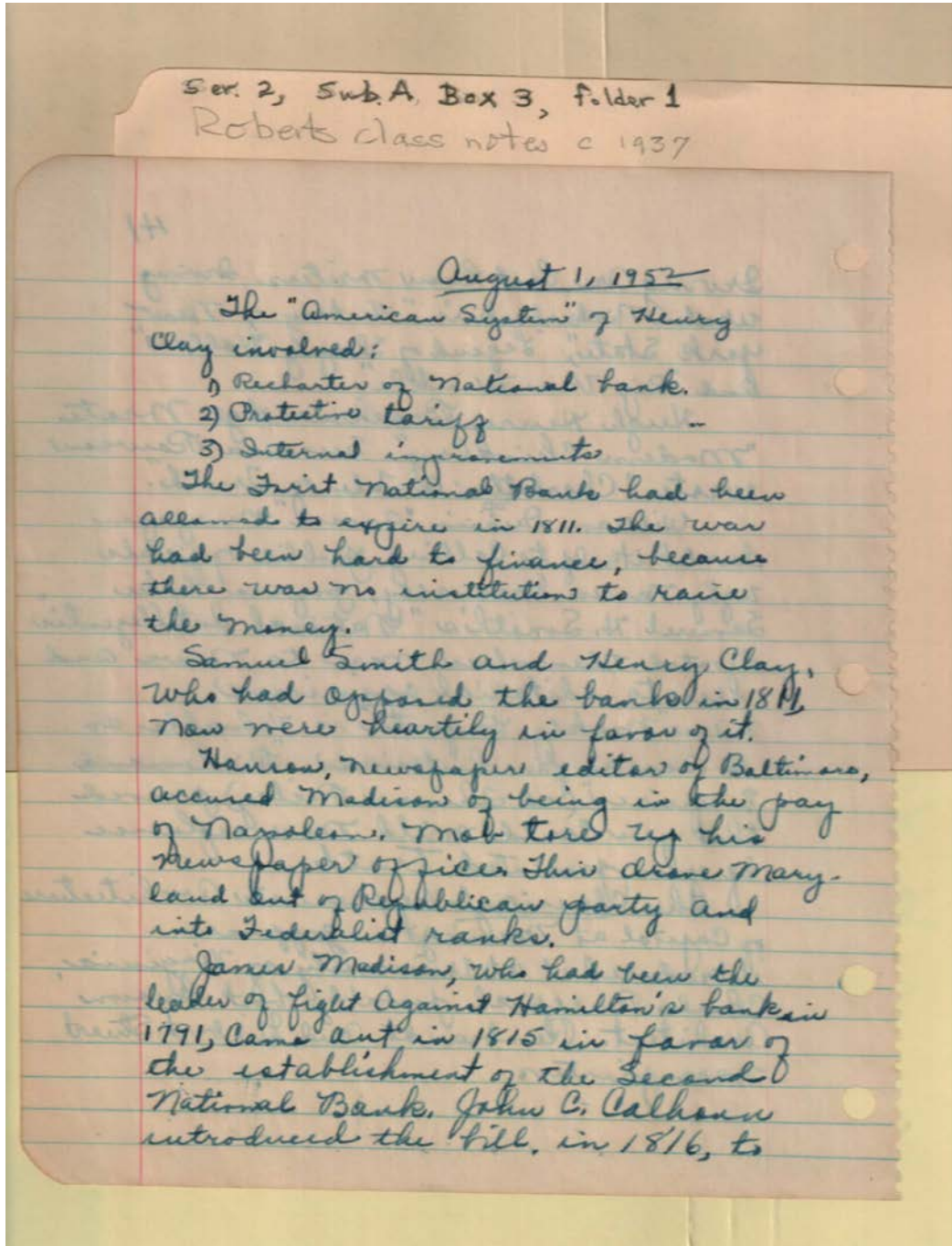


Names:

Literary leaders

Types:

notes



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Roberts class notes c 1937

August 1, 1952

The "American System" of Henry Clay involved:

- 1) Recharter of National Bank.
- 2) Protective tariffs
- 3) Internal improvements

The First National Bank had been allowed to expire in 1811. The war had been hard to finance, because there was no institutions to raise the money.

Samuel Smith and Henry Clay, who had opposed the bank in 1811, now were heartily in favor of it.

Hannow, newspaper editor of Baltimore, accused Madison of being in the pay of Napoleon. Mob tore up his newspaper offices. This drove Maryland out of Republican party and into Federalist ranks.

James Madison, who had been the leader of fight against Hamilton's bank in 1791, came out in 1815 in favor of the establishment of the Second National Bank. John C. Calhoun introduced the bill, in 1816, to

Names:

Calhoun, John C.

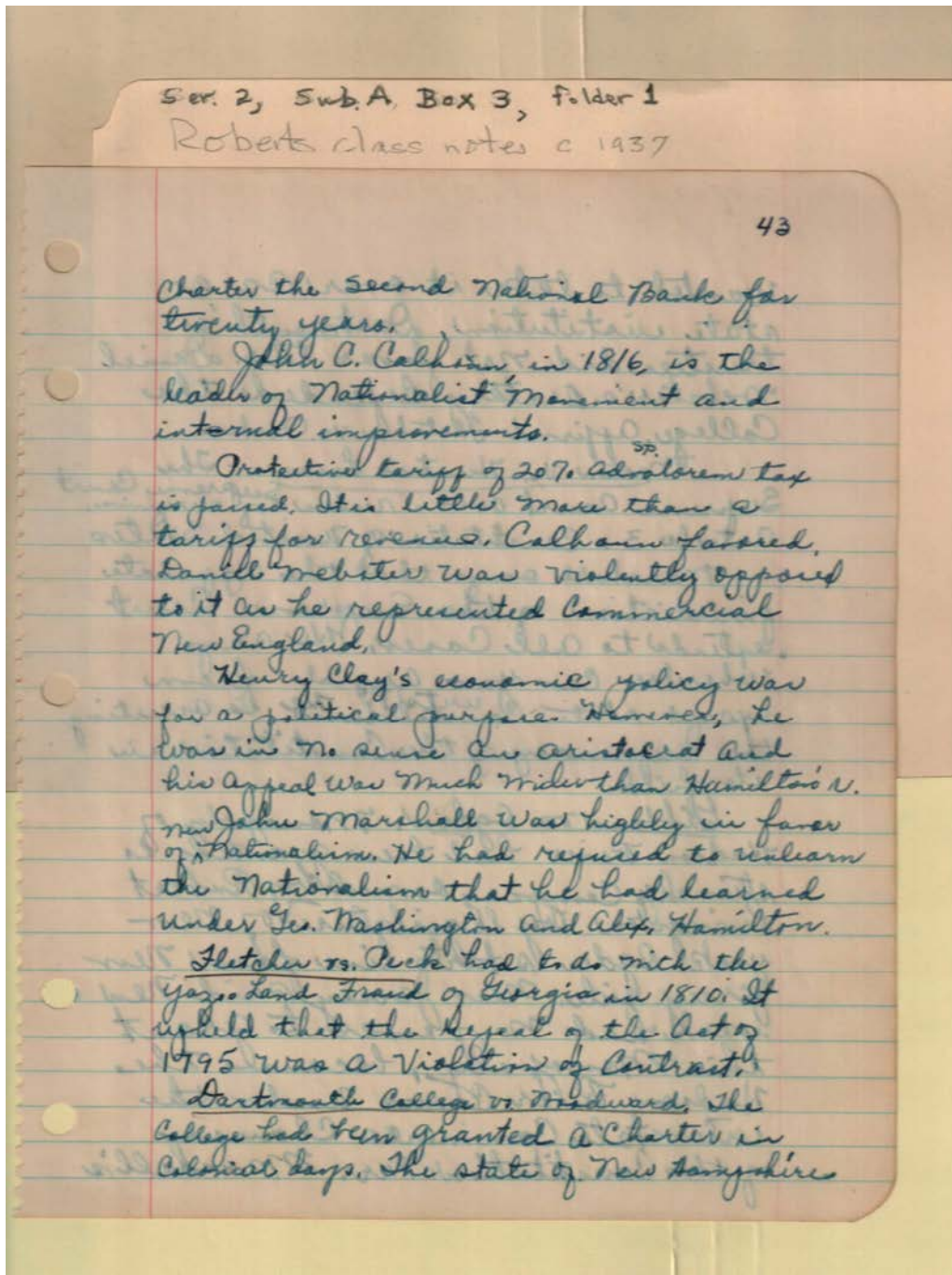
Clay, Henry

Madison, James

Smith, Samuel

Types:

notes



Names:

Calhoun, John C.

Clay, Henry

Marshall, John

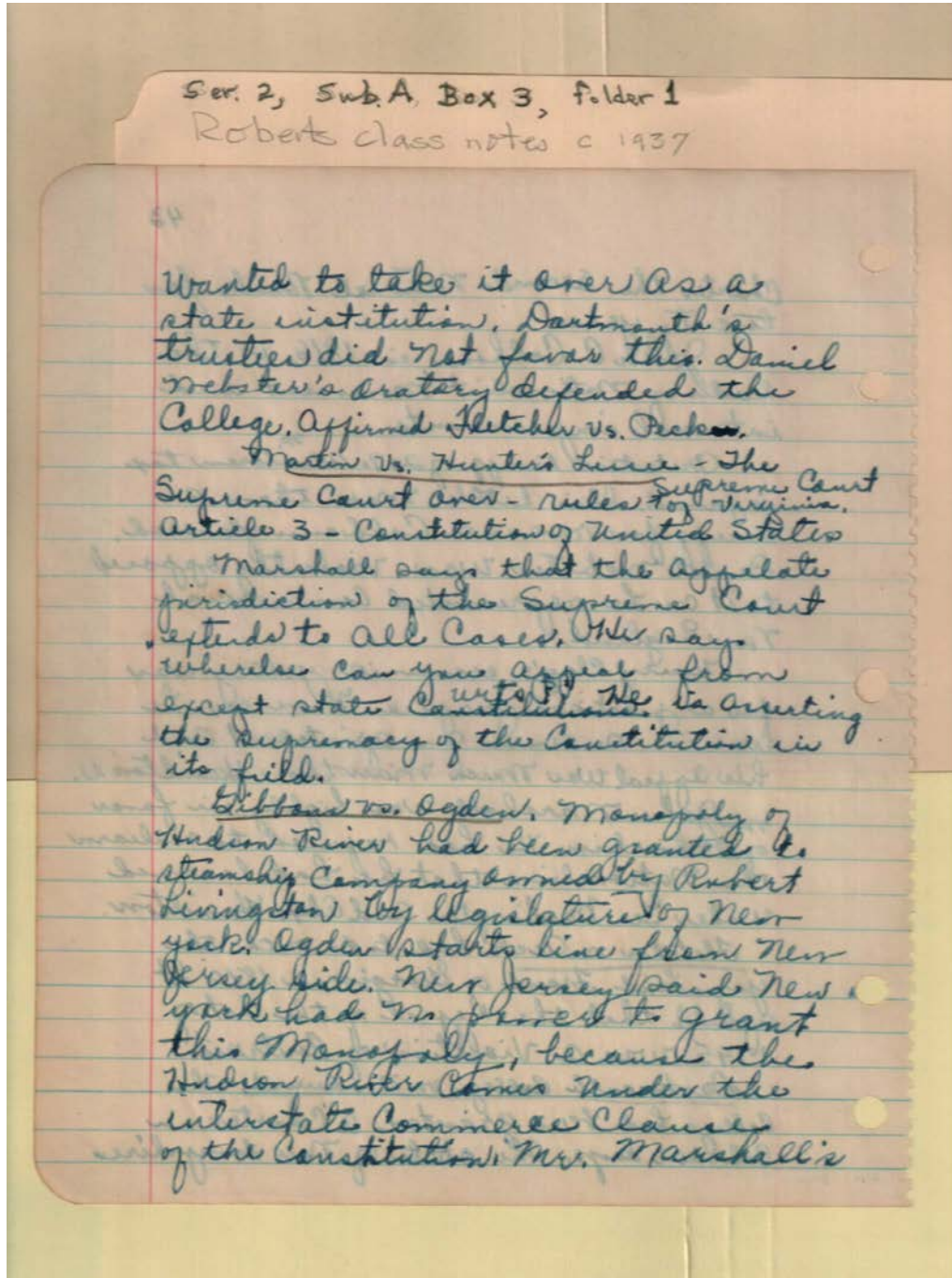
Supreme Court Cases

Types:

notes

Dates:

1816



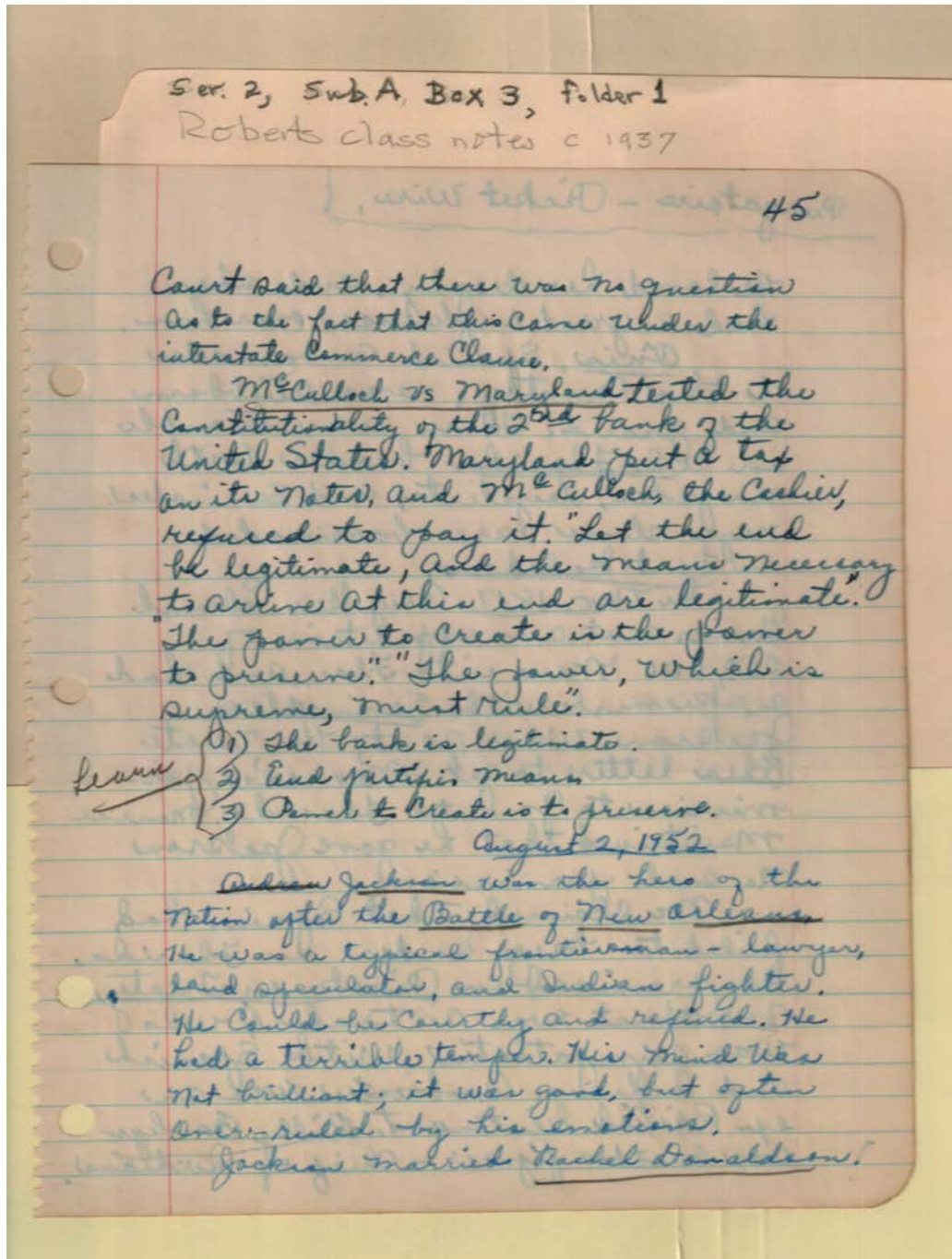
Names:

Supreme Court Cases

Webster, Daniel

Types:

notes



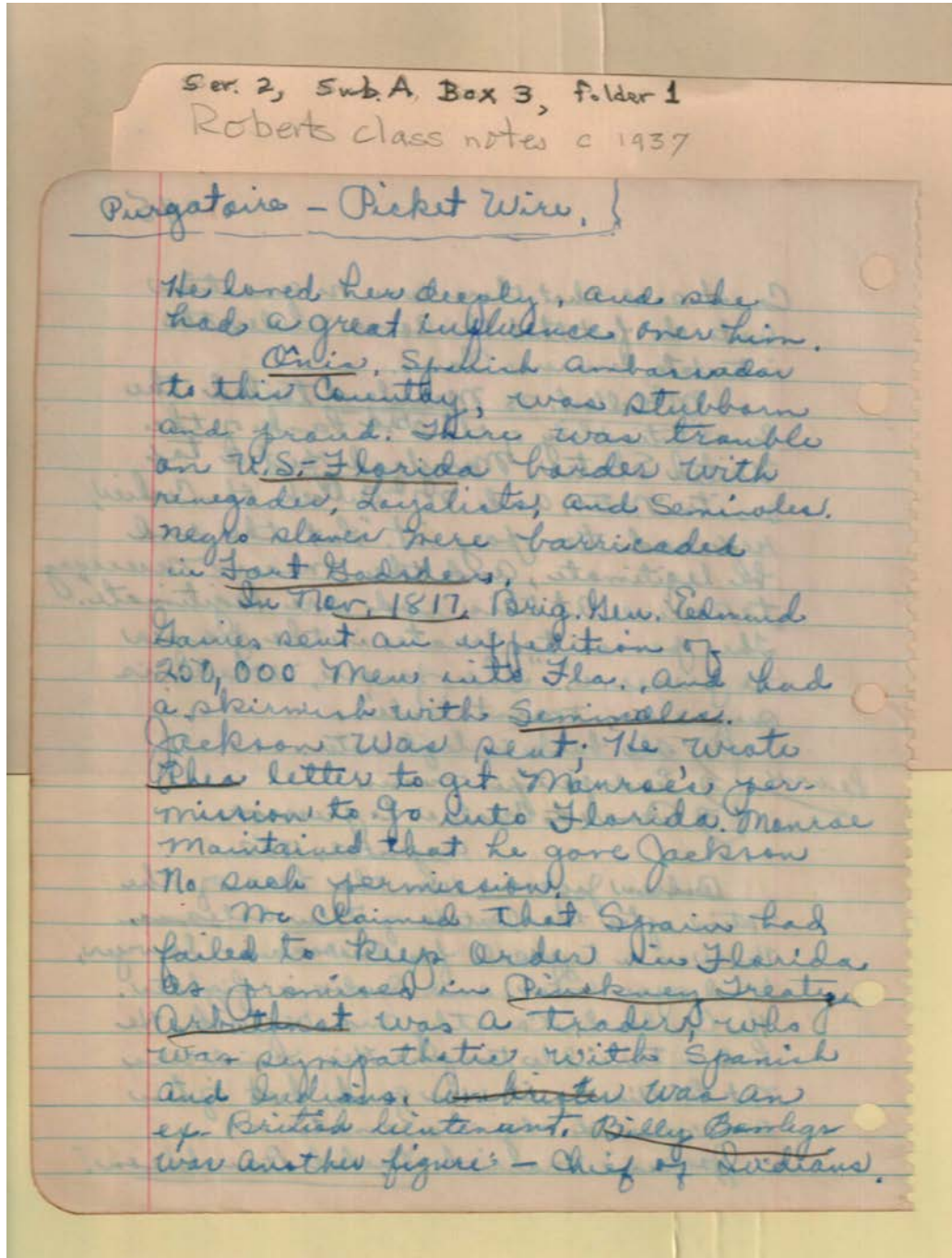
Names:

Donaldson, Rachel

Jackson, Andrew

Types:

notes



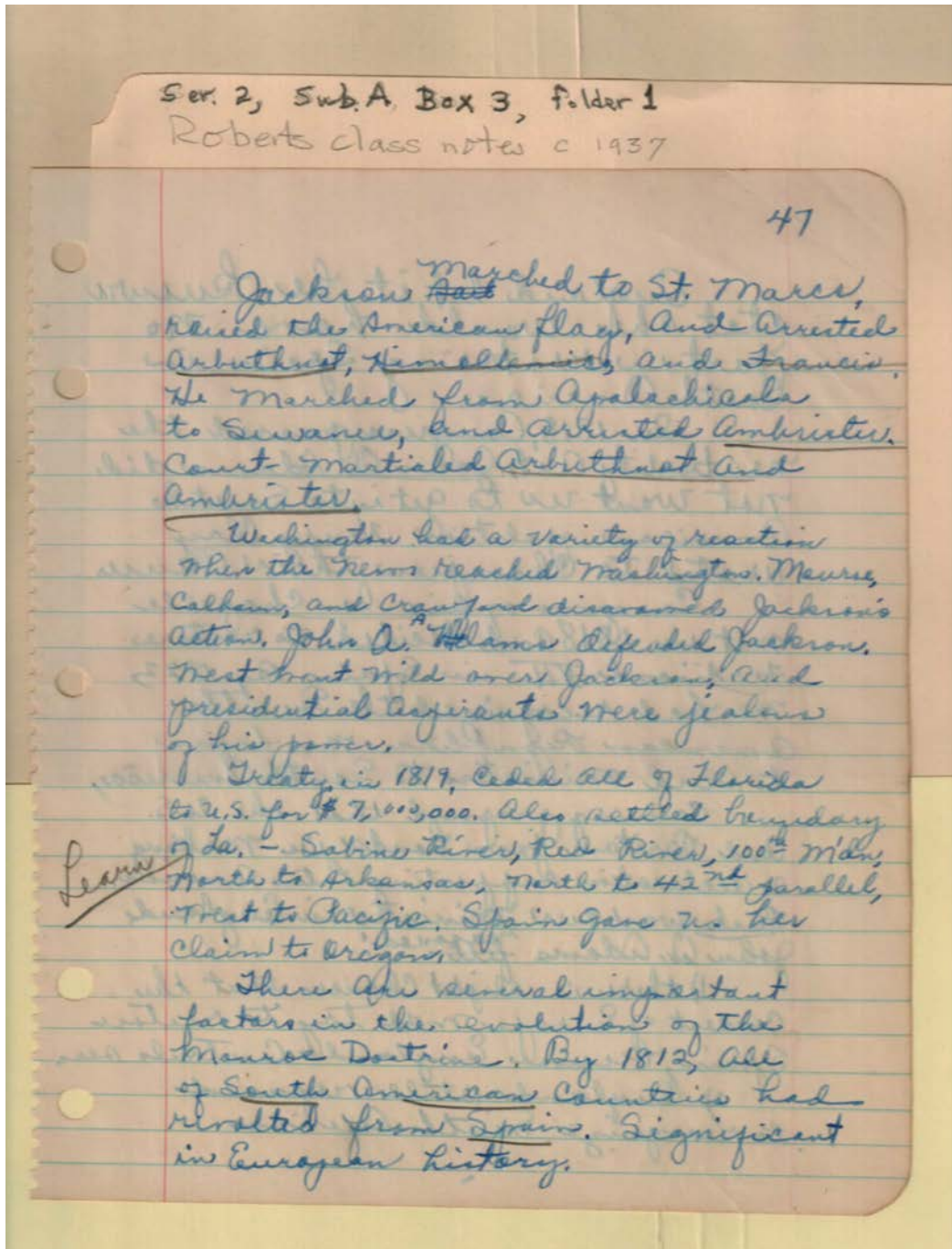
Names:

Jackson, Andrew
Monroe, James, Pres.

U. S. - Spanish
Florida

Types:

notes



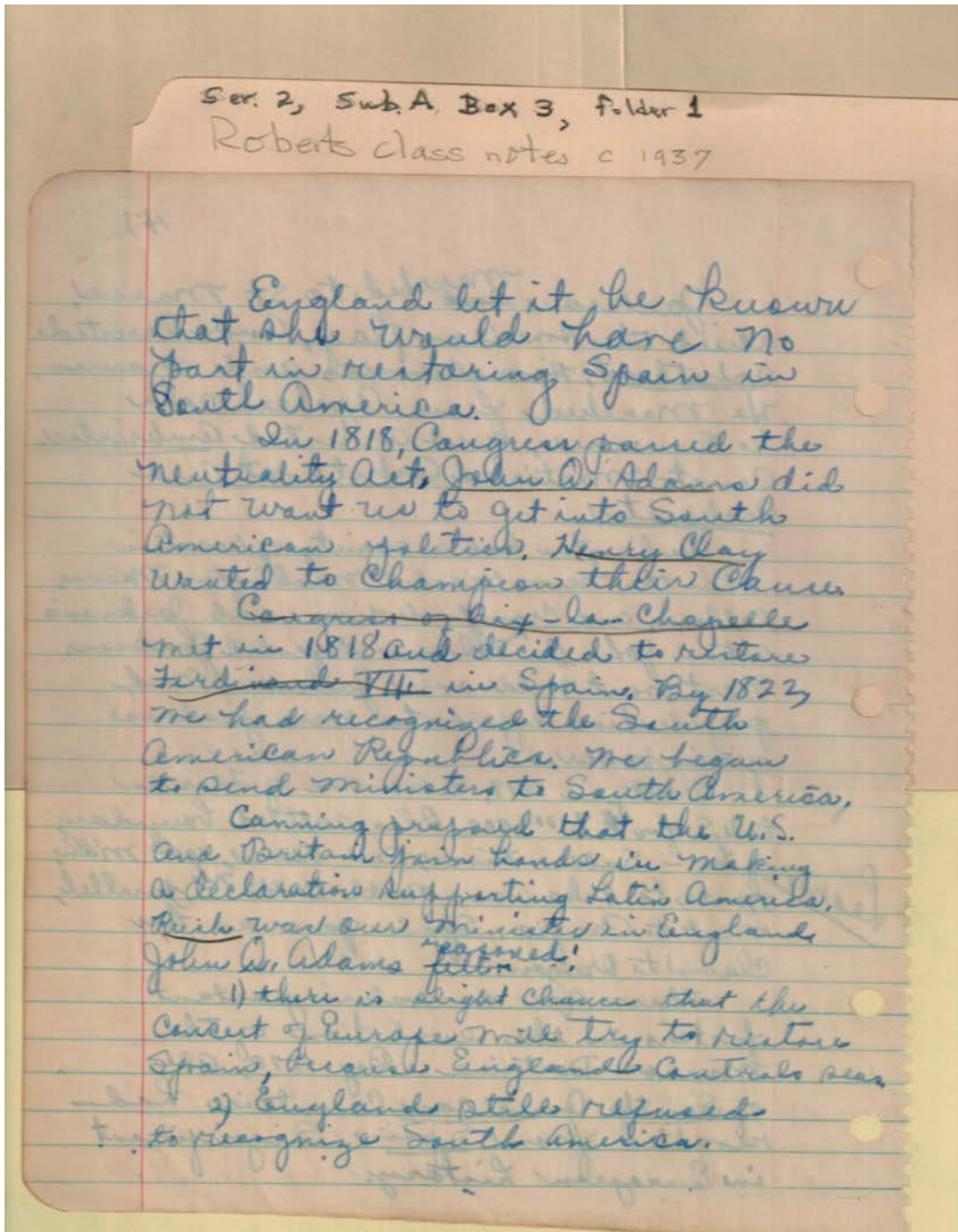
Names:

Jackson, Andrew

Monroe Doctrine

Types:

notes



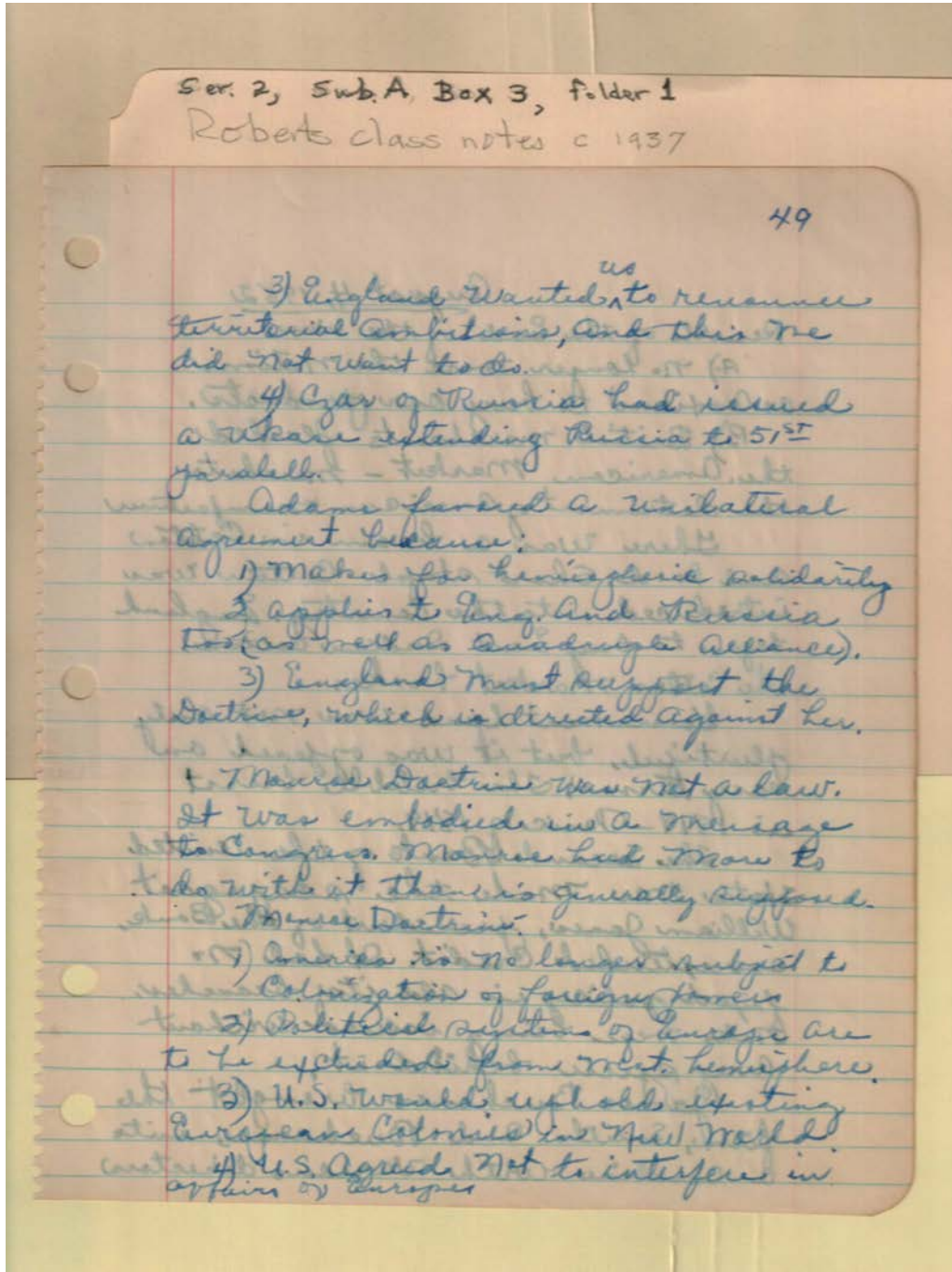
Names:

Adams, John Q.
Clay, Henry

U. S. - England
Relations

Types:

notes

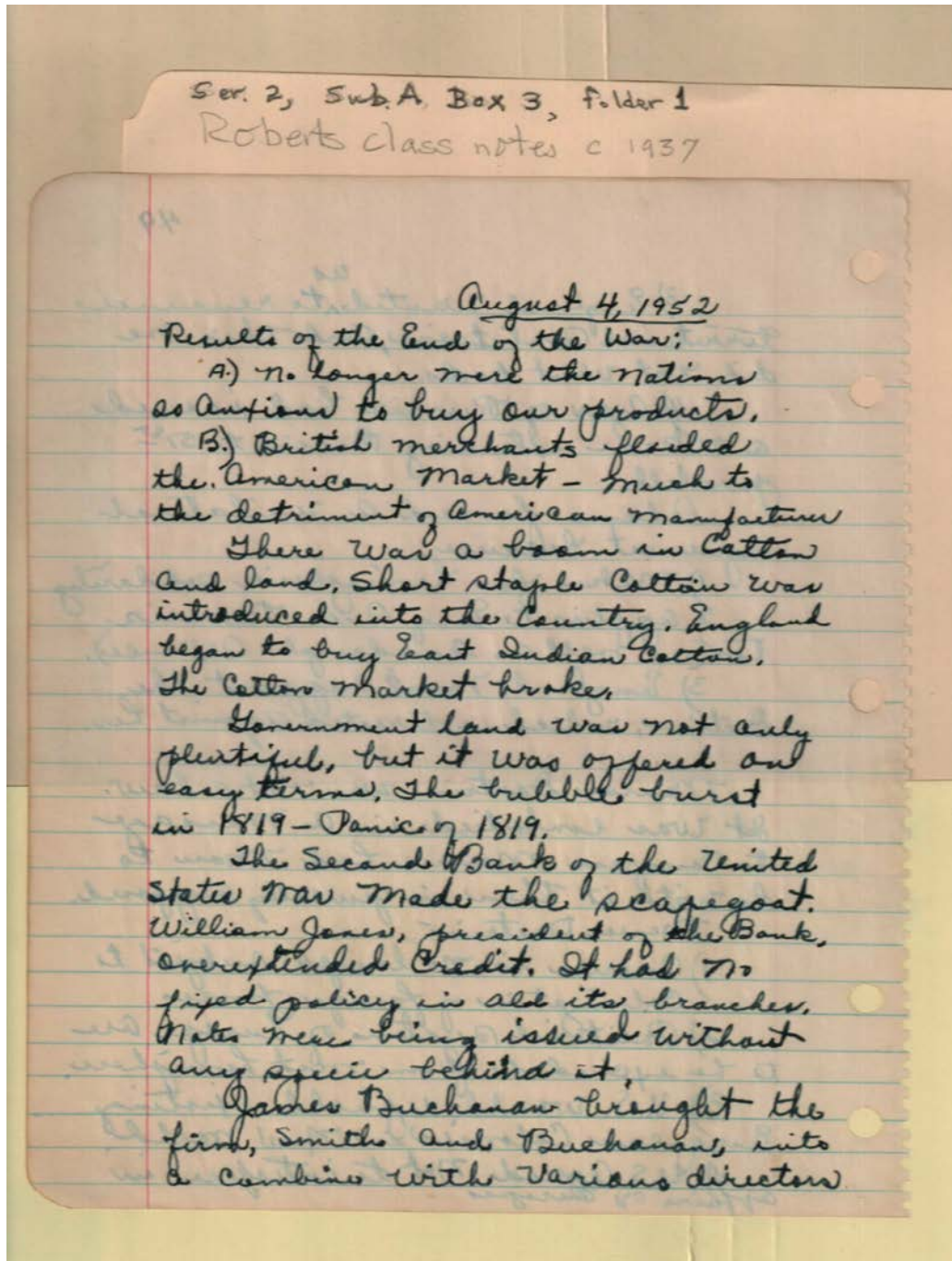


Names:

Monroe Doctrine

Types:

notes



Names:

Results of End of the War

Places:

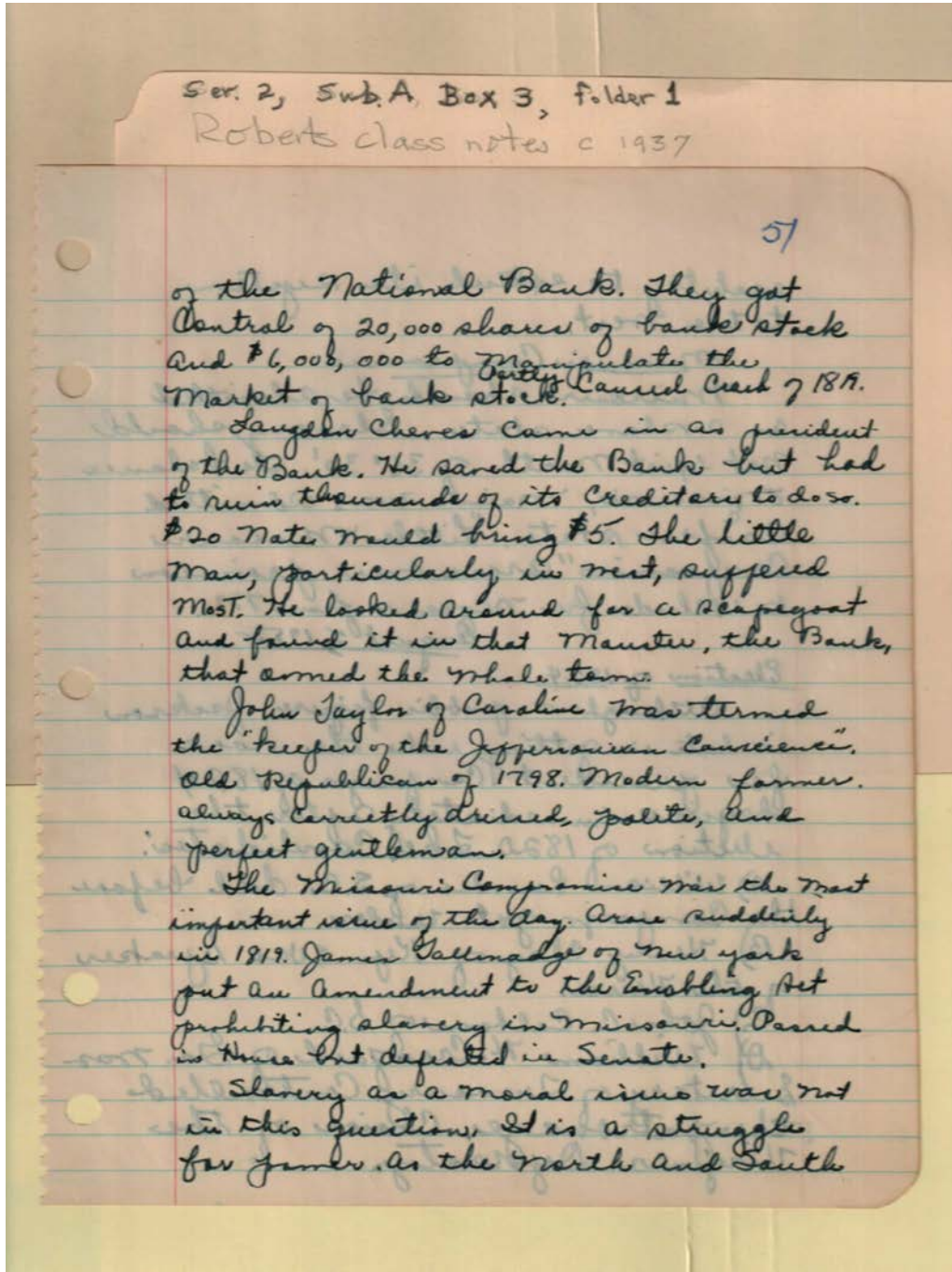
United States

Types:

notes

Dates:

1819



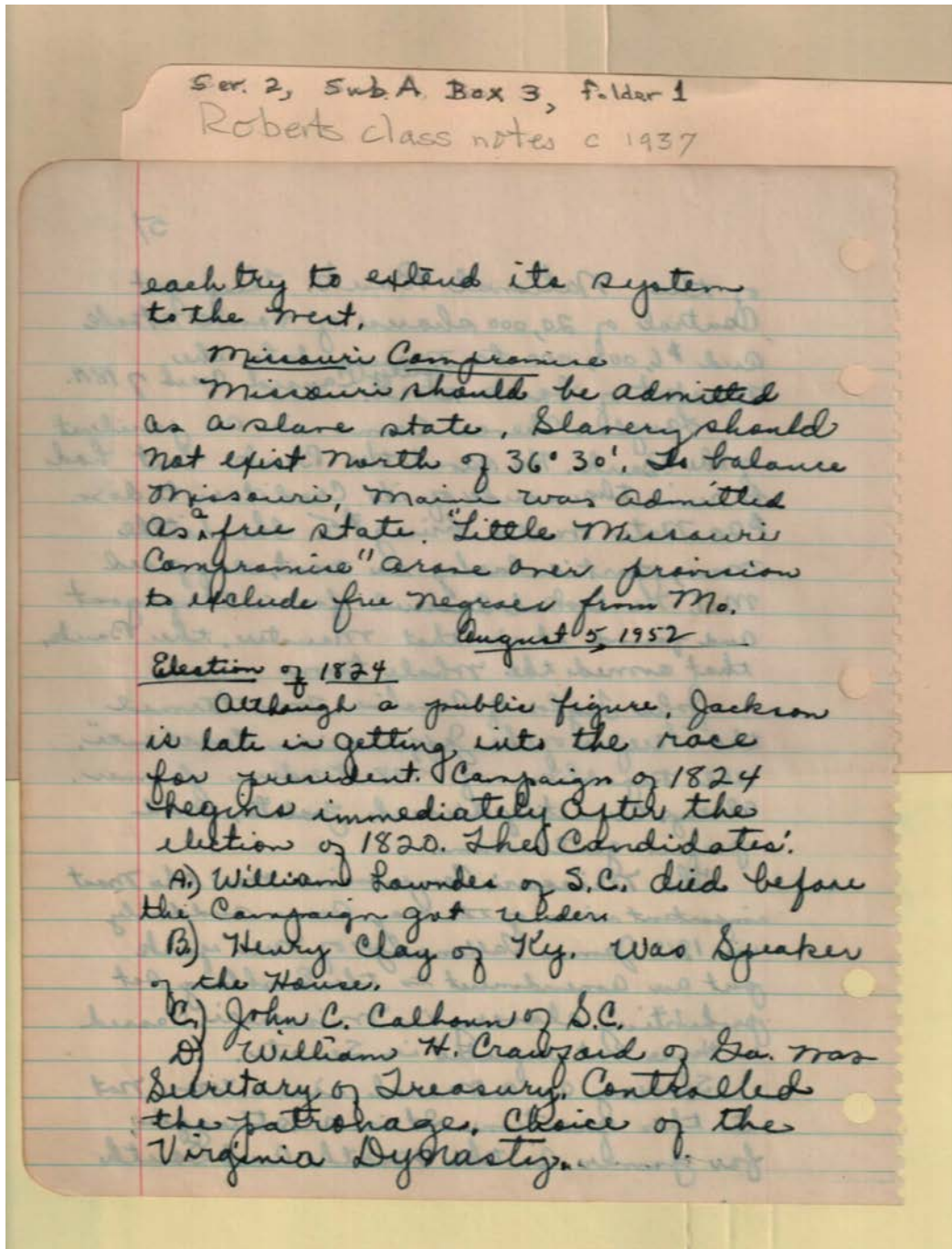
Names:

Missouri
Compromise

National Bank

Types:

notes



Names:

Election of 1824

Types:

notes

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② John Q. Adams of Mass. had a brilliant mind and a wealth of experience. He was an Adams and had that dense personality. He could alienate people.

Monroe's second term is a dog fight between these presidential aspirants. In 1823, Tenn. politicians met in Nashville to make Andrew Jackson president. This Nashville Junta represents the rise of the professional politician. Their aim in life is to promote candidates and get jobs. They waited late to begin Jackson's candidacy to time his crest after the other candidate's popularity was on the decline.

Late in 1823, William H. Crawford suffered a paralytic stroke. His health hurt his campaign. Many people thought that he would not live another year.

Jackson was championed as the "man of the people". Attacked the caucus system as the ^{pure} machine. The caucus nominated Crawford and Albert Gallatin. Very small attendance.

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Pennsylvania Nominated
Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun.
John Q. Adams did No Campaigning.
Electoral Vote:

Jackson - 99

Adams - 84

Crawford - 41

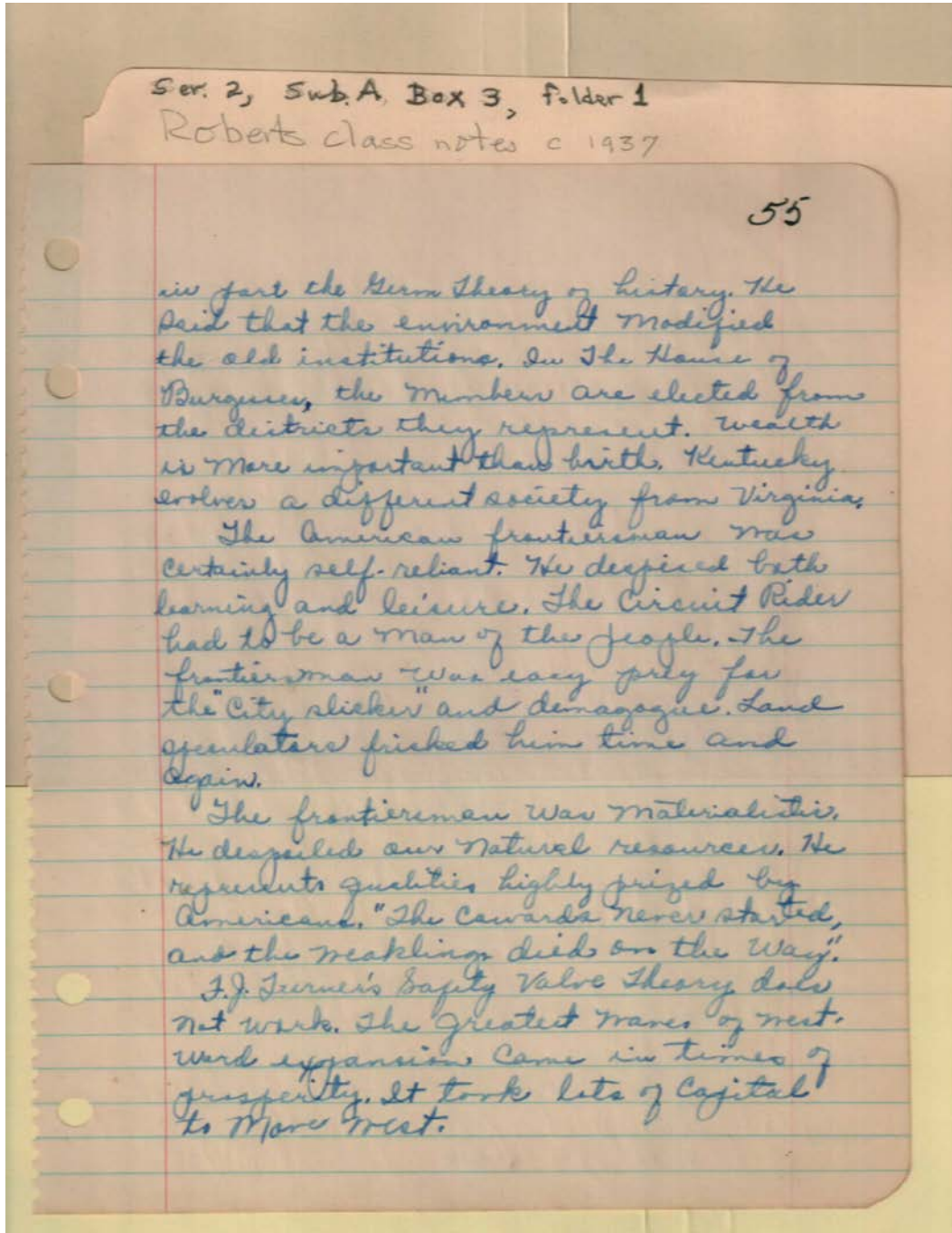
Clay - 37

Which way would Clay throw
his strength? Charges of skull-
duggery - A deal between Adams
and Clay.

With Clay's support,
Adams was elected president.
Immediately the Campaign
of 1828 began.

Jackson - Calhoun represent
the beginning of Democratic Party;
Adams - Clay the beginning of the
Whig Party.

The West is now emerging
as a section in itself. Its influence
is now being felt in national
politics. Frederick Jackson Turner
wrote on the influence of the frontier
in American history. He rejected

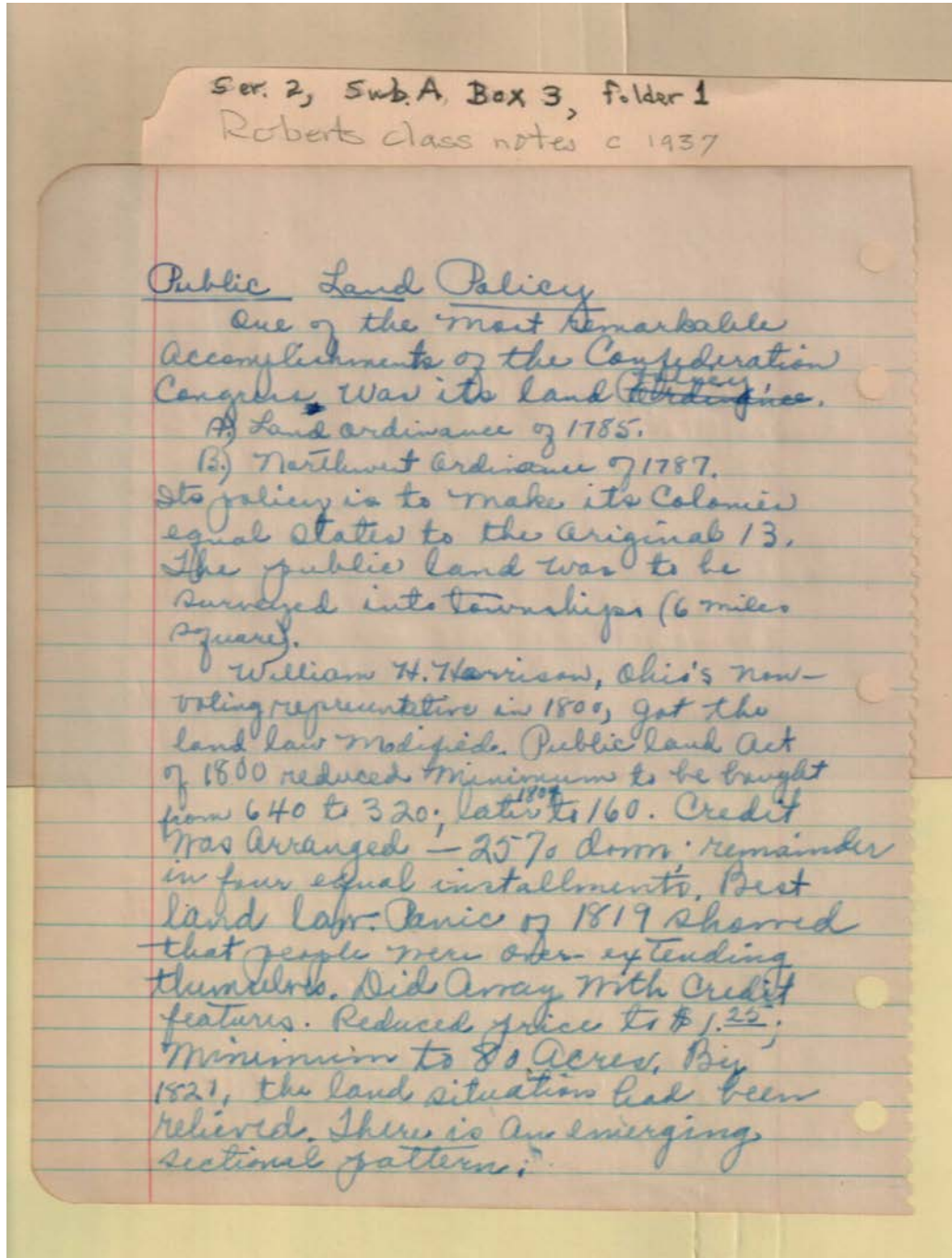


Names:

American Frontier

Types:

notes

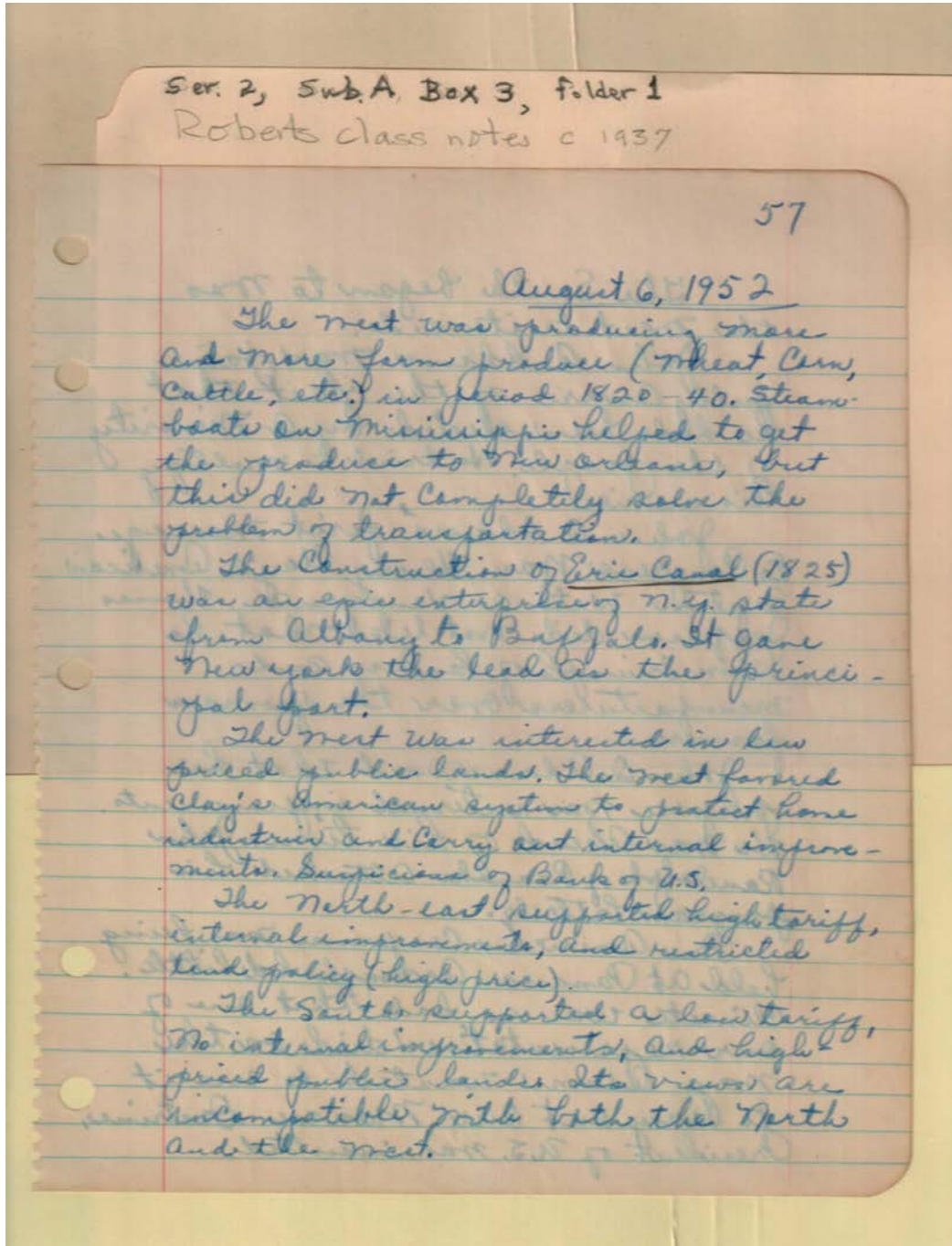


Names:

Public Land Policy

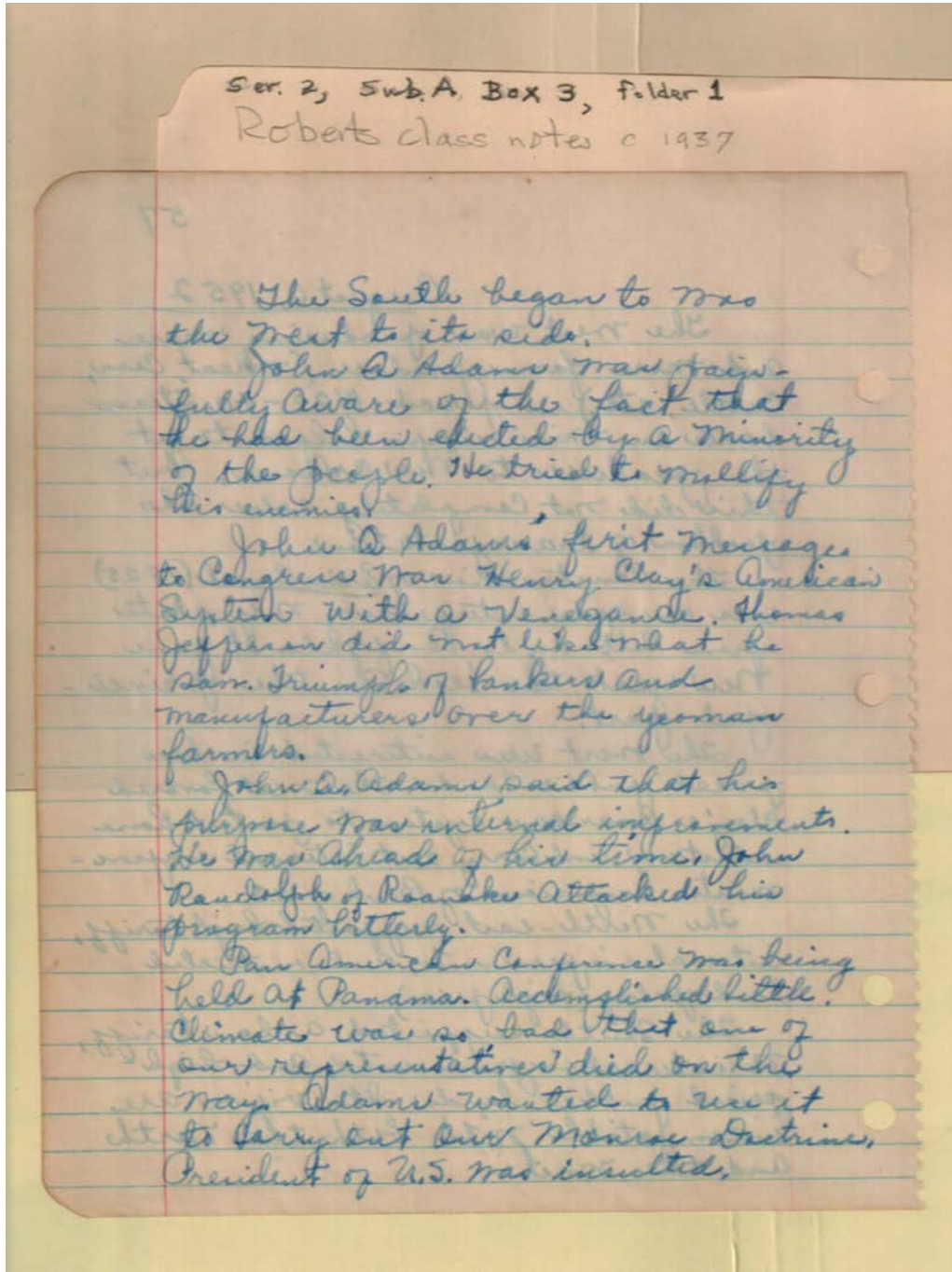
Types:

notes



Names:
Tariffs

Types:
notes

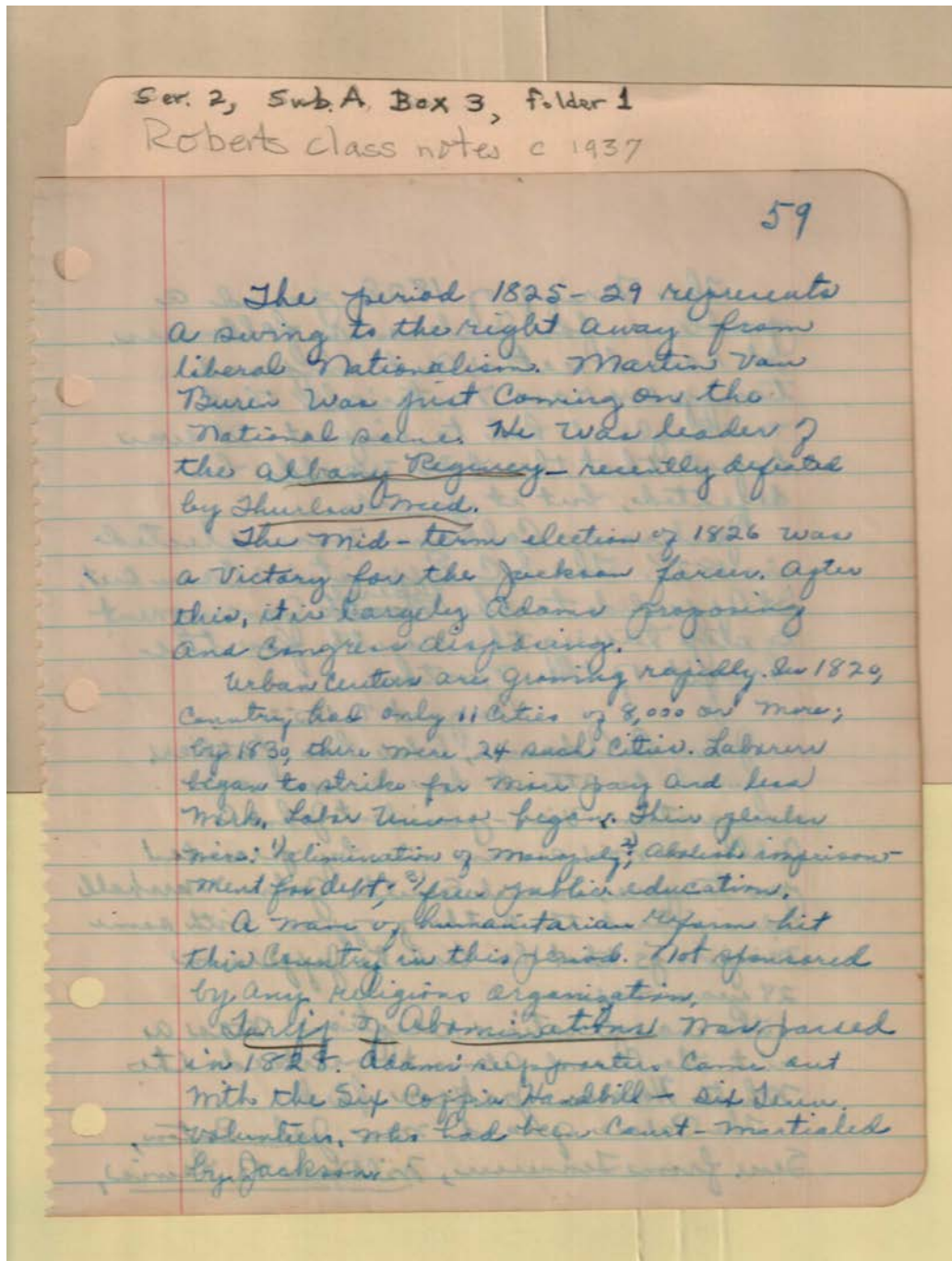


Names:

Adams, John Q.

Types:

notes



Names:

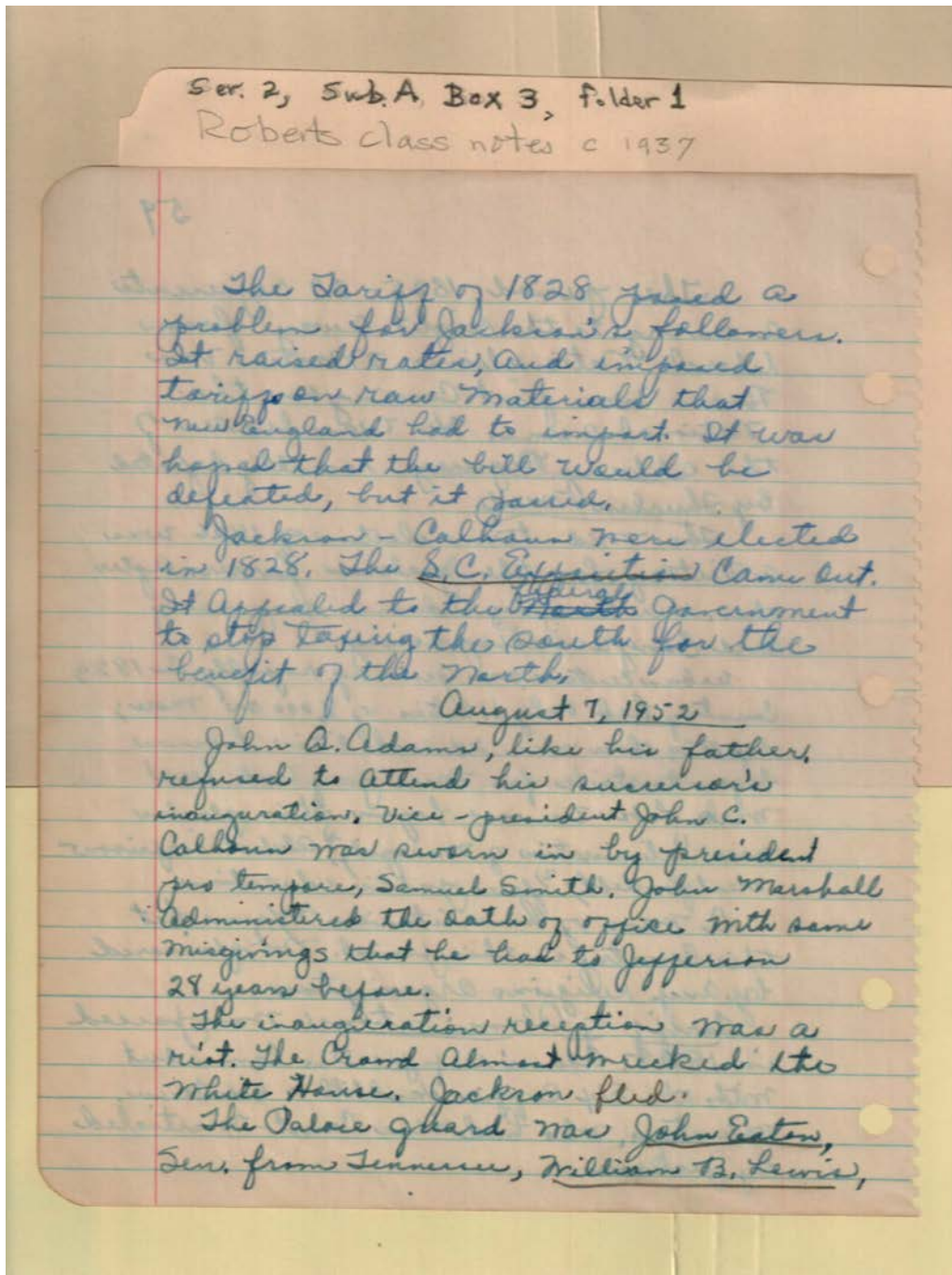
Van Buren, Martin

Types:

notes

Dates:

1825-1829



Names:

1828 Election

Adams, John Q.

Calhoun, John C.

Places:

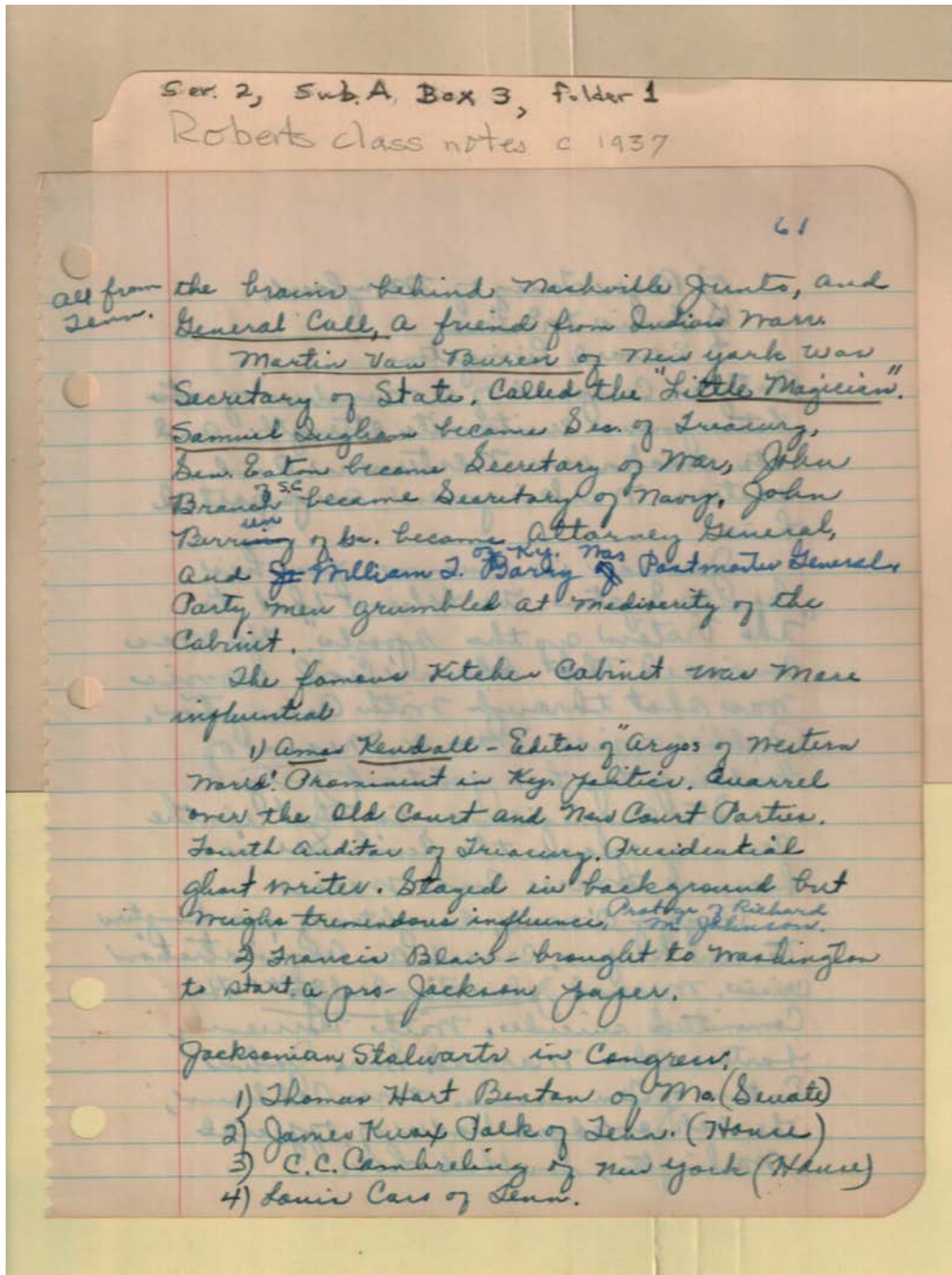
United States

Types:

notes

Dates:

1828



Names:

Jackson's Cabinet

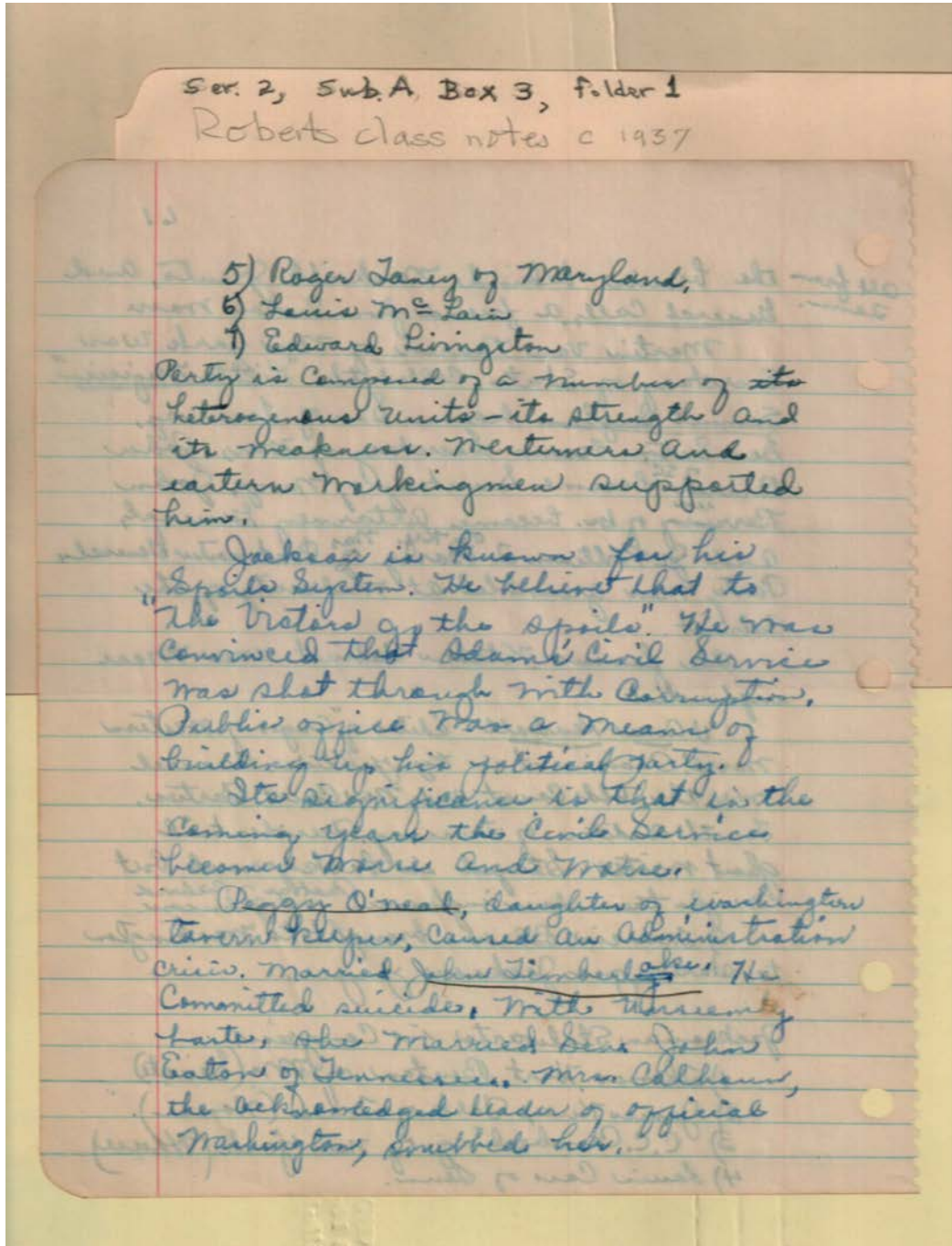
Jacksonians in Congress

Places:

United States

Types:

notes



Names:

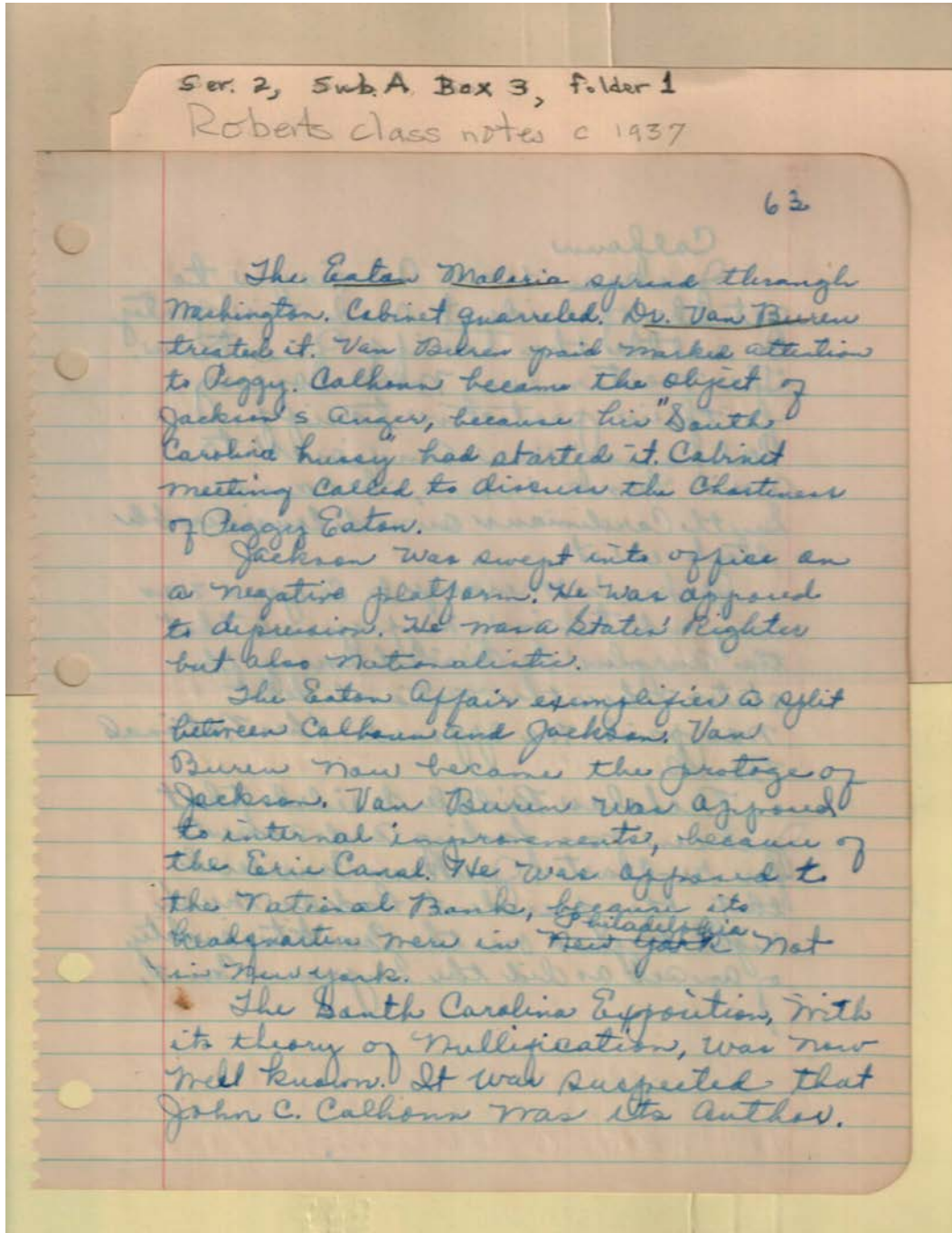
Spoils System

Places:

Washington, DC

Types:

notes

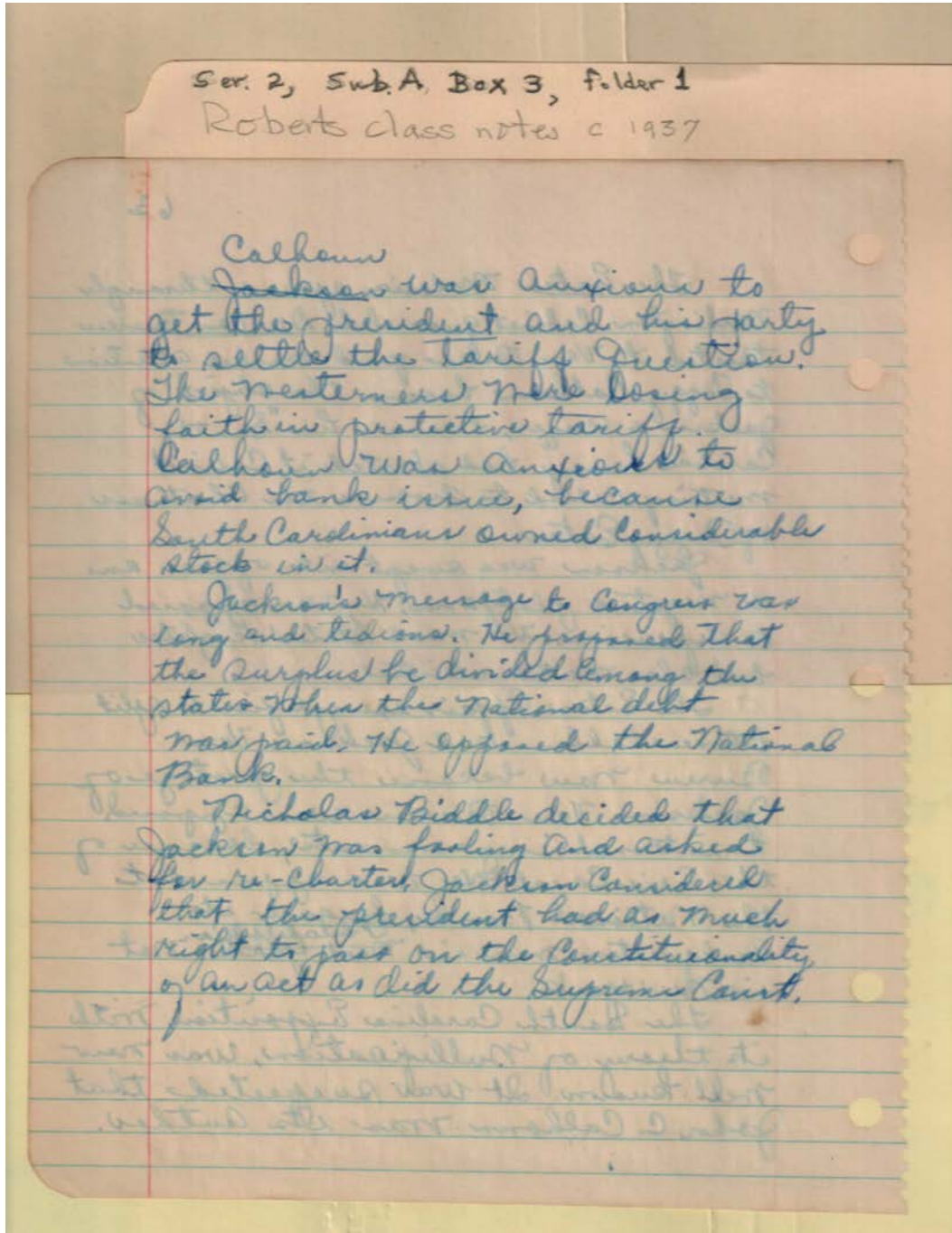


Names:

Eaton Affair

Types:

notes



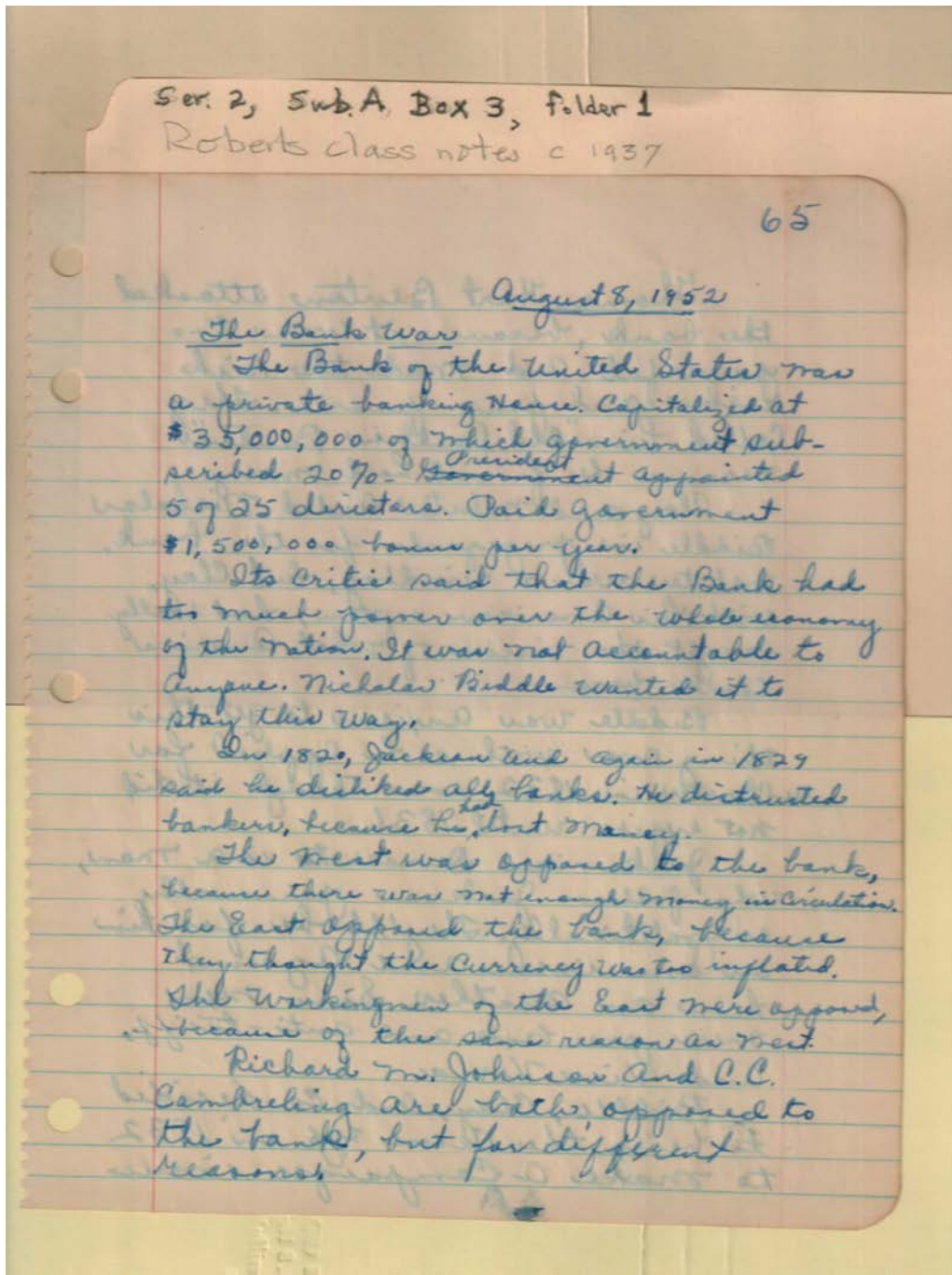
Names:

Calhoun, John C.

Jackson, Andrew,
Pres.

Types:

notes



Names:

The Bank War

Types:

notes

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Roberts class notes c 1937

30
Thomas Hart Benton attacked the bank, because it was too powerful and made the rich richer and poor poorer. They called him "Old Bullwhip Benton" because he favored hard money.

Clay and Webster aided Nicholas Biddle in propaganda for the bank. Webster was a windbag, but Clay, with his American system, had really caught the vision of what America could become.

Biddle was anxious to get this thing over with so he applied for recharter in 1832 even though it did not expire until 1836.

Jacksonian Democrats is a man, who follows Jackson personally or politically. They'll be for him on one issue and against him on another. Some men were pro-bank and anti-tariff, and vice versa.

Biddle, Clay, and Co. decided to bring the issue up in 1832 to make a campaign issue.

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Roberts class notes c 1937

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out of it. They were pretty sure of a Jackson veto, and hoped they could defeat him on that issue.

Jackson said that the bank was trying to kill him, but he would kill it. Much pressure was put on him not to veto it, but he did. His veto message:

"It is unfortunate that the rich and powerful often use government for their own selfish ends... this government should not make rich, ^{richer and more} powerful." Further he said that the bank was unconstitutional, and that it had had corrupt dealings.

The pro-bank forces were appalled at the tone of the message, which influenced the press against the rich, a number of Democrats deserted the party and went over to the Whigs.

Jackson ran for re-election in 1832 on the bank issue. He defeated Clay. In 1833, he made a tour through New England. Received LL.D. from Harvard.

Louis M^cLeis was transferred from Treasury to State Department. ^{SP} Duane would neither remove the deposits or himself so Jackson

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

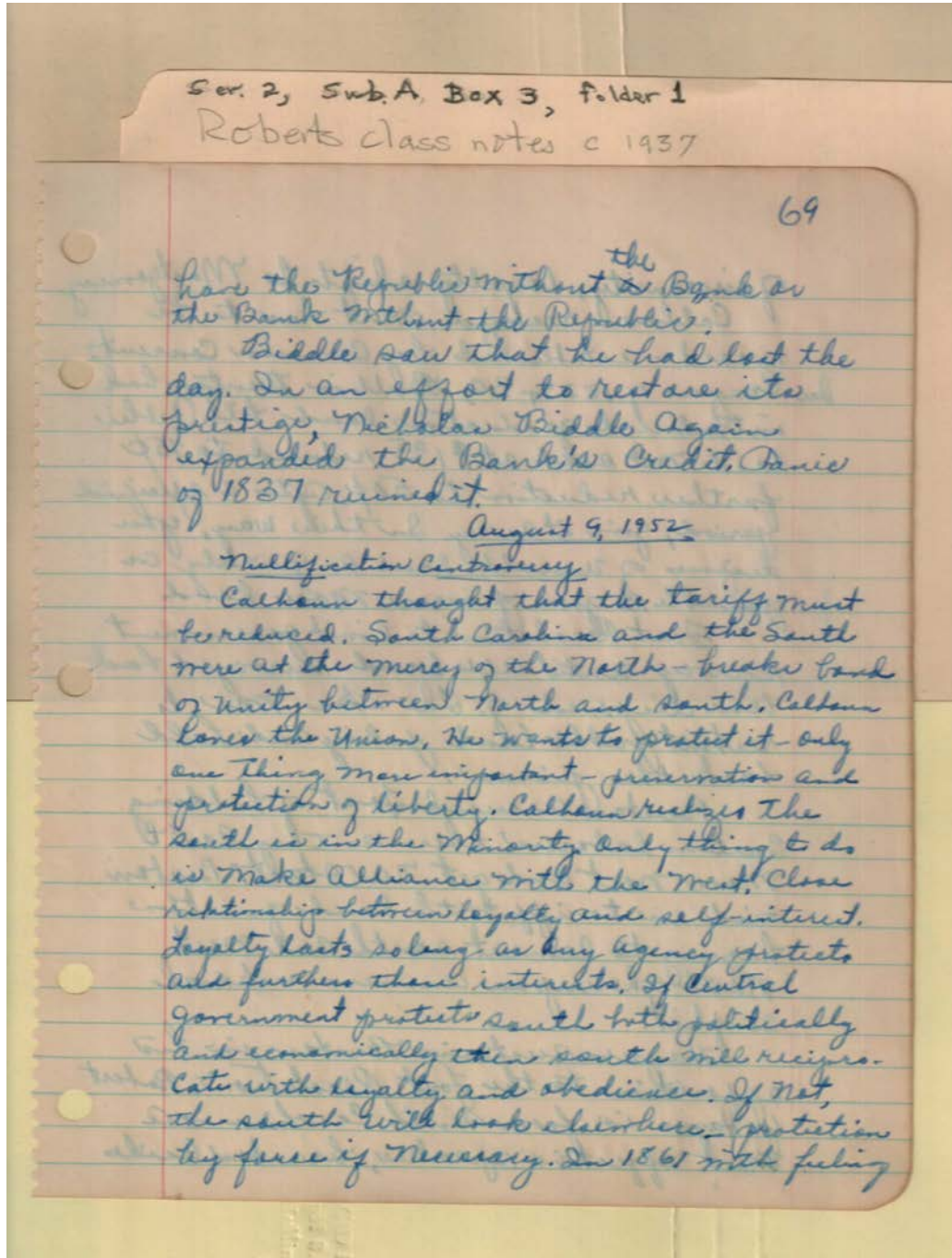
Roberts class notes c 1937

fired him. Roger Taney became Secretary of Treasury and withdrew Government ^{funds}.

Nicholas Biddle began a counter-attack. He tightened upon the state banks and ruined many of them. If he could not save his bank, he would ruin the country.

Jackson struck back. Taney prepared a report to Congress, in which he points out that if this corporation succeeds in coercing the national government the government will suffer irreparable harm. The issue is now: the sovereignty of the national government is being questioned by a private corporation.

John C. Calhoun opposed Jackson on this issue. "The question is whether the executive or the Congress shall control the currency." James K. Polk said the question was "whether we should



Names:

Nullification
Controversy

Types:

notes

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of insecurity, loyalty shifts to Montgomery.

Calland realized west has to be
wound - established by Common Consent.
In Congress of 1829-30, Bullion Benton had
introduced graduation land bill. Public
land not sold at \$1.25 reduced to 75¢
further reduction to 50¢. After a specified
period, give it away. In this way, you
dispose of unsold land as quickly as
possible to give pioneer more land.

Fort Resolution to limit government
survey until all land surveyed had
been disposed of. The idea was to
restrict public land policy and hold
back the pioneer.

Benton accused Fort of holding
Eastern laborers there so they can't
move west and get new start. Benton
tied in tariff with land question
hoping to cement south and west.
North thereupon answers sectional
conflict.

Hayne sustains Benton in his
opposition to the Fort Resolution, but
if Hayne is from South Carolina - a
most effective speaker, braver words

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

Daniel Webster - the god-like Daniel

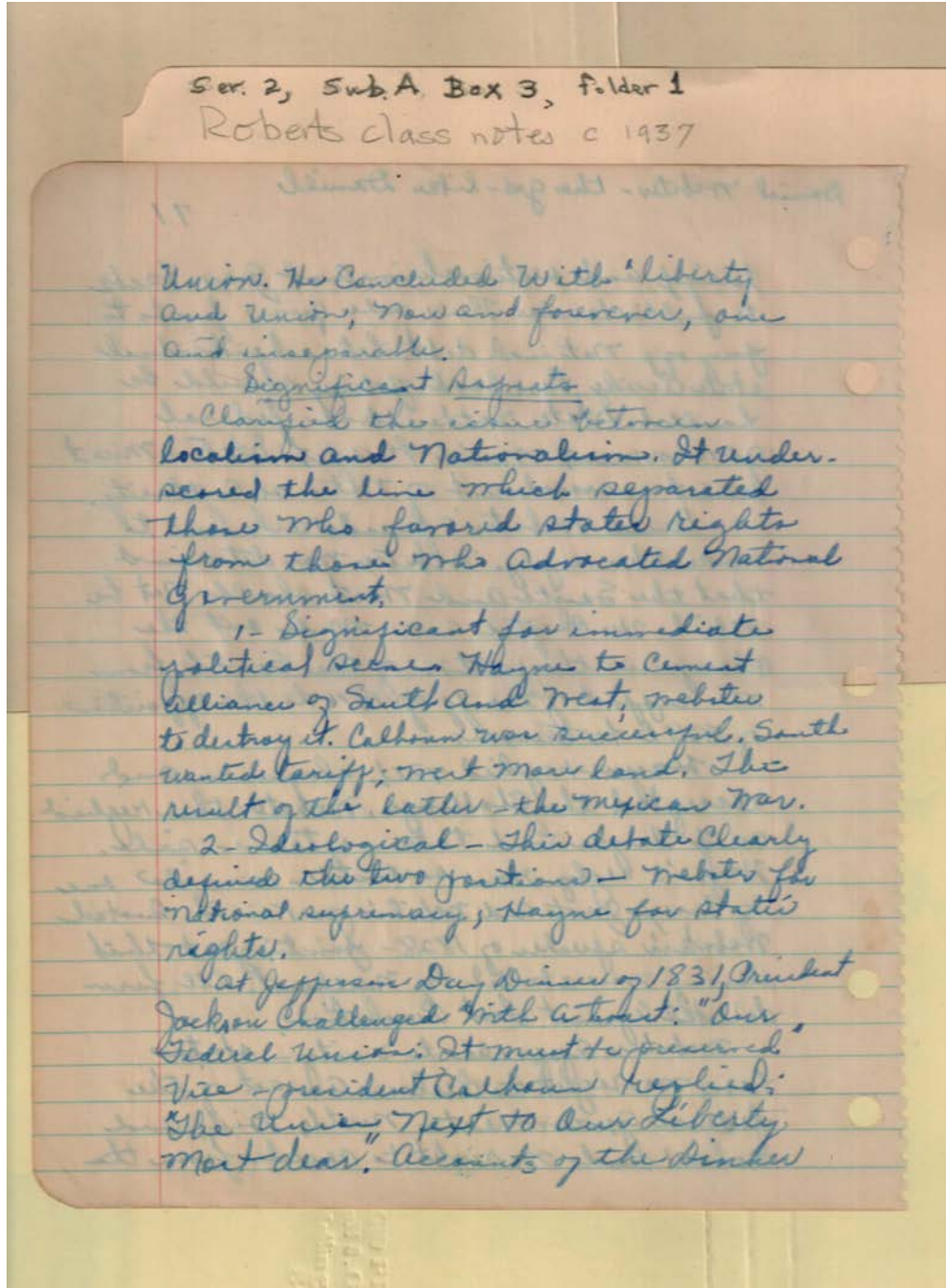
71

tariff and sectionalism and goes back to public lands. Their sale gives funds to pay off National debt. Let each individual state decide how land policy should be handled. State rather than federal government would benefit. States must resist encroachment of National Authority.

Daniel Webster's friends ask him to make the reply. Webster was determined that the South and West should not be allied. He shifted and made out the change in the position of the South from the support of tariff of 1816 to the opposition of 1828 to be treason.

Hayne replied with eloquence and accepted the challenge. Webster then replied as if Hayne had taken extreme side. Hayne's reply was sarcastic - reminds one of Army Quits and Webster's part in it. Quoted Webster's speech of 1828 - printing out that slavery was started by Northeast. All force directed against Fort Resolution.

Webster appealed to unity - states have no right to declare an act of the federal government - null, void, and no law and no right to secede from the



Names:

Localism &
Nationalism

Types:

notes

ser. 2, sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

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Appeared in papers 7 days later. It is Chastised
in that Calhoun is read out of the party.

The Eaton Affair was seized upon
by Van Buren. Most of the Cabinet stand
by Calhoun and John Eaton. Van Buren
approaches president and tells him he is
responsible and resigns. President there-
upon fires Cabinet (1831). New Cabinet is
solid for Van Buren. Jackson appoints
Van Buren Minister to England. Senate
refuses to ratify this appointment. Van Buren
says "you have broken a Minister and made
a Vice president"; Calhoun's position in
weakens. Clay's forces succeed in passing
bill for extending and improving the
Maysville Road in Kentucky. Jackson
vetoed this measure - the second time
he has upheld States' rights.

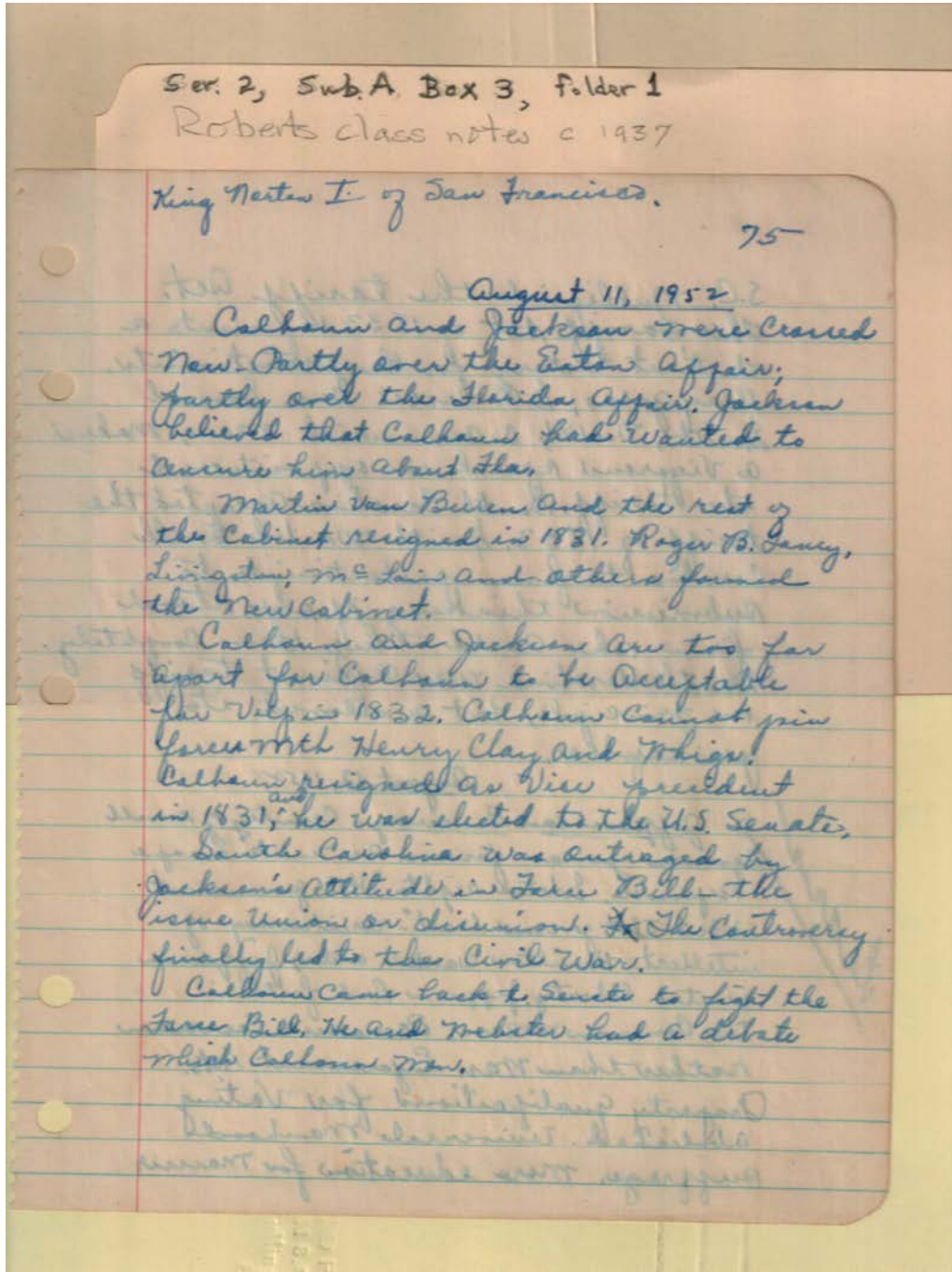
South Carolina and Calhoun protest
new tariff of 1832 - eliminated some of
the most abominable features of the
tariff of Abominations (1828), but in
some cases raised the rates. D.C.
issued her Nullification Ordinance -
announced that the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832
are Null and Void. Theory of Nullification

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as put forth in the S.C. opposition -
goes back to formation of the Union,
which granted certain functions to
National government. The last resort
of a state was to be the nullification
of an Act of Congress. Not a device to be
used hastily. Useful to appeal to the
Supreme Court as it is another agency
of the Federal government. Introduce
Constitutional Amendment in Congress -
submit amendment to states, if $\frac{3}{4}$ ths
of states ratify the Amendment the
state can accept the law or secede
from the Union. The decision
is made by the states. This reverses
McCulloch vs Maryland and Dobbins
vs Ogden in which the Supreme Court
ruled states are not sovereign powers.

Clay offers the Compromise
of 1833, a tariff measure - provides
for gradual reduction of the tariff
over a 10 year period to reach a
level of 20% ad valorem. At the
same time a Force Act is passed
to give the president power to
enforce statutes in S.C. if
(Continued p. 76)



Names:

Calhoun, John C.

Jackson, Andrew

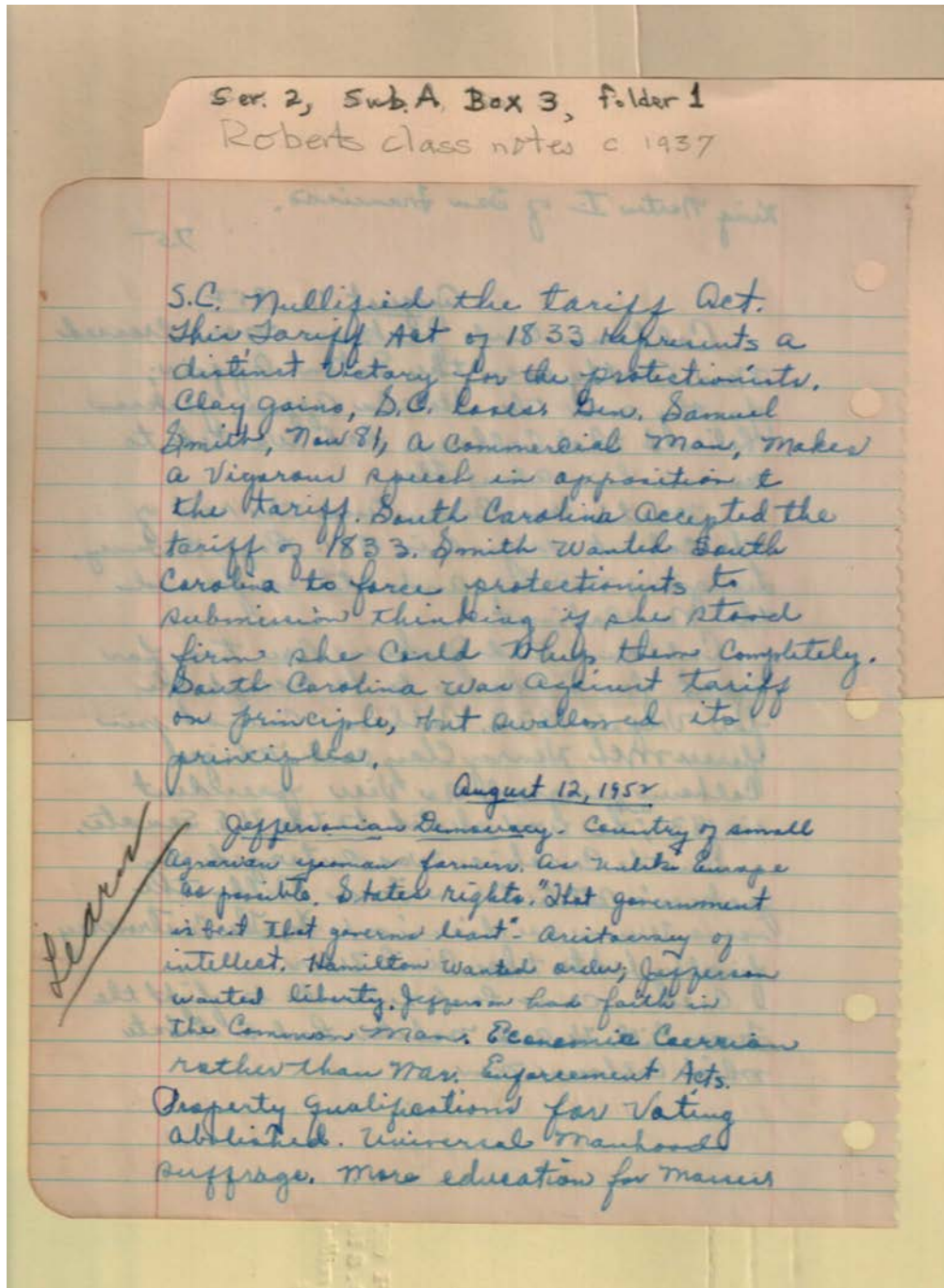
Van Buren, Martin

Types:

notes

Dates:

1831



Names:

Jeffersonian
Democracy

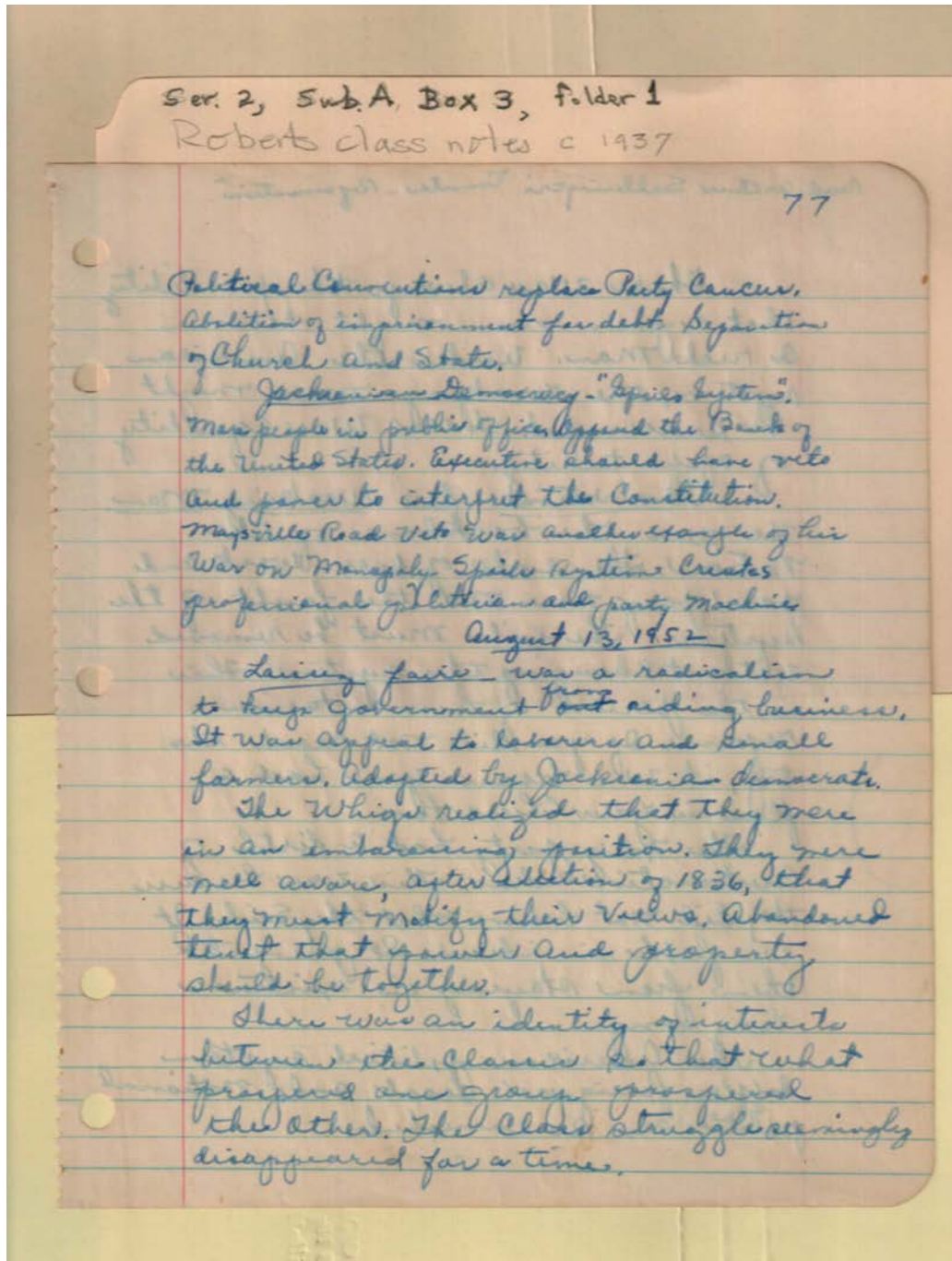
States Rights
Tariff Act

Types:

notes

Dates:

1833



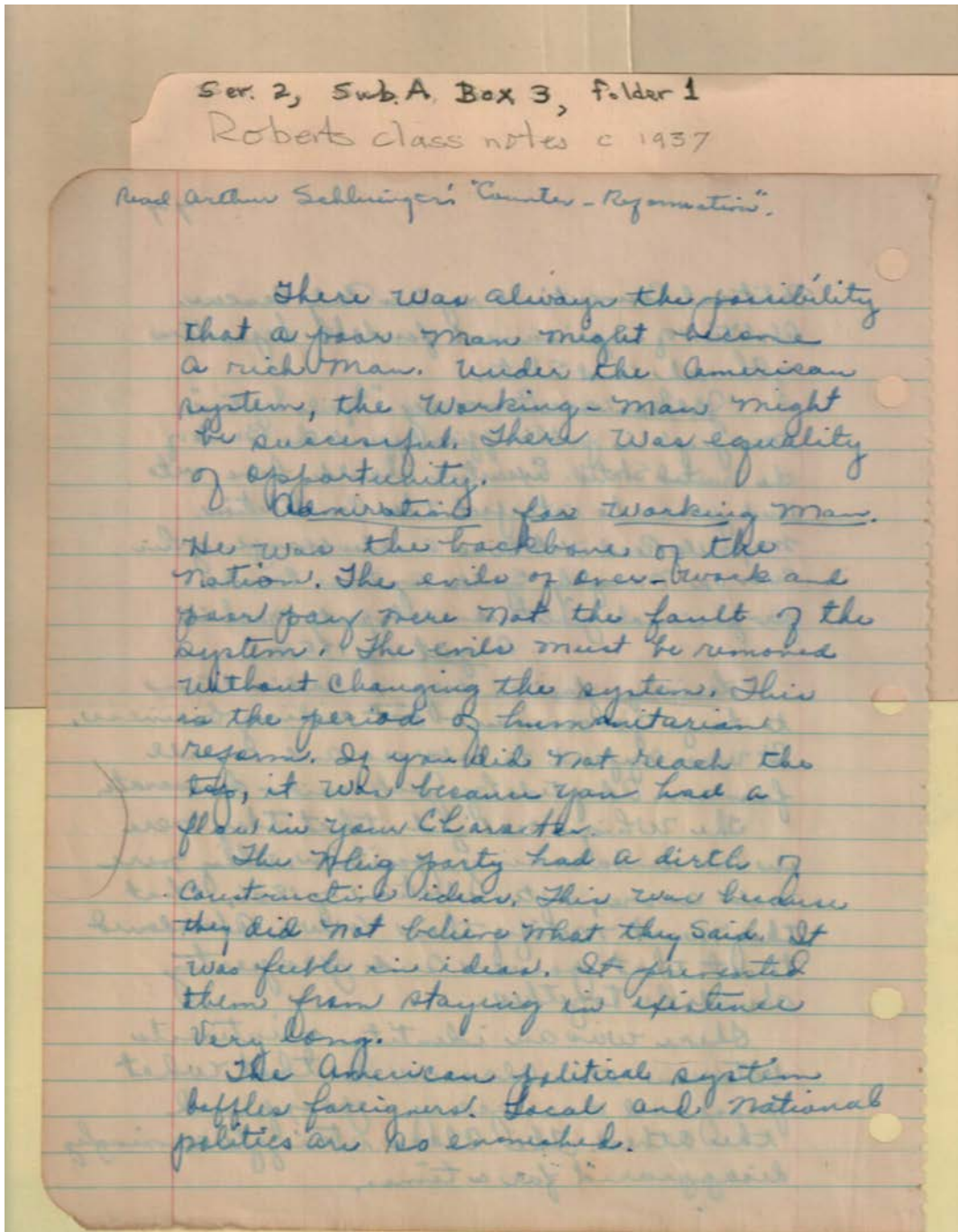
Names:

Jacksonian
Democracy

Laissez faire

Types:

notes



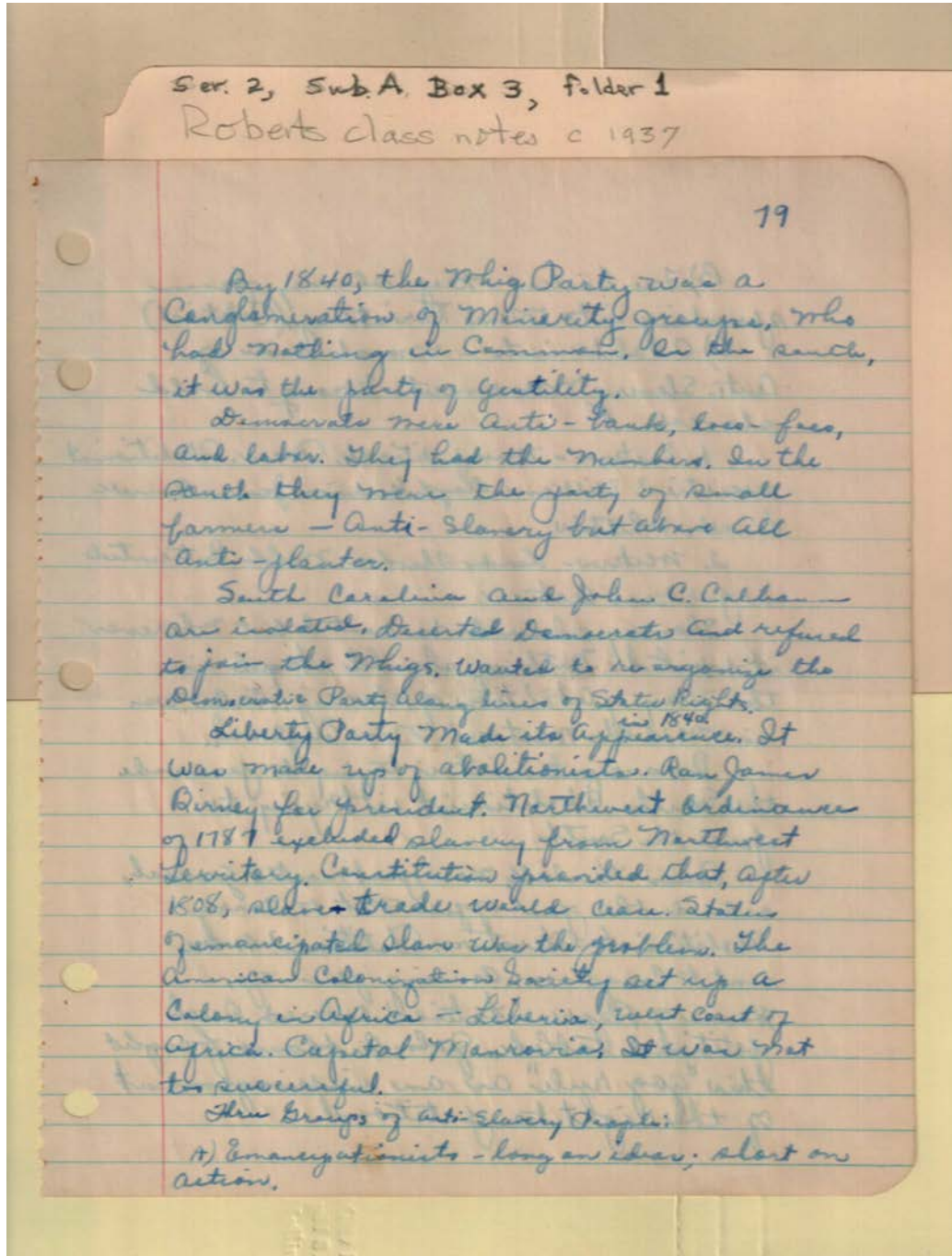
Names:

The Working Man

Whig Party

Types:

notes



Names:

Democrats

Liberal Party

Slavery

Whig Party

Types:

notes

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

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B) Free Soilers - keep slavery from spreading into new territory. (Political)

C) Abolitionists - Moral side of Anti-Slavery Movement - Wrong to hold slaves.

1. Eastern - Non-political. Free, Abolitionist societies. William Lloyd Garrison, James Russell Lowell, Whittier.

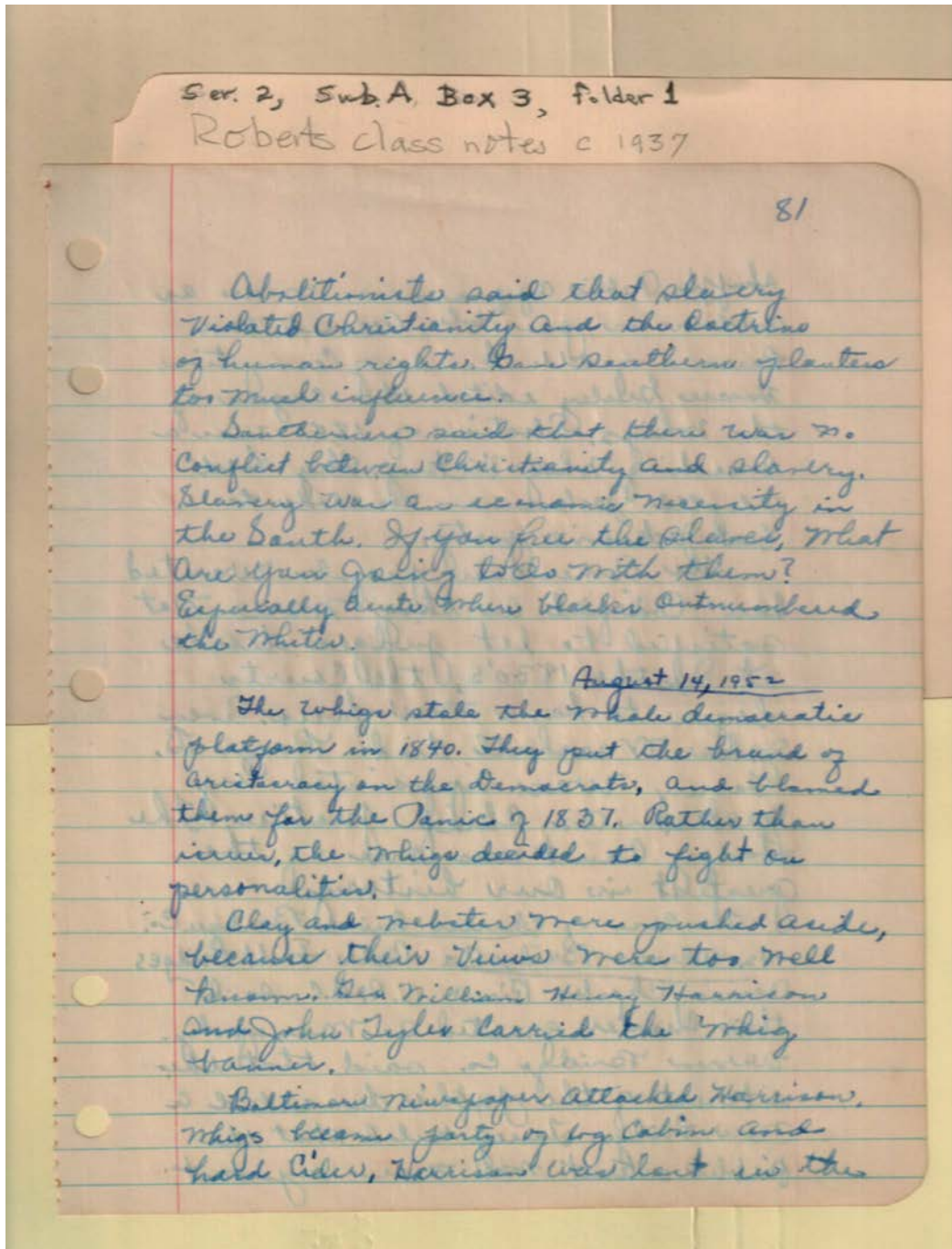
2. Western - Leader Theodore Weld. Interested in political action.

Slavery should be rooted out wherever it existed. Nothing should stand in the way of abolition of slavery. Center was in Middle West or New England.

Emancipationist is trying to persuade the South. Abolitionist is trying to force the South.

Amos Kendall, new postmaster general, ordered the post office not to carry Abolitionist literature. Petitions were sent to Congress - causing floor up.

House of Representatives ordered such petitions tabled. John A. Adams fought this "gag rule" as an infringement of the right to petition.



Names:

Harrison, William
Henry

Tyler, John
Whigs

Places:

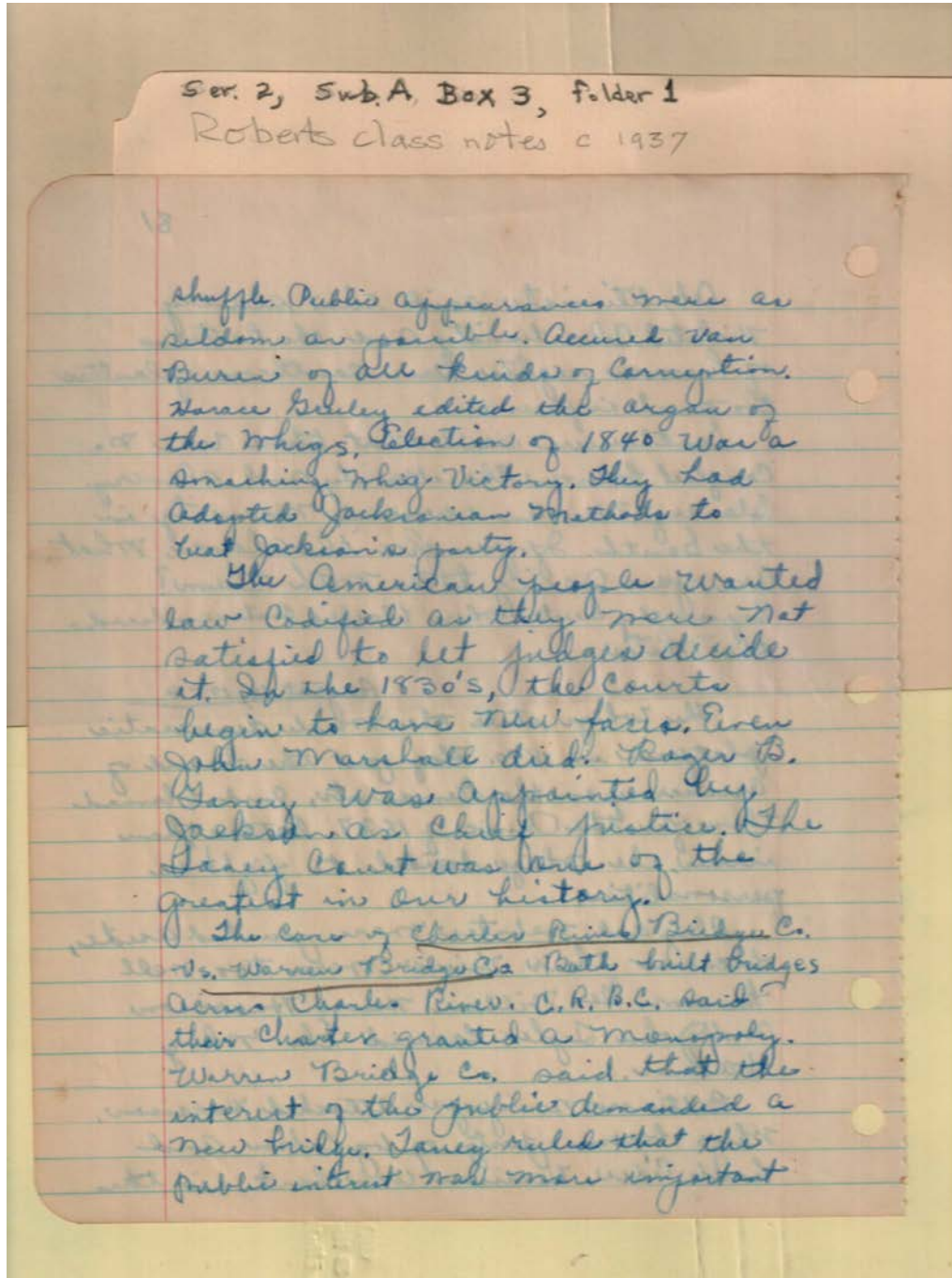
United States

Types:

notes

Dates:

1840



Names:

Election of 1840

Places:

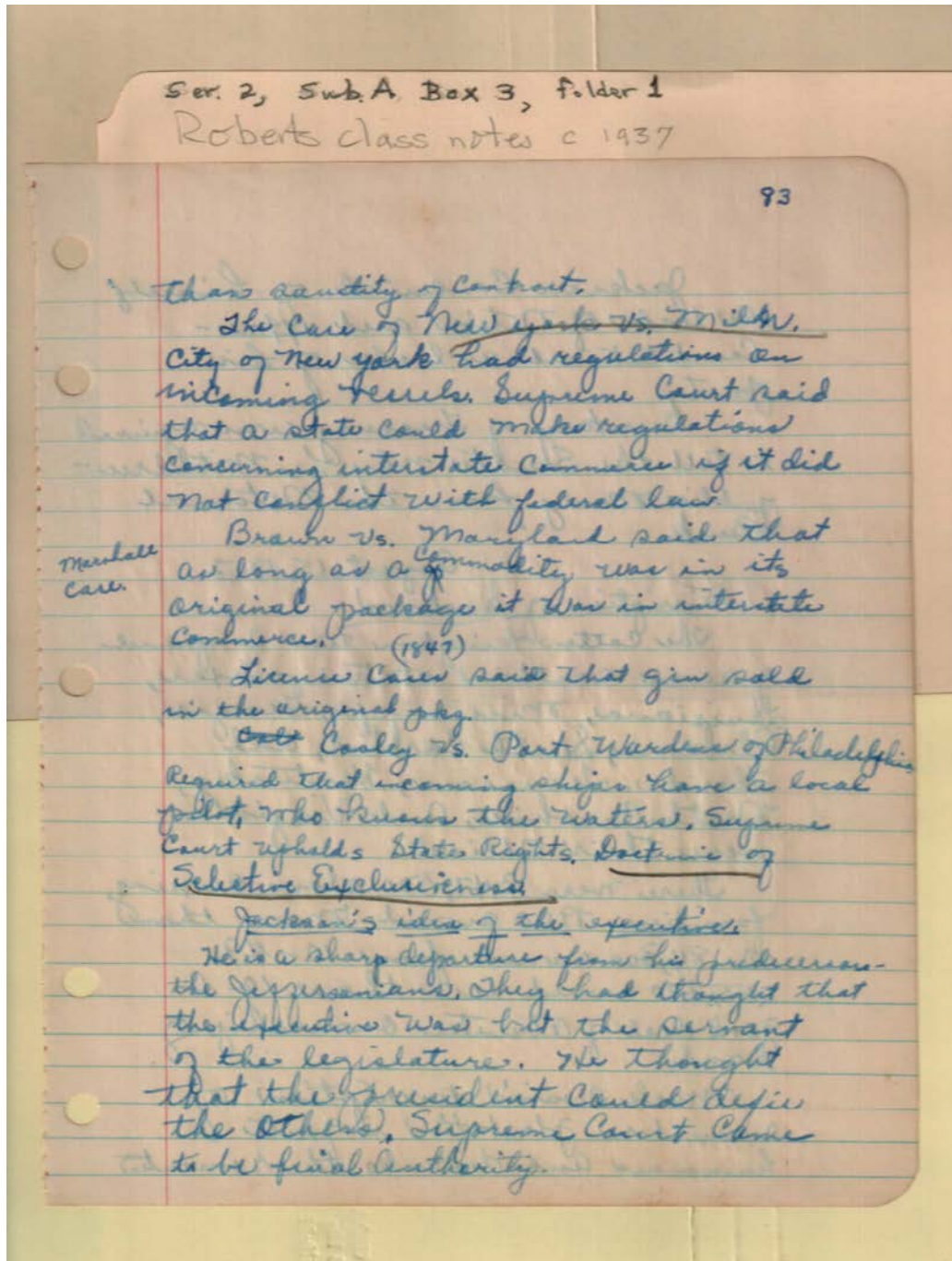
United States

Types:

notes

Dates:

1840

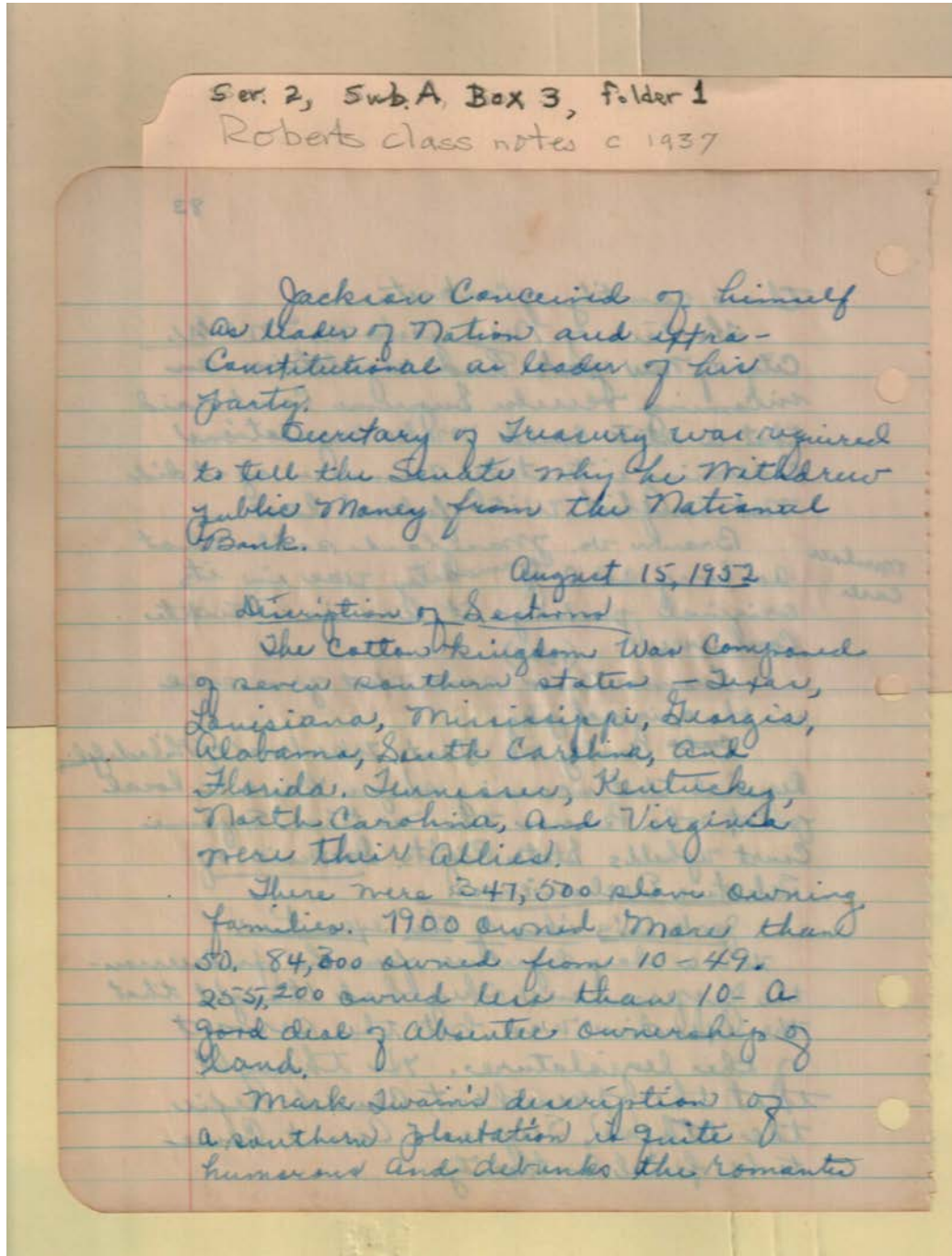


Names:

Supreme Court Cases

Types:

notes



Names:

Description of
Sections

Places:

United States

Types:

notes

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Anti-bellum fallacy. There was no stigma to working in fields side by side with your slaves.

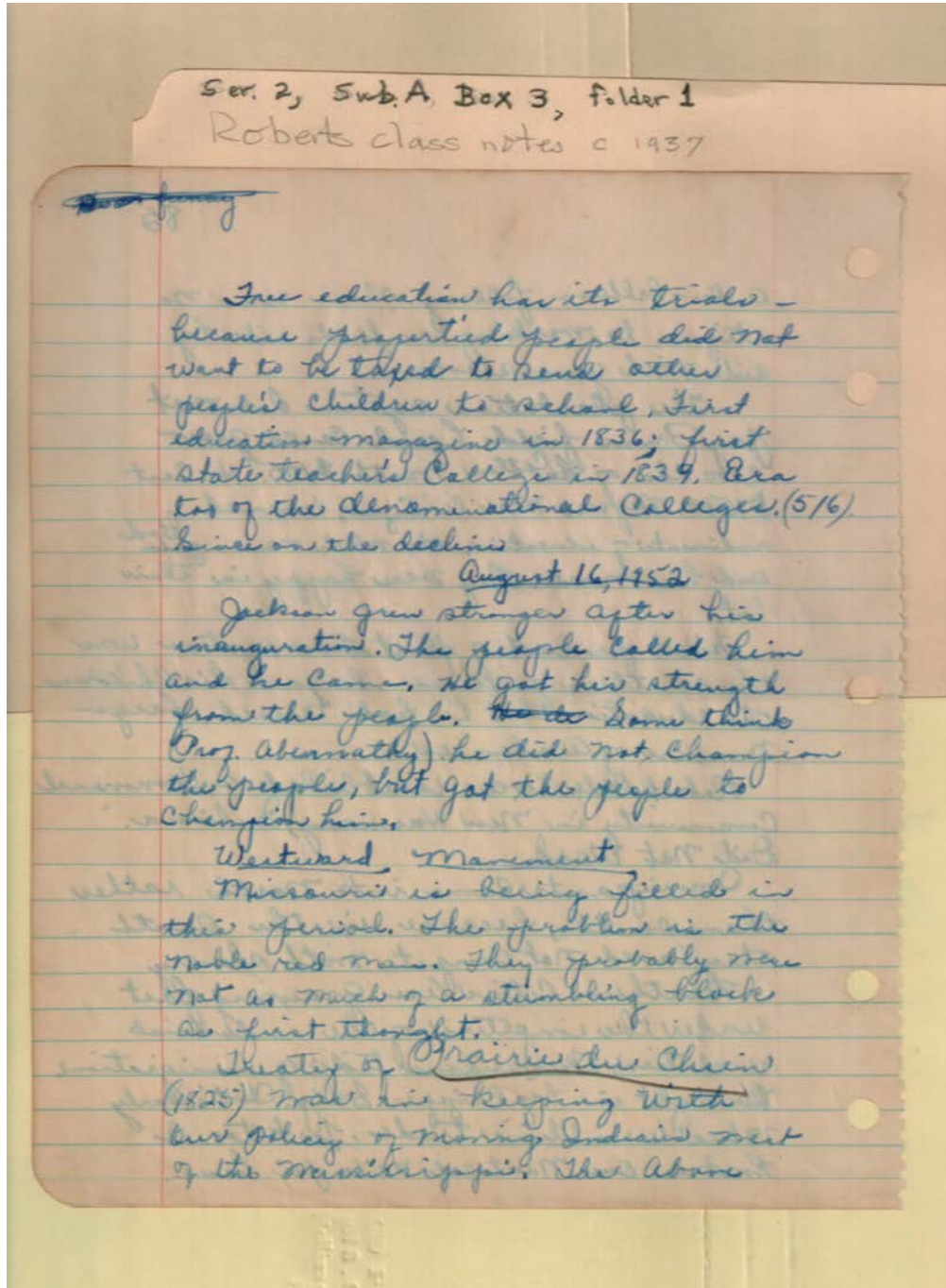
The plantation system did not pay. Some field hand could grow 2000 lbs. of ~~the~~ Cotton worth \$105. He cost \$1500. Negroes were civilized, learned rudiments of education, the white man's ^{god} and his morals. They were happy in their lot.

Direct product of plantation system was the southern gentleman. He gave his children the education that he had missed, large numbers of Academics.

Robert Dale Owen established a Communal Community in New Harmony, Indiana. Did Not Work.

Immigrants came into North rather than South, because in the South they could not compete with slavery.

Northern Cities are growing fast under the impetus of the industrial revolution. The ~~immigrant~~ tide of immigration brought in by Clipper Ship. Particularly valuable in China trade. Fast too. A knot is one nautical mile per hour.

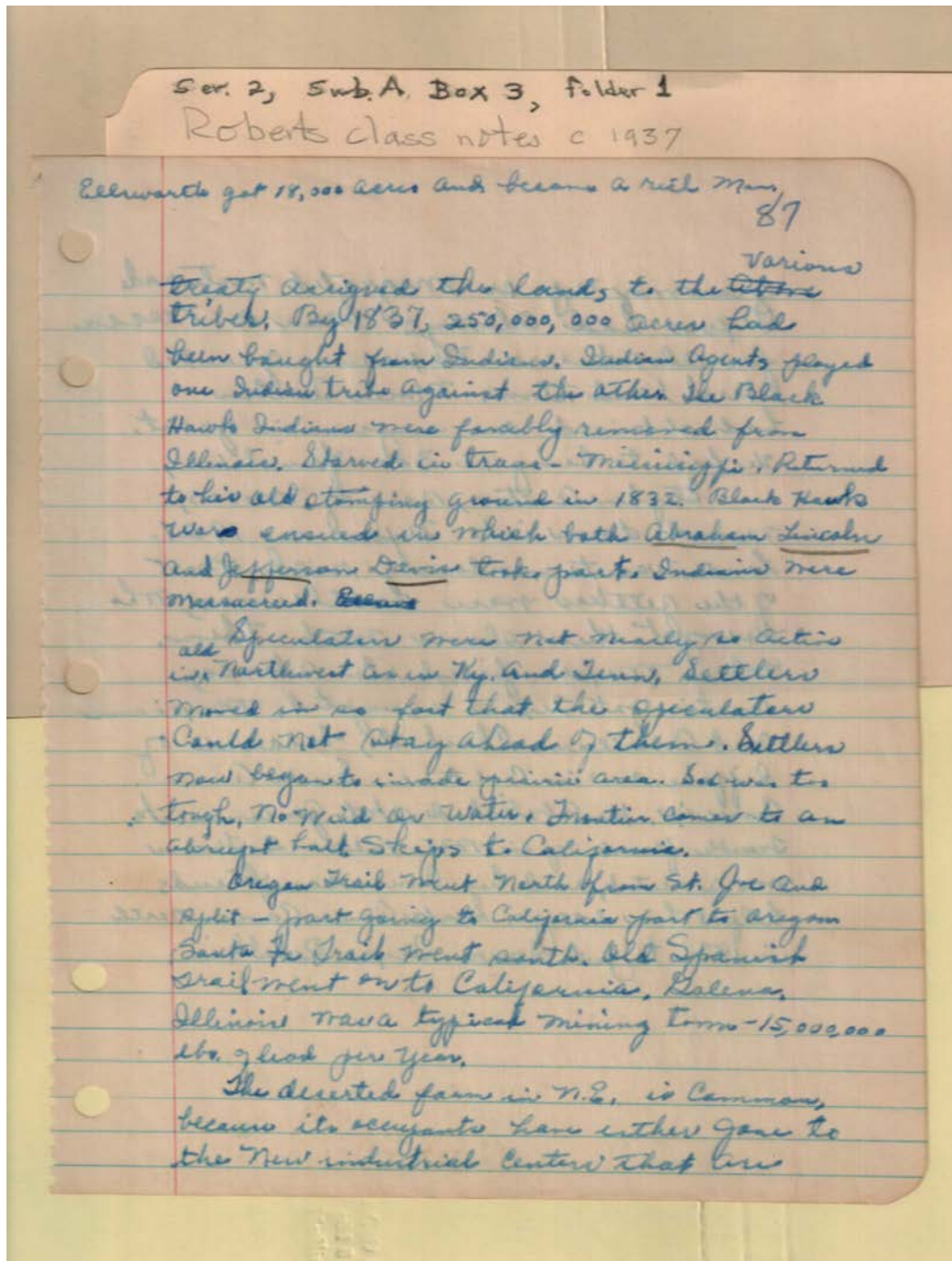


Names:

Westward Movement

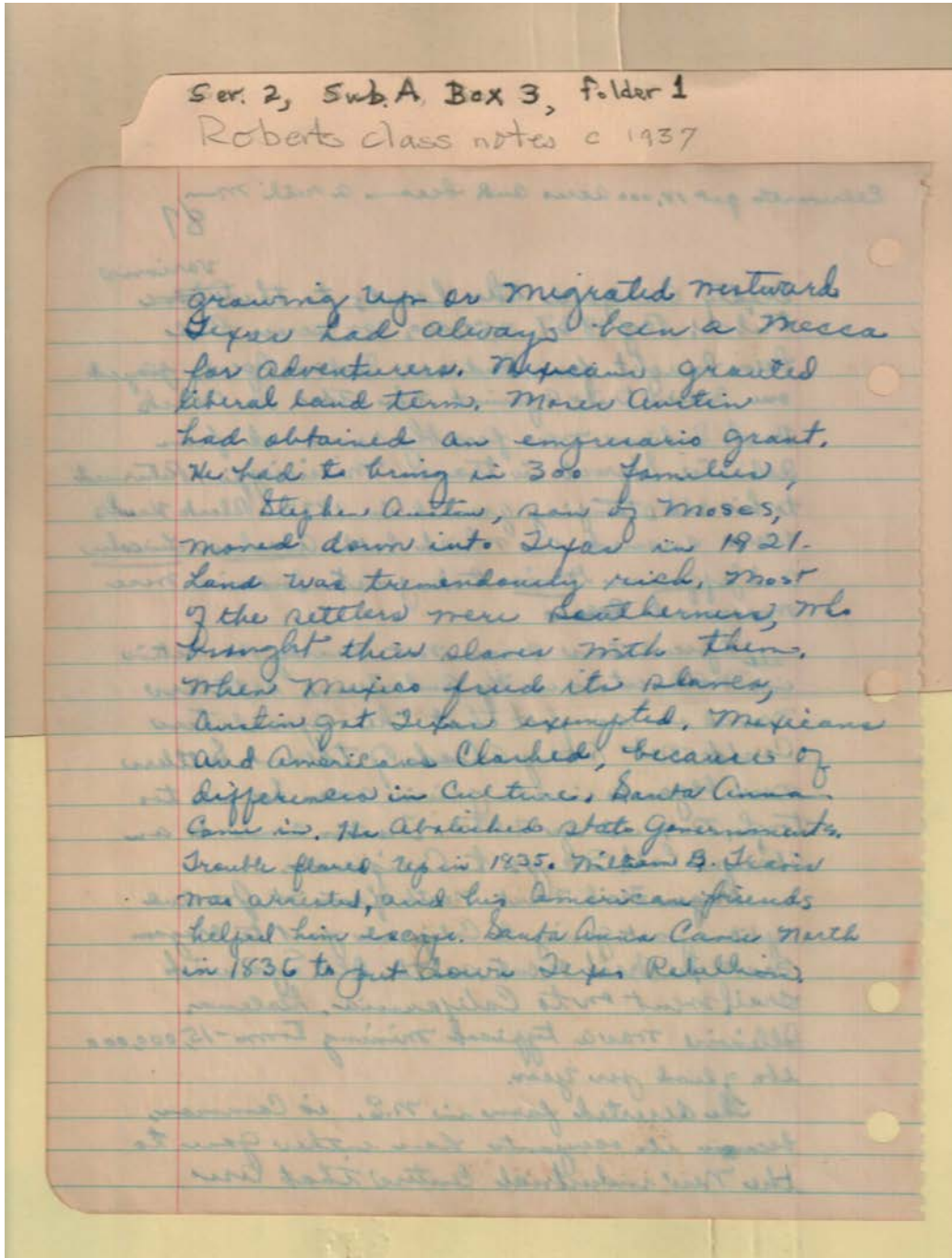
Types:

notes



Names:
Speculation

Types:
notes



Names:
Texas

Types:
notes

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89

August 18, 1852

The Texans called a Convention late in 1835. They are not working for independence, but for states rights in Mexico. Santa Anna came North. First fighting occurred at Alamo near San Antonio. Gerrard killed a man. W.B. Travis, Jim Bowie, Davie Crockett and others. Henry Smith was president of the provisional government of Texas.

Sam Houston defeated Santa Anna at St. Jacinto. Santa Anna was captured, and he granted Texas her independence for ten years. Texans lived in fear that Mexicans were reconquer them.

Stephen Austin was sent to Washington. Jackson recognized Texas independence, but he would not annex the country because of:

- A) Slavery question
- B) Fear of War with Mexico

It looked like England and France might take over Texas as a satellite. Slavery stands in the way. England wanted to abolish slavery, but the Texans were not willing to do so.

In 1844, James K. Polk campaigned on patriotic fervor - Manifest Destiny.

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Exam: 9 Short answer questions; to answer 8.
Bibliography.

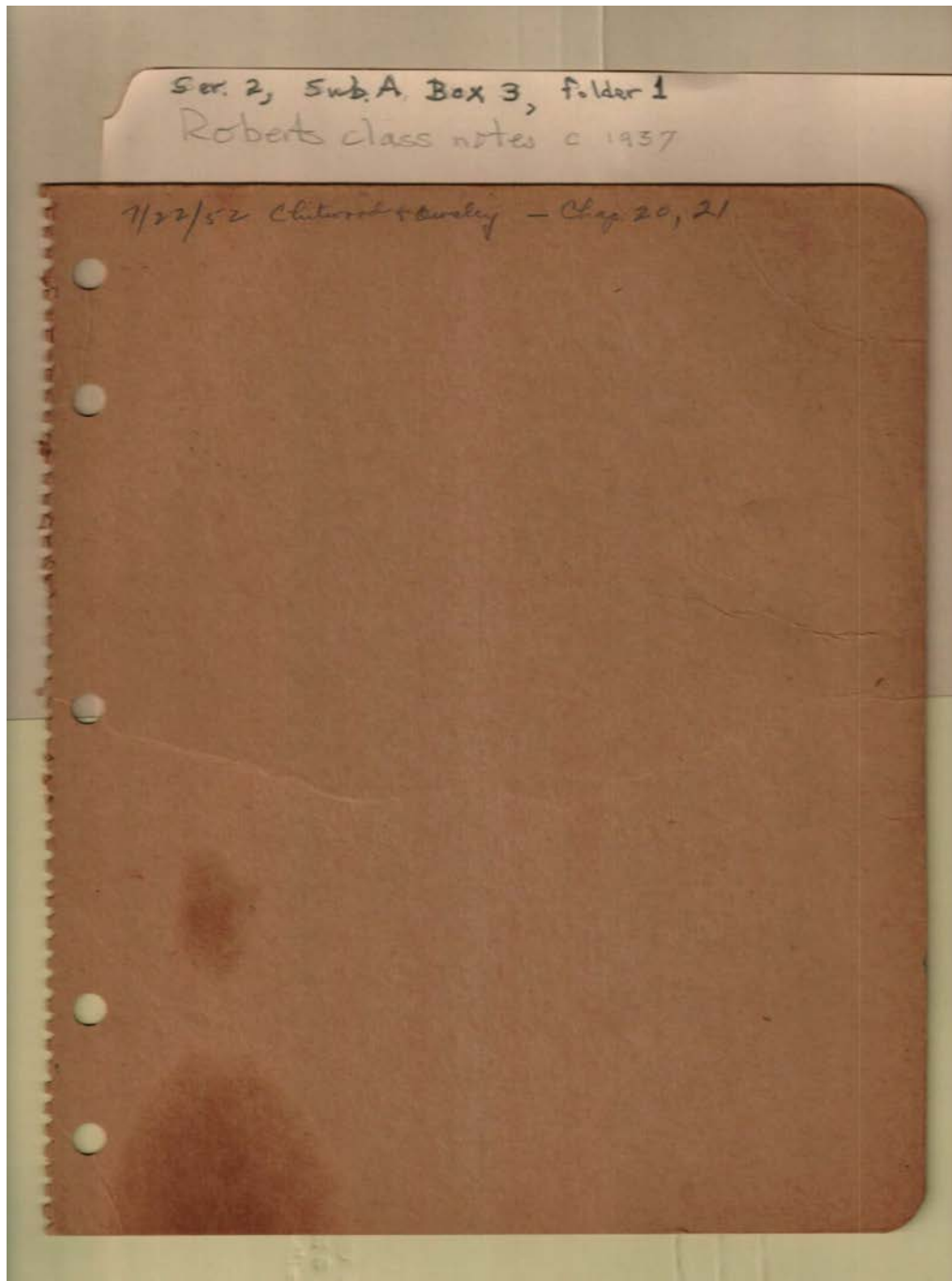
"Annexation of Texas and 54°40' or
fight". Texas was admitted by a
joint resolution of Congress

Bush, "Nullification in South Carolina"

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Names:

Chitwood & Owsley

Places:

University, AL

Types:

memo

Dates:

July 22, 1952

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11. What is the significance of the 30 years war in Hist?
Germany was a battleground for 30 years which delayed unification of Germany for 150 years.
People were brutally killed and villages destroyed.
As a result of the war, Germany received political, economic and moral losses.
The settlement of religious difficulties is the only worthwhile result of significance.

Switz: Helvetes very imp. in 1713.
Switz in later years - Britain
Napoleons Wars resulted in power

12. What were the policies of Richelieu? (Outline)

[Domestic France from 1624-42]

Two main ambitions: in Politi.

1. To increase royal power in France and to make France supreme in Europe.

Richelieu set out to realize his ambitions and met obstacles -

Obstacles King

Obstacles { Estates General
nobility
Huguenots

1. He made people think Estates General was obsolete -
He then appointed a royal council which had power of

nobility:

He ruled with the Estates (Chateaux) of nobles showed
he did not believe necessary for defense. Diligently
was punished by execution or imprisonment.

He made them live at court and entertained
them highly.

He took away their political power and organized
Spy system to report all complaints of nobles.

Huguenots -

Huguenots had been allowed to live and worship
as they desired. They became prosperous and
built 40 cities. Richelieu & his army besieged La
Roche - he checked & broke power of Huguenots
and made them submit to the royalty.

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Antiquated Government

Ricklin all out to change antiquated system. In every unit, he app. Subordinate - we made figure head of governors. (called Chief, Tyrants)

we also strengthened France on land by good armies.

II. What contributions did Magierin make to France?
[Succeeded Ricklin and ruled France from 1642-61 - better as Ricklin did time had stronger app. from nobles and Parlements]

1. Parliament of Paris was weakened as result of Fronde
2. nobility and city of Paris were placed more under power of King.
3. He continued war against Spain which resulted in "Peace of Pyreness" - France which France profited.

d. Maria Theresa (daughter of Phillip IV) was to marry Louis XIV and renounce all claims to Sp. crown on condition a large dowry by Louis XIV.

- a. Possession in Sp. north. ceded to France
- b. French pardoned Condé and reinstated him.

[Spain was 1 obstacle to making France all powerful]

V. Characterize England of 17th century.

In 17c. when continental governments were showing a tendency toward absolutism, Eng. was moving in opposite direction.

when James I ascended throne, struggle for Parliamentary supremacy began and continued through 17c.

[Significant is fact that England created political institutions that have influenced Europe and America]

Jacob Family -

This family ruled from 1485 to 1603 - This family was successful due to their ability, popularity, and prospects under their rule.

Stuart Family ascended throne in 1603 -

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James I - 1603 - 1625

aim - to rule as an absolute

three occurrences

1. Parliamentarian (opposition to Divine rights of King)
2. Puritanism - they refused to accept ideas of James I.
3. Commercialism - People thought commerce should not be controlled by royal family.
Puritan - hot & James I and he had a quarrel with them and Parliament.

Charles I - 1625 - 49

People thought they would like him better than he is -
came very unpopular.

1. & second war with Spain because of unsuccessful contest
2. married sister of Louis XIII of France - hence he would not refuse Louis against Catholicism.
3. Parliament met 3 times.
"Petition of Rights" accepted by Charles I. 22
4. Dissent among of Scotch by trying to impose Episcopal system
b. Bishop Wars - 1639-40 - Charles I had to stop ~~making~~ ^{to} to lack of money - Parliament would not furnish any.
5. ¹⁶⁴¹ Long - Short Parliament 266

1641
Puritan
religion
King rejected

1. Rules were adopted to strengthen parliament -
2. Dissension arose in Parl. about religion and was debated for months - Presbyterian triumphed. they were willing to see King rule - soldiers and extreme puritans objected - led by Oliver Cromwell - they fought and defeated King and Presbyterians in 1645. King was deposed 1649 - Presbyterians arrested.

1649-1653 Commonwealth and Protectorate

Oliver Cromwell. 1649-60

1. Affair of the Gun.
2. "Navigation act" 1651
3. 1652. War with Holland (Dutch - Holland closed navigation)
4. War with Spain (King got Jamaica)
5. Parliament a failure - replaced by legislative body - which gave up power to Cromwell and Eng. gov. new Protestants 1653 - till 1660

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Protestants Cromwell - Lord Protector 1653-1660 5.

Religion - Puritanism
Parliament - governed Eng, Scot + Ireland
1658 - Richard Cromwell (He abdicated in 1659)
Long parliament governed until 1660.

Charles II: 1660-65

1. was tried in Holland
2. Appointed Catholicism [brought up in French court] kept Church of England
3. Absolutism
4. Politics
2 parties - ^{Rad.} Whigs - ^{Cons.} Tories
5. little foreign affairs

James II 1685-88 - 3 yrs (Catholic)

1. Rejected by all subjects
2. He fled in 1688

James II - Law which enacted in Revolution of 1688

William Revolution 1688

William III of Holland married Eng.
He became King 1688-1702

1688-

1. Eng parliament dominated gov.

1689-1714. Whigs dominated Eng thinking
1714. Crown passed to Hanover George I.
1714-61 - Rise of Cabinet - decline in royal power

Royal Eng.

1. Progress in Lit + Scholarship

<u>Philosophers</u>	<u>Scientists</u>	<u>music</u> - Purcell
J. Bacon	John Wallis	John Christopher Wren
Thomas Hobbes	Wm Harvey	
John Locke	Isaac Newton	

Summary

1. succeeded in Political Union and Lit
2. Eng. Ag. - new industries (manufacturing)
3. London became first port of world

France later was a rival for British Empire

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III. What were causes of European Expansion and how did it find expression?

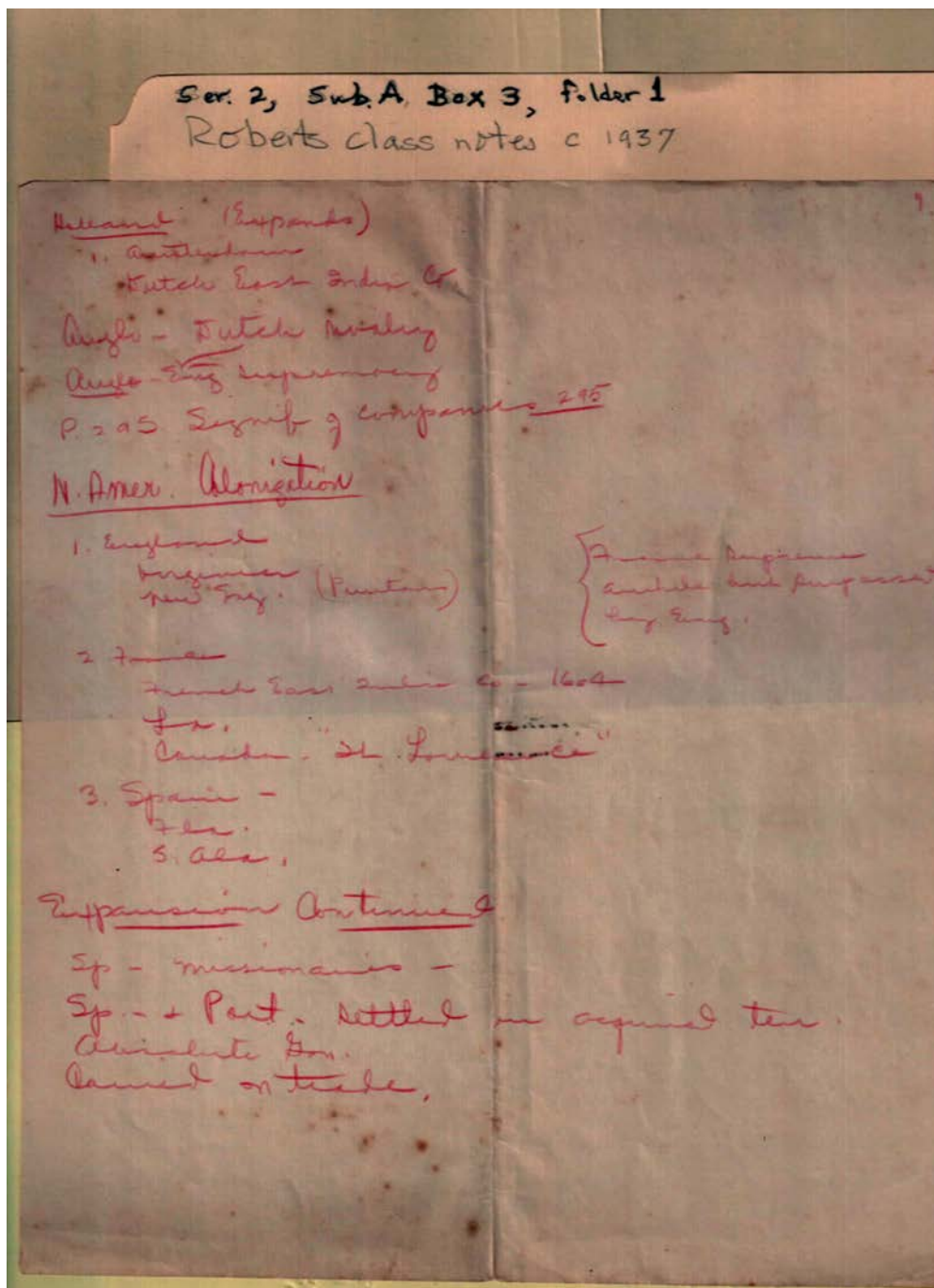
Chief causes:
Demand for Precious metals
Adventure
Religious freedom
Political Liberty, S. Amer.

A. Spain
Columbus - 1492-1500
Vasco da Gama - 1499
1500-1500 - many expeditions
1519 - Balboa - Pacific
Cortez in Mexico - 1519
1531 - Pizarro - Peru
Mexico -
Argentina -
Paraguay

B. Portugal
Brazil - Sugar cane - Coffee (monopolized trade)

C. Dutch
S.A. had been overthrown.

Companies + Capitalism
1. Companies established which influenced growth of Capitalism.
2. Banking - Italy
3. Germany - Prussia (Holy Roman Emp) -
Economic after Com. Rev.
4. 1580-1650 -
Holl., Eng, Fr, adjoined
Italy, Peru, Sp, Portugal declined

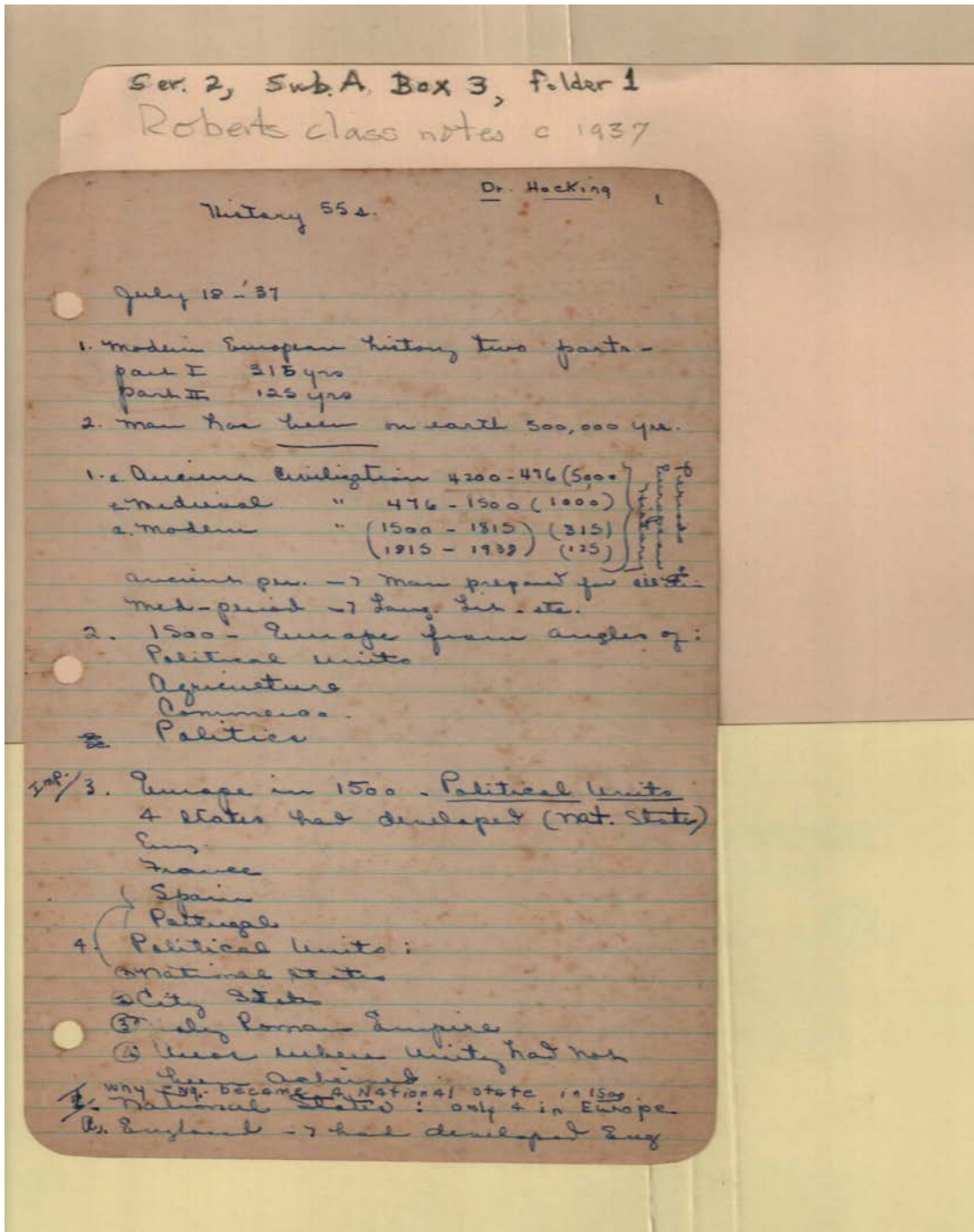


Names:

European History

Types:

notes



Names:

History 55s -
European History

Hocking, Dr.

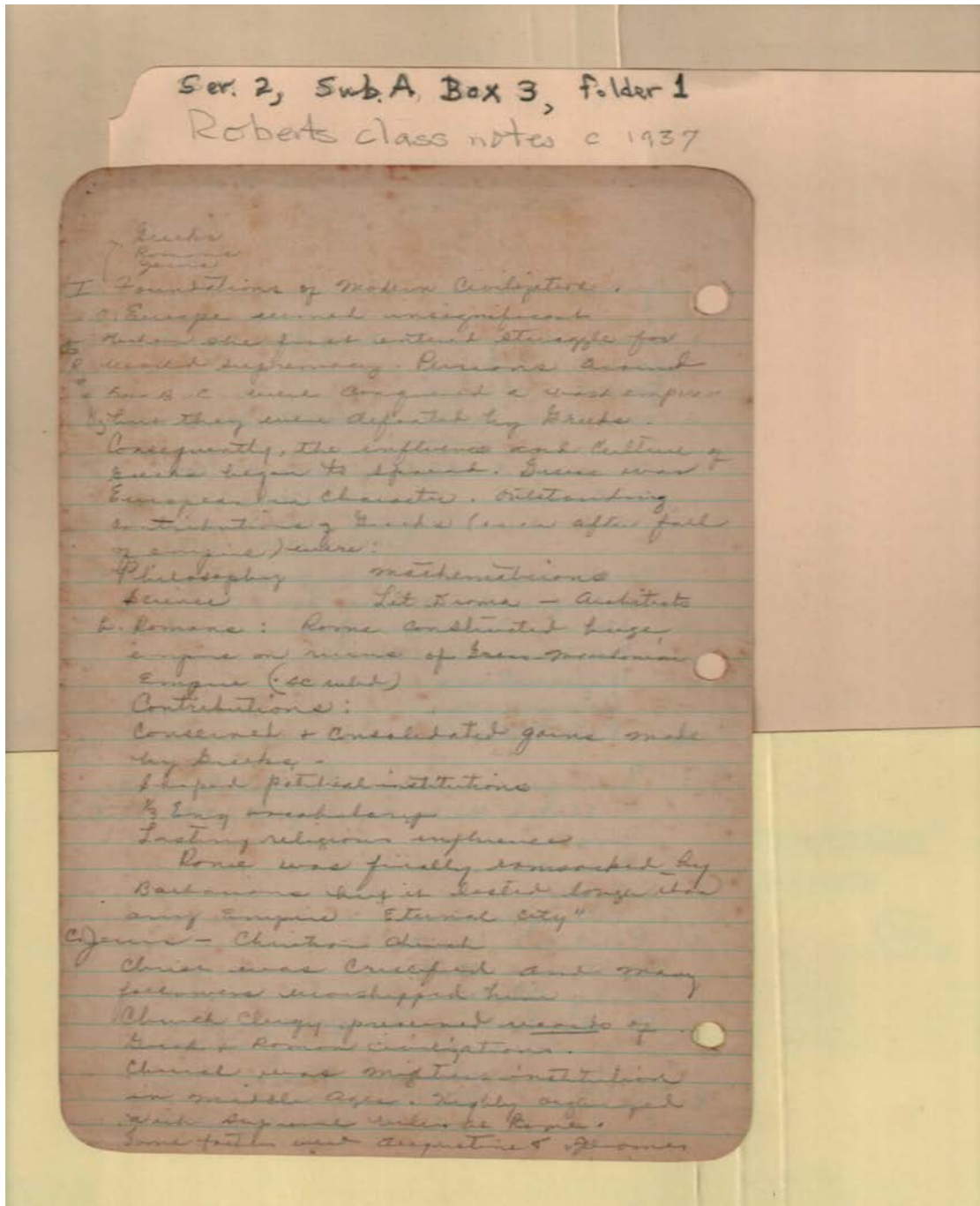
Types:

note

notes

Dates:

July 18, 1937



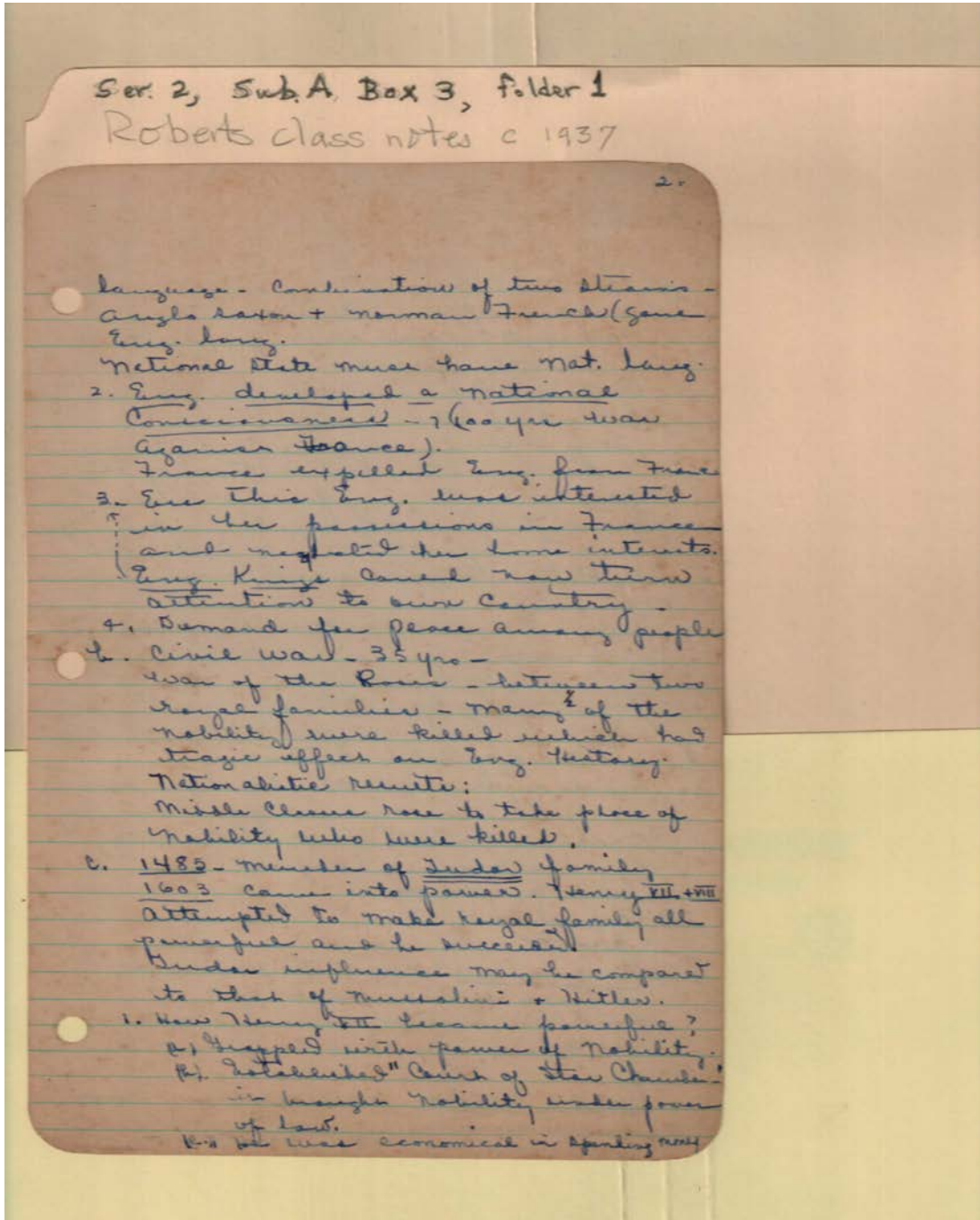
Names:

Greeks - Romans -

Jews

Types:

notes

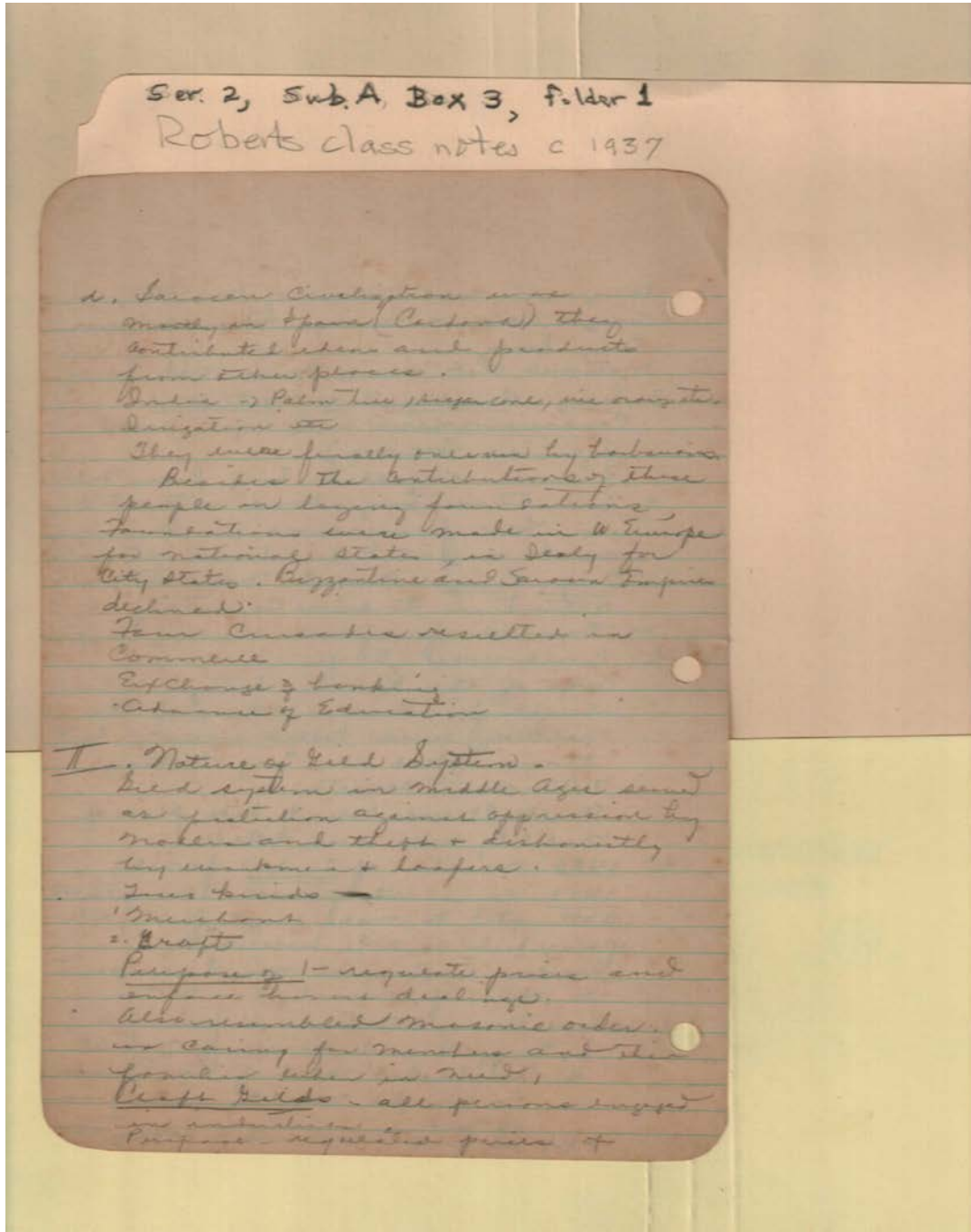


Names:

European History

Types:

notes

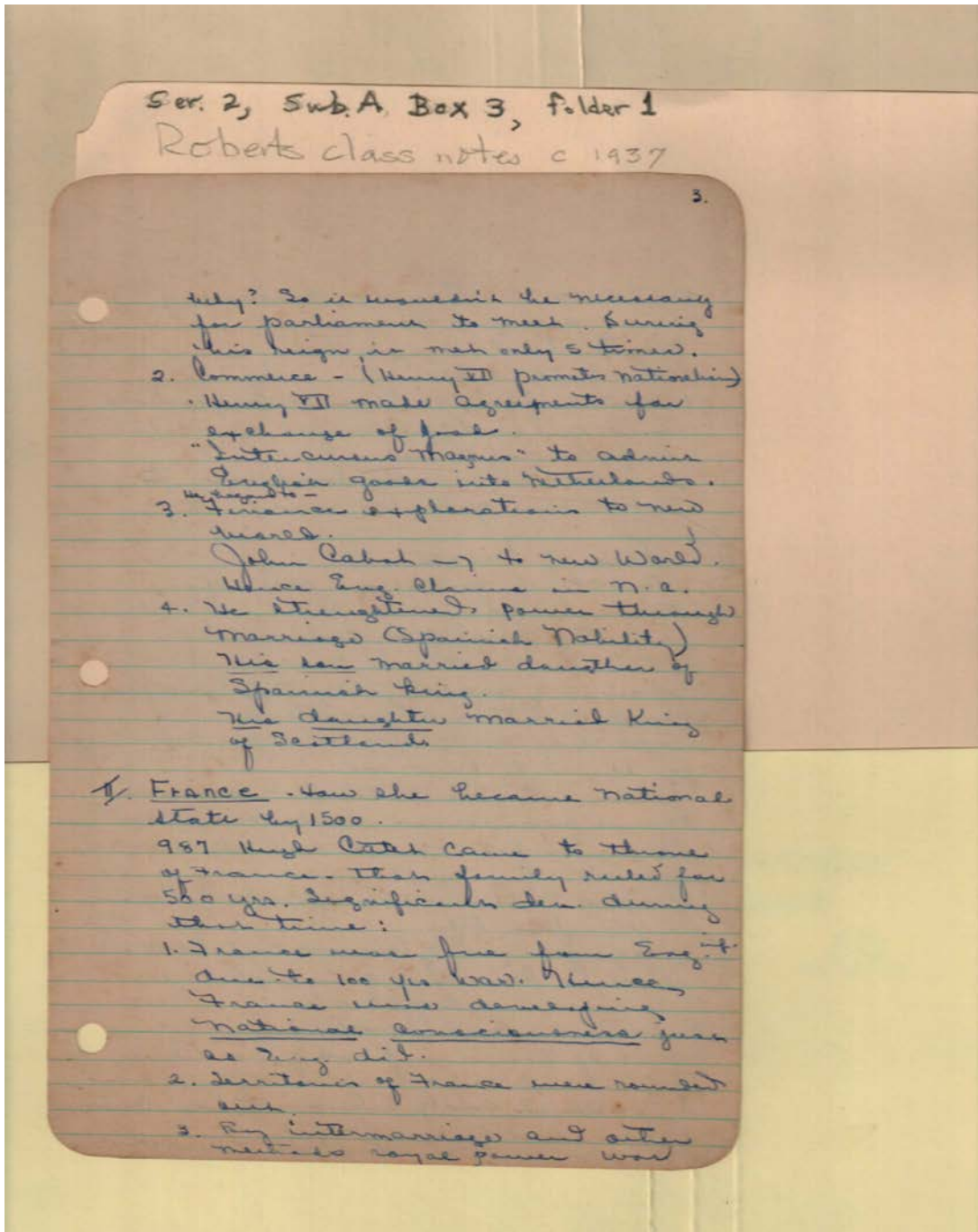


Names:

Guild System

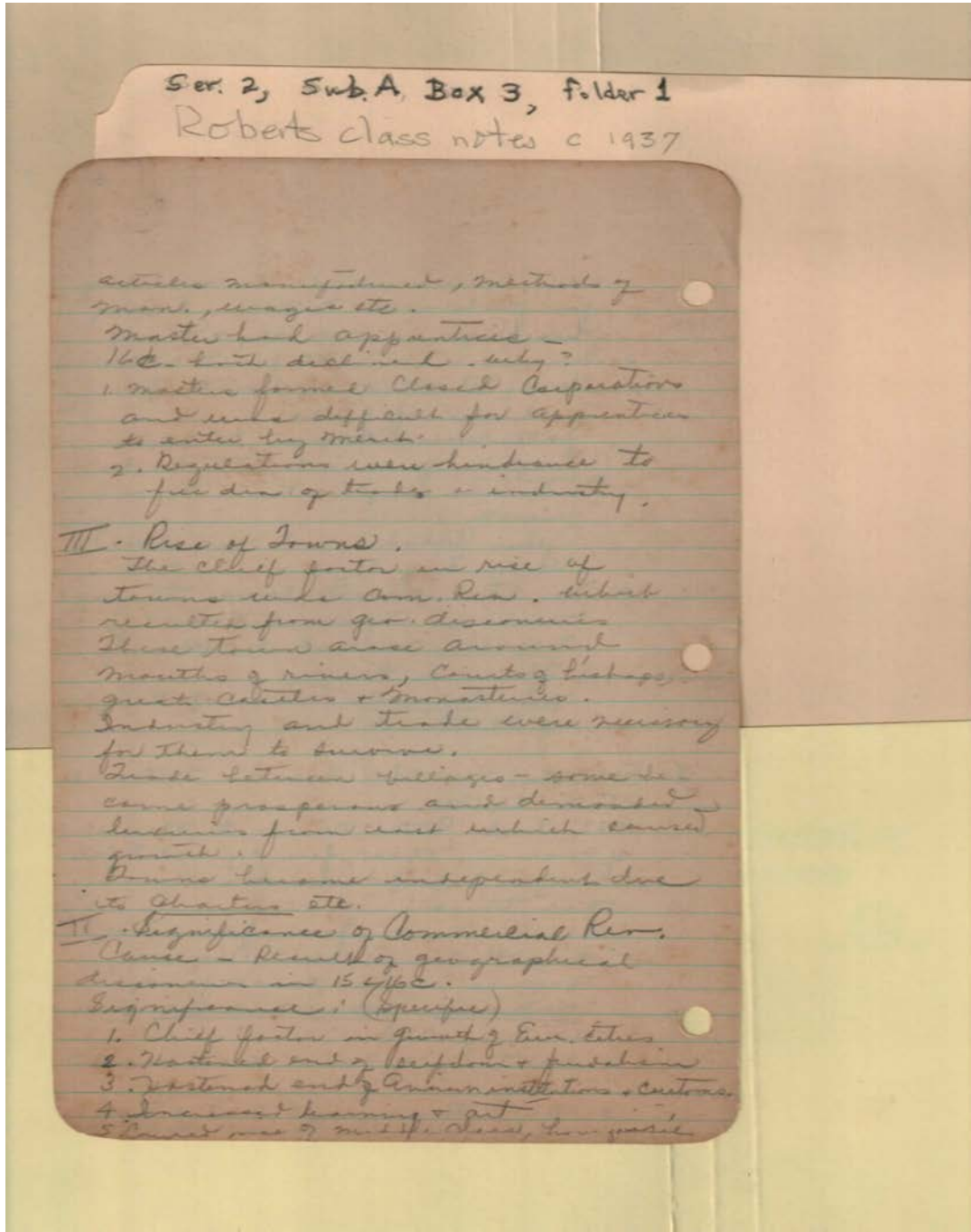
Types:

notes



Names:
France

Types:
notes

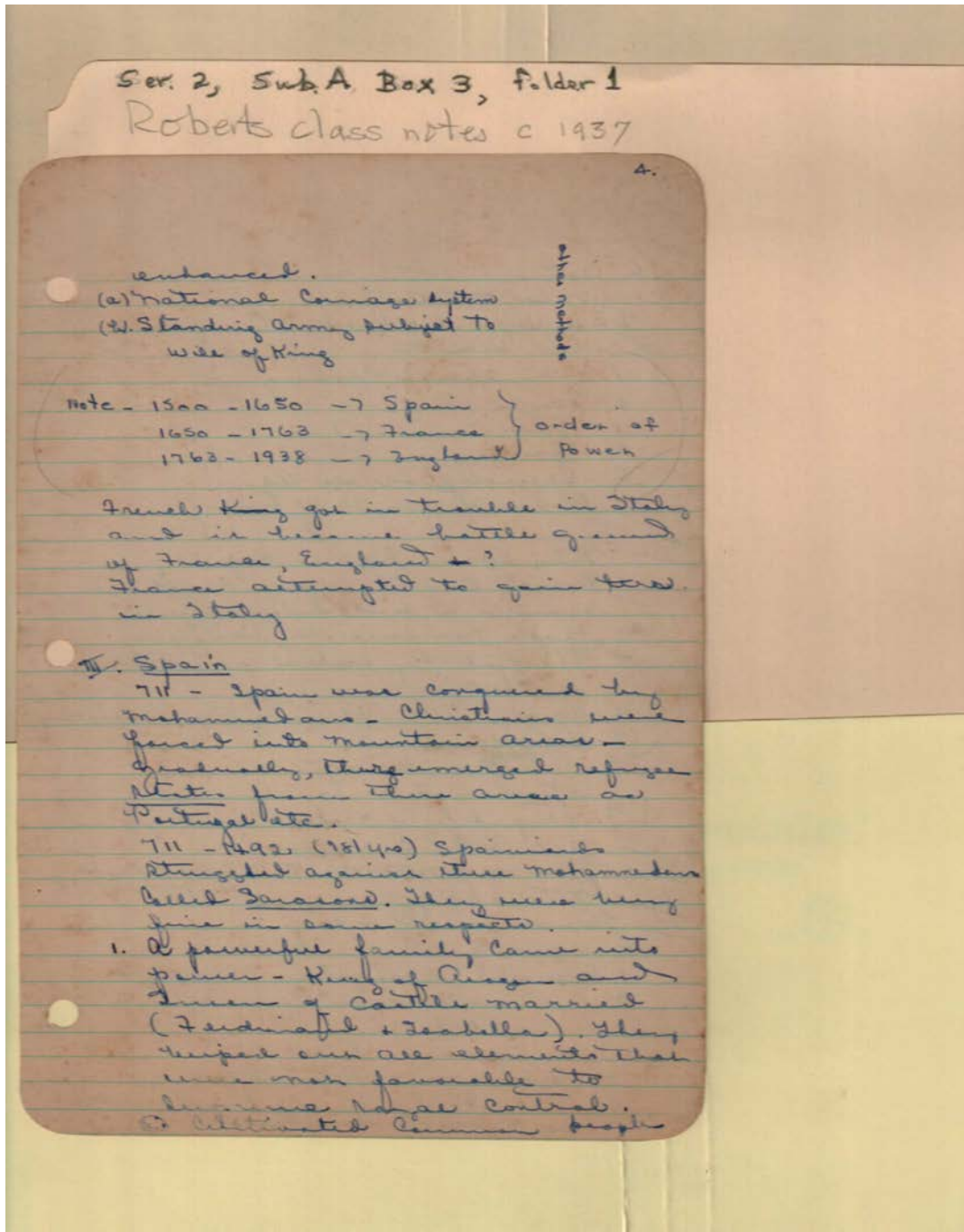


Names:

Rise of Towns

Types:

notes



Names:
Spain

Types:
notes

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6. Antiquity moved from
west to Atlantic
7. Development of Trading Companies
Lesser Products
1. International Banking
 2. Larger ships
 3. New Commodities
 4. Shipping
 5. Specialization in Ag.
 6. Higher standards of living

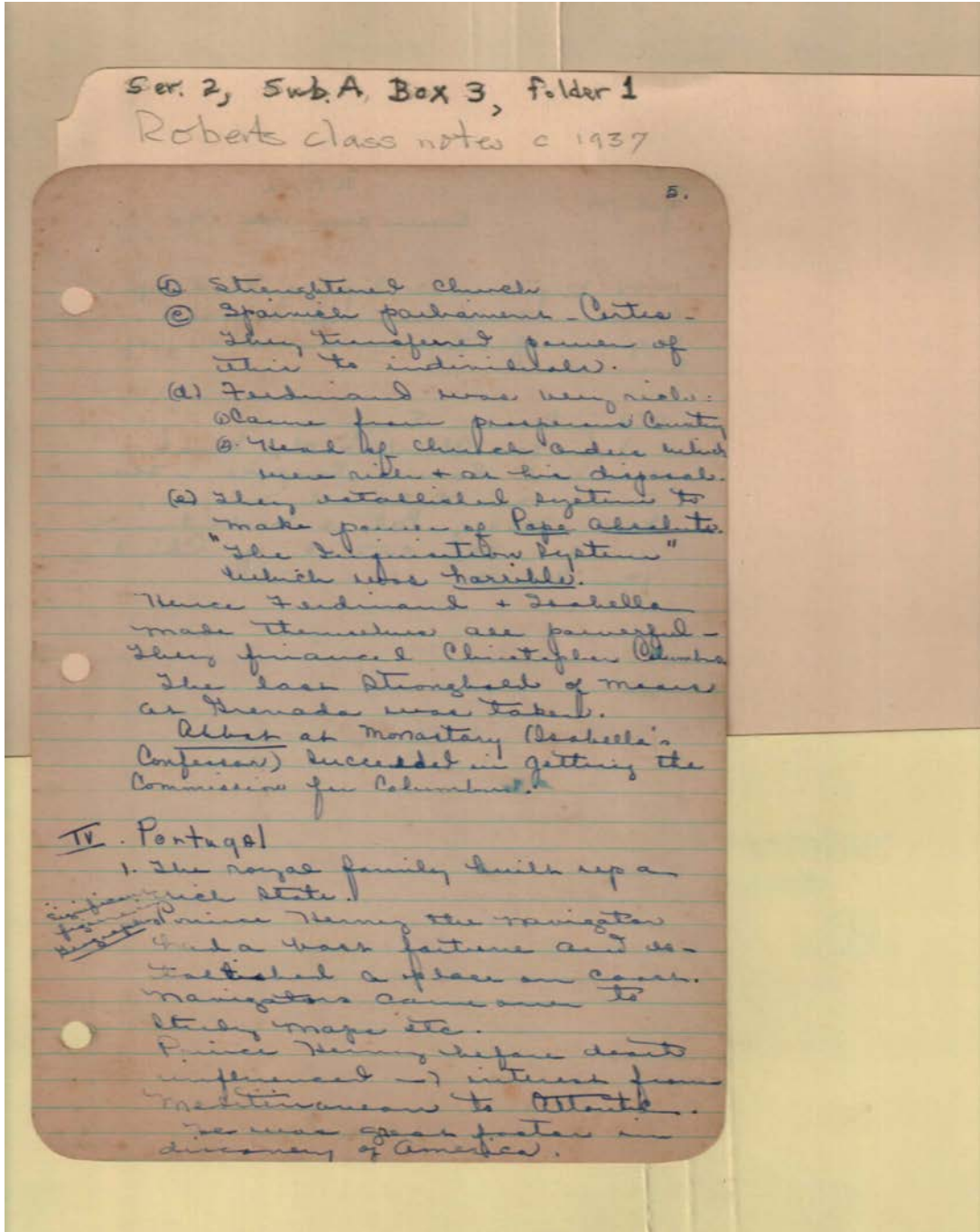
- V. Why Spain fell so rapidly -
1. Small country & pop could not
maintain such huge empire
 2. People hampered by taxation
 3. Checked by rules & regulations
of Phillip
 4. Unfair exemptions of taxes nobles clergy
 5. Lazy
 6. Inquisition
eliminated leadership
 7. Stupidity of rulers in suppressing
all liberal values

VI. Humanism Ed. Court schools
Renaissance to protect it

VII. Renaissance + sig.

Significance:

1. Renewed obligations neglected
2. " internal in classical lit
as a public org
3. Humanism
4. Reforms in Education
5. Cannot spread & branching out
as to other countries



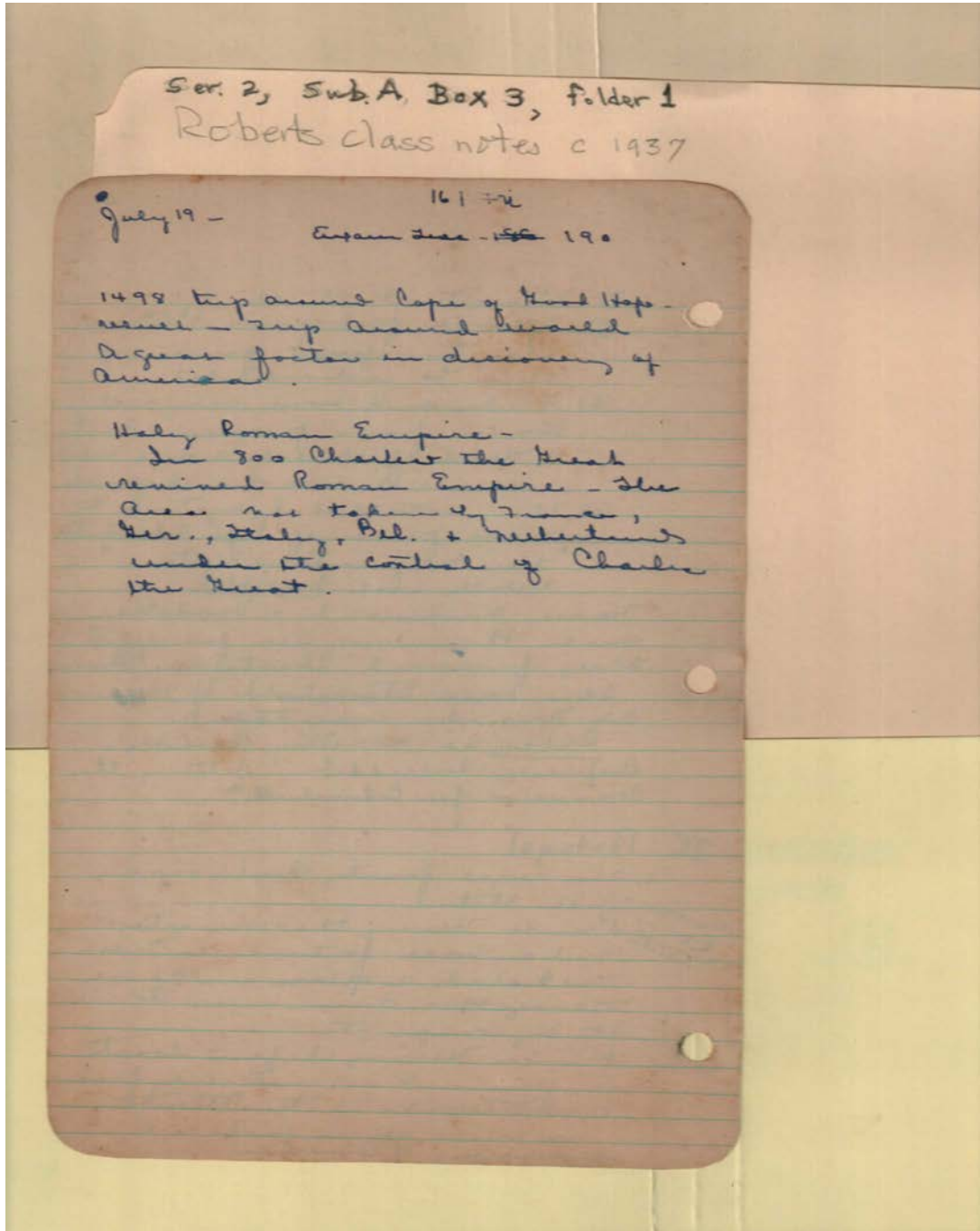
Names:
Portugal

Types:
notes

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Names:

Holy Roman Empire

Types:

notes

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Holy Roman Empire - 7 the ideal is

↑ ideal - one church
↑ state ↑ church + state
↑ to dominate
Beginning of Holy Roman Empire -
It tried to dominate Europe but
only dominated areas where
Germans lived.
962 - 1806 destroyed by
Napoleon Bonaparte. He reduced
principalities in Ger. from 300 to 35.
[France (Strasbourg), passed away for
unification of Germany.
Then Ger. soldiers destroyed France]

Modern Europe
} Ger. Austria
Germanic Switz - Belgium

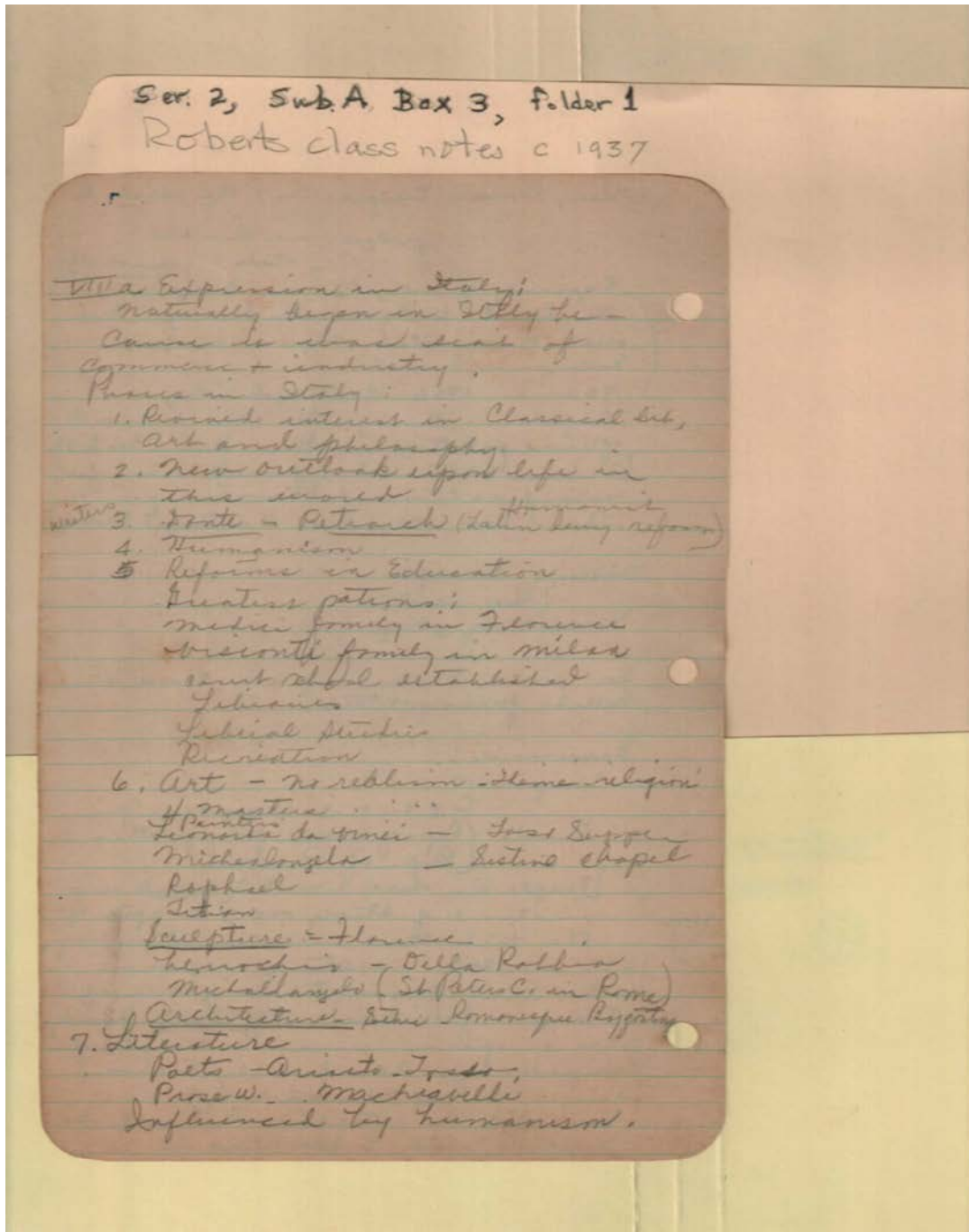
Ger. was broken up into small ones
called principalities.

Government:

1. Emperor
2. Diet { 7 Electors (req. of large prin.
Rep. of smaller principalities
Emp. of Princes

[People in diet wanted weak emp.
instead of strong one.] In spite of
the diet there were some strong emp.

1273 → 1806 - a strong emperor
was laid foundation of one of
strongest families. Hapsburg family.
The emperor was Rudolph of
Hapsburg. The family came
down to 1918 (World War)
how did he establish himself?
married into 3 families -

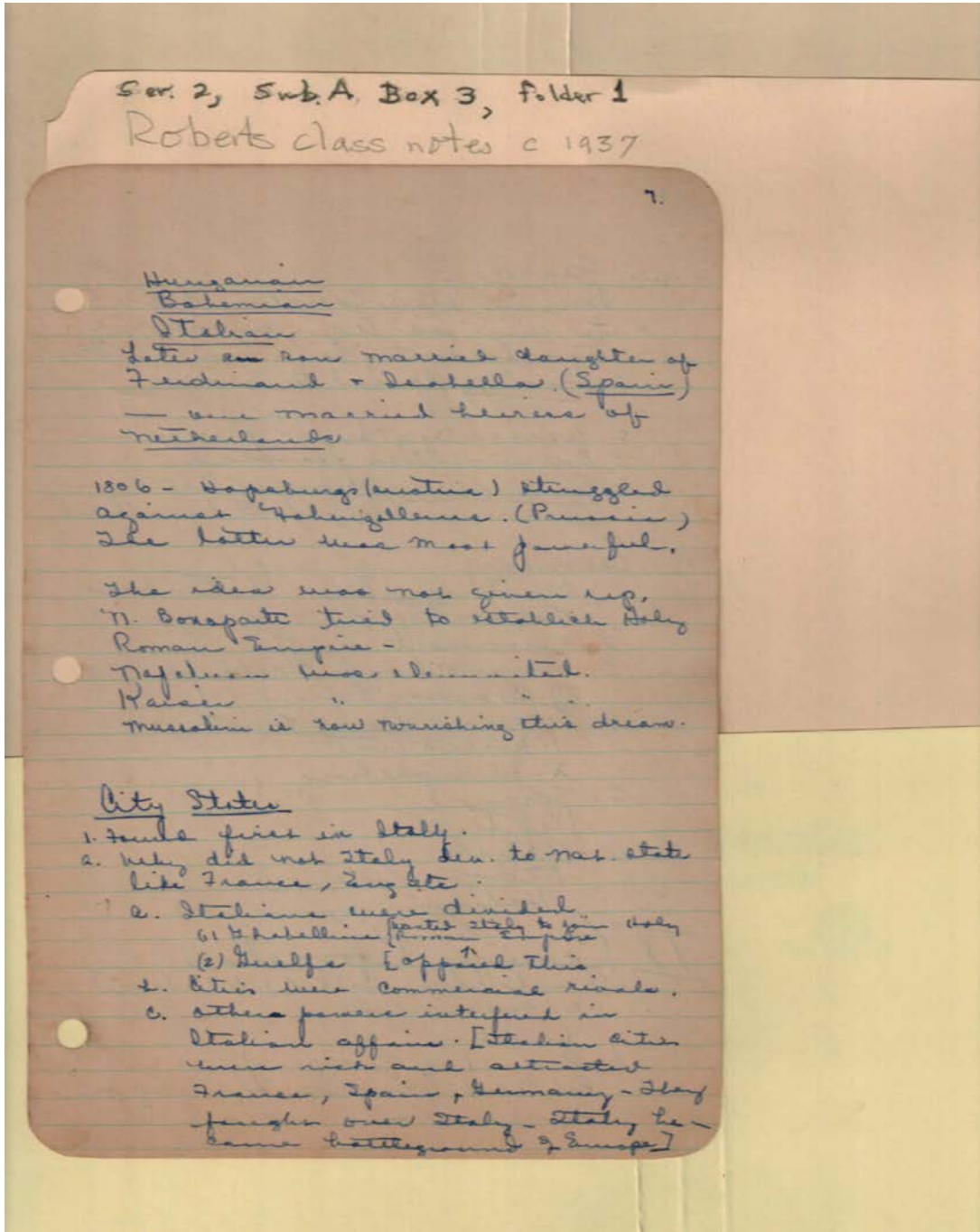


Names:

Italy

Types:

notes

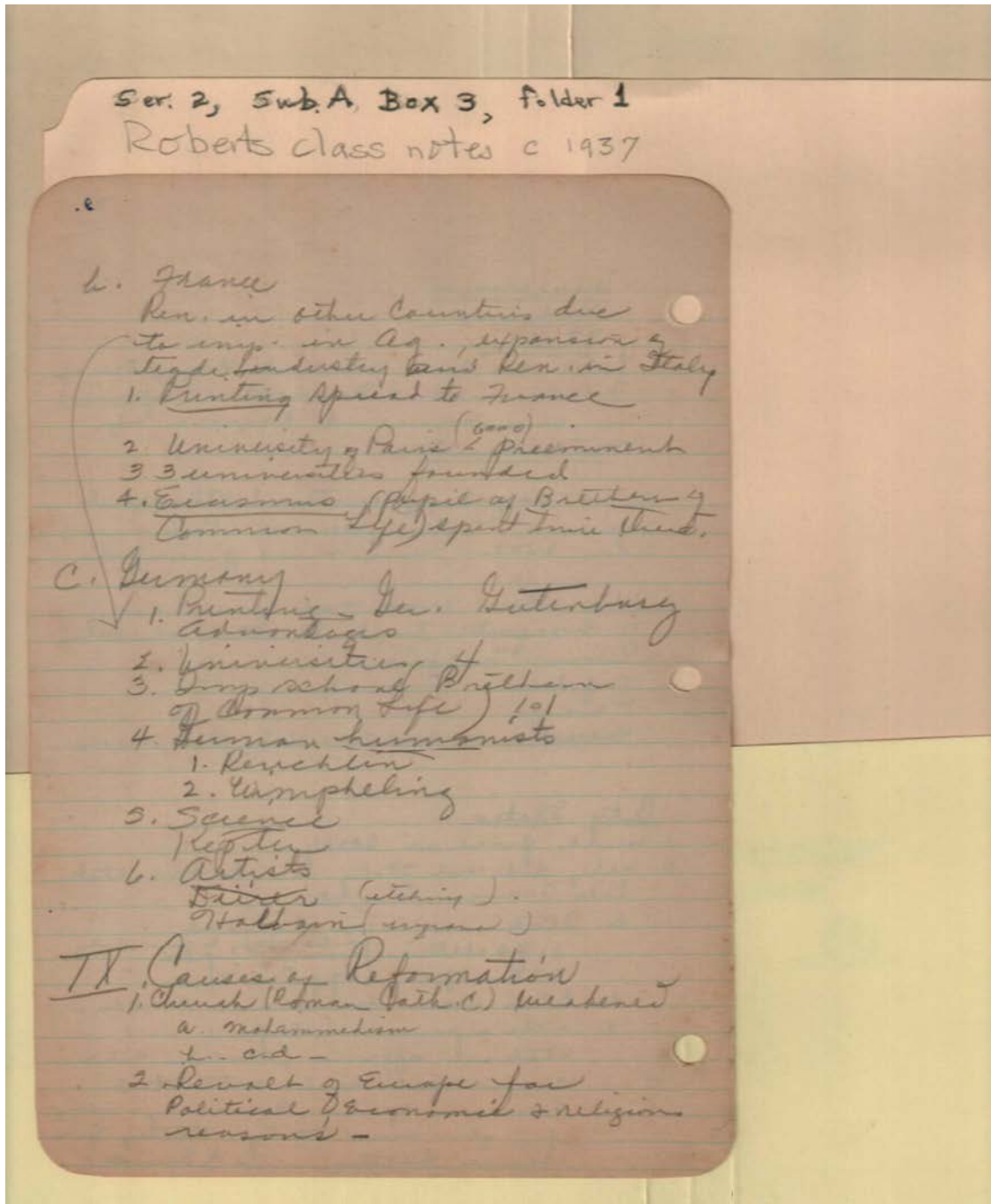


Names:

City States

Types:

notes



Names:

Causes of
Reformation

France & Germany

Types:

notes

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2.

d. Papal States were under control of Pope who did not want a national state because he would lose his possessions.

3. 1500 Situation in Italy

City States - N. Italy → Venice + Milan most powerful
Papal States - E. Italy → Papal States dom. by Pope
S. Italy → Naples on mainland and Sicily on outside.

[Normans, French, Austrians]
Spanish claimed Sicily

✓ 4. ¹⁴⁹⁴⁻¹⁵⁰⁰ Milan - one of most powerful and prosperous city states.

a. Two powerful families came to rule

(1) Visconti

(2) Sforza

b. Pope, French + Spanish were all interested in Milan which was bound to result in troubles.

✓ 5. Venice → N.E. Italy.

a. 1500 - A large Army - 3000 ships.
Enormously rich (unfortunately)
She dominated trade of W. world before Columbus came.
Great factories etc.

✓ 6. Genoa -

a. 1499 fell under control of France

✓ 7. Florence -

a. Medici most powerful family.

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X. Results of Reformation

1. 4 Churches

Discuss Rise of each.

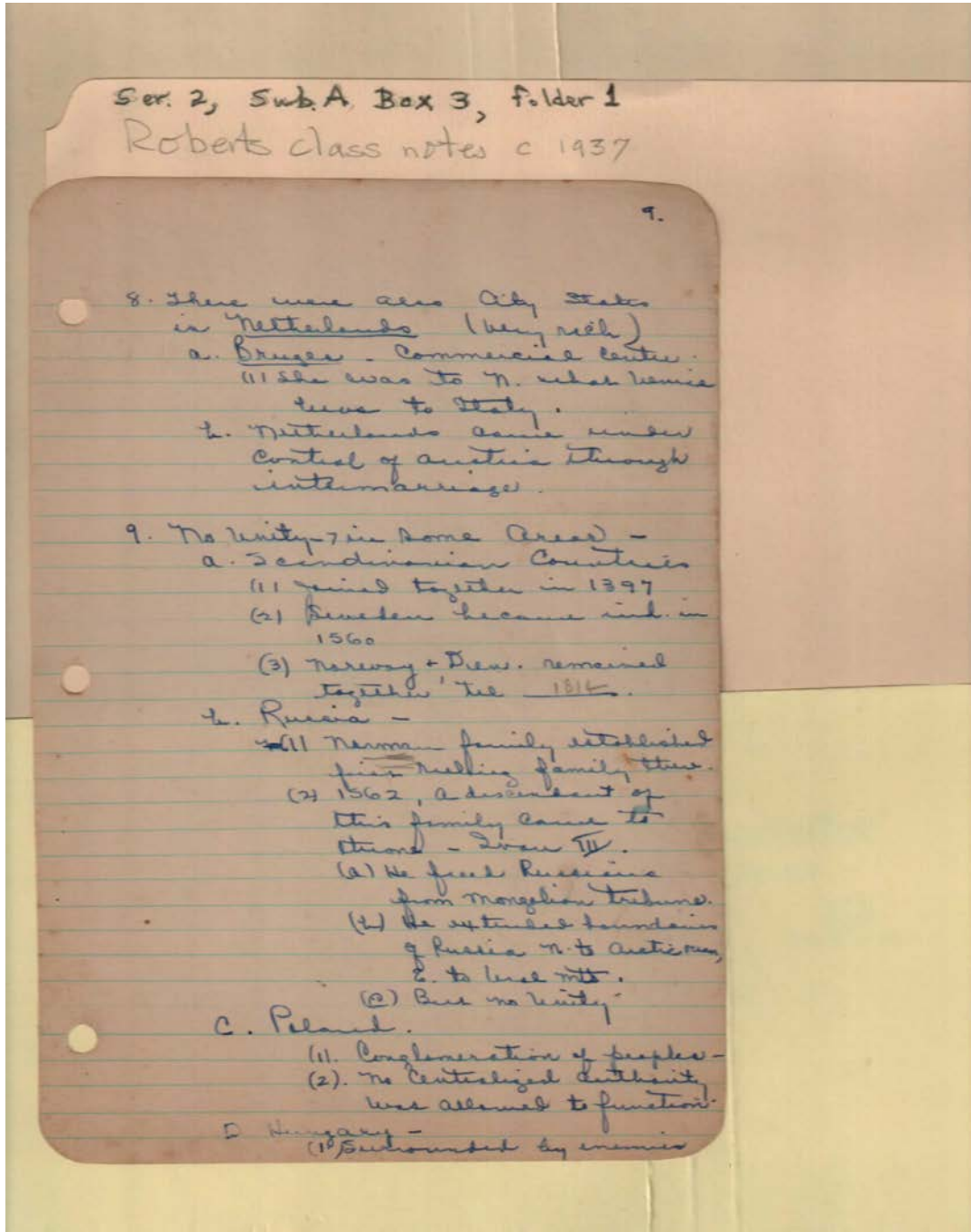
XI. Nature of Counter Reformation (29)

XII. Problems of Charles V

1. Problems with France

2 " " " Turks

3 Domestic Troubles

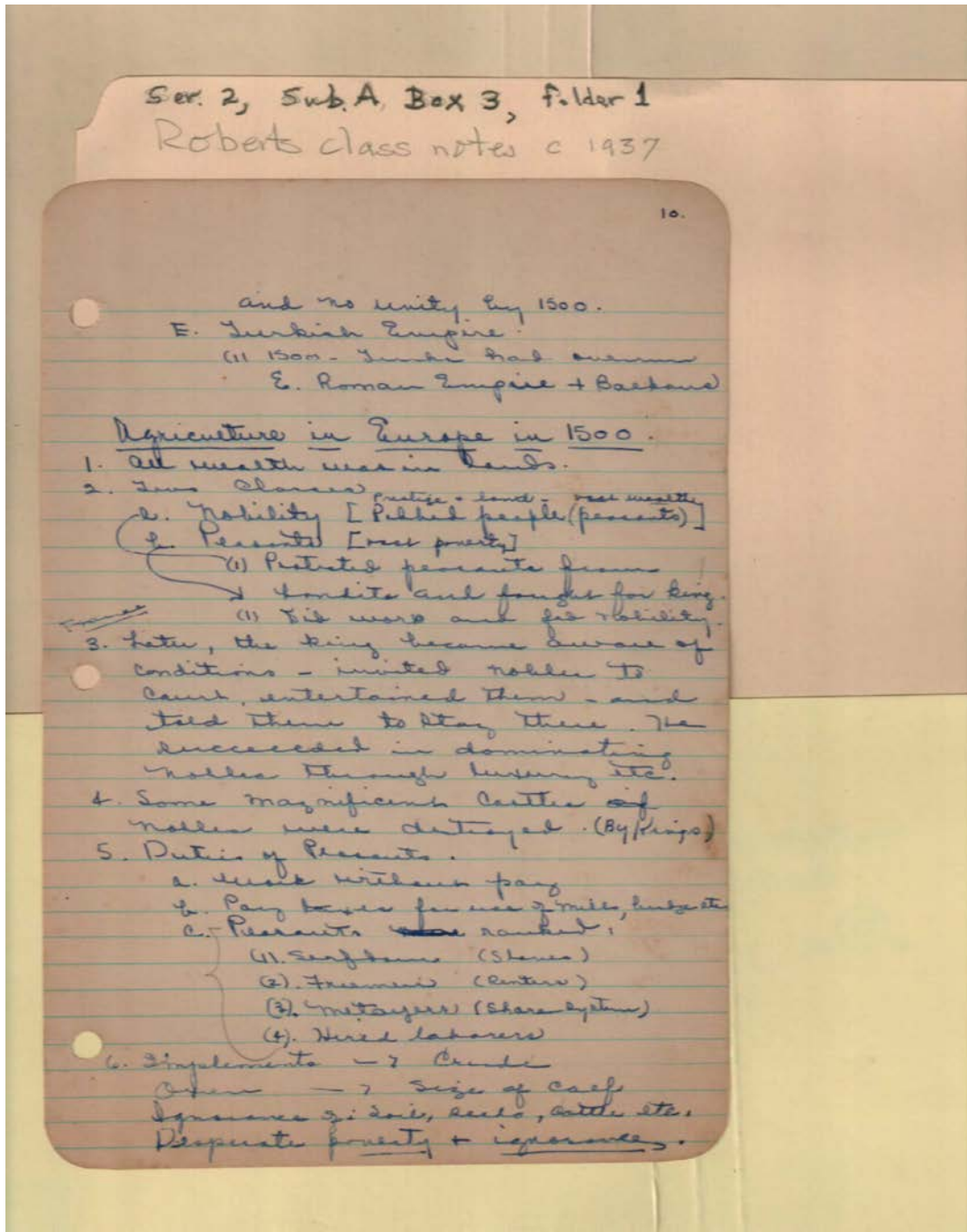


Names:

City States

Types:

notes



Names:

Agriculture in Europe

Types:

notes

Dates:

1500

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11.

July 20 - 32

Ag. Soc. (Eng)

1. Absent System -

a. Each manor or lord had many small houses about his large house of peasants worked in manor.

b. Each farmer had 3 strips of land which probably were not together.

2. Russia had same system for long time.

3 (Eng) Enclosure movement was enclosing strips to raise sheep.

4. In Russia Collective - added small farms together and made gov. farms. Gov. furnished implements etc. for scientific farming.

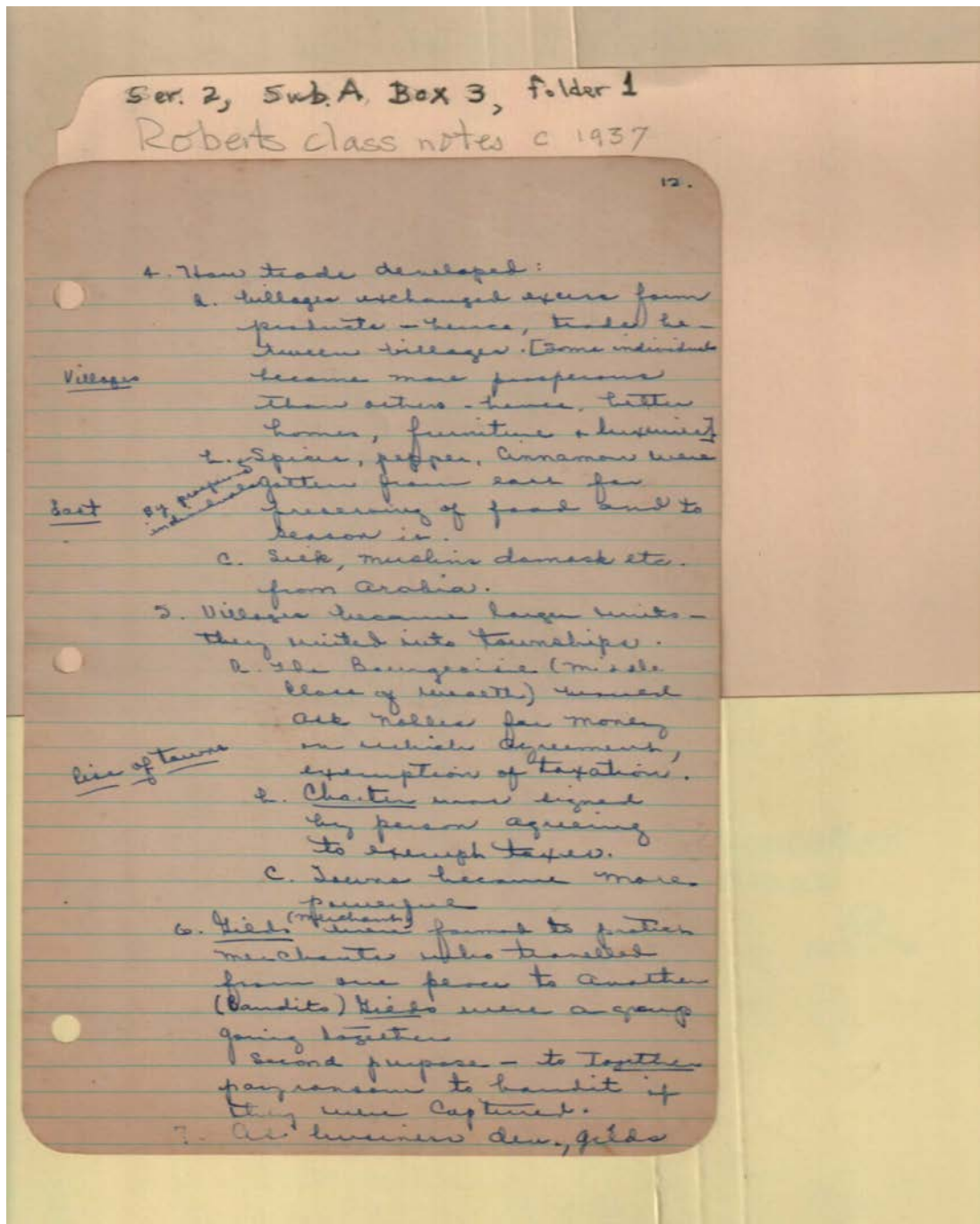
5. Peasant's life was drab and uninteresting.

Development of Trade.

1. Usually, trade developed between villages.

2. Villages developed around rivers, fortifications, castles, fairs etc.

3. History of medieval period may be summarized thus:
Villages - Cities



Names:
Trade

Types:
notes

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13.

acted as check on business and
tried to do away with ill.
(Richard practices).

8. Years 11c. these gilds declined be-
cause of restrictions on trade.

As result:

Crash gild was made. (Transition
said for modern University -
Apprentice
master

a. these later declined however.

9. Towns were not so progressive ^{now}
no scientific arrangements
no sanitation

Trade Cox.

1. World trade began with Crusades.
They discovered many things
in east. They most wanted
ginger, allspice etc. #
Eben gave to west
also precious stones. (India, China, Arab)

2. Venice began world trade

3. Venetian League was established
a. League of German towns to
control all trade along Baltic.

4. Due to desire for goods in east,
Spain + Portugal decided to
set plans to find a new way
to east.

a. They sent out exploration
parties -

(1) Ptolemy's Compasses etc.

(2) Portugal - Infante Dom Henrique

(1) Vasco De Gama

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Outstanding fact in history since
1500 -> domination and exploration
by Europe.

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17.

(a) Cabral (touched tip of
Brazil)

C. Spain & Por. could not agree
about parts to explore -
they referred in to Pope -
He decided to draw his -
giving $\frac{1}{2}$ world to Spain (N.W.S.A.)
(Eng & Dutch new world) and $\frac{1}{2}$ to Portugal.

(1) Cabral when he
touched Brazil, claimed
it and there was
dispute. They often
fought over it.

d. Spanish came to explore
their half - It was
claimed by Spain, French
British.

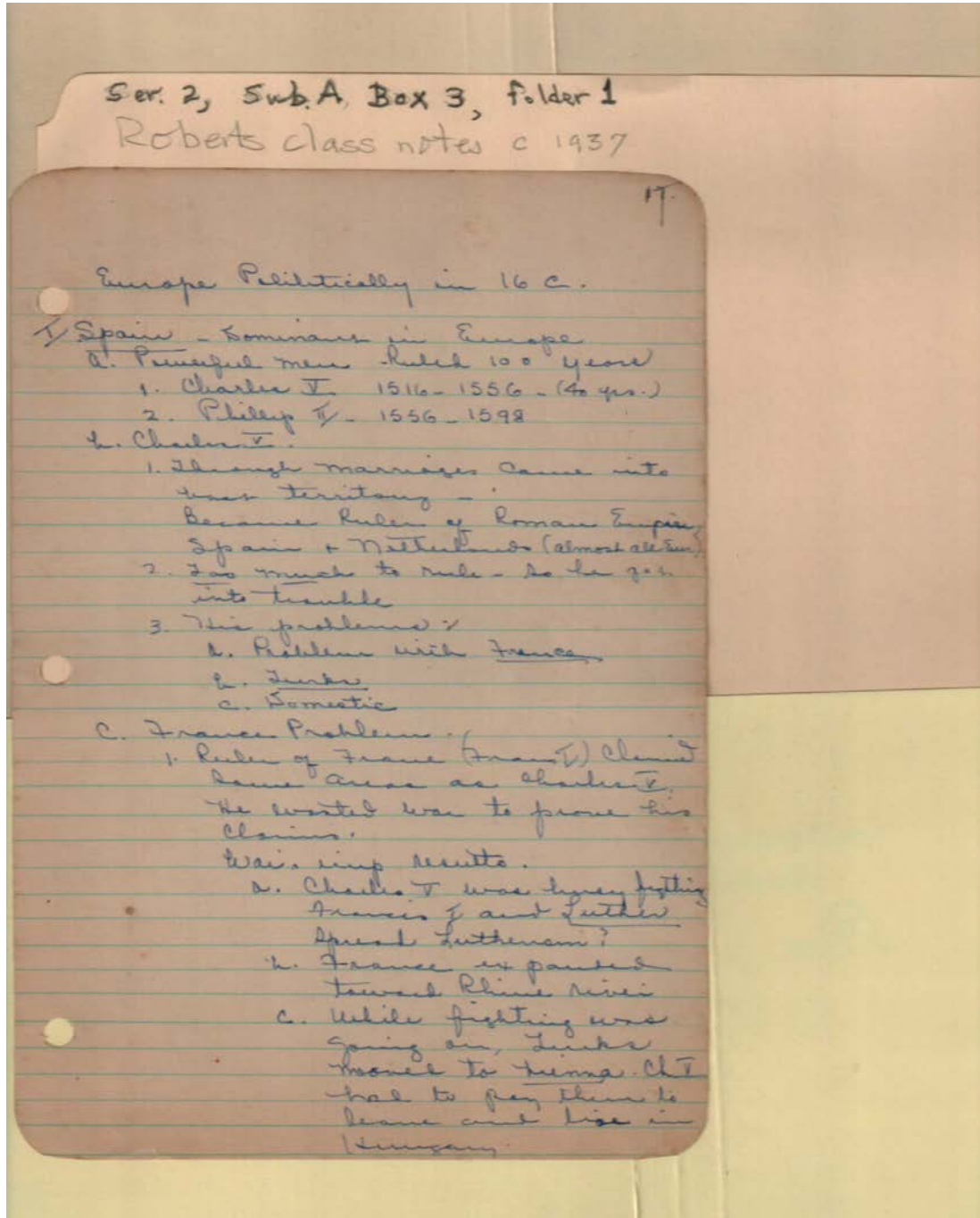
5. Portuguese collected goods, carried
to Lisbon and from there
they were distributed ^{to Portugal} Spain
said they could not see
this part.

Portugal
gave to
Dutch

Dutch used to eat themselves
instead of distributing - They
took over Dominica + Jamaica

6. 1763 - Old World fell into
hands of England - She was
dominant power now in Old
and New World (Battle of Quebec)

Dominica
from
World
affairs



Names:

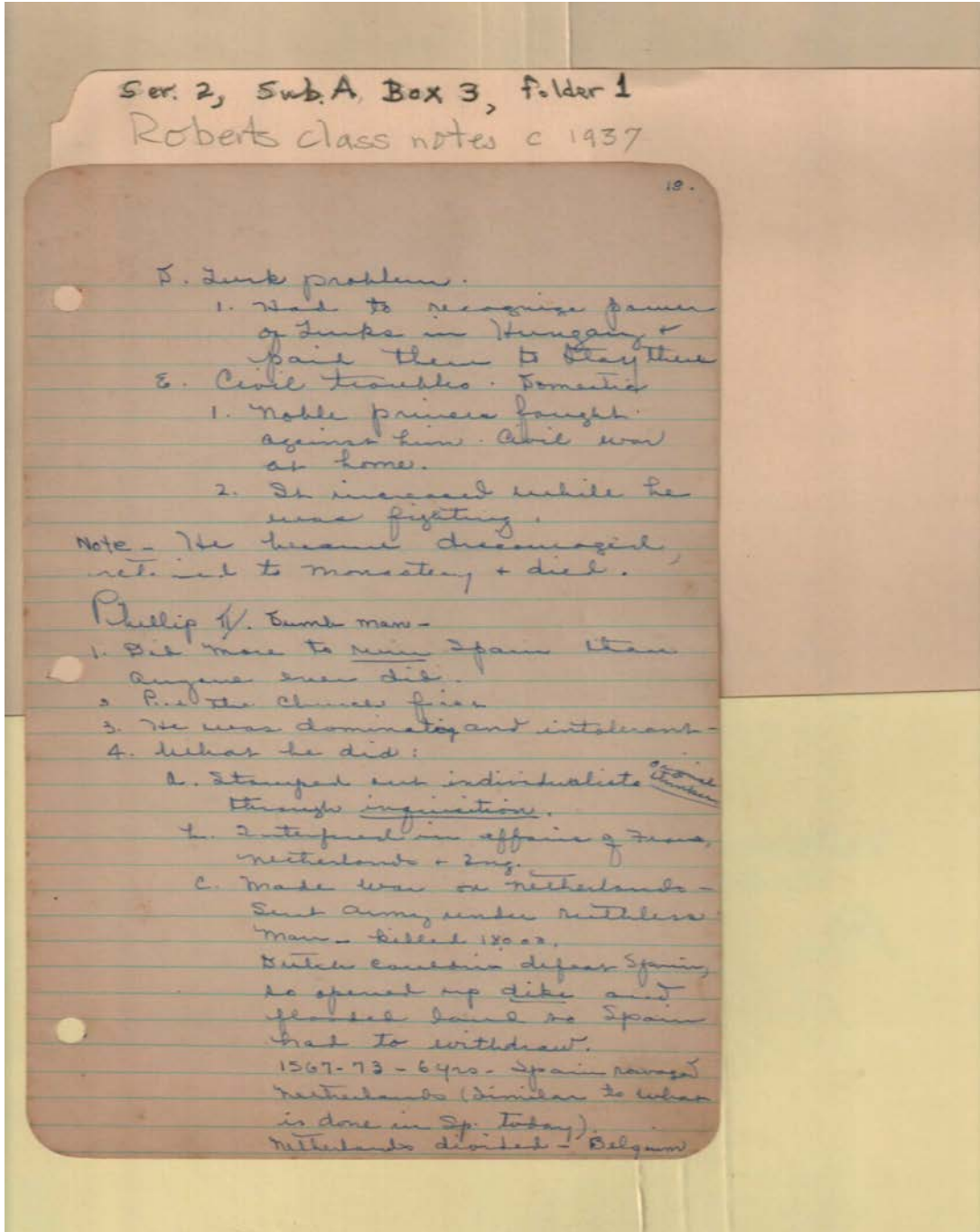
European Politics

Types:

notes

Dates:

1500s



Names:
Phillip II

Types:
notes

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19.

+ Holland - Sp. retained Belgium

Result of 1st war of Phillip

Lost money -

Lost rich Terr.

A. Phillip's interferences with Eng.

married Mary - she died and

2nd. she asked Elizabeth - she refused.

He became angry and planned
to assassinate her.

He subsidized Roman Catholics -

(Mary Queen of Scots - was

why? → Prisoner in Eng. 19 yrs. Queen

Elizabeth (her Cousin) killed
her prisoner).

Phillip II wanted to have her

freed - but she was executed.

Phillip was infuriated - got the

"Armada", meant to conquer Eng.

He expected Roman Cath. to

help him but they didn't.

His ships were destroyed -

150 out of 200 -

3. Armada was under man rules

had no naval skill - disastrous

results -

Imp marks beginning of rise of

British navy. From then

on Eng. controlled seas.

Phillip did one good thing -

1571 Spanish fleet wiped out

Turkish fleet. "Battle of Lepanto"

proved way for European

dominance of med. Sea.

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20.

2. France

1. 3 groups

- a. Protestants - 7 Huguenots
(Contributors to am. life)
- b. Catholics - 7 Politiques
opposed to religious warfare -
wanted to settle differences by
discussion, not war.
- c. Catholic - 1 sole interest
was Catholicism.

Roman Catholics

2. Phillip interfered in political
affairs in France and
supplied third group. Catholics

4. Queen was Catherine. She
and Phillip decided to de-
stroy protestants by death.
"Massacre of St. Bartholomew"
Aug. 24, 1572 - murdered
protestants.

Influence
of
Phillip in
France.

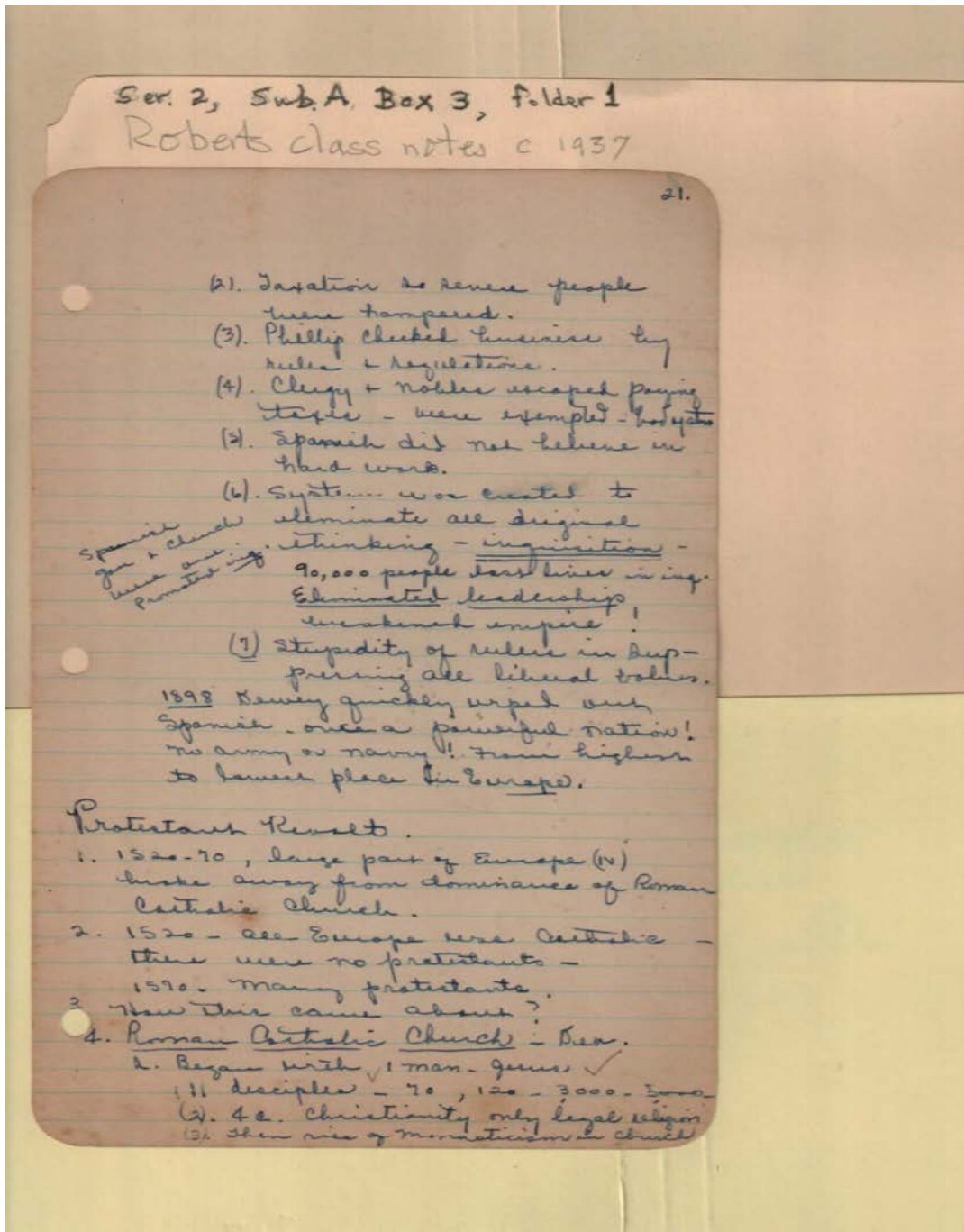
5. Result:

France reacted against
interference of Phillip
and supremacy of Roman
Catholic Church

b. Phillip \uparrow gained enmity
of France.

c. Phillip could not have
ever downfall of
Spain more successfully
if he had planned to.

7. Italy Spain (so powerful) fell \downarrow
a) So, all country ^{of Pope} - cannot
maintain Empire



Names:

Protestant Revolt

Types:

notes

Ser. 2, Sub A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

20.

- (4). Rise of Papacy - Pope in Rome -
- (5) Roman Catholic Church - head - Pope

Note - Most powerful man today - Pope
- c. 1500 - Universal membership
everybody from into this one church.

- (1) Every body had to pay taxes to the church.
- (2) Every state carried out will of the church - + instructions.

C. Hierarchy Church div. (Secular)

closed order

- (1) Pope (all powerful)
- (2) Bishops - papal court (His staff)
- (3) Patriarchates (large cities) ^{senior, authority} _{assistants}

F. Movement div. in Church:

- (1) Conciliar - desire for Council to be supreme over pope.
- (2) Pope took and is still supreme.

organization of Roman C. Church

- (4) Provinces - Milan - Florence etc.
Cathedral - Christianity began in Eng.
- (5) Dioceses - Bishop ruled
- (6) Parishes - Priest ruled

D. Groups within Church.

- (1) Secular (all above)
- (2) Regular ^{monks in one place} _{in church} ^{monks (men) who travel.} _{Franciscan Dominicans}

E. Pope -

- (1) functioned through councils
called diets

Scr. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

23.

5. How Roman C. Church was weakened:

- a. Mohammedanism
- b. Breaching away of Greek Orthodox called Schismatics
- c. Revolt within Church - 12+13c.
 - Waldensians } France
 - Albigensians } France
 - John Wyclif - Lollards } Eng.
 - Hussites (John Hus) } Bohemia
- d. new philosophy in Europe - Humanism - Jews -

East
Catholics
Cortado to
Roman C. Church
of which

6. What caused Europe to revolt against Church?

- a. Political - Nationalism (money)
Pope built St Peter in Rome. He needed much money - hence he compelled rep. to collect money from all Catholics (taxes) - Eng. & rev. etc. - sent man to Gen. but they refused to furnish money for Cathedral in Italy.
Martin Luther gave 95 reasons why they should not pay this.

b. Economic

- (1) Taxes were not paid on Church property. Rulers of Eng, France etc. objected
- (2) Bishops etc. had to give five years salary to Pope called Annates. People objected because money was gotten from people

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24

(3) Pope gave big jobs to
favorites in Italy. (Stayed in Italy
tho. Eng. French objected)

C. Religious Causes

(1) Abuse within Church

(a) Simony (Simon in testament)
[Selling offices for money]
Pope received huge income

(b) Nepotism

Sending Church officers to
members of family

(2) Abuse immorality of Clergy

(3) New doctrines were in-
troduced - (Opponent pair
of views in approaching religion)

July 22, 1938 Sat.

Reformation

1. Martin Luther - 7 best man of his

years

Paul

St. Augustine

Rank -

Martin Luther

John Wesley

D. Common family

1. University - became a monk

2. Prof. at University

B. man came to her. to collect

money - Indulgences were
written statement of Church
for forgiveness of sins -
these were paid for.

C. Martin L objected to this -
We placed our dose of

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, Folder 1
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26.

Chapel "95 Theses" of objection.

(1.) Pope summoned him to Council for protesting. Martin and Johann Eck debated. M. less forced to admit he was not in sympathy with fundamental principles of R. Catholic Church.

(2.) So he could not retreat. He translated bible into ~~Latin~~. This made him renowned as there were only few bibles. Hence one of Fathers of German lang.

(3.) M. never anticipated being leader of a movement. Her. began to rebel against Roman Catholic Church and went to M. for leadership. He appealed to Erasmus to keep him but he did not.

(4.) Motives of Her.
(a.) Nobility wanted land + money.
(b.) Patriots. wanted nationalistic lib.
(c.) Poor people. despised - immorality of clergy rebelled.
(d.) M. was dynamic. Combats of met. + mod. mon. He could be sublime, yet coarse.

(5.) Parents took his comments to literally and began to destroy churches, cathedrals. Hence came in Colloch

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

26.

with nobles. A war between them resulted. M. P. loss for nobles (surprisingly). The nobles slaughtered peasants.

1 Results:

Peasants reduced in status for 200 yrs - very peasants are so low today.

2 Result:

M. P. lost following among peasants of Her. Conseq. they went back to Catholicism. So the conquered only part of Germany.

D. Difficulties between Catholics and Lutherans in Her were settled by "Peace of Augsburg"

41. Provisions:

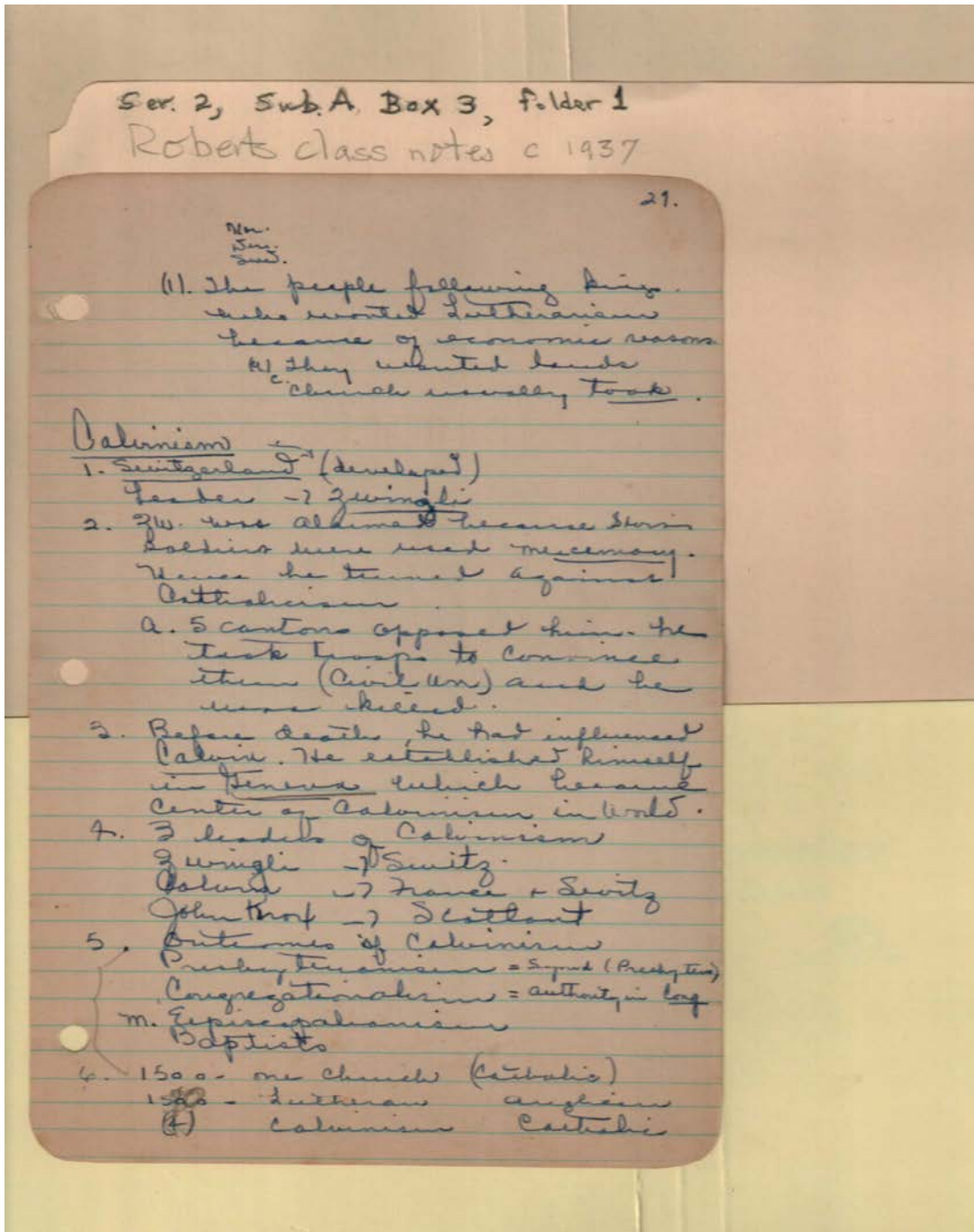
(1). People should follow prince in religion.

(2). All church property that had fallen in protestant hands in 1552 should remain so.

(3). If Roman C prince became a protestant, he should surrender all lands of R. Cath. C. to it.

(4). Lutheranism was recognized along with Catholicism.

76. Luth. then went to Scandinavian countries.

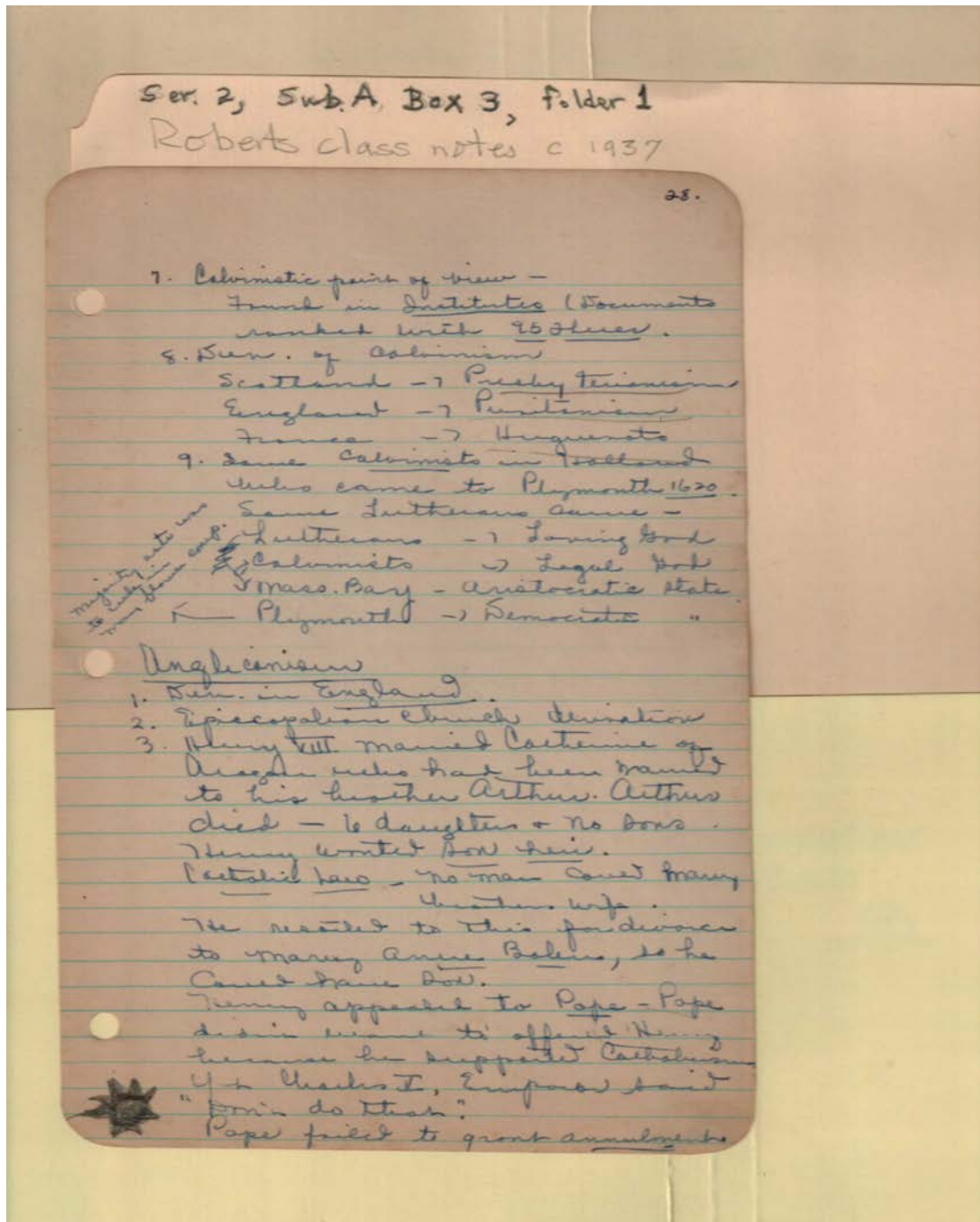


Names:

Calvinism

Types:

notes

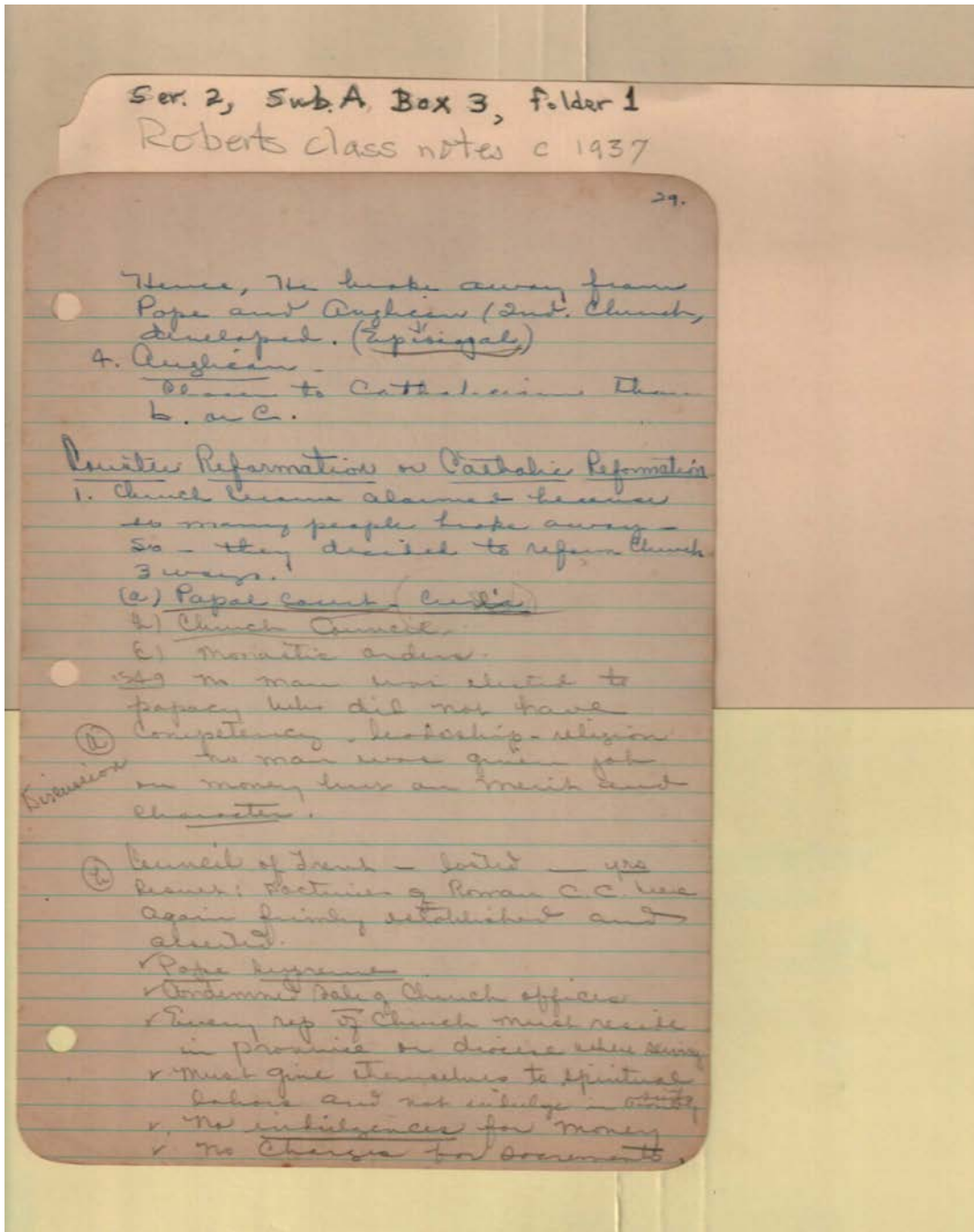


Names:

Anglicanism

Types:

notes



Names:

Catholic Reformation

Types:

notes

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30.

Organized set up of church
Seminaries were established
to prepare young women for
leadership.
- Drew up Catechism. put
down in terms easily under-
stood. These were passed
out.

- tried to wipe out abuses

Establishment of Monastic orders
(C) Jesuit order. monks. (means
followers of Jesus)

- Jesuits discovered King James
had given power abuse of
his palace

- people accused Jesuits of
"Gun powder Plot" at House
of Commons - no Jesuits
there at all.

- Ignatius Loyola great
leader of Jesuit Order.

- Richard @ Absolute Obedience
to leader of order. Lord
had no will of his own.

(D) Boys were taken
only from wealthy
families - they
were submitted
to rigorous training.

(C) Money was not
needed or sought

- Jesuits came to America
Champlain, Sahet, Marquette

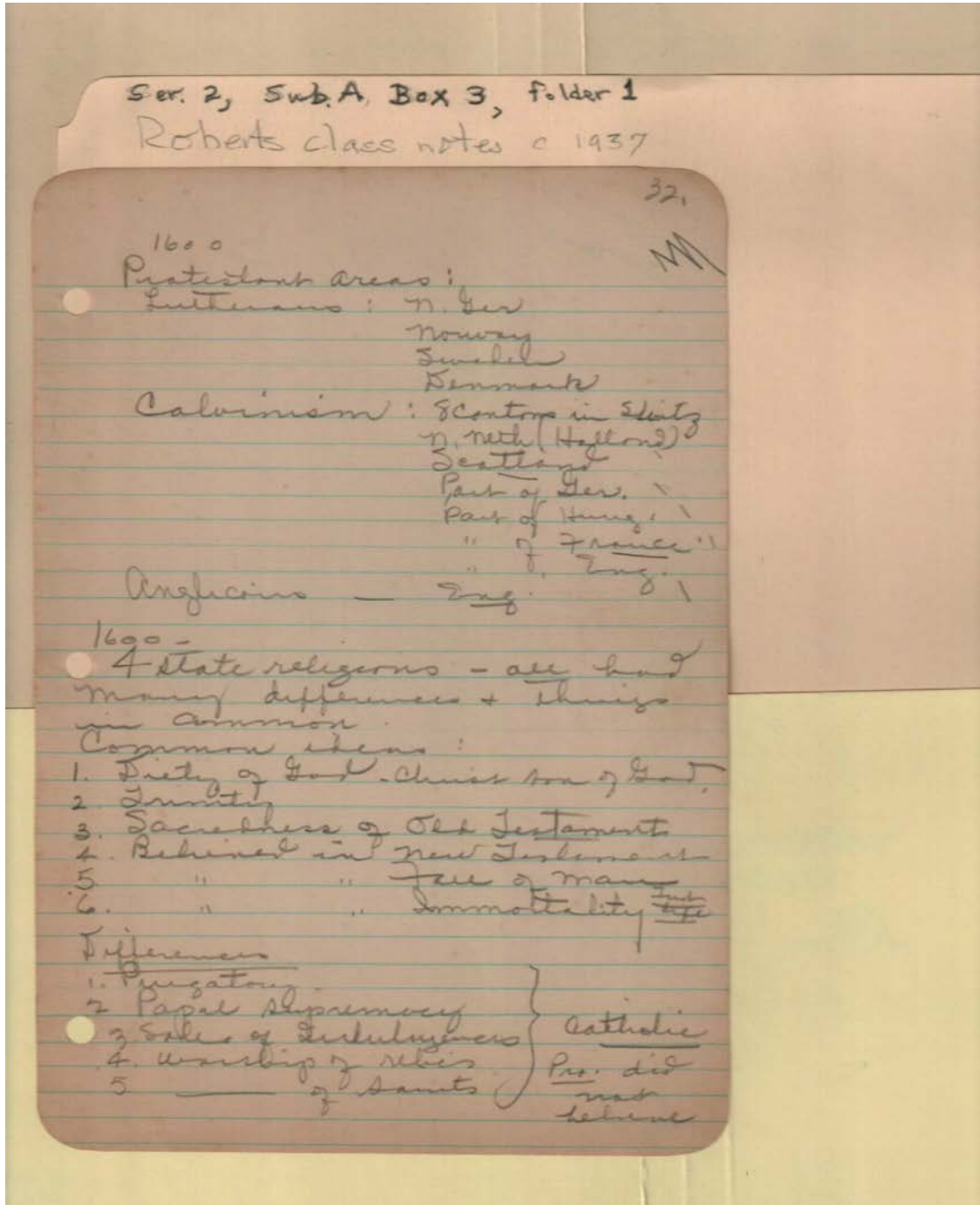
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31.

Some notes to Africa, China
India, Japan.
Spain dominated Colleges +
Seminaries of Rom C C.
Began with one man, Loyola.
↳ Jesuitical derived
from Jesuits - "means to
win souls"
became: (Catholics) needed to protect
Poland
Bohemia
Netherlands
Hungary
Part of Eng.
India
China
N. America
Russia
Paraguay (Jesuit State)

This reform made Catholic stronger.
1600.

Catholic States: Italy
Spain
Portugal
France (most)
S. Netherlands
E. Swiss
S. Ger
Austria
Poland
Ireland



Names:

State Religions

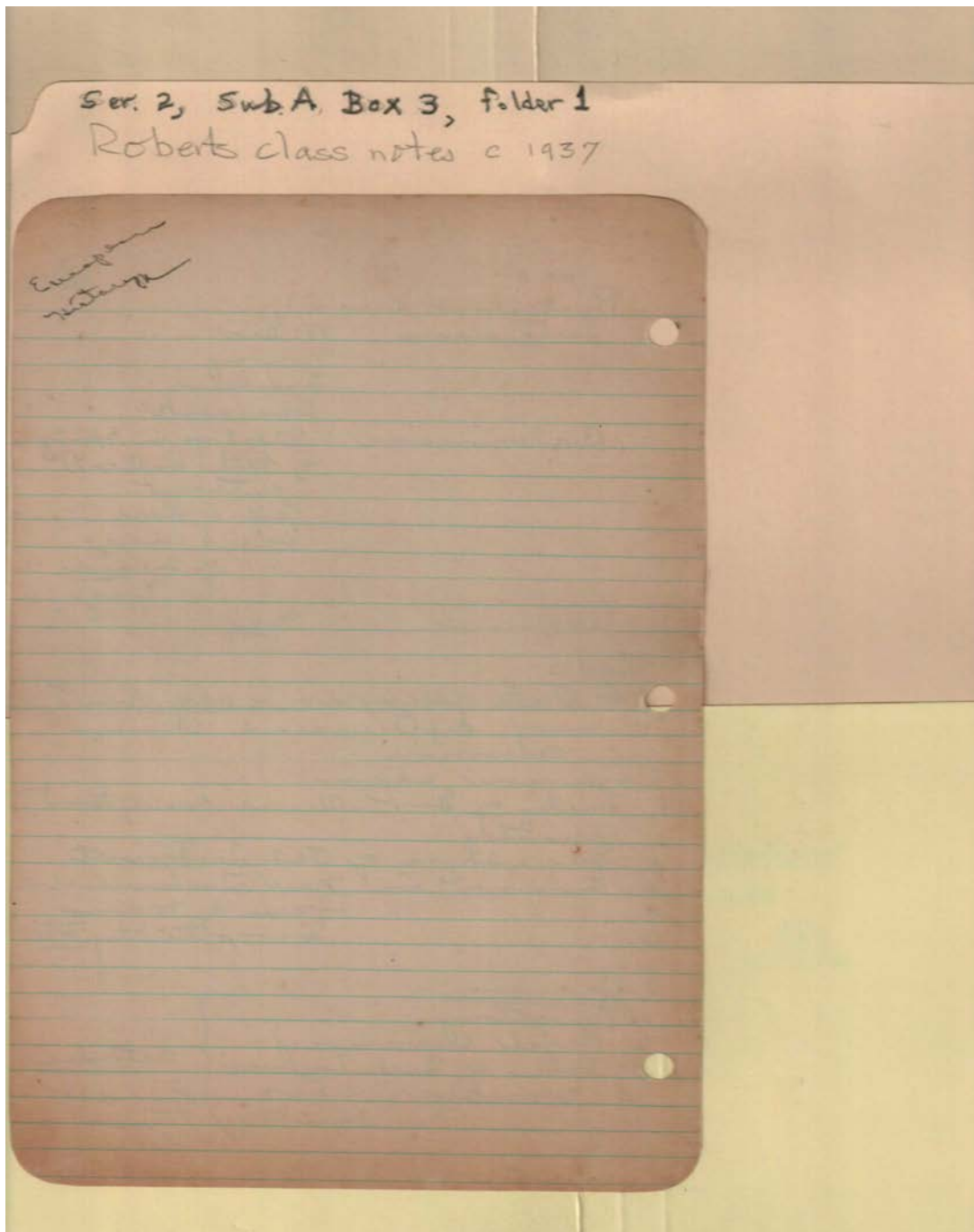
Types:

notes

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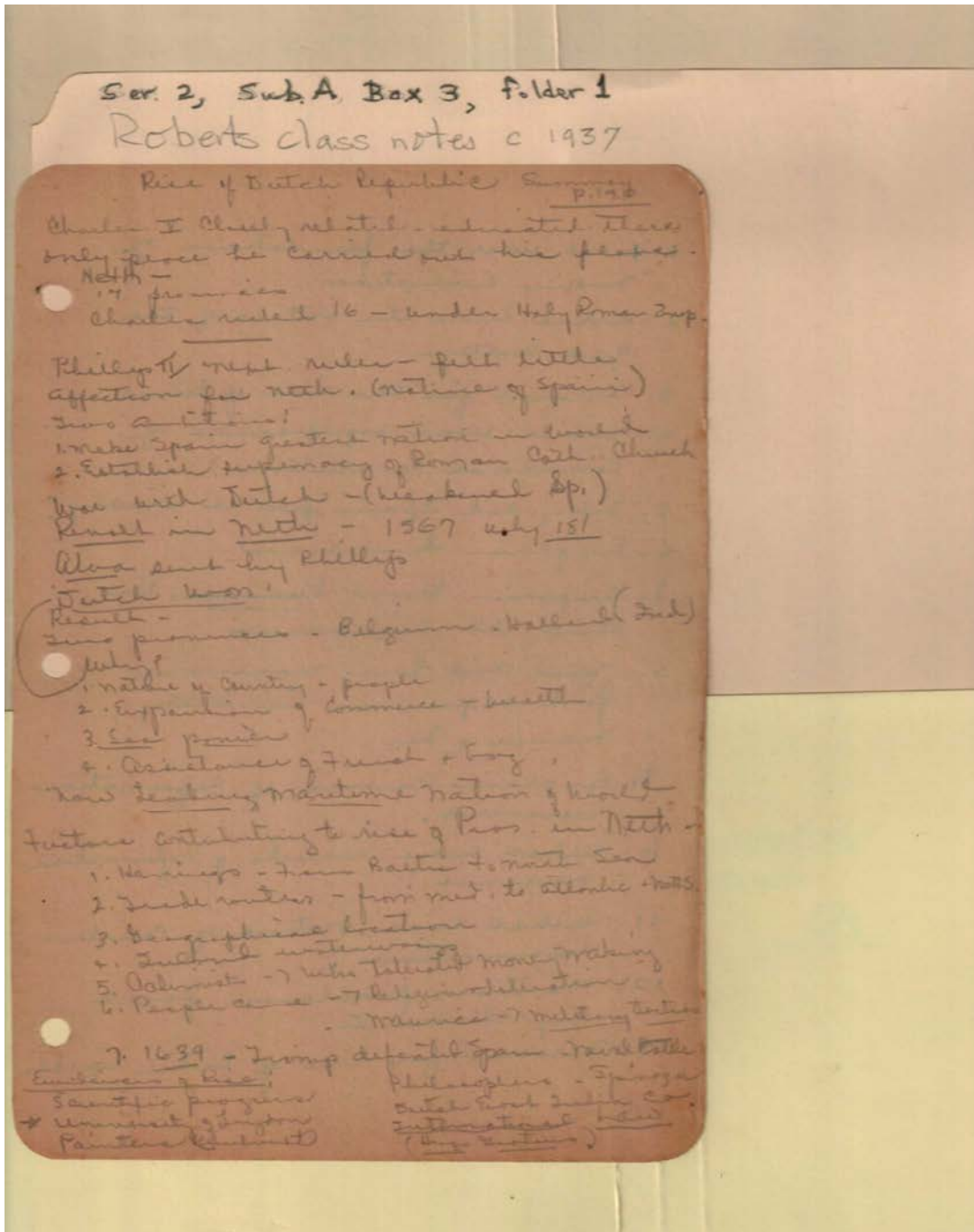


Names:

European History

Types:

memo

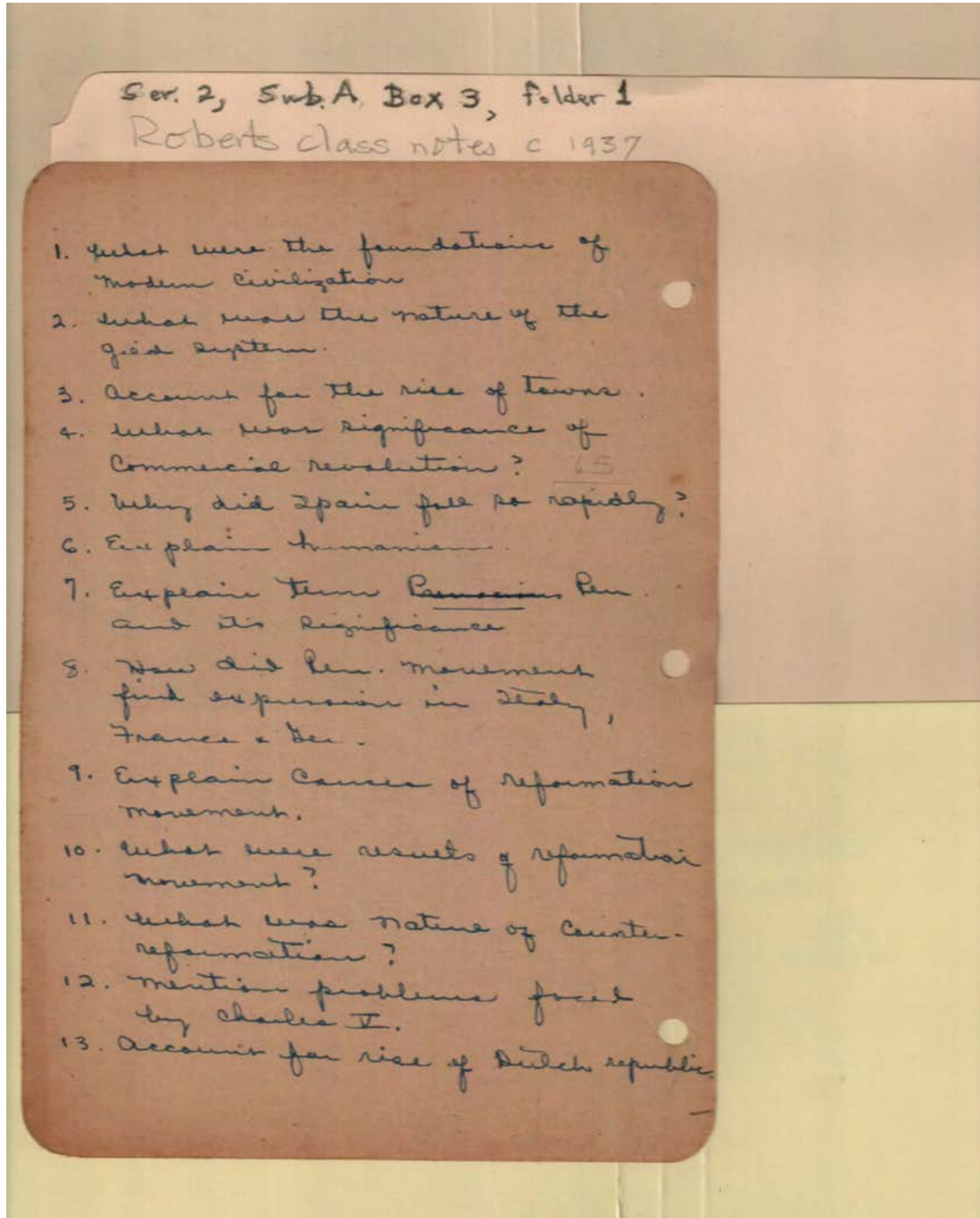


Names:

Dutch Republic

Types:

notes



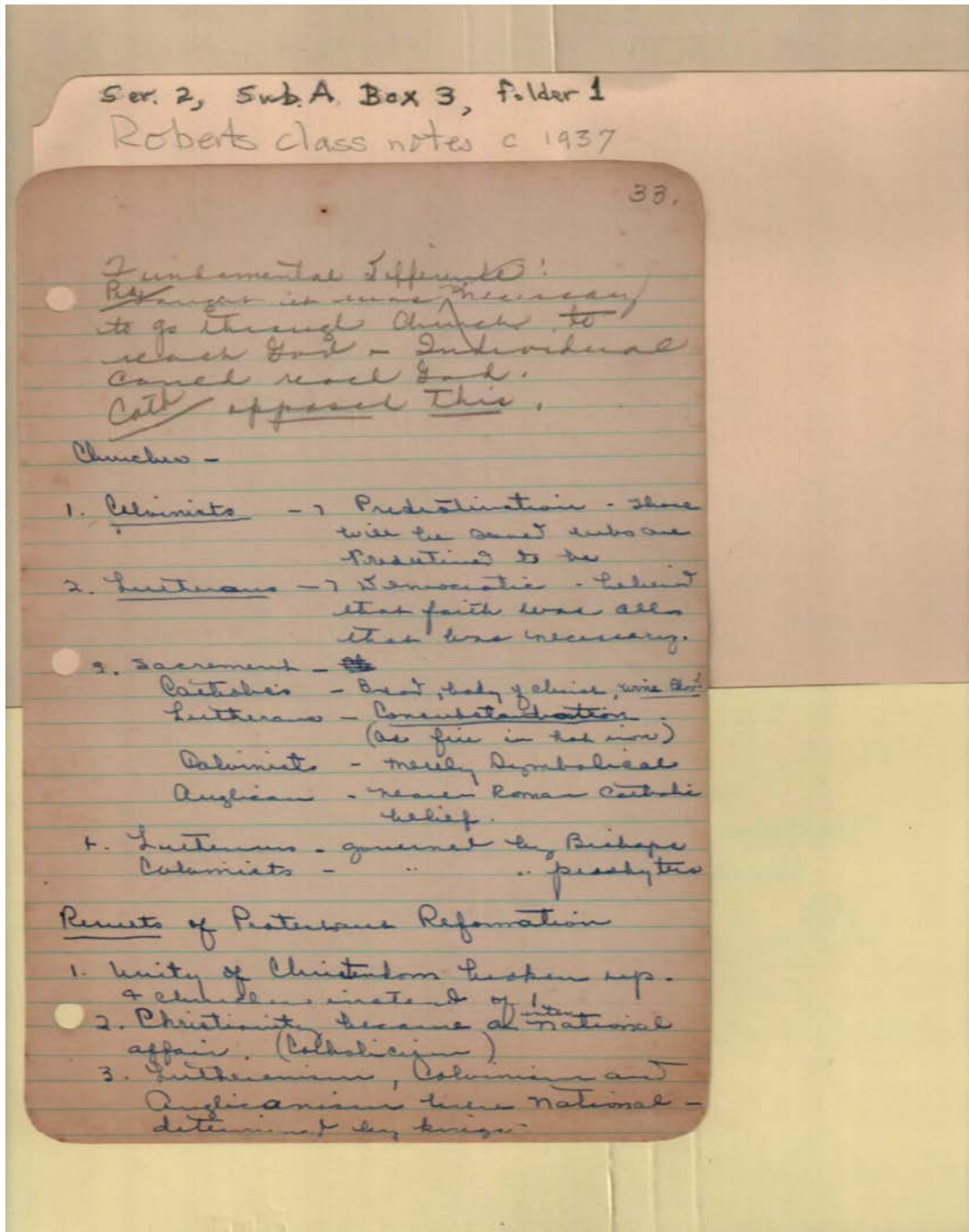
Names:

European History

Questions

Types:

list

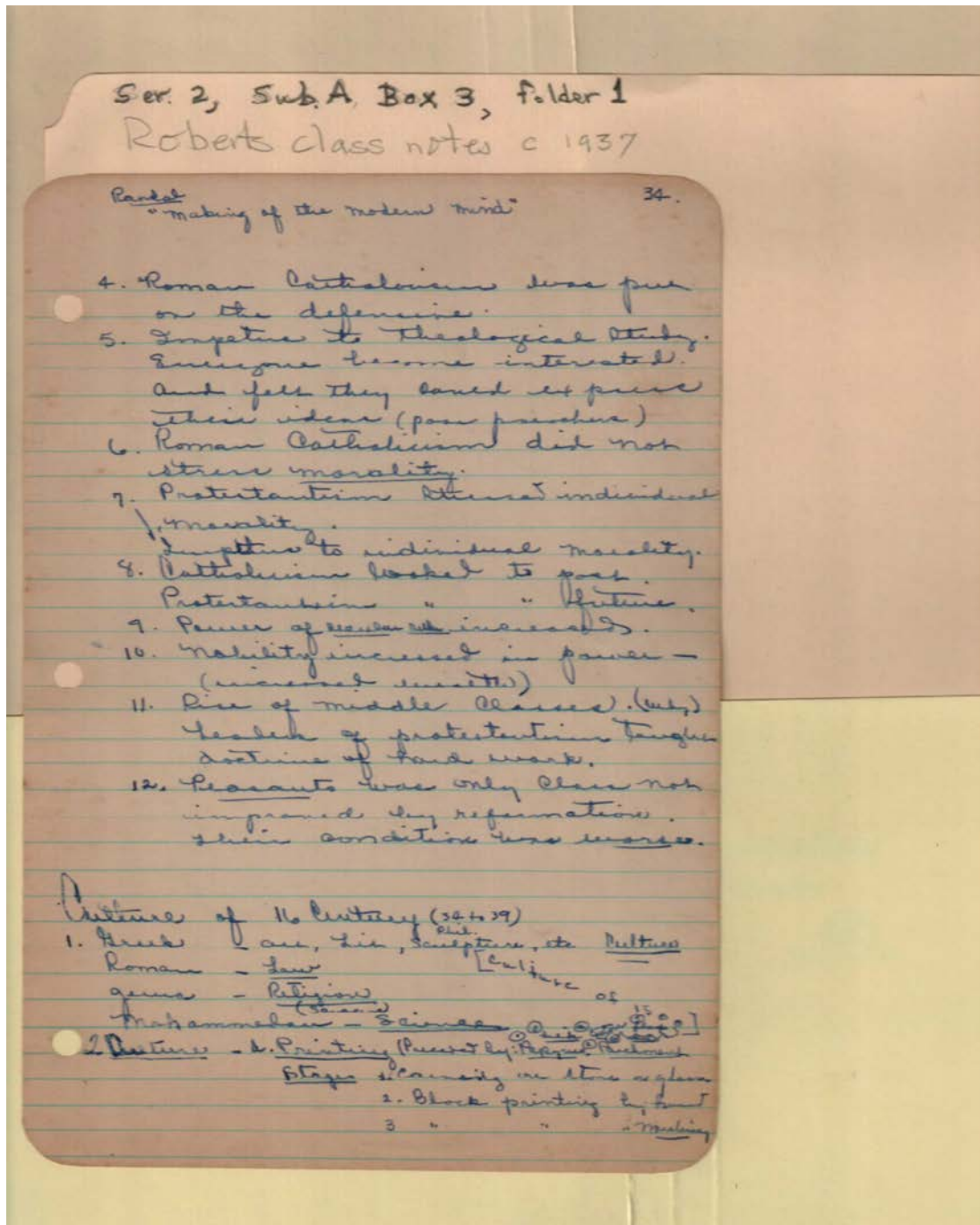


Names:

Churches &
Reformation

Types:

notes



Names:

Culture in the Sixteenth Century

Types:

notes

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36.

Culture con.

Value of printing:

- (1) Printing, must have books.
- (2) Aldine Press - 2000 copies of Erasmus' book in 1 year.

Result:

1. Demand for books
2. widening of knowledge
3. Necessity of knowledge

b. New Philosophy - Humanism -
Produced spirit of criticism -
collected scholars and cause
in contact with science of
Greeks and Romans.

Humanism spread from
Italy into France, Gen. and
Eng. all over Europe.

"Erasmus" most important

c. New Art - took their knowledge
and developed with new ideas
that came from classics.

St. Peter's in Rome

Louvre in Paris

d. Painters - Greatest of all history

(1) Leonardo di Vinci [Lisville]

Greatest painter of all time.

"The Last Supper" greatest picture

"Mona Lisa" - Greatest portrait

(2) Michelangelo - tragic life - un-
happy family life - supported
family - Brothers & sisters.

Sculpturing more important

(3) Raphael - Painter

(4) Titian - Greatest oil painter

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26.
Lazar pictures: "Phillip IV"
"Council of Trent"

German Painters

(1) Dürer

(1) Rembrandt

(2) Van Dyke

Spain

(1) Velasquez
(1) Murillo

Dutch

(1) Rembrandt. "Night Watch"
"Lions in Arrest"

e. Music

(1) Palestrina - composer -
Father of church music.

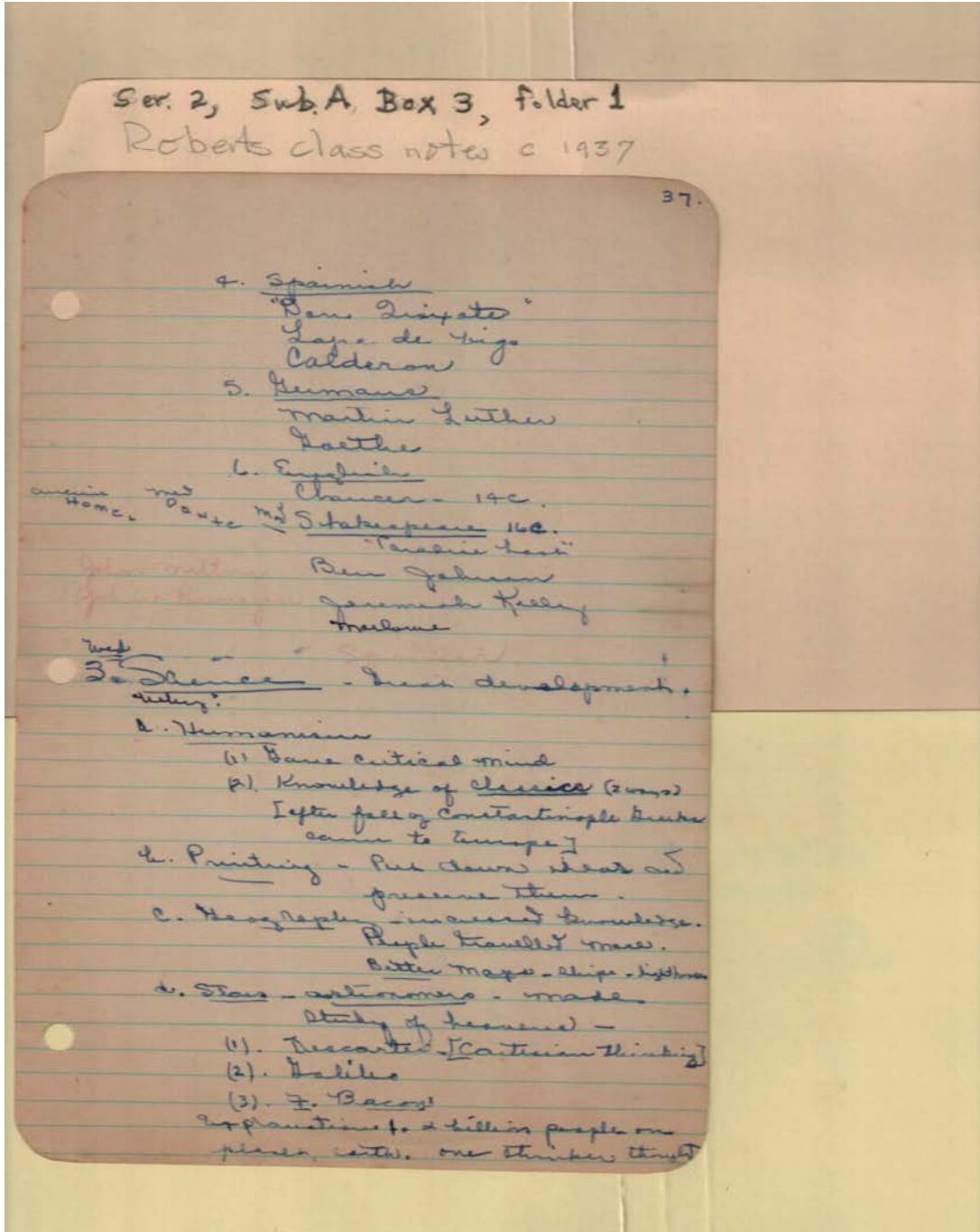
f. Literature

(1) Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, English } originally
only Lat. & Greek
Languages

Italian 2. Personalities (deus of Italian Lit)

Petrarch
Boccaccio
Lasso
Ariosto
Machiavelli

French 3. Rabelais
Montaigne
John Calvin



Names:

Scientific
Development

Places:

Europe

Types:

notes

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38.

earth was center of universe and
others revolved around. Man
was center of universe.
Polish - Copernicus, thought earth revolved
around sun - and sun was center
of universe. Agreed to publish what he wrote
about earth c. 1543. He died the
same year. He said world was round. He was
summoned before inquisition.
Three rings. Contributor to Astronomy
Copernicus - Basic ideas
Kepler - taught elliptical revolution
Galileo - invented telescope
This rev. theory changed basis
of universe.

242. Father of W. Science. - Aristotle
accepted as final for 400 yrs
in Europe.
Father of deductive thinking
[then principles and deduce
directions to proceed.]
This thinking gave place to
inductive thinking.
[gather facts, then make
statements as to principles they
illustrate or prove.]

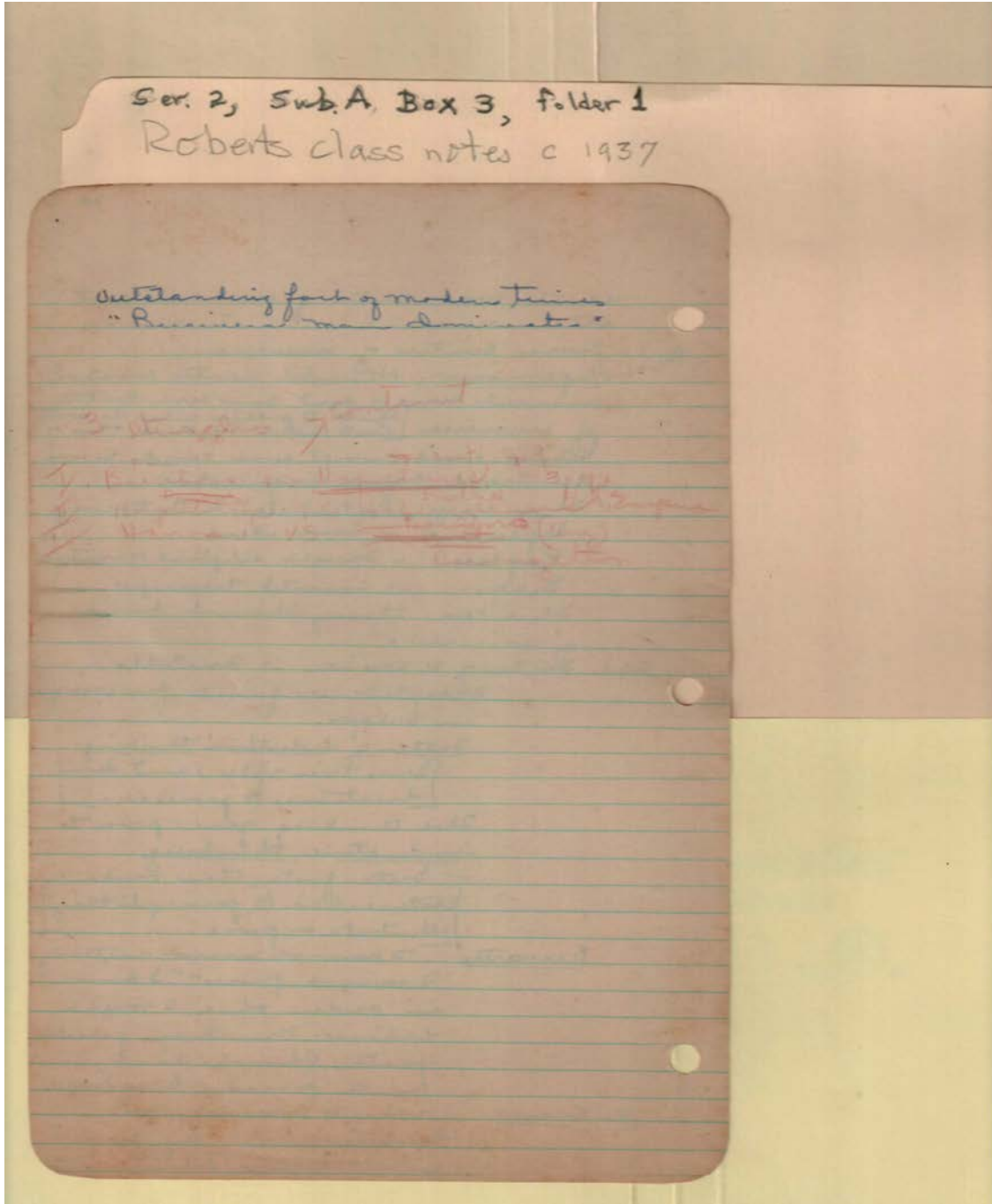
Descartes - "I cannot accept anything
I cannot prove." "I know
in order that I might
believe." Knowledge precedes
faith. Church said,
faith precedes knowledge.

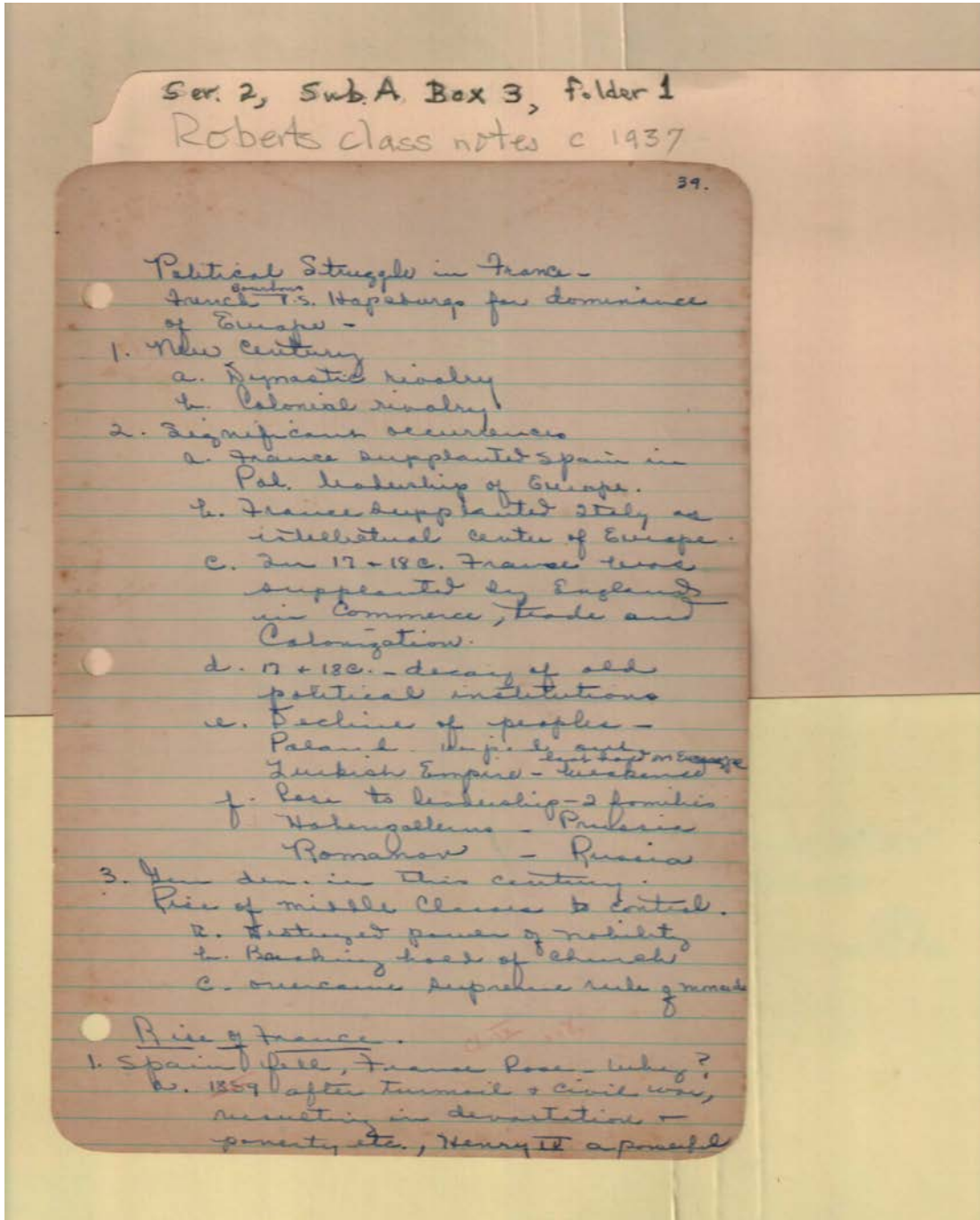
7. Bacon - way to arrive at
knowledge is by ex-
perimentation (inductivist)

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Names:

Political Struggles

Places:

Europe

Types:

notes

Dates:

1500s

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He succeeded splendidly.

His two things: Two Policies:

- ① Made King Absolute
- ② Made France dominate in Europe

at 21 he became a bishop - he impressed Marie de Medici and she invited him to Court. 1624-42. he dominated France with an iron will - unscrupulous - ruthless. Thus he put his stamp on France.

Felicien

1. make royal family powerful.

Obstacles

- 1. Estates general
- 2. Nobility (Challenged King's Authority)
- 3. Huguenots - (Protestant men)

Removal
of
obstacles

2. He grappled with these problems. He made people think Estates Gen. were obsolete - of low value. So it was disregarded.

(1) He then appointed a royal council and gave powers of Estates Gen.

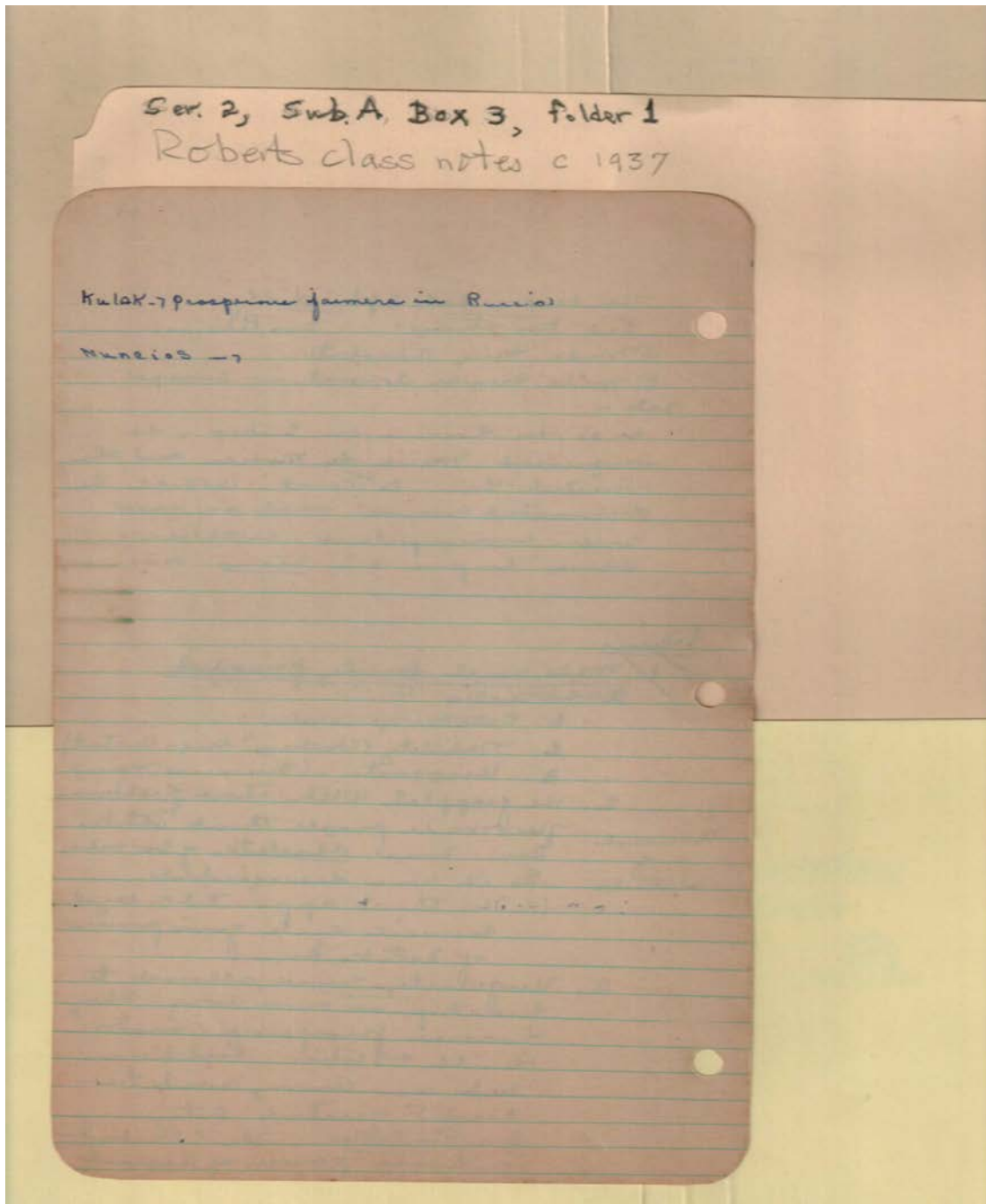
3. Huguenots - were allowed to worship on own days - they became prosperous and built 4 cities. Richelieu took an army and he- sieged 4 cities.

La Rochelle - He checked - broke power of Huguenots

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42.

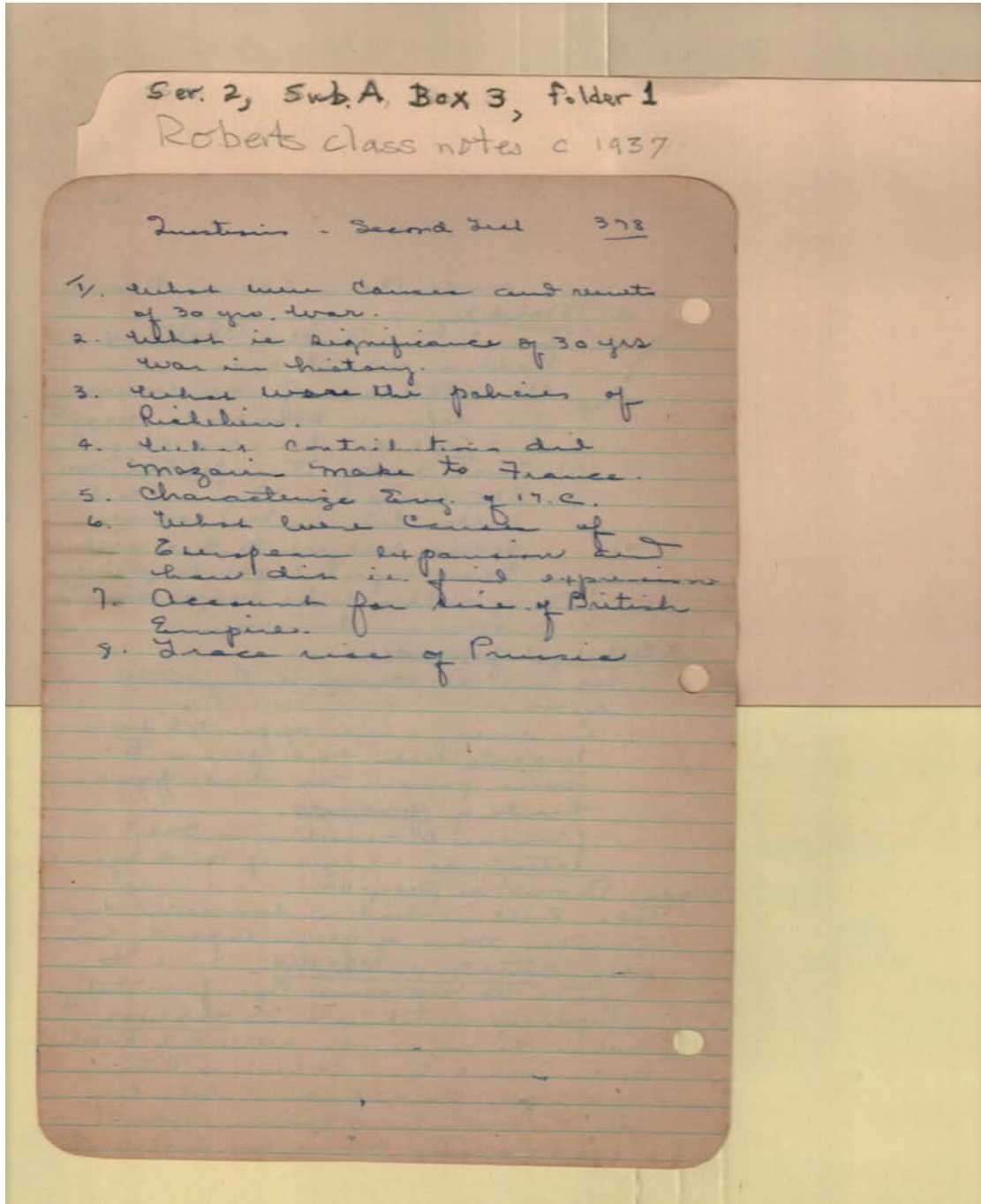
and made them submit to royal
d. Delimit -
- lined in Castles, Chateaux.
Richelieu issued orders that
all Chateaux if not necessary
for defense should be razed
out [make them his & could have gotten]
(1). Took away their political power
(2). Established in France (what
Witter did in Ger) secret
SPY police subject to his will.
system They reported all complaints
of nobles who were executed
or put in dungeons.

R. Centralized government -

1. Set out to change antiquated systems.
2. In every unit appointed Intendants - nobles had power to raise power. He made figure-heads of governors.
(similar to Mussolini in Italy)
Intendants - 7 eyes of the king.

Note Domestic Program

1642 Richelieu died - succeeded by
another man of great capacity but
also ruthless - MARSHAL sent to
France to represent Pope from Italy
[Pope's representative] - duccio
when he came, he attempted Richelieu
who asked him to become citizen
of France. He did and 1642 became
Prime Minister of France - 1642-61
in domestic France as Richelieu did

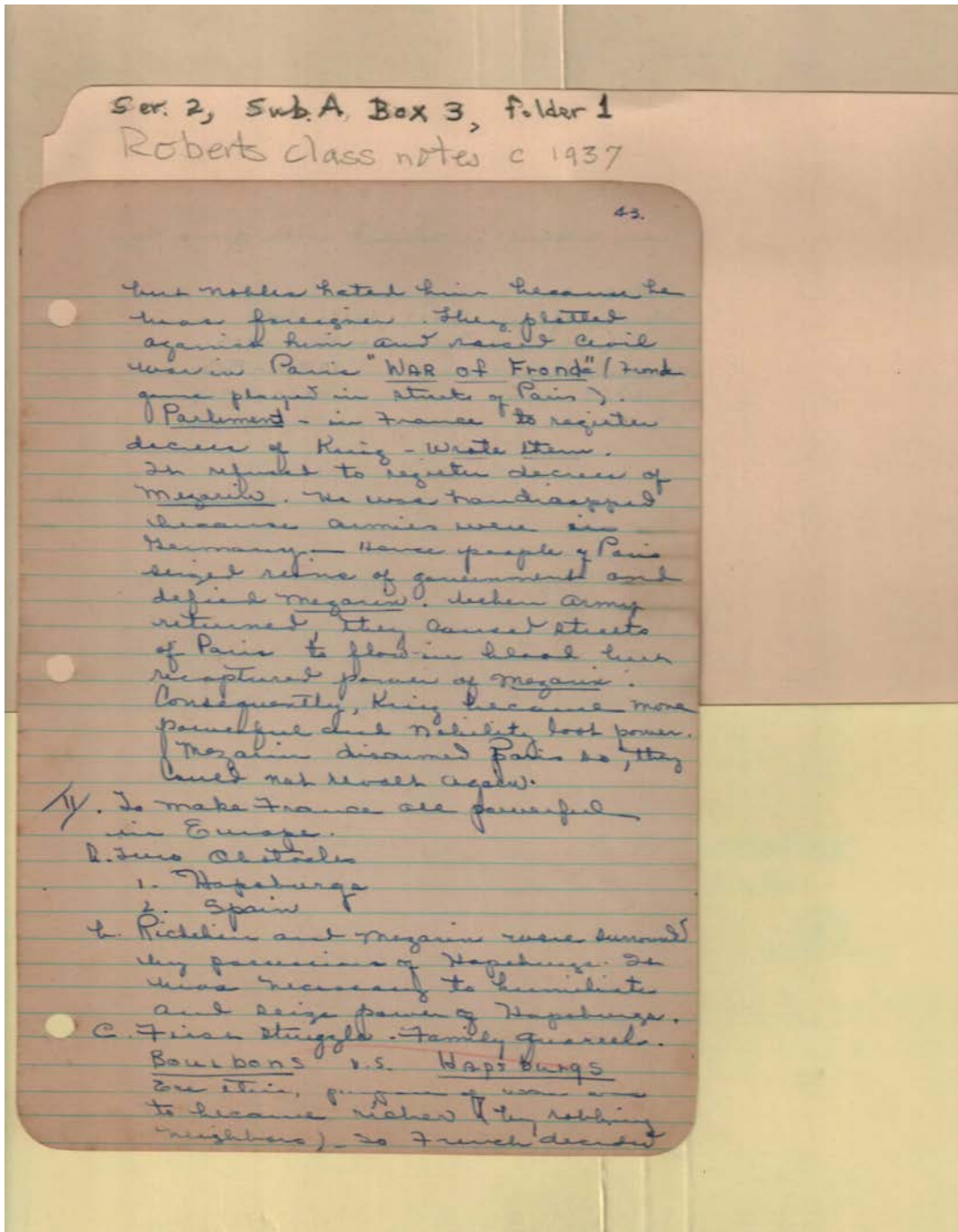


Names:

Test Questions -
European History

Types:

list



Names:

Political Struggles

Places:

Europe

Types:

notes

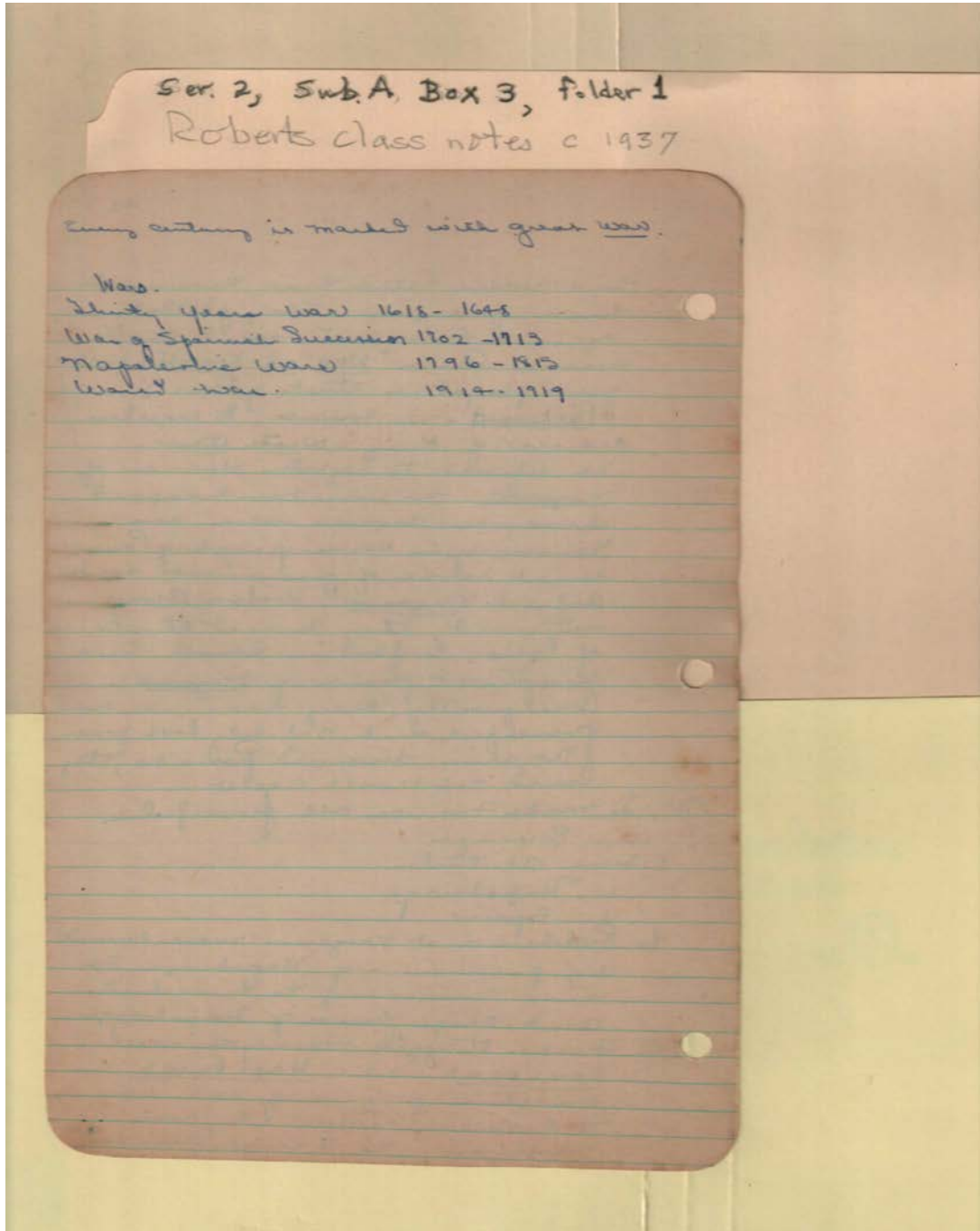
Dates:

1500s

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Names:

European Wars

Places:

Europe

Types:

notes

Dates:

1500s

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Roberts class notes c 1937

44.

to do that.

1618 - 1648 Thirty Years War -

- ① 1618 - 24 Bohemian
- ② 1624 - 30 Danish Periods
- ③ 1630 - 35 Swedish
- ④ 1635 - 48 French

Period 1.

Rudolph II, ruler of Holy Roman Empire died. Ferd. II succeeded him - a zealous Catholic. Bohemians were Protestant-minded. They realized that when Ferd. II became king, their religious rights would be threatened. So Ferd. II sent rep. to Bohemia to talk with them. The Bohemians threw them out the window - called "Defenestrations".

King was angry -

Bohemians chose Frederick as Elector ^{o.king} of Palatine.

Now - WAR.

[Ferd. II of Empire v.s. Frederick of Palatine + Bohemia]

Europe lined up on both sides - Maximilian

Spanish Royal Family - Hapsburgs

[Tilly as general]

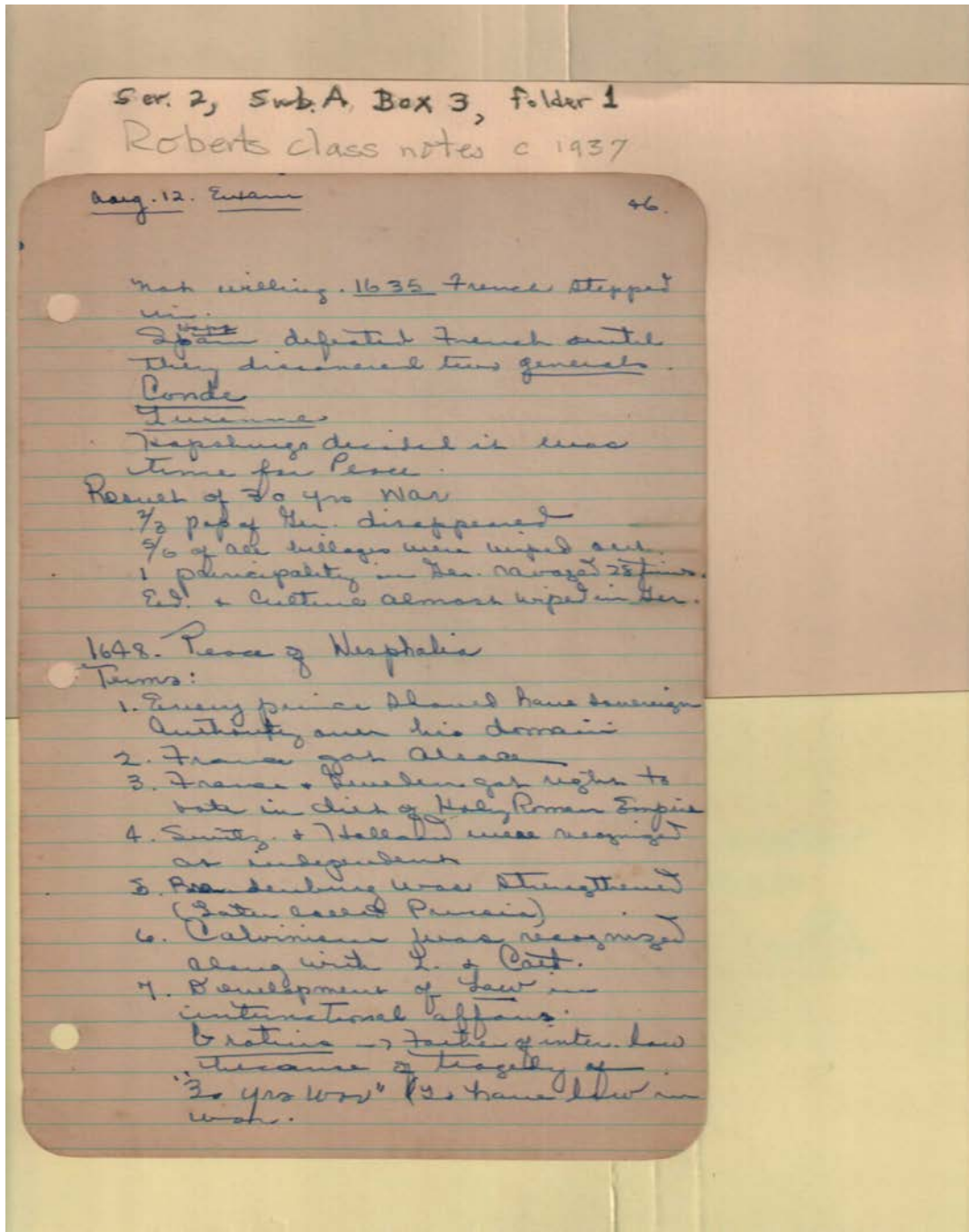
Frederick ^{v.s.} (anticipated aid of James II of England - his son-in-law) - he sent army.

He also thought Lutherans in N. Germany would aid but didn't.

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45.

Lilly defeated Frederick - ~~cap~~
Ruler of Poland.
Hapsburgs under Feil & came
our victorians - but at this
time Christian II (ambitious
king of Denmark) decided to
raise army to fight Hapsburgs.
[He was afraid if they became
too powerful would attack
Denmark.]
Hapsburgs were aided now
by Wallenstein - military genius.
He & Lilly attacked Christian II
and wiped out his army.
Again Hapsburgs & Catholics
are victorians
Britannus Adolphus
1630s Imperialist figure appeared
& Charlemagne, intellect & personality.
The last army against Hapsburgs
why? When Hapsburgs defeated
Danes, they appointed Commission
to take back all Cath. ~~power~~
in hands of Prot. This was
"Edict of Restitution" Adolphus
(Prot.) appeared - France gave
money & arms. France allied
herself with Sweden - Swedes
were present for awhile but
"Battle of Lutzen" Swedes won
but Adolphus was killed. Lost
their leader.
Now (17 yrs) people were ready
for peace but France was



Names:

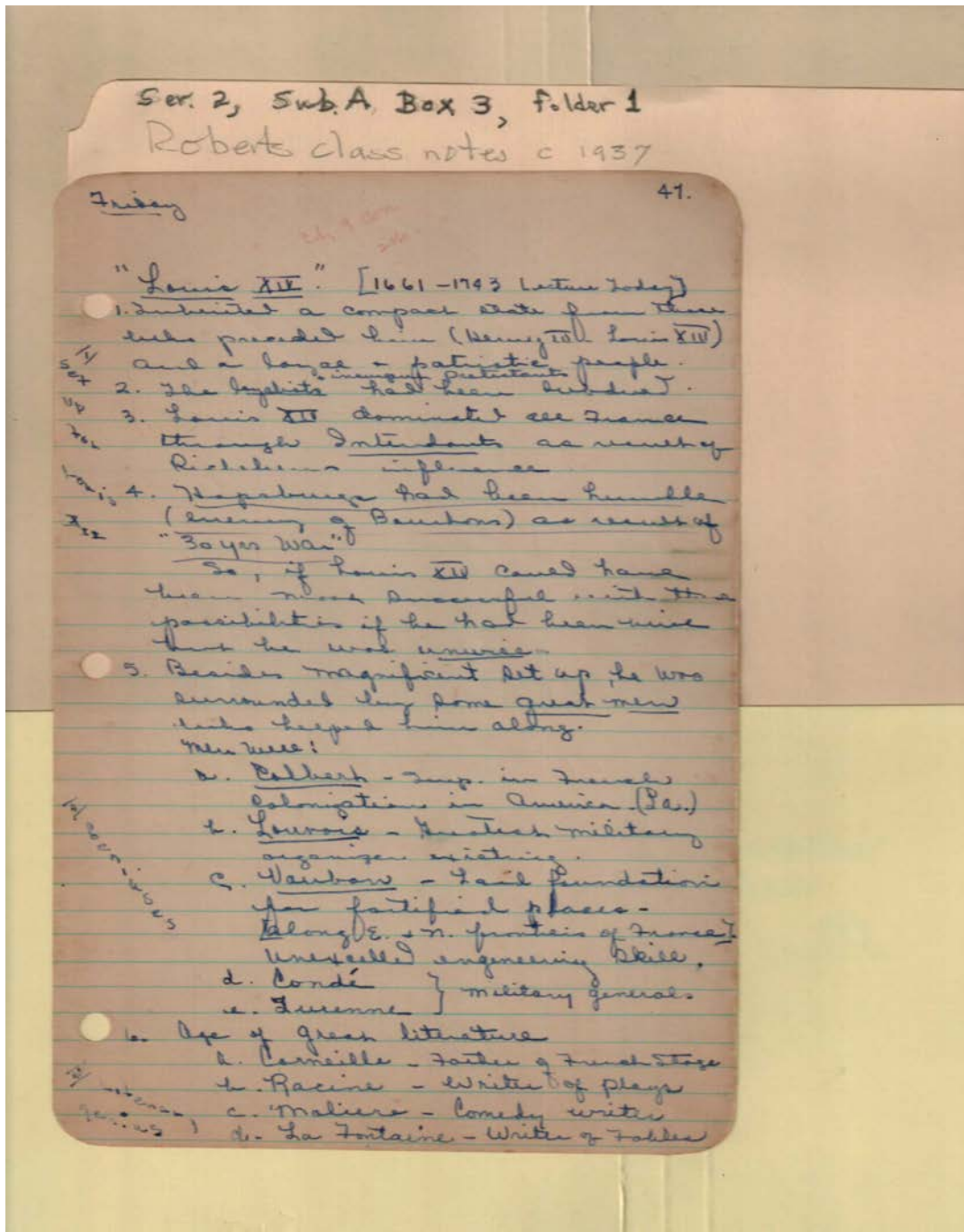
Peace of Westphalia

Types:

notes

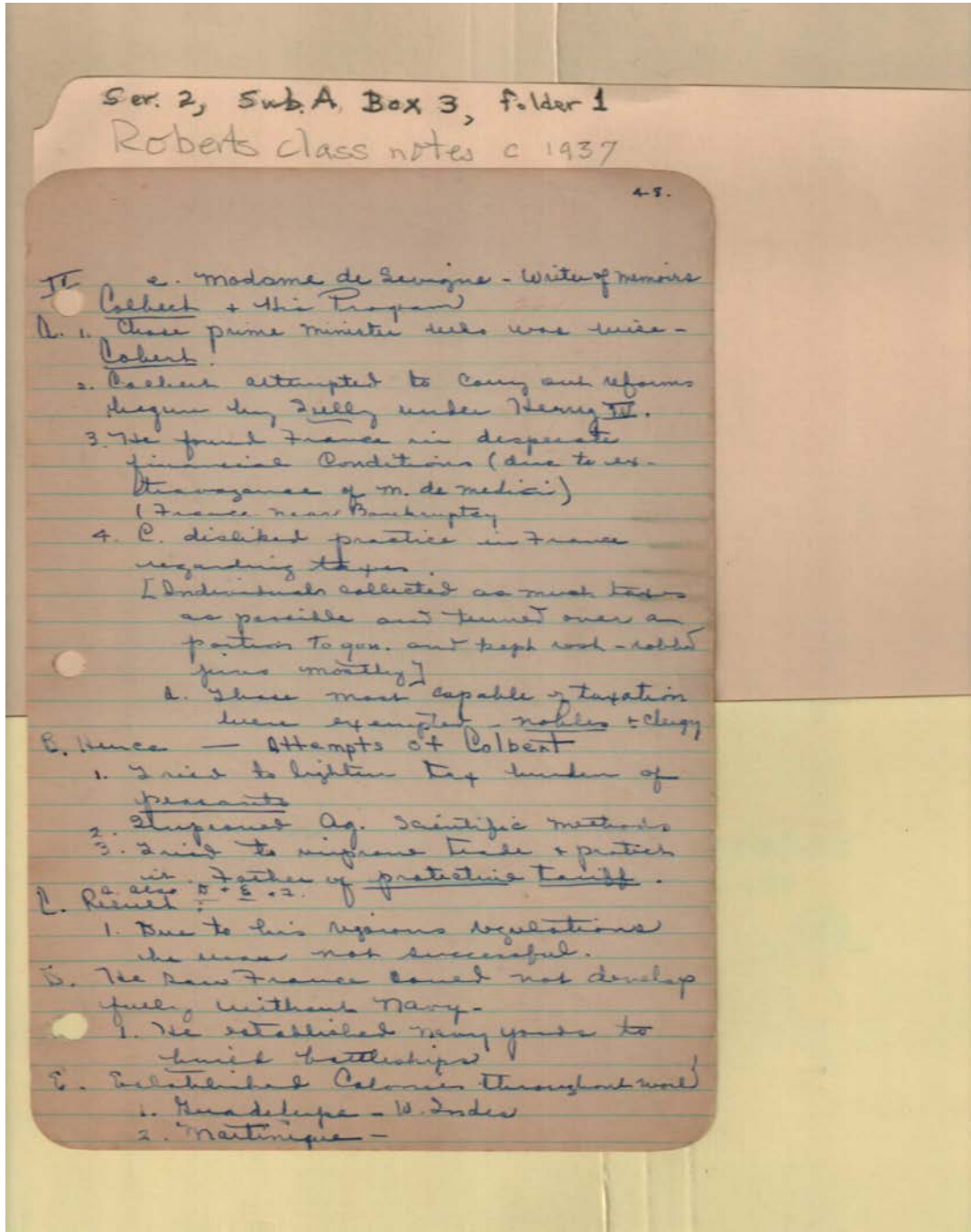
Dates:

1648



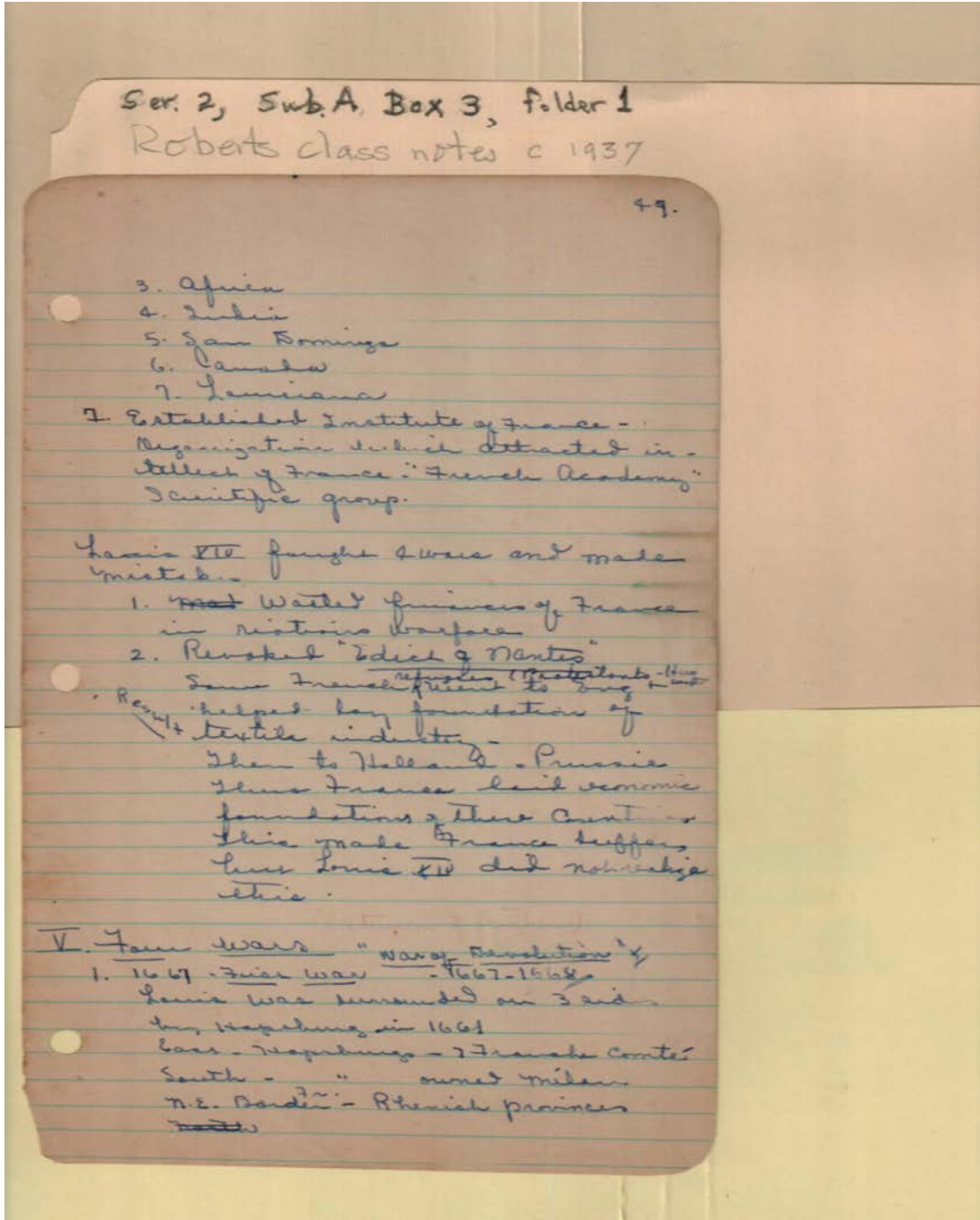
Names:
Louis XIV

Types:
notes



Names:
Colbert

Types:
notes



Names:

Louis XIV - 4 Wars

Types:

notes

Ser. 2, Sub A, Box 3, folder 1

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King France had an old ♀ - child by second so
marriage - two sisters [one married Louis XIV
the other married Emp of Holy R. Emp
two sisters were offspring of first marriage
1. Law: offspring of second marriage shared

2. Cause of war

inheritance property. (Child was minor)

Louis XIV

Emp, Leopold

} Both wanted throne of France

3. Purpose of war (1713)

To take away Netherlands from Spain.

4. 3 powers objected:

a. Eng.

b. Holland

c. Sweden

(anger war)

(1) Eng & Holland were fighting
Eng moved into New York 1664.

(2) Peter Stuyvesant rep. Dutch in 1664.
Dutch was already there when
Eng came.

Louis said:

Eng & Holland are fighting and
can't interfere - see talk to
King of Sweden and convince him
a. I don't do want cause war
in Holy Roman Emp. if it
interfered - so he eliminated them.

5. French Army moved into Neth.
and were successful awhile

a. Eng. saw seriousness of situation
so Eng. and Sweden & Dutch

formed alliance against
King of France (1668 after treaty)

b. after 4 yrs. France decided
to stop only after Spain
remained valuable territory
to France as:

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"Treaty of A la Chapelle" 1668 51.

Charles II	Result	
Lillo	of	1668
Journai	WAR I	
Part of Flanders.		

France tried to break up alliance.
Treaty between France & Eng.
① France said: If you (Chas) withdraw from alliance, I'll pay you a huge sum of money.
② He asked Sweden to withdraw in some way.
This left only one power —
1672 Second War.

War II / 1672-78 (6 yrs) War against Dutch.

1. Louis XIV invaded Holland again.
 2. William III (Orange) leader of Dutch.
 3. As French armies advanced, he sent dikes to Rome Holland.
- French had hard time.

Result.

1. France ceded to France (East of France which eliminated Hapsburgs there).
2. Flanders ceded to France.

After 6 yrs warfare, another treaty - Nymwegen.

War III / 1688-97 (9 yrs)
"War of League of Augsburg"
Cause — Louis XIV was trying to find excuse to make war on

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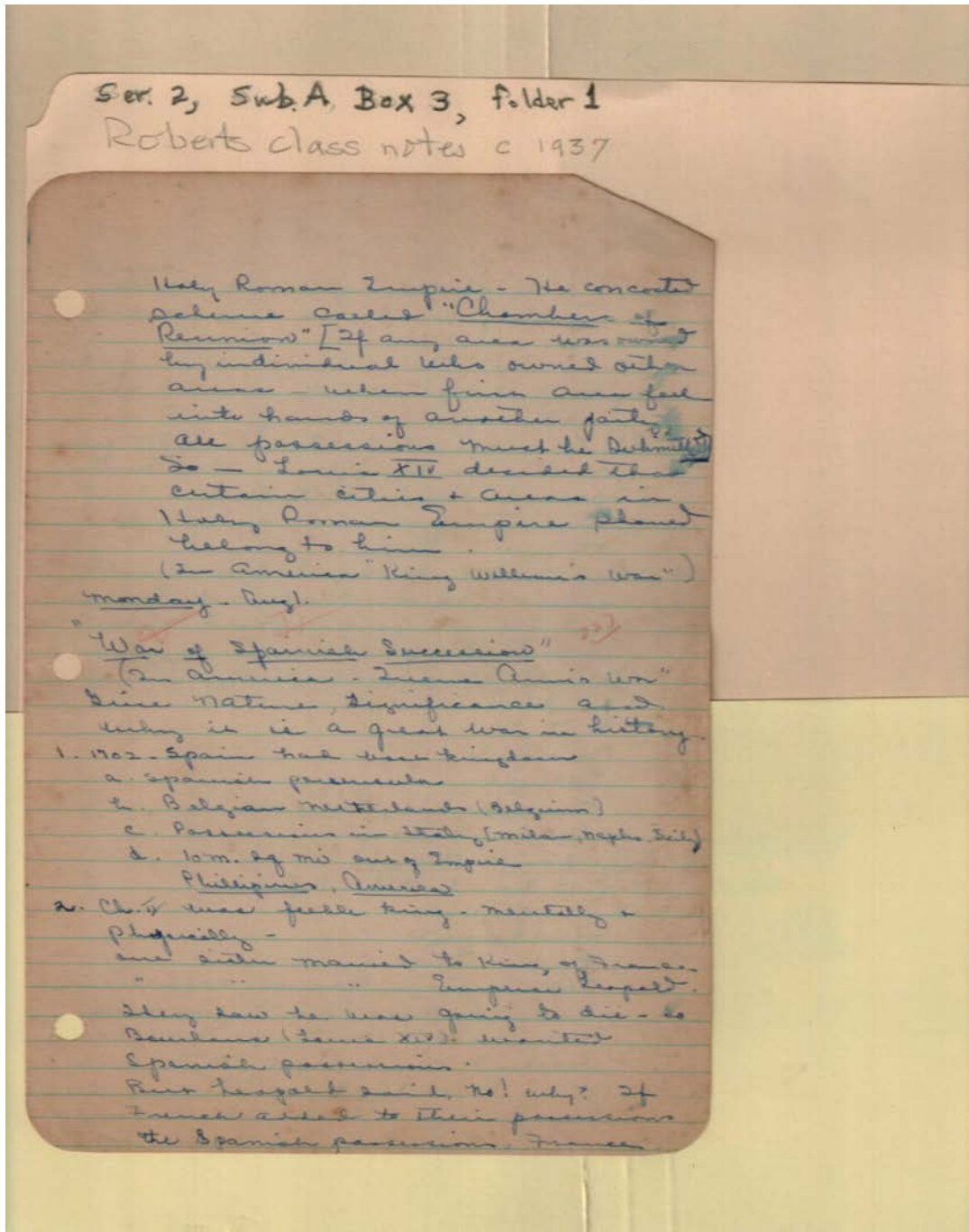
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Significance of 30 yrs war.

1. The. battle ground for 30 yrs which delayed unification of the for 150 yrs. (People killed + lands devastated)
1871 -



Names:

War of Spanish
Succession

Types:

notes

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53.

seemed to so overpower the ^{Empire} Hapsburgs
that they could not compare with
them.

As it was, there was balance of power.
If this happened, it would mean
total war.

3. Ch. IV succumbed to Louis XIV's gross
etc. (even though Fr. had treated
Spain badly.) So Ch. V died and
Louis XIV's grandson ascended
 throne - Leopold.

4. Louis XIV realized how broad
was - as he combined Spanish
and French arms, and moved
toward Empire.

5. Grand Alliance made against ^{Empire} ~~France~~

England

Austria

Dutch

Prussia

Saxony

6. Significant things

a. 1712-13 was total "year"

b. Great generals

Maurice de Saxe

Prince Eugene

c. After 11 years France was almost
ready to succumb. Louis was
about to enter Paris. French
vibrated and kept them out.

d. 1713: Peace Treaty of Utrecht (Sig.)

Significance: (look at later history)

"Austria became dominant"

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Spain in Italian affairs from
Naples. She got Milan, Naples
Sardinia, Belgium, Netherlands.

(2) England emerged as always
with "lion's share". From
Newfoundland
Nova Scotia (Acadia) French
Indian Bay

Eng. got hold of North
American Continent.

She got Gibraltar and
from Spain which
came back on Mediterranean
England was given
commercial concessions -
monopolies on slave trade.

Eng. Compelled Spaniards
to give them privileges of
trading with Spanish colonies
in certain ships each year.

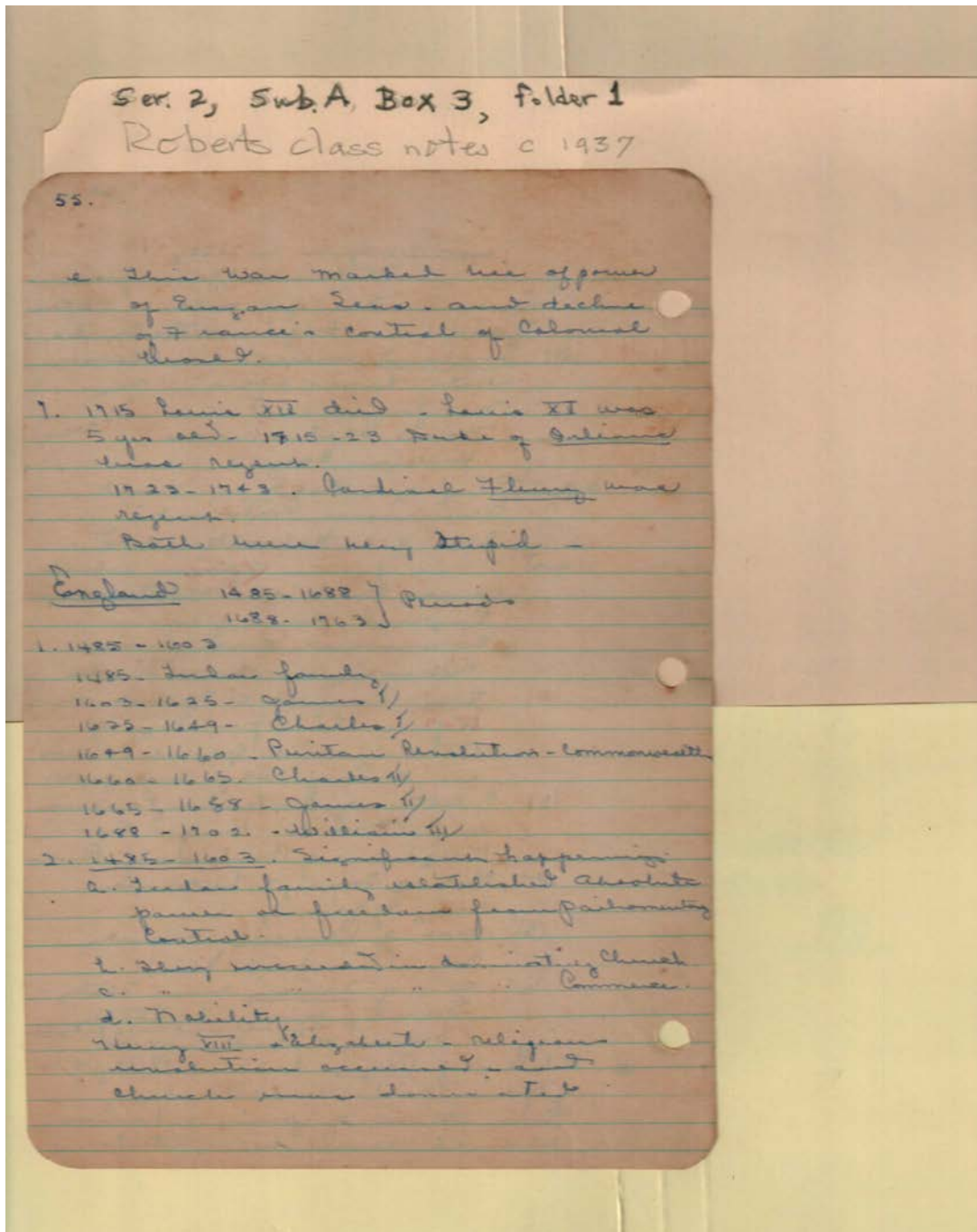
(3) Electors of Brandenburg Prussia
in 1701 - other King - So
Kingdom of Brandenburg, Prussia

(4) Duke of Saxe - became
King of Saxony.

(5) Duke of Prussia came
Sax - Anhalt (Sax.)

(6) Duke of Saxe came Silesia -
Saxony + Silesia (1742)
(Saxony + Silesia 1742)

← Phillip of Anjou became Phillip V/
of Spain with understanding
that throne of Spain + France
should never be united.



Names:

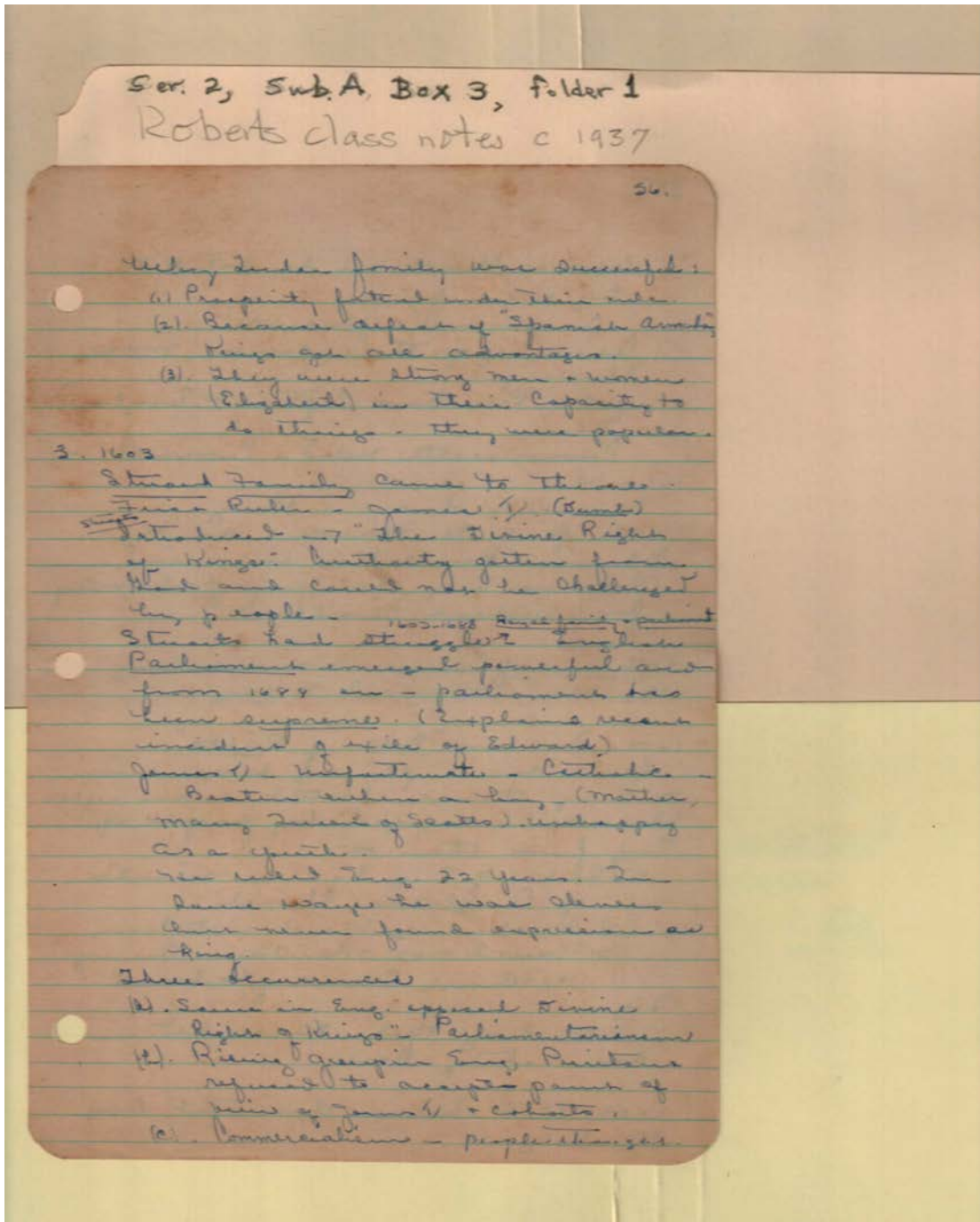
England - Timeline

Types:

notes

Dates:

1500s

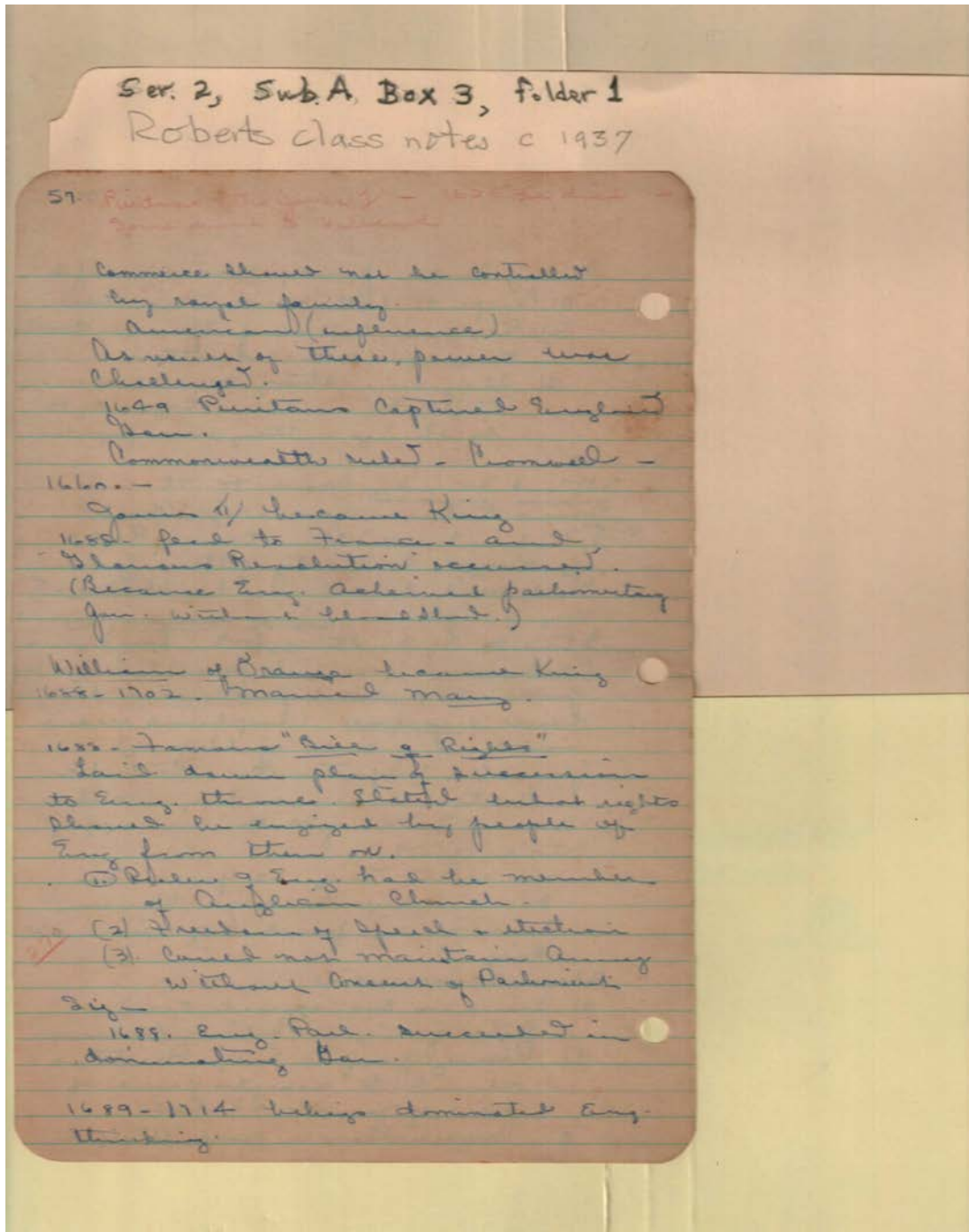


Names:

Stewart Family

Types:

notes



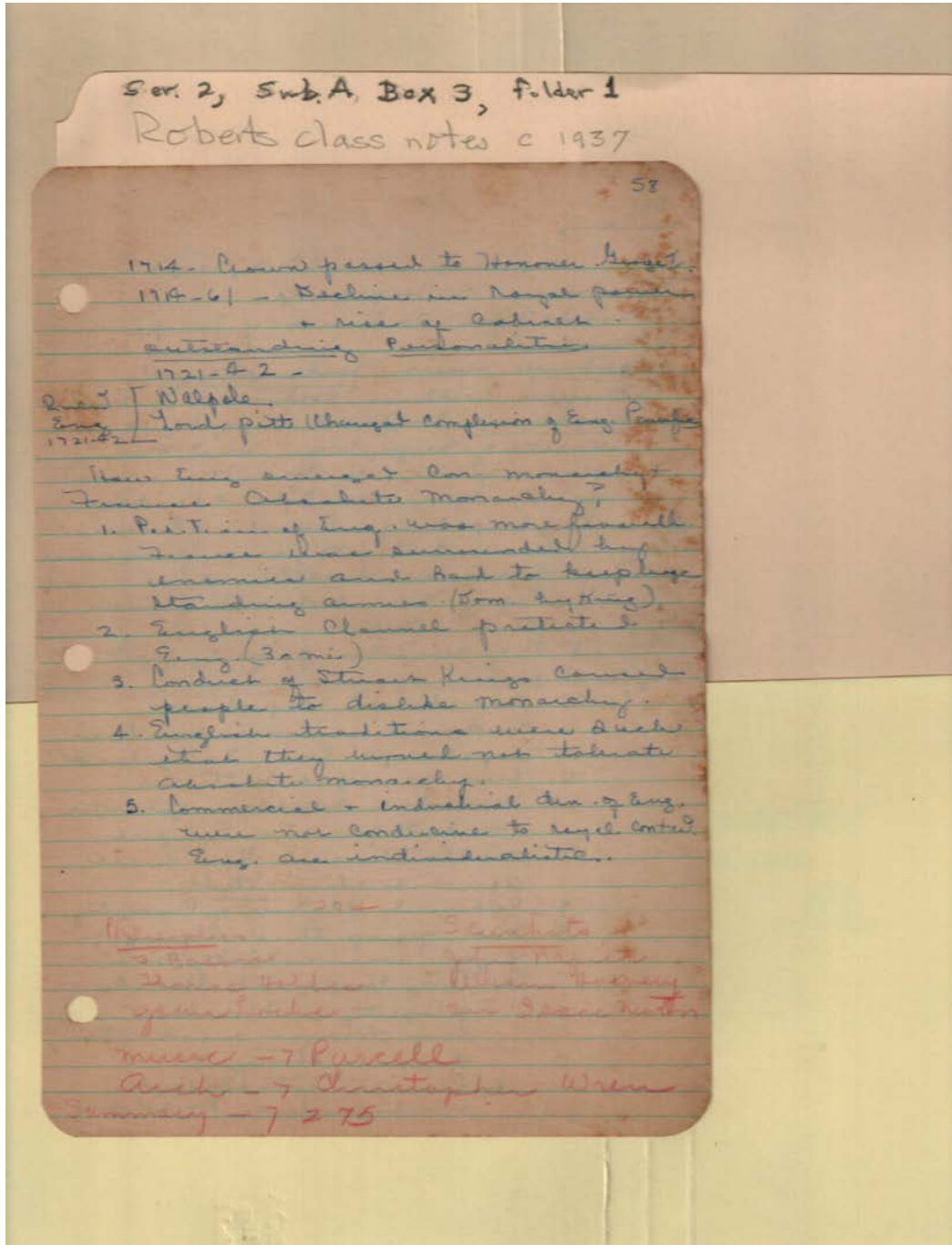
Names:

England - Timeline

William of Orange

Types:

notes

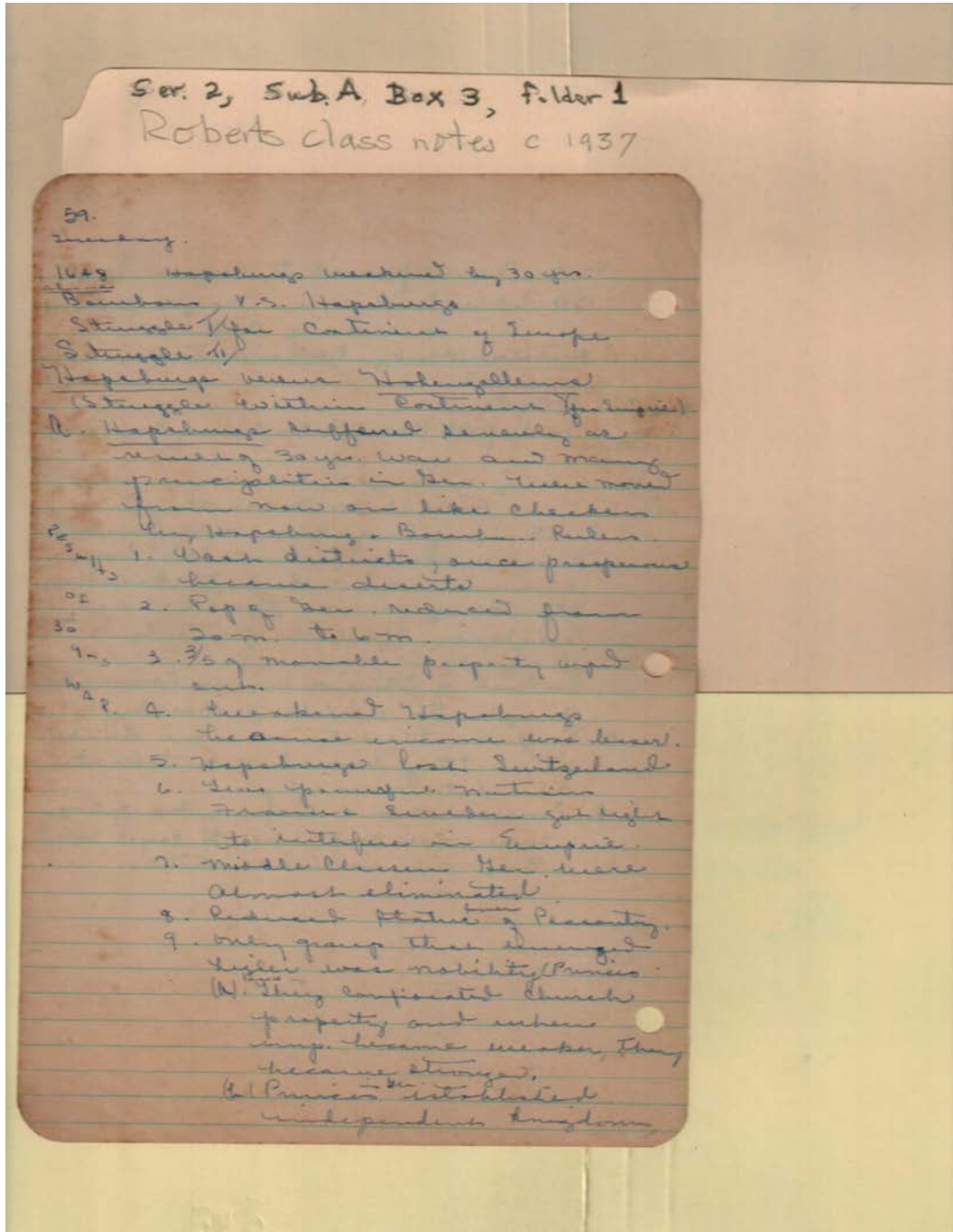


Names:

Outstanding
Personalities

Types:

notes



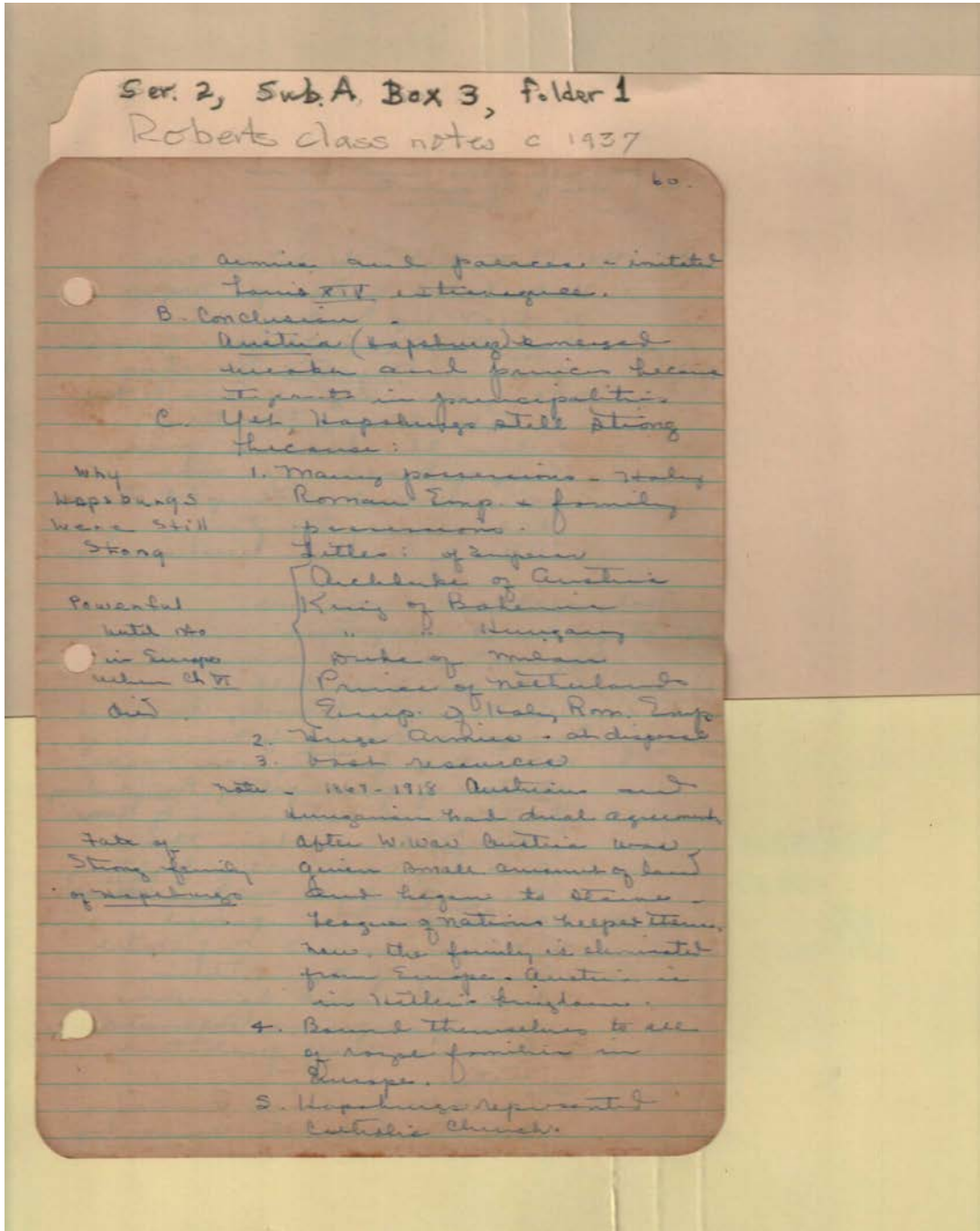
Names:

Hapsburgs

Hohenzollerns

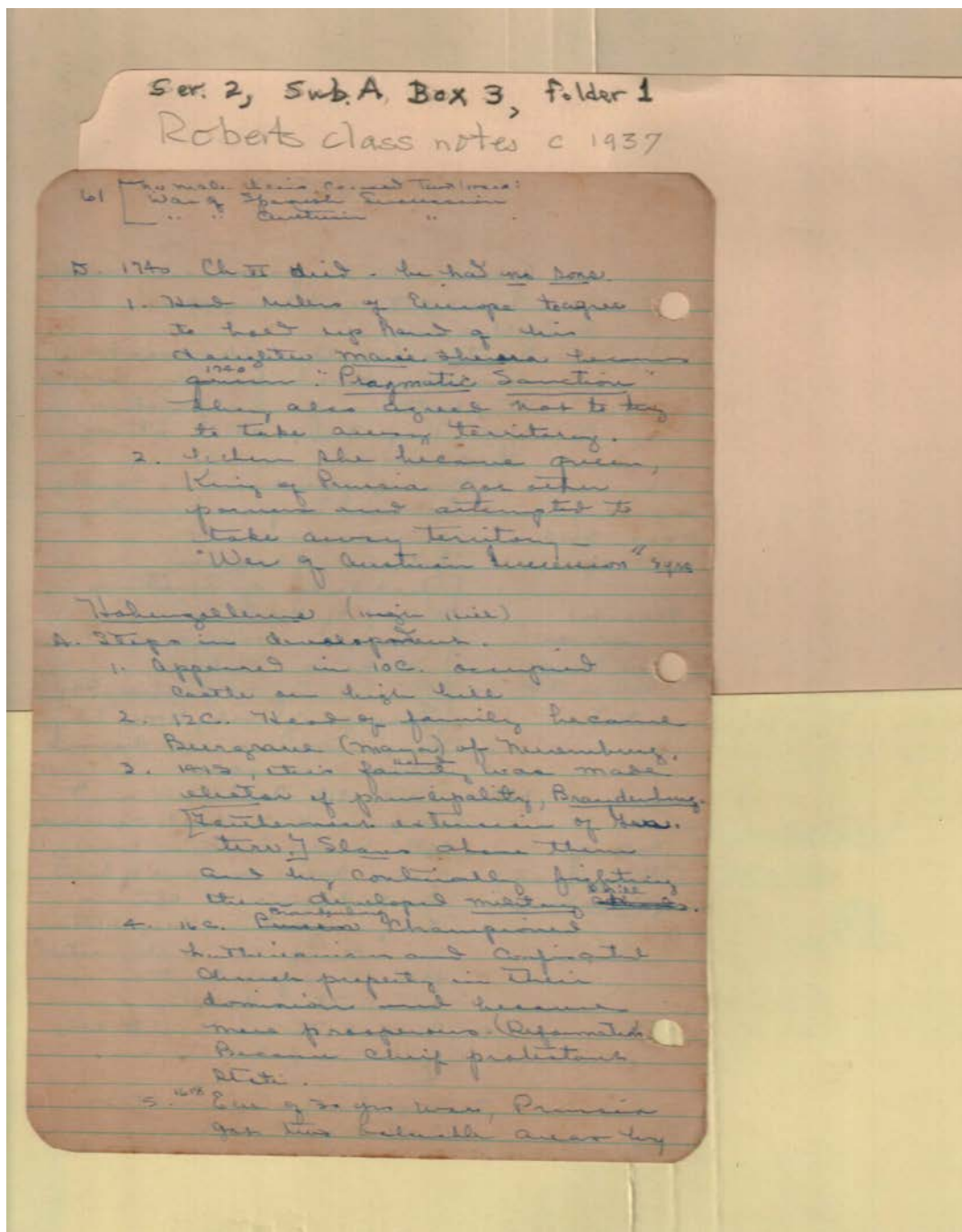
Types:

notes



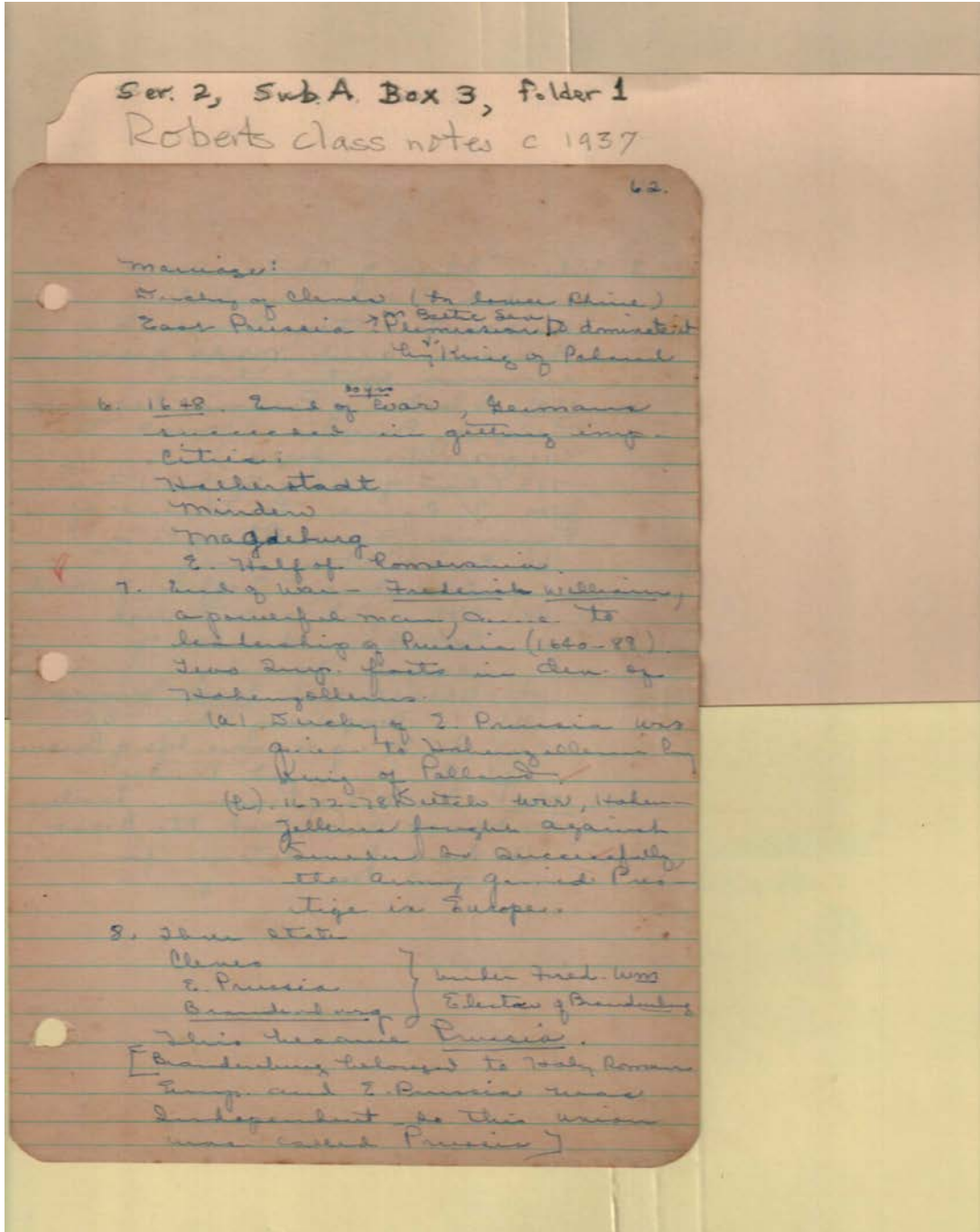
Names:
Hapsburgs

Types:
notes



Names:
Hohenzollerns

Types:
notes

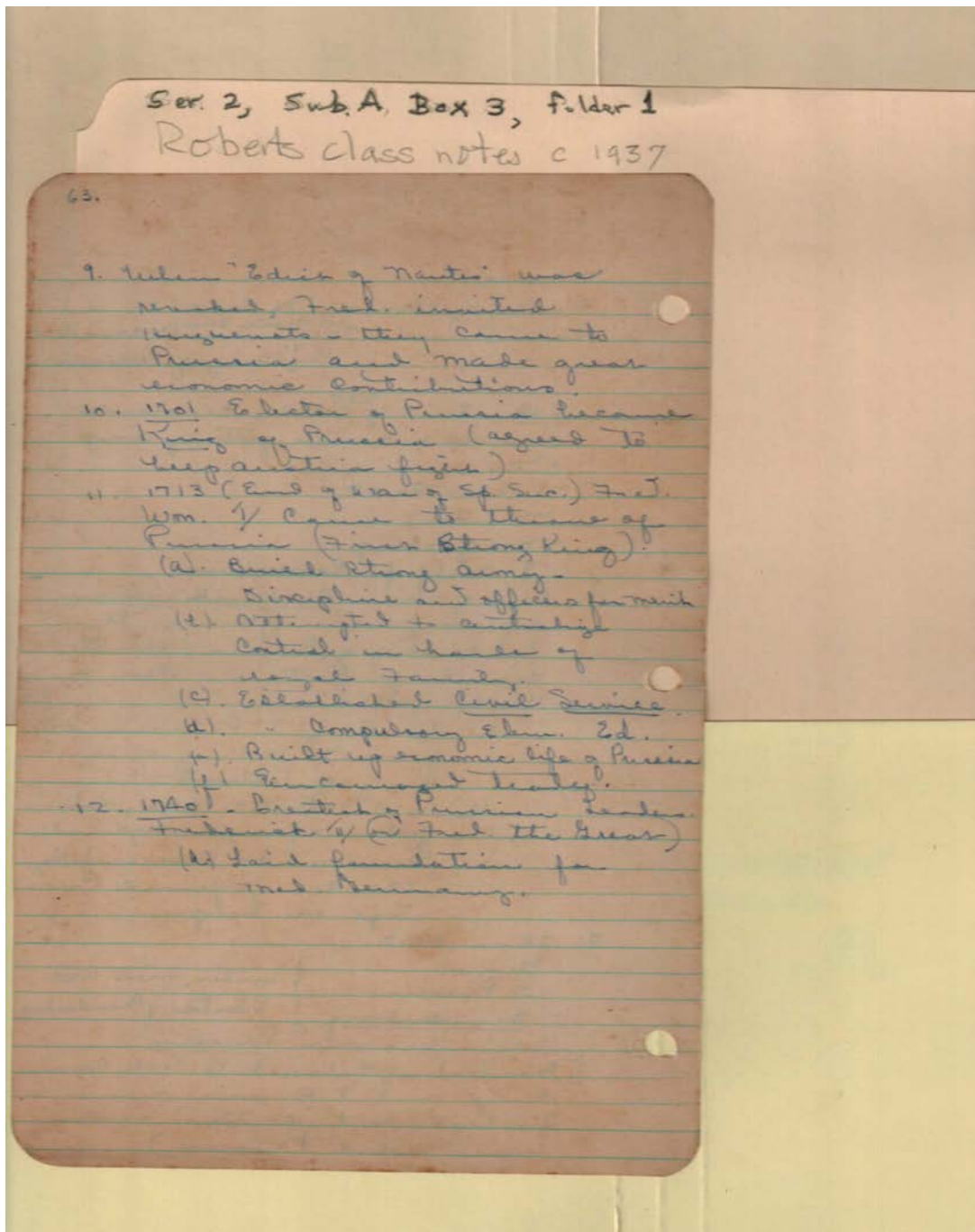


Names:

End of 30 Years War

Types:

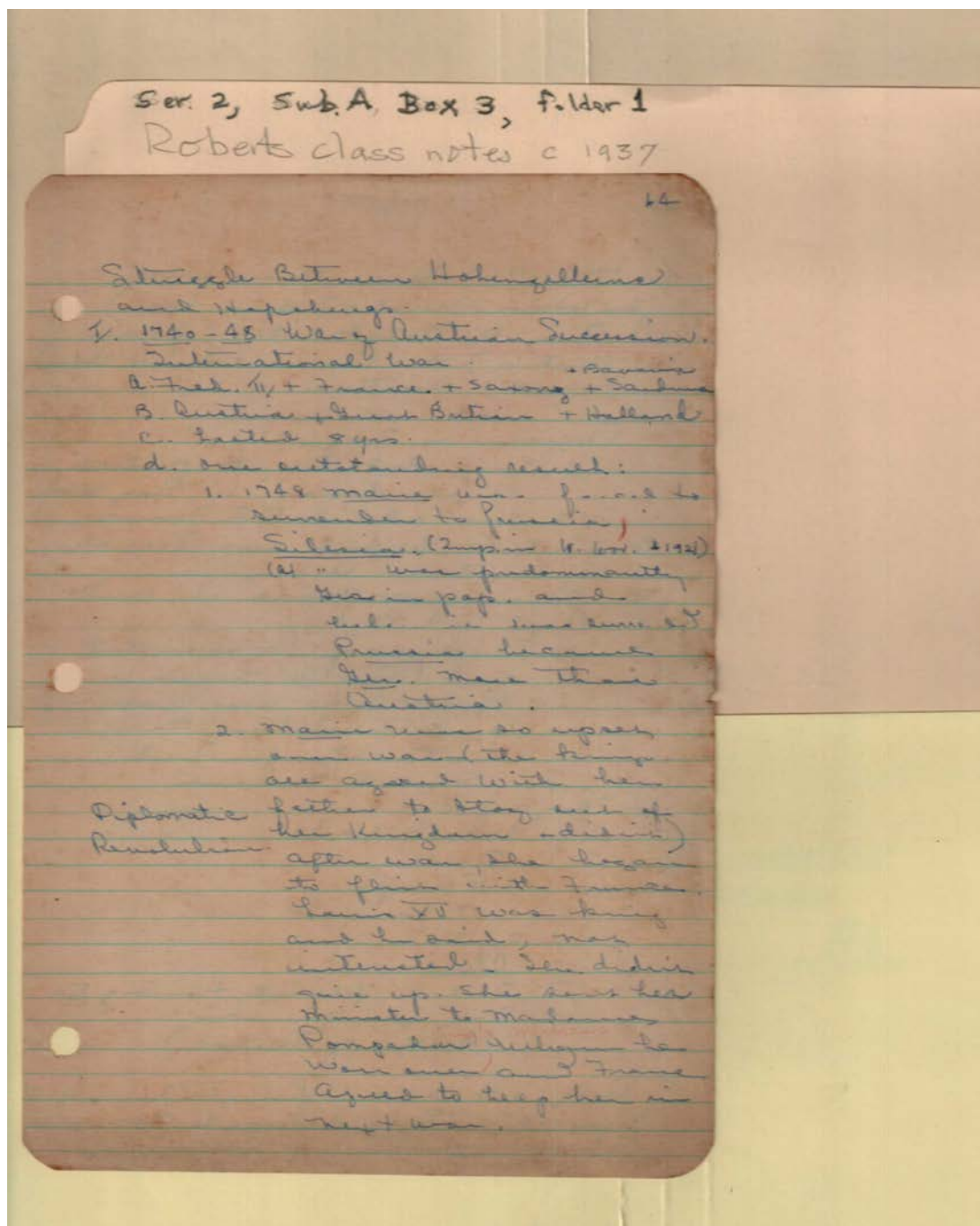
notes



Names:
Prussia

Types:
notes

Dates:
1700s



Names:

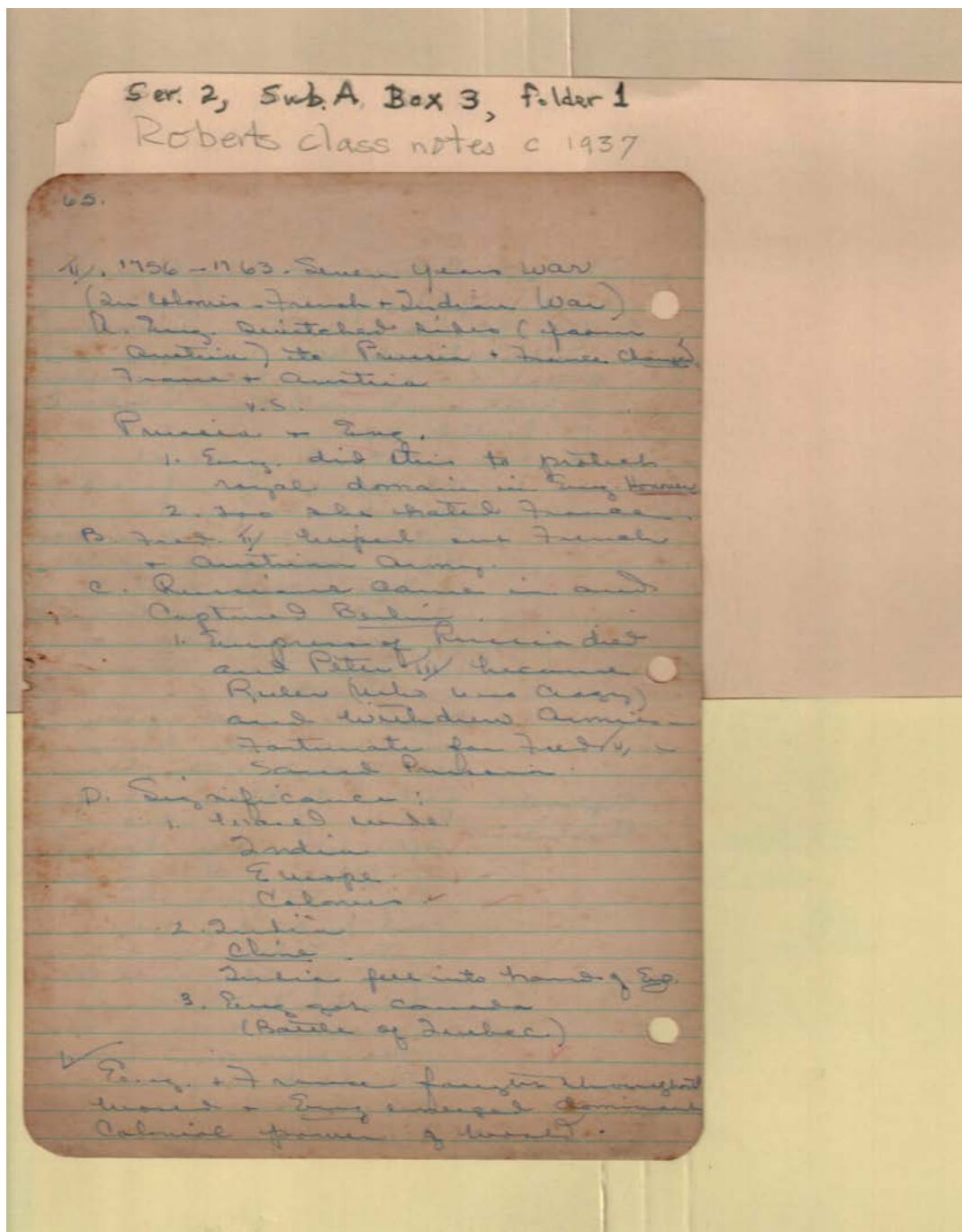
Hohenzallerns &
Hapsburgs Struggle

Types:

notes

Dates:

1740-1748

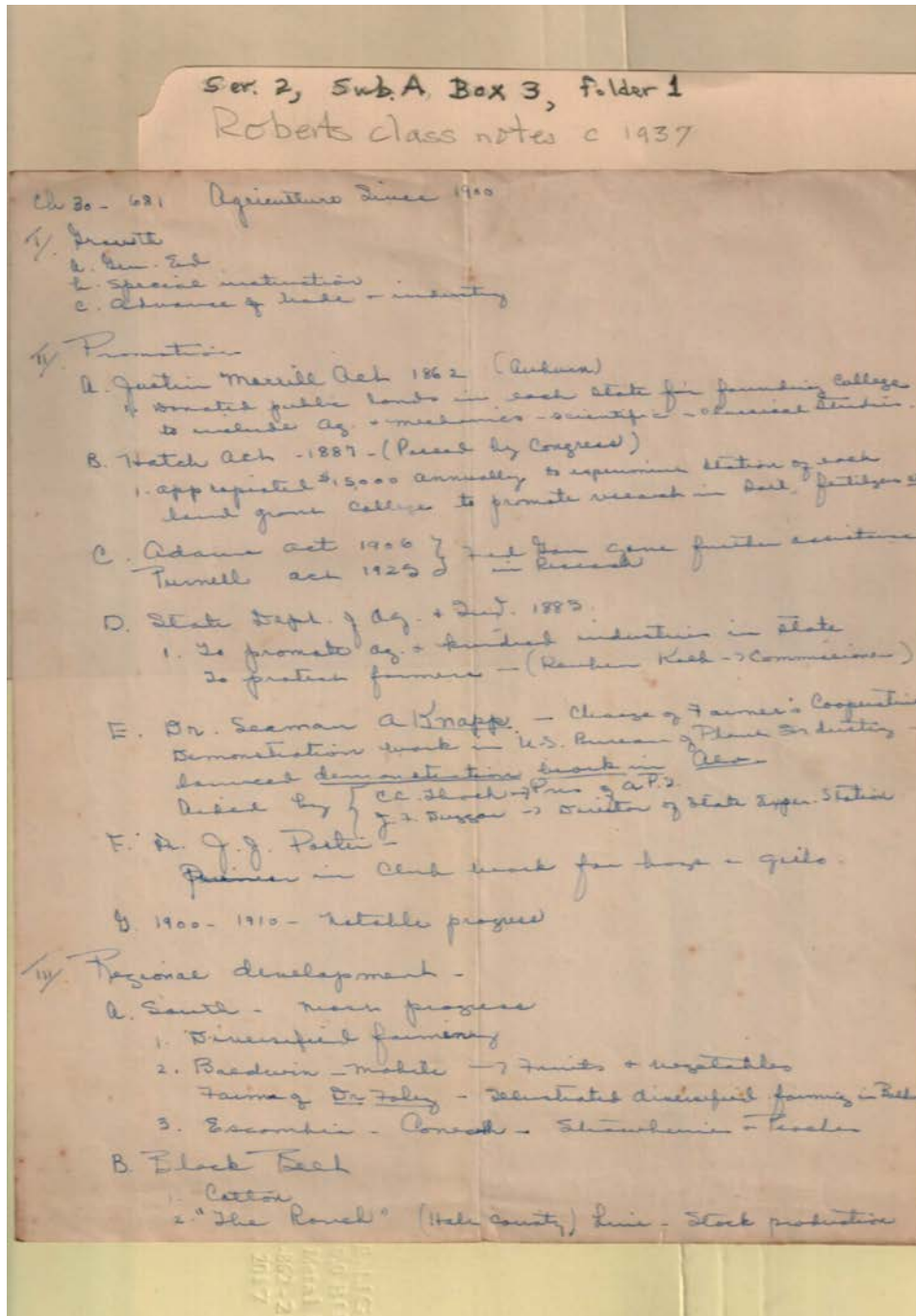


Names:

Prussia & England

Types:

notes



Names:

Agriculture Since
1900

Places:

United States

Types:

outline

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
Roberts class notes c 1937

C. Tenn. Valley - Cotton still
Furze crop
Linn stock
Cereals
Lily day (Bette production, etc)

Land mt. Cotton
Furze Fruits
much progress
Assoc. ^{multin}
Burlington ^{allman}
Abbeville
Vincennes

IV. Discontent

A. Farmers Bd. + Cooperative Union of America 1906

1. Control Cotton acreage
2. Promote Cooperative selling + buying
3. Warehouse and store established but failed -
Organization went - now stores need of rural credit.

B. Promoted Transformation of Cotton -

1. Boll weevil
2. Low prices

V. Further organization + extension

A. 1914. Smith Lever act - by Congress
Ag. extension - app. for it for persons not attending college

- ① Increased funds for it.
- ② Ext of demonstration to farm homes
- ③ Future ex. to be done jointly by Fed. + State
but through Auburn.

B. 1917 - Smith Hughes act -

- ① Vocational ed. in home as in rural schools.

C. Expansion of rural credit

- ① Federal Reserve act - 1913 made capital more fluid.

D. For Farmer's relief - (long term)

- ① Federal land banks
- ② Joint - stock banks
- ③ Farm loan Companies
- ④ Life insurance Co.
- ⑤ Commercial banks

Greater regulation of credit.
Two weaknesses
① small loans
② was not meet need of farmer not owning land.

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1

Roberts class notes c 1937

E. Lend -

1. Short - term credit

2. Recult -

Act - 1923 - by congress - credit for longer periods for money & travels.

F. Oils - a.s.

1. Ala - Farm Bureau Cotton Act. - marketing asset
2. " " " Finance " - Production Credit

Farm 1930

1. Farmer in terrible conditions - low etc -

Fed Gov. Comes to rescue!

1. Ag. Adjustment Act 1933 - requires Fed Land Bank to refinance farm mortgages.
(Power independent)

P. 679 2. 1934 - Frazier - Lender Farm Bankruptcy Act
Farmer could ask appraisal of property - could purchase property at value appraised and pay on small payments with 1% int. if this was not satisfactory - he could return property for 5 yrs by paying rent and 1% int.

3. Farm Credit Act 1933 - improved short term loans.

Scientific Marketing - seemed necessary - Bureau organized

Diversification { Ballou was demands for food

Live stock - hog + S.E. counties due to peanuts + wheat boom -

Raising

Fruit growing

Stock raising

Peanuts - Virginia

Pecans - S.E. + S. Co.

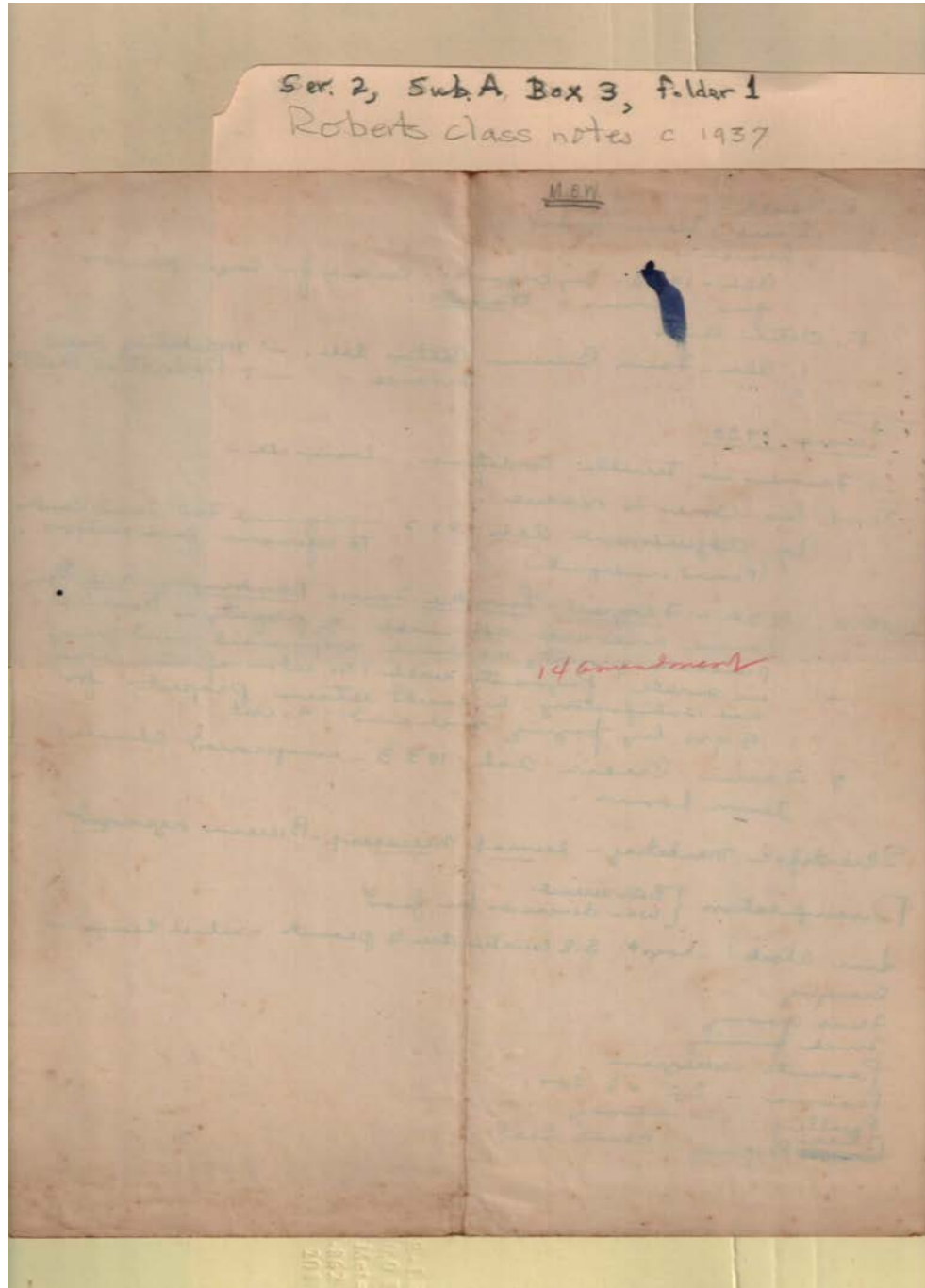
Poultry - in money

~~Beef~~ - Black belt

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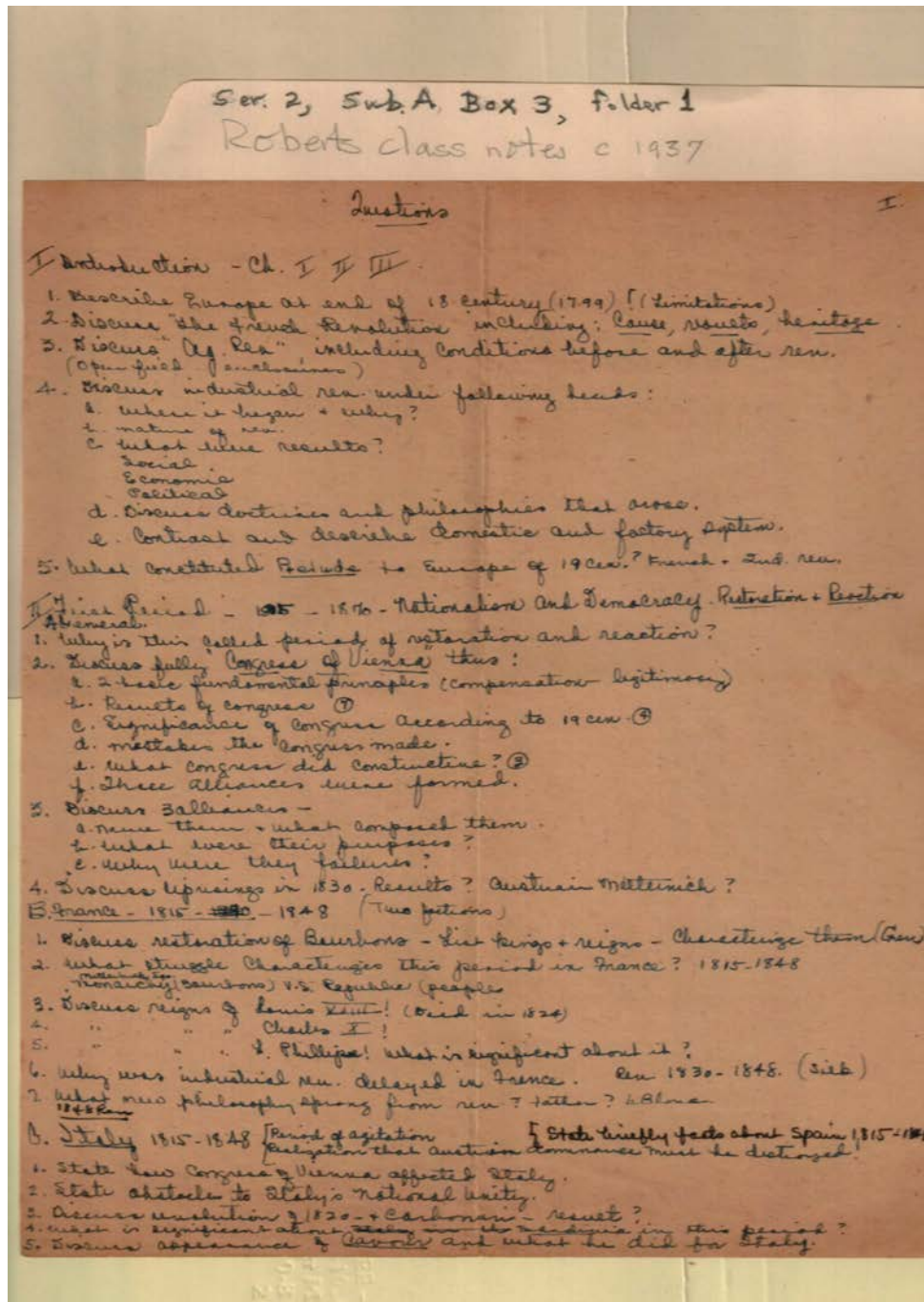
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Roberts class notes c 1937

16c. 1500 - 1600	Centuries AND PERIODS - Europe 1500 - 1700 17c.	1700 - 1800 18c.	1800 - 1815	1815 - 1900
<p>Four National States</p> <p>W. Europe advance of Turks</p> <p>W. Europe 1. struggle between France and Spain for dom. of Europe 2. Religious Rev. Reformation 3. Religious wars 30 yrs 4. Intellectual awakening 5. Commercial Rev.</p> <p>Notes: * Revolution * Struggle</p>	<p>1. France dominated Europe 1642-1715 2. Sweden dom. Baltic 3. Foundation of Russia 4. " " Russia 5. Study - subject of other nations Austria Spain France 6. Holy Roman Empire weaker 7. Thirty years war 1618-48 (L.A.H.) 8. New conceptions Copernicus Descartes</p> <p>Struggle France vs. Hapsburgs 30 yrs war Holy Sp. Success</p> <p>Order of Power Spain - 1500-1650 France - 1650-1750 Eng. - 1750-1788</p>	<p>1. England replaces France in Euro. dominance 2. Russia replaces Sweden in Baltic 3. Russia rises 4. Austria increases power 5. Prussia founded - wars attempted - dominates north of Austria</p> <p>Struggle Hapsburgs - Hapsburgs WAR - Austria vs. Eng. 1740-41 British Empire Hanover vs. Bourbon</p>	<p>1. Napoleon's Era 2. Downfall of Nap. 3. Metternich follows Nap. 1815-50 Reaction Metternich tries to stamp out all results of Napoleonic era in Europe - liberty, equal. na.</p>	<p>1. Rise of Hohenzollerns 2. Fall of Hapsburgs 3. Fall of France 4. Rise of two principles Transcending Nationalism</p>
	<p>Ch. Eng. 17c.</p> <p>Struggle Hapsburgs vs. Hapsburgs 30 yrs war Holy Sp. Success</p> <p>Order of Power Spain - 1500-1650 France - 1650-1750 Eng. - 1750-1788</p>	<p>6. French Rev. 7. Economic Rev. 8. Amer. Rev. 1776</p> <p>Struggle Hohenzollerns - Hapsburgs WAR - Austria vs. Eng. 1740-41 British Empire Hanover vs. Bourbon</p> <p>Hanover vs. Bourbon War - Eng. vs. Hapsburgs 30 yrs war Holy Sp. Success</p>	<p>1800 - 1900</p> <p>1. Six powerful families withdrew Hapsburgs Hohenzollerns Romanovs Osmans Bourbons Austrians + deis</p> <p>2. WAR. (30m killed) World of 20th century a. Peoples b. Business c. Science</p> <p>3. Peace - most complete renewal of all times</p>	<p>France - 1800-38</p> <p>1. Era of new spirit in Europe 2. Redistribution of land in Eur. 3. Era of mass coal. 4. Century "Era of Progress" 5. mistakes - Failure to utilize materials con- structively.</p>

Names:
European History
Timeline

Types:
table

Dates:
1500-1900



Names:

European History
Questions

Types:

list

Ser. 2, Sub A, Box 3, folder 1
 Roberts class notes c 1937

- D. Germany - 1815-1848 II
1. state the dominant fact about Germany during this period.
 2. give reasons (3) why Ger. was delayed in becoming national state etc?
 3. Discuss 3 steps between 1815-1848.
- Confederation - Zollverein - School of Historians.

- E. England (Old) Old Conditions
1. Discuss old England with following conditions in mind -
 Political Religion Social-economic Feudalism Patent Board System

- E2 England (Modern) 1815-1848 - Period of reform - + progress.
1. Discuss full the 3 basic facts in Eng. history of this period.
 - A. Lion's share from Congress of Vienna
 - B. Reform Bill of 1832 (Upper m. class)
 - C. Movement - Chartism (6 reforms)
 2. discuss plank in British foreign policy platform.
 3. List some facts which indicate progress

- F. Russia - 1815-1848 Alex I. & Nicholas
1. Discuss + explain backwardness of Russia. (6 reasons)
 2. Discuss results of following reigns & policies of reigns.
 Alex I - 1801-1825
 Nicholas I 1825-1855
 3. Discuss significance of Holy alliance in Russian history.
 4. Why is Monroe Doctrine (1823) significant in Russian history?

III. Period II 1848-1870 in Europe

General facts about countries collectively -

- Revolution of 1848. (Why is failed? p 4 n. 8)
1. Discuss why it occurred + where? (menca) Revue in France?
 2. Discuss the rev. + results in Austria? ("Congress of Vienna" crushed)
 3. mention imp. facts about rev. in Prussia. (Failure)
 4. discuss Rev. in Italy with following facts in mind. Failure
 - A. Plans of unification
 - B. Italy v. 3 Austria
 - C. Anti-Chrisianism
 5. Results of Revolution of 1848, were:
 - A. notable gains to democracy + Nationalism (Geneva suffrage Frankfurt assembly)
 - B. Check on metropolitan systems
- What countries were not touched by rev.?

Countries - 1848-1870

A. France (Second ~~Empire~~)

1. Don. 1848-52 Republic under Napoleon
 1852-70 Empire
2. List 3 outstanding facts characterize the period 1852-70?
3. Discuss Napoleon's foreign policy.
4. What happened to Empire?

Ser. 2, Sub. A, Box 3, folder 1
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B. Italy - 1848-1870

1. List 9 steps in unification of Italy.
2. Name by 3 in this, (P. 107 n. 8)

C. Germany 1848-70

1. What is outstanding fact about this period?
2. Discuss unification of Germany fully - (Bismarck's role)
3. State an imp. fact regarding Austria + Prussia!

D. Austria 1848-70

1. In what two battles was Austria defeated?
2. What imp. alliance was result of this + why?

E. Russia 1848-70

1. What system was used in Russia now? Describe
2. What was the most important event in Russian history of this period?

F. England 1848-70

1. How did reform of 1867 contrast with that of 1832 as to class?
2. What great move characterizes this period?

IV. Third Period Europe - 1870-1914

A. England 1870-1914

1. Who were two outstanding men of this period?
2. Discuss the policies + reforms of each.
3. In 1914 what revenue imp?
4. What program did he promote?
5. Discuss fully the "Third Question" in connection with Gibraltar

B. France 1870-1914 Third French Republic

1. Why is France crushed in 1870? List problems
2. This marks what great struggle? Who was victorious?
3. Discuss some interesting affairs after formation of Constitution.
4. Discuss Socialization now.
5. Describe struggle between Church + State.

C. Italy - 1870-1914 (also briefly discuss Spain + Portugal)

1. After complete unification many problems still exist discuss these fully - Foreign + Domestic.

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D. Germany - 1870-1914. (Empire)

IV.

1. What phenomena of history relates to Germany in 1870?
2. What accounts for sudden rise?
3. What factors led to economic dominance?
4. What were Bismarck's policies and how did he try to carry them out?
5. How were Bismarck's policies reversed by Kaiser?
6. Outcome?

E. Austria Hungary 1870-1914 -

1. What was Austria's policy "Divide Et Impera"?
2. What is "Dual Monarchy"?
3. Why was there so much struggle?
4. Discuss significance of Serbia in origin of W. War.

F. Smaller Countries 1870-1914

1. Make a significant statement about each of the following:
Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium, Switz

G. Russia (old) 1870-1914

1. What was result of so many revolts?
2. Realistic rule of Alex III. (Tsar - Secret Police)
3. What came out of it?

G-1. Russian Revolution of 1905

1. Describe the rev.
2. Russian 3 parties - S.D., S.P., C.D.
3. What was Dumas? Did it survive?
4. List 3 gains of this Rev. (in notebook)

V. The Near Eastern Question

VI. Dismemberment of Ottoman Empire. (1870)

VII. Socialism

VIII. Expansion of Europe into Asia

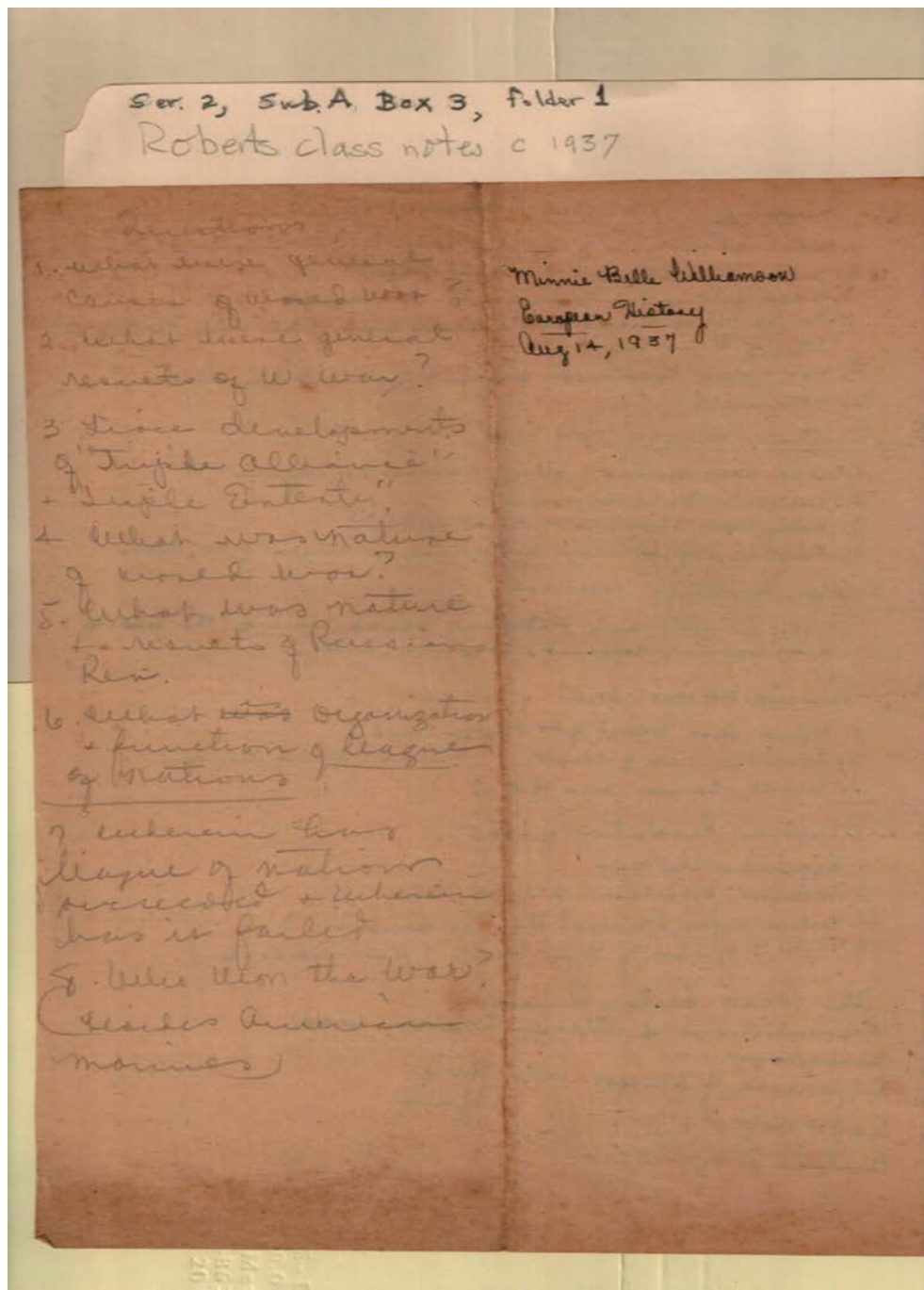
IX. Expansion of " " Africa

X. British Empire

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Names:

European History

Williamson, Minnie
Belle

Places:

University, AL

Types:

notes

Dates:

Aug 14, 1937

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Wed. Aug 6 Treaty of Versailles 1919-29 not functioning now! I

Why was it so unsatisfactory?

1. Peoples as consumers hated and other (U.S. - German - Italian - British)
2. All secreted, hidden interests
3. All allied powers were better toward, but why?

Why { isolated neutrality of Belgium
and sent merchant & hospital ships
and prison gear
Treaty allied nations cruelly treated them -

4. Strength in common in Europe -
5. Parties on 21 fronts
6. Treaty made by those who did not war.
(we can forgive mistakes due to adverse circumstances)

3 Grievances of Treaty of Versailles

Understandably unsatisfactory results -

1. no right treaty taking full responsibility for WW
built low.
2. No reparation or less, which she could not pay.
(un-economic) 52 billion (British - some paid)
3. Compulsed her to give up Army & Navy. Allies
agreed to do so but broke promise.

1929 - 1936 Depression Terrible

1. Crash World Wide
Eng 1922-1925
over 1929-1936
2. Strangest of all depressions - Why
① World Wide
② only one in history where we had so much
to do with it
3. Real difficulty
new Economics
Economics of plenty

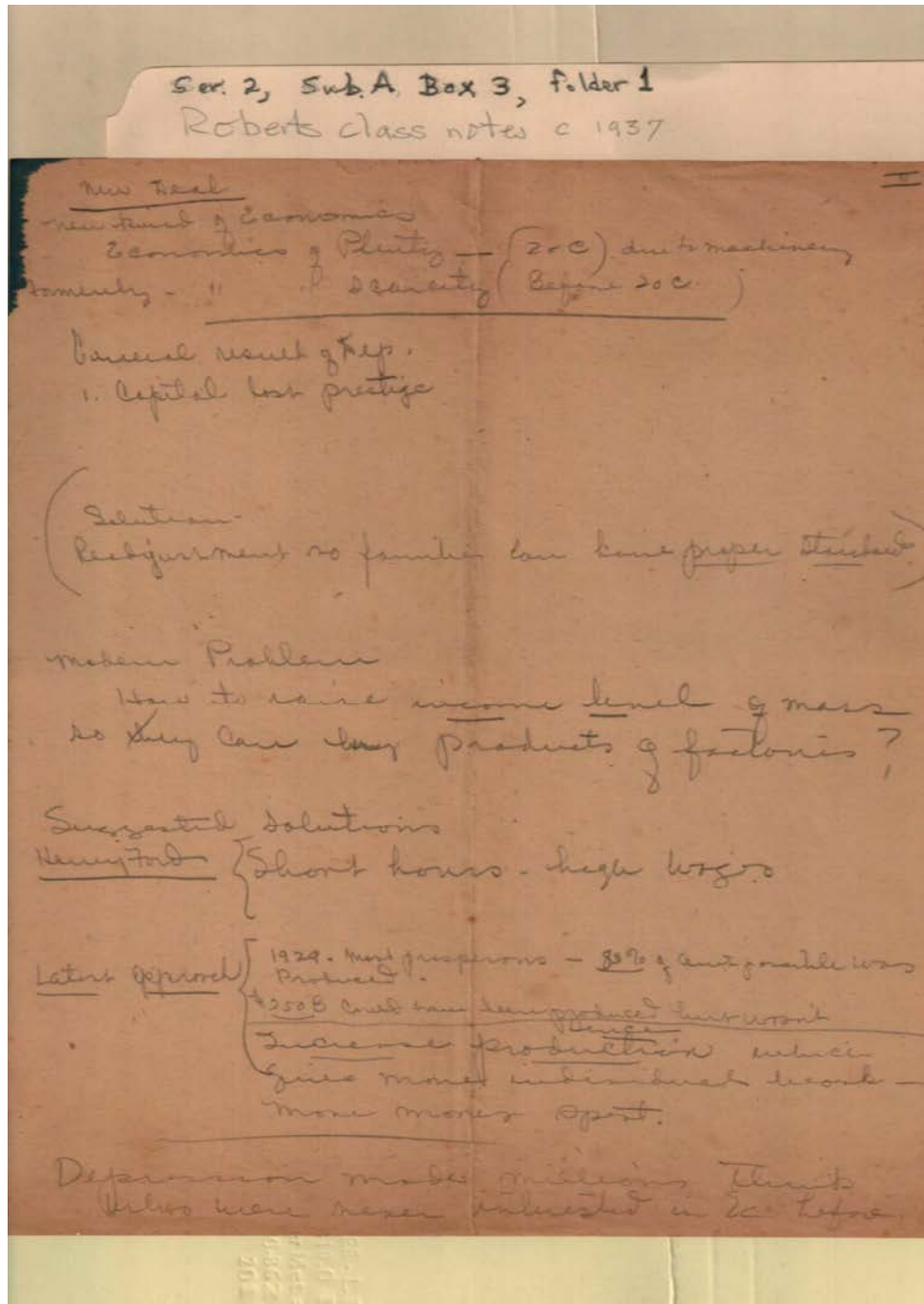
* over severe stagnation extensive unemployment

Names:

Treaty of Versailles

Types:

notes



Names:

New Deal

Places:

United States

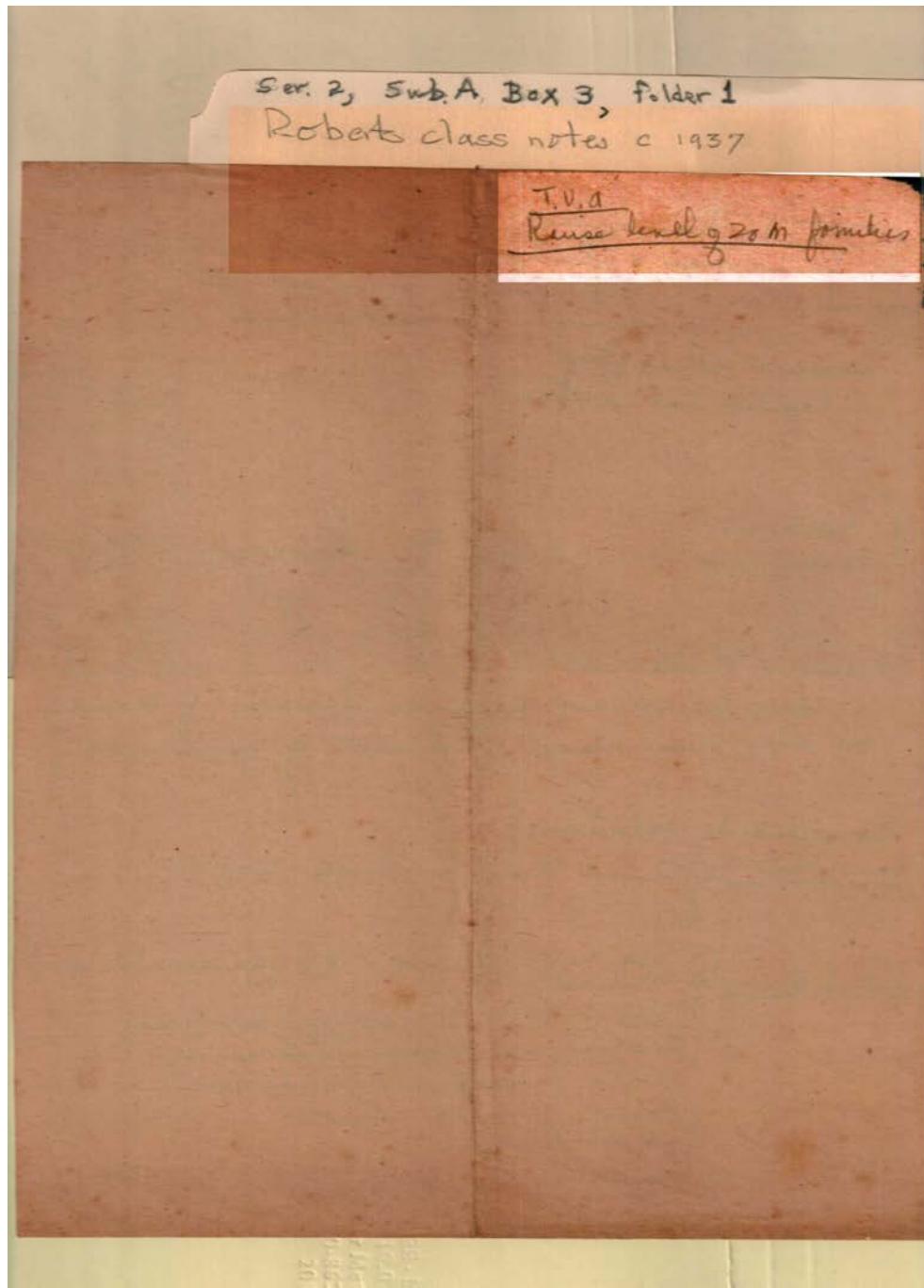
Types:

notes

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Names:

TVA

Places:

United States

Types:

note

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Roberts class notes c 1937

1815-1848	1848 - 1870	1870 - 1914
<p>Revolution</p> <p>1. Nationalism - Democracy</p> <p>2. Rev. from Congress of Vienna</p> <p>3. Reform Bill of 1832 (upper m. cl.)</p> <p>4. Chartism</p>	<p>ENGLAND</p> <p>1. Reform 1832 (lower m. cl.)</p> <p>2. more toward social & ec. reforms</p>	<p>1. Gladstone - Liberal</p> <p>2. Disraeli (Conservative)</p> <p>3. Disraeli (Conservative)</p> <p>4. Disraeli (Conservative)</p> <p>5. Disraeli (Conservative)</p>
<p>Historical Justification</p> <p>1. Restoration of Bourbon L. 18</p> <p>2. Maria policy of reaction</p> <p>3. Reaction to 1800 - 1800</p> <p>4. Ch. I (1800-1800)</p> <p>5. Ch. II (1800-1800)</p> <p>6. Rev. 1820-1820</p>	<p>FRANCE 2 Empire - 6yr</p> <p>1. 1805-1815 - Nap. under Napoleon</p> <p>2. 1815-1830 Empire</p> <p>3. Ch. I</p> <p>4. Economic prosperity</p> <p>5. Unification of Italy (Ch. I)</p> <p>6. War with Prussia which led to unification of Italy by Prussia</p>	<p>1. 1870 - Franco Prussian war</p> <p>2. Victory of Republican over monarchist</p> <p>3. Constitution</p> <p>4. Disraeli (Conservative)</p> <p>5. State P.S. Church</p>
<p>Germany</p> <p>1. Congress of Vienna</p> <p>2. 1815-1815 - Prussia</p> <p>3. Prussia - dominant</p> <p>4. Prussia appears (sup. p. 2, 3, 4)</p>	<p>Italy unified</p> <p>1. Unification of Italy (1 step)</p> <p>2. 3 men</p> <p>3. Cavour - dominant</p>	<p>Germany unified - Prussia</p> <p>1. 1870 - Complete unification</p> <p>2. North vs. South - Prussia</p> <p>3. Church problem</p>
<p>Prussia</p> <p>1. Dominance of Prussia in 1815</p> <p>2. Prussia to keep Prussia out of confederation</p>	<p>Russia Germany (unif)</p> <p>1. Unification (steps)</p> <p>2. Prussia</p> <p>3. Bismarck</p> <p>4. Prussia lost to Prussia + Prussia brought on unif. led by Bismarck.</p>	<p>(leads World)</p> <p>1. Dominance passed in hands of Prussia</p> <p>2. Prussia of Prussia, Prussia</p> <p>3. World War</p>
<p>1. Rev. policy -> Reaction</p> <p>2. Holy Alliance</p> <p>3. 1823 Monroe Doctrine</p> <p>4. Prussia - Nicholas System</p>	<p>Russia</p> <p>1. Nicholas System</p> <p>2. Training of Czar</p>	<p>1. Struggle - Reactionists vs. Revolutionists</p> <p>2. Prussia 20-25 - CO.</p> <p>3. Reaction won out</p> <p>4. Struggle of rev. of 1905</p>
	<p>Austria</p> <p>1. Defeat of Austria by Prussia</p> <p>2. " " " Prussia</p> <p>3. Dual Alliance - Why? 1867</p>	<p>1. Dual Monarchy</p> <p>2. Struggle with Prussia against</p> <p>3. Austria Policy</p> <p>4. 1914 - Unification of Prussia</p>
<p>1. Eastern Question</p> <p>2. Form of Ottoman Empire</p> <p>3. Expansion</p> <p>4. Expansion of Europe into Asia</p> <p>5. " " " Africa</p> <p>6. British Empire</p> <p>7. " " " " "</p>		

Names:

Periods in European History

Types:

chart

Dates:

1815-1914

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Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection

Preferred Citation: Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection, Archives and Special Collections, M. Louis Salmon Library, University of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, AL.

Collection Scope and Content: The Collection of 114 Linear ft. includes a total of 156 Archival Boxes. The Frances Cabaniss Roberts collection covers the historical records of the Cabaniss Roberts family. This collection contains extensive correspondence records of the Cabaniss Roberts family circa 1830 to 1930.

Archives/Special Collections Access Restrictions: None

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