

Impact of the French Revolution and the Napoleon Wars on Industry Mobility, The Military and The Economy in England Country

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Abstract: The subject matter occurred at the start of the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars which caused various problems such as poverty caused by damage to the industry through various continental blockades which triggered an increase in prices resulting in an economic crisis and had an impact on increasing government spending on war costs. The purpose of this study is to find out how the impact of the French Revolution and Napoleonic wars on the industrial, military, and economic mobility of the British state which focuses on the struggle for power aimed at conquering it. Thus, researchers use quantitative methods that use literature studies by collecting various data and information which are then processed to produce precise and accurate conclusions according to the facts that have occurred or will occur. This war has a long-term impact that builds inhibits the development of the world economy. The results of the war research have destroyed economic resources, agriculture and factories were all abandoned due to the war which resulted in people not having enough money to buy basic necessities and having to defend themselves. The strategy of the UK was to continue to borrow heavily for its war expenditure at relatively low rates. However, Britain's tax rate did not change much as long as it earned a peacetime surplus that offset the wartime deficit and paid off the mounting war debt.

Keywords: Economic Mobility, French Revolution, Industrial Mobility, Military Mobility, Napoleonic Wars

A. Introduction

In the development of the world, it always has a history, be it in terms of politics, economy and socio-culture in these wars which often fight for power so that they carry out expansion and invasion of several countries with the aim of conquering it. If you look at it from an economic perspective, war in a country will cause various problems in the form of poverty due to industrial damage, triggering an economic crisis and even increasing a country's debt due to war costs (Bramantio et al. 2021). The years 1792 – 1815 were years filled with various bloody and prolonged conflicts and expanded between Britain and France and involved various countries at that time which had a

very strong impact and worldwide trade. This period is known as an economic war that not only involved the belligerents but also neutral countries such as the young United States of America. Thus, causing a large Welfare cost as well as the damage experienced by the United Kingdom due to the main competition between the military and the economy (Zulmi et al. 2018). The occurrence of a coalition war was not something that happened suddenly but the final process of Napoleon's appointment as the French empire. The development of the French state led by Emperor Napoleon made the political situation in the European region heat up with tensions that led to coalitions (Brier and Jayanti, 2020). It was during this period that France faced several opposing coalitions and managed to defeat five (Salavrakos, 2017).

In the French Revolution and the political and military upheavals that followed the Napoleonic era with its military operations spreading across continental Europe and the Mediterranean, thus disrupting the transition of the old power balance between France and Britain competing for political and economic dominance, resulting in war (Arifin 2022). Which wars depended heavily on the main principles of mercantilism ended in a series of blockades in the Napoleonic era in preventing the enemy's exports rather than guaranteeing his own imports. So that the food shortages for the period 1809 - 1810 in England were created from food shortages due to crop failures which led to direct imports from France in the midst of a war between the two countries (Duha 2022). It aimed at blocking enemy food and making surrender not considered an option at that time (Galani 2010). The economic blockade that was carried out at the time of reigning France was a military war tactic choosing to use economic war in the form of an economic blockade against the British which was implemented by Napoleon Bonaparte (Nurhidayatina 2013).

In particular, the French revolution was caused by the economic ugliness of France. Napoleon attempted to defeat England indirectly by codifying his efforts to destroy the British economy, by increasing the stakes for all nations (Robertson, 1997). Based on the historical description of the period of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars above, and in view of the fact that these conflicts had various impacts on prices that were so large throughout the world that they affected the international economy as well as industrial and military mobility as a result of the war. So that researchers want to raise all the themes entitled "The Impact of the French Revolutionary War and Napoleon on Industrial, Military and Economic Mobility in England". In the end, the Java War was ended after Prince Diponegoro's resistance was further weakened due to the dishonorable Dutch methods in arresting his aides, namely Prince Mangkubumi and Kyai Mojo, including in the arrest of Prince Diponegoro himself in Magelang. With the arrest of Prince Diponegoro and subsequent exile in Manado, the Java War ended in 1830 (Saputro, 2021).

The Java War, which lasted for five years from 1825 to 1830, caused heavy losses to the Dutch economy. Some of the economic impacts of the war on the Netherlands,

including that the Diponegoro War cost the Dutch colonial government a huge amount. According to some sources, the cost of this war amounted to about 50 million guilders at the time. This cost greatly impacted the Dutch economy as it lowered the profits gained from colonization in Java. Next was the disruption of agricultural production in Java, which was one of the main resources for the Dutch. The supply of rice and sugar from Java was reduced due to the war, so the Dutch had to find supplies from other regions and countries, this had an impact on the rising price of rice and sugar in the Netherlands (Saputro 2020).

In addition, economically the Diponegoro War also disrupted trade between the Netherlands and Java, because of the vast area of war, namely from the Yogyakarta region, expanding towards West Java and East Java, namely the Pacitan area. There were several attacks on the Dutch trading group, which was attacked by Diponegoro troops to obtain logistics during the battle, therefore trade between the two sides was disrupted. This led to a decrease in the profits earned by the Dutch from trade with Java.

B. Methods

The method used in this study is a qualitative method. By using a variety of secondary data both from books, journals and related references that are in accordance with the facts and circumstances. This research uses literature study by collecting various data and information which is then processed to produce precise and accurate conclusions according to the facts that have occurred or will occur.

D. Results and Discussion

The wars fought between 1793 and 1815 are known as the economic history of England which must be understood where there was mercantile rivalry accompanied by violence. This period was the culmination of a series of wars connected with the world's rise to a position of geopolitical, commercial and economic hegemony. Even after the Vienna treaty of 1815, when the British military and diplomacy. As Charles Wilson put it "Their logic is the logic of violence in the age of five violence" (Brien and Brien, 2011). The effects of war on economic fluctuations during the 18th century have been published by Ashton. However, John rejected his suggestion that spending on the Army and Navy on arms, ships and equipment promotes everything for industrial production and technological innovation.

According to David Bell explained that the Napoleonic war was a different war, namely a total war that had such a large totality in using human resources. And oddly enough the percentage of England's population is higher (3%) from the first world war a century later. Despite its peak in 1804, a fifth of British military-age men chose to join the volunteers of the up to 400,000 men, both middle and lower classes, who

helped out during the war. However, the Army did not lack people around 745,000 people who fought for England in the Napoleonic Wars that occurred from 1792-1815. Another thing is the chances of getting out of the Army who live a little better than the Navy (Prescott 2009).

As a country surrounded by the sea, almost all of its provinces have territorial waters, such geographical conditions make Indonesia a maritime country that has a marine fisheries area of not less than 6.85 million km² and it is estimated that the area contains fish production of 10 million tons per year, however, with potential The abundant marine resources of the Indonesian people have not been able to maximize this potential. This is caused by the development paradigm that prioritizes urban communities and rural agriculture so that they pay less attention to the lives of people in coastal areas and are still very less proportioned when compared to other aspects such as agriculture, industry, political communication and so on (Saputro, 2022).

The concept that was initiated by Indonesia as an archipelagic country has factual and juridical powers in the eyes of countries in the world. The archipelagic state of the Indonesian Nation has been recognized in the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). In this regulation, it is very clear that every country that has a beach regulates its authority over its coast. These areas include territorial seas with a width of 12 nautical miles from the baseline, an additional zone with a width of 24 miles from the baseline, an exclusive economic zone with a width of 200 miles from the baseline, and the continental shelf to a depth of 350 meters. The convention basically also regulates the drawing of maritime boundaries when a dispute occurs between neighboring countries. The problem also includes overlapping authorities between neighboring and opposite countries. Indonesia, which has thousands of small and outermost islands, is of course not an easy thing to protect these islands. The case of the loss of ownership rights to the islands of Sipadan and Ligitan which fell into the hands of Malaysia in 2002 based on the decision of the International Court of Justice is one of the impacts of the ineffective supervision of the small islands in Indonesia.

Cases regarding maritime boundaries, state sovereignty, and sentiments of nationalism are one of the problems that occur in border areas. Therefore, Indonesia must take concrete actions in the management of small and outer islands based on the law of the sea convention which functions as a baseline in determining the boundaries of the sea area (Ainie et al., 2022).

In 1815, the Royal Navy had 214 cruisers and 800 smaller ships and the number of commercial ships increased from 14,310 in 1789 to 24,860 in 1815. This was due to French actions resulting in losses of commercial shipping to England, namely around 4,466 ships captured by France. Other sources show that during the war the fleet strength in commercial shipping suffered a loss of only 2%. However, on the high seas, losses reach 5% -6% per year due to weather conditions and French actions.

According to Mokyr (2018) the historical coincidence of spinning technology was invented by the British, not the French. This gives advantages to the state as well as being the first mover in the competition for the participating countries to be difficult. Moreover, countries that received more protection than British competition during the continental blockade, such as France, which adopted cotton-spinning technology. The mechanism of the textile industry has a very big impact for a number of reasons, namely: first, the machine disrupts the structure of the domestic industry, the size of the machine, the complexity and reliance on dead power which makes production in workers' homes foreign in manufacturing activities that are transferred to large factories. and the imbalance of downstream spinning output and weaving capacity that has made the UK uniquely dependent on export markets, especially for Europe being the most important. Where around 56-76 percent of the British cotton manufacturing industry is exported in the form of cloth and yarn. Thus 44% of cotton fabrics and 86% of yarn were exported to the European market, especially France, Germany, Russia so that England was very dependent on the export market and tried to maintain this cotton trade to the European market during the blockade, even though there was an increase in the risks and costs of transportation (Juhasz, 2018).

During the 10-year period of the blockade, the production capacity of cotton in French technology quadrupled. The larger increase in demand capacity is systematically linked to the area of receipts increased due to British trade in the Napoleonic blockade and the effect of trade with England did not have the same effect on the demand for wool and leather tanning due to less intensive trade which did not have an increase at all (Juhasz, 2015).

The war that occurred during the Dutch colonial period, especially in the Diponegoro War has an understanding as a universal war, consisting of universal, popular and territorial as has been conveyed in several historical literatures. In essence, a universal war is a war that involves the people with their respective roles throughout the region in accordance with their potential and changes in contemporary patterns that develop as a force of resistance or due to the development of situations and conditions of resource capabilities that force to fight by means of universal war or total war (Iswanto et al., 2021).

According to historian Slamet Muljana in, the Java War was a war that claimed very large casualties and caused great damage in Java. He also highlighted the cooperation between the Dutch and the Javanese kings which was collaborative in fighting popular resistance. Slamet Muljana also stressed the importance of the role of nationalist figures in reviving the spirit of resistance against the invaders after the war ended (Bourchier, 1990).

Economic development is a form of cooperation that is carried out in resolving conflicts that are more based on economics than politics. One form of economic factor

that shows political factors such as international relations between countries from west to east, south to north, and developed countries with developing countries - poor countries, where the economy is the key to the status and ranking of countries among nations in the global system (Brier and Jayanti, 2020). And the social and economic life of England has been devastated after the war. Moreover, all economic resources such as industry, agriculture and factories were all abandoned as a result of the war which had an impact on people not having enough money to buy basic needs and had to defend themselves.

To fund organizational systems and resources such as manpower, equipment, weapons, horses, foodstuffs, ships, buildings, fortifications were used from income derived from taxes and loans during the Napoleonic wars. Before the revolutionary war according to George III and his ministers in 1788-1792 allocated about 7 million per year to provide royal defense and civil administration including payments for repayment of debts. And at the close of the Napoleonic Wars, Napoleon's war spending on the military and naval forces had doubled five times in real terms from 6% to 22% of Britain's national income. In short, by the standards of international history adopted by the Dutch, the taxation brought about by British society and the economy to serve debts and mobilize resources to defeat the revolutionary ambitions of the French and Napoleonic seems to be extraordinary (Brien and Brien, 2011).

The British movement in determining fiscal policy was so subtle that taxes and financing incurred in wartime by borrowing then repaying and amortizing debts through taxes in peacetime began after the great revolution of 1688. This political victory for parliamentary government led to various improvements in tax collection administration and development of a more modern capital market. Britain's strategists were able to continue to borrow most of their war expenditures at relatively low rates. However, British tax rates did not change much as long as they got a peacetime surplus so that they could offset wartime deficits which then could pay off the accumulated war debt. Which taxes will not increase significantly during a war, if the duration of the war imposes a much higher debt requiring an increase in tax rates to maintain the country's credibility as a borrower?

The wars that occurred from the period 1792-1815 had also a very large and very long-lasting impact on international trade throughout the world. This happened within a month, in the form of a convention that had banned the import of British goods in large quantities, then the British adopted a policy of blockading the coast of France. As emphasized by the classic Eli Heckscher who was motivated by a mercantilist desire to prevent others from exporting it. Thus, obtaining precious metals and preventing the enemy from importing food and other goods that will be used in war, this is done so that domestic food supplies are scarce, so a ban on food exports is imposed. This action has been carried out for twenty years so that it disrupts international trade under the continental system and disrupts the economy both in the

short and long term. The losses suffered by the British during the Napoleonic wars were enormous, more than £ 1,650,000,000. Only 25 percent of this government loan amount and the rest partly came from taxes, or through the income tax introduced in 1798 (Britannica, 2023).

E. Conclusion

The years 1792 – 1815 were years filled with various bloody and prolonged conflicts and expanded between Britain and France and involved various countries at that time which had a very strong impact and worldwide trade. And the social and economic life of England has been devastated after the war. Moreover, all economic resources such as industry, agriculture and factories were all abandoned due to the war which had an impact on people not having enough money to buy basic needs and had to defend themselves. Britain's strategists were able to continue to borrow most of their war expenditures at relatively low rates. However, British tax rates did not change much as long as they got a peacetime surplus so that they could offset wartime deficits which then could pay off the accumulated war debt. War is known as the economic history of England which must be understood where there was mercantilist competition accompanied by various violence. This period was the culmination of a series of wars connected with the world's rise to a position of geopolitical, commercial and economic hegemony.

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