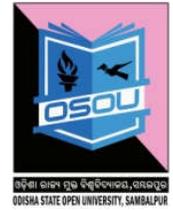

UNIT-1 CONGRESS OF VIENNA AND RESTORATION OF OLD HIERARCHIES



Structure

- 1.1 Learning objectives
- 1.2 Introduction
- 1.3 The Congress of Vienna
- 1.4 Objectives of the Congress and Territorial reorganization
- 1.5 Principles of Vienna congress
- 1.6 Provision of the Territorial settlement
- 1.7 Criticism of the settlement
- 1.8 Holy Alliance
- 1.9 Significance of the Congress
- 1.10 Summary/ Points to remember
- 1.11 Check your Progress
- 1.12 Suggested reading

1.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

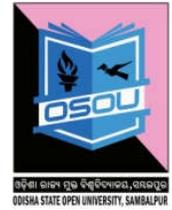
After going through this Unit, you will be able to know about –

- The political turmoil of European nations after the downfall of Napoleon
- Understand the principles adopted in the Vienna congress
- Describe the restoration of Old hierarchies in different parts of Europe
- Explain the diplomatic attempts for bringing Balance of power in Europe
- Understand the role of major European power for maintaining peace.

1.2 INTRODUCTION

The defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo and his subsequent banishment to St Helena apparently ended the turmoil in France and Europe, Grand Dutchy of Warshaw, Confederation of Rhineland, Kingdom of Italy, had redrawn the map of Europe. Illegal occupation by France also kindled the spirit of nationalism and revolution in many countries of Europe. In the aftermath of the Napoleonic war, the European leaders sat down at the Hapsburg capital of Vienna to establish the status quo ante of 1792. But Europe had changed a lot between 1789 and 1815. Europe was poised between forces of change and continuity as David Thompson puts the situation in 1815. Demographic

changes, spirit of nationalism, industrialization, fervor for representative government and new bourgeoisie were some of the forces of changes unleashed by the Revolution and Napoleon, where as the forces of continuity as represented by the European leaders at Vienna harped on retention of absolute monarchy, aristocratic and church privileges and continuation of feudal economy.



1.3 THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA

After the defeat of Napoleon and his exile to Elba, European statesmen met at Vienna under Metternich, the Austrian chancellor, to redraw the map of Europe. But the return of Napoleon for a Hundred Days, derailed the process. After Napoleons' final defeat at Waterloo, the serious business of peace-making could be attended to. The two treaties of Paris, signed with France in 1814 and 1815 and the treaty of Vienna constituted the territorial settlement of Vienna.

As Austria took the leadership of overthrowing Napoleon, Vienna, the capital city of Austria was chosen as the venue for the settlement of Europe. In order to resettle the disturbed continent of Europe all the states of Europe, except Turkey were assembled. It was a gathering of many European kings, Princes, diplomats and statesmen. At first some eminent personalities like Prince Von Hardenburg of Prussia, Lord Castlereagh of Great Britain, and Count Nesselrode of Russia arrived at Vienna. Few days later Czar Alexander I of Russia and Frederick William III of Prussia (supported by Hardenburg, who was assisted by Von Humboldt) and other monarchs also joined the congress. Some other kings who joined the congress were the kings of Bavaria, Denmark and many lesser princes. The gathering was certainly hosted by Prussian king Francis I but was assisted by his able and efficient chancellor Metternich. By dint of his profound knowledge over law as well as his versatility, Metternich exercised his greater control over the congress. Besides, he became successful establishing moral dictatorship and enforcing conservative ideas on the congress. It was Prince Metternich who guided the discussions during the early stages regarding territorial settlements. In the course of time, Talleyrand of France another eminent diplomat joined the congress and gained prominence despite France being a defeated nation. The French minister Talleyrand tried to convince the Czar of Russia and other monarchs that France was not responsible for war rather Napoleon caused the war. Hence France was not the culprit and did not deserve punishment. By such convincing argument and diplomatic statement he got the sympathy of monarchs present there. As a result, Talleyrand rescued France from the revengeful allies and restored the Bourbon dynasty.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE CONGRESS AND TERRITORIAL REORGANISATION



Reorganization of European political map badly battered by Napoleon, restoration of old monarchs and reconstruction of Europe and reparation by France were the four 'R's that animated the discussion in the Vienna Congress. The objective of this congress was to reconstruct the political system as well as set the national boundaries which had been defaced by Napoleon. Convening of this congress was considered to be an important diplomatic gathering in European history. The more complex problem before the congress was regarding the settlement of France. However, after a sympathetic consideration the Bourbon royal family was reinstated in France. On May 30, 1814, the **First treaty of Paris** was signed between the allies and Louis XVIII of France. This treaty allowed France to retain her frontier of 1792 and was also exempted from war reparation. By that time news reached that Napoleon had left the island of Elba and may reach the French shores. He again took up arms and tried to win over the people and set up his government of Hundred days. This government upset all the arrangement made by allies. To teach a lesson to Napoleon the combined forces of Austria, Prussia, Russia and England proceeded against Napoleon. However, he suffered a defeat in the battle of Waterloo in June 18, 1815 at the hands of allies. The angry allies now punished France for supporting Napoleon Bonaparte and helping him in the battle and the **Second treaty of Paris** was signed in 1815. Another problem of before the Vienna congress was the internecine among the victorious allies. The main cause of the quarrel was claim of Saxony and Poland by Prussia and Russia for their mutual benefits. The claims of both the countries were vehemently opposed by France, England and Austria. Austria and England opposed the claim of Prussia on Saxony fearing the balance of power in Germany and endangering security of Austria and Hanover. Later on settlement was made to cede two third territory of Saxony to Prussia and most part of the Poland remained under the control of Russia.

1.5 PRINCIPLES OF VIENNA CONGRESS

The major task of Vienna congress in June 1815 was taken off by the victorious powers such as England, Russia, Austria and Prussia. However, Prince Metternich, the chancellor of Austria and president of the congress played a crucial role in the discussion on territorial settlement at congress of Vienna. Both Metternich and Castlereagh shared a cordial rapport due to their conservative ideology of protecting Europe from any further Revolutions. Thus they preferred to reconstruct the European state system in an orderly manner by which the future revolutions would be avoided. Both the diplomats proposed for adopting three principles. Hence, while making the territorial reconstruction of Europe, three major principles such as: Legitimacy, Balance of power and Compensation were adopted by the congress.

Legitimacy:

This principle was advocated by French diplomat Talleyrand. Legitimacy generally meant the hereditary rights of various royal families. This principle laid emphasis on the restoration of dynasties to their old territories as it were before the French revolution or Pre-revolutionary period. Accordingly, many royal families

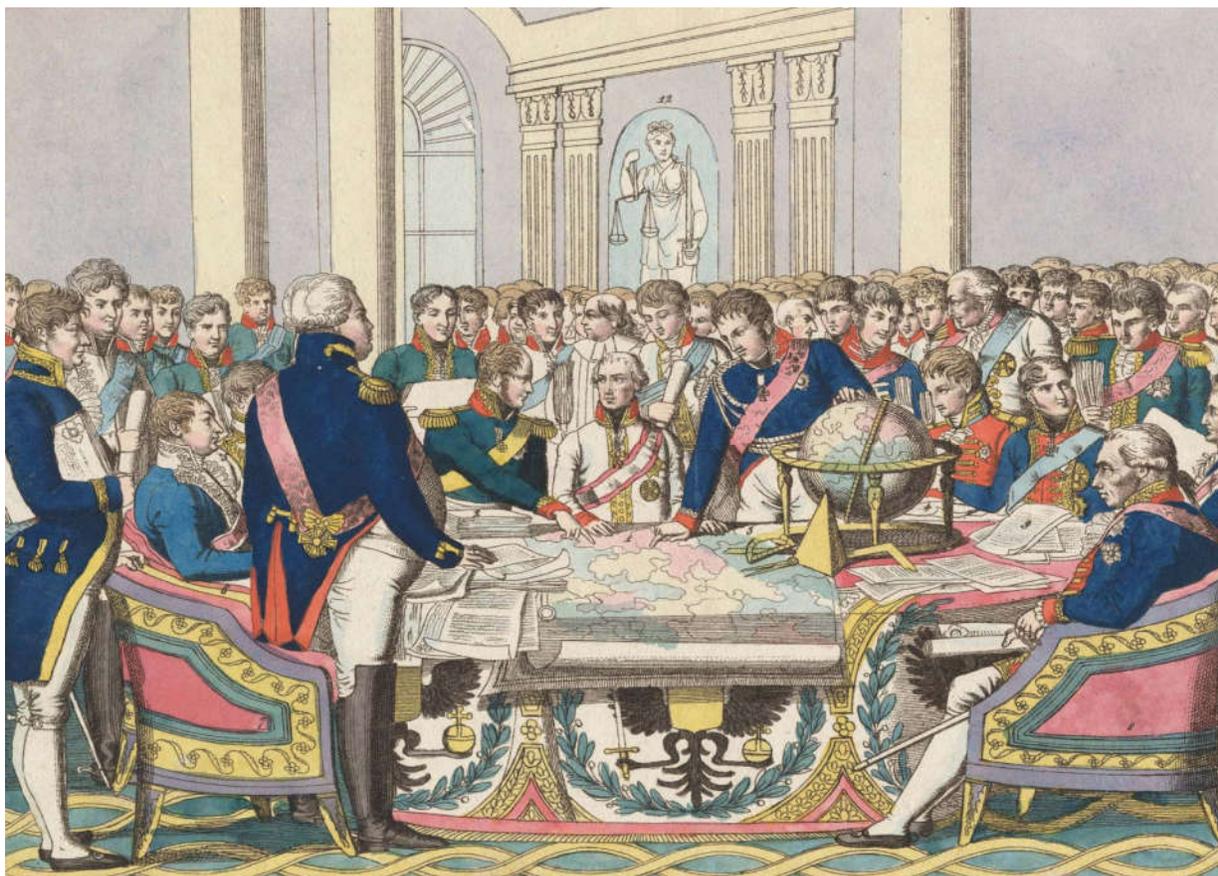


Fig.1. Congress of Vienna 1815 (source: Wikipedia)

Which were ruling over various parts of Europe before the rise of Napoleon regained their territories and was considered as legitimate dynasties.

Balance of Power:

Balanced of power was a time-honored political practice of Europe. It was adopted in the congress to provide effective safeguards for the future peace of Europe and also to ensure that no European state would become powerful in future. By the application of this principle, it was hoped that France would no longer be able to disturb the peace of Europe by invading the neighboring kingdoms.

Compensation:

According to this principle, those nations who played a key role in bringing about the downfall of Napoleon should be rewarded for their labour. Thus the victorious powers were compensated at the cost of the defeated powers. They believed that they had a right to enjoy the compensation and by following this principle the allies tried to make their own interest in the territorial settlement.

Besides above three principles, the Congress of Vienna also adopted two other principles for ensuring peace in Europe. These two principles were meant for preventing revolution in future. The first principle was protecting the treaty of Vienna as status quo and second one was formation of international Holy league by victorious powers. The four big powers like Russia, Prussia, Austria and England also signed the Quadruple Alliance on 20 November, 1815 with the objectives of the maintenance of the treaties with France, preservation of the political stability of Europe, and consolidating the friendly relations amongst the four sovereigns for the welfare of the world.

1.6 PROVISION OF THE TERRITORIAL SETTLEMENT

The Congress of Vienna started reconstructing Europe on the basis of the three principles of Legitimacy, Balance of power and Compensation. This was the “Final Act” signed on 15th June, 1815 commonly called the **Peace Settlement of Vienna**.

The congress made the following territorial arrangement basing upon their principles.

1. As per the first principle, Old royal dynasties were restored in the different countries of Europe. In Italy the pope was restored to the throne of Papal States with all his temporal possessions in Rome.
2. The Bourbon dynasty was restored in Spain, Naples and Sicily. In France also Bourbon dynasty was reinstated with Louis XVIII as the emperor. France was imposed for the payment of war indemnity by which she lost a large part of her colonial empire.
3. The Hapsburg princes were reinstated in the Central Duchies of Italy like Porma, Modena and Tuscany. The Savoy dynasty was restored in Sardinia and Piedmont.
4. The legitimate dynasty was restored to the throne of Portugal and the house of Orange was restored to the kingdom of Holland.
5. The Swiss confederation was restored with most of its territories. The neutrality of Switzerland and its independence was ascertained by the treaty.
6. In Germany the principle of legitimacy was applied in a flexible manner. It was decided that German states destroyed by Napoleon before 1803 were not to be restored. The Confederation of the Rhine established by Napoleon Bonaparte

was destroyed. A loose German Confederation of the 38 German States was established under the headship of Austria. Internal autonomy was provided to the German States, but external affairs were to be controlled by the Federal Diet of the Confederation under the Presidentship of the Austrian Chancellor.

7. In accordance with second principle of Balance of power, the neighboring states of France were strengthened. Belgium was joined with Netherland in the north-eastern boarder of France. This was done to compensate the Dutch and to erect a stronger state on the Northern frontier of France. Dutch Prince of Orange dynasty started ruling over the United Kingdom of Netherlands.
8. On the eastern boarder of France, the provinces of river Rhine of Germany was ceded to Prussia. She also got Swedish Pomerania, two-fifth of Saxony, the whole of Westphalia. These cessations were made to Prussia so that she might act as a defense against France in the North-Eastern frontier.
9. On the South western boarder of France Switzerland got three cantons and Genoa was added to Piedmont on the south of France.
10. On the other frontiers of France there were natural boundaries like Mediterranean, the Pyranees and the Atlantic.
11. As per third principle of compensation, the victorious allies were rewarded. Austria demanded compensation due to loss of Belgium. For her surrender of Belgium to Netherland, Venetia and Lombardy was given to Austria. Hence, Austria got a commanding position in Italy. She also got Tyrol and Salzburg from Bavaria and recovered the Illyrian provinces along the Eastern coast of the Adriatic.
12. Russia was allowed to retain Finland which she had conquered from Sweden. She was also given Bessarabia which she had captured from Turkey. Besides, she got major part of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw (Poland).
13. England, the enemy of Napoleon got some valuable colonies from France. She received Heligoland in the North Sea, Malta and Ionian Island in the Mediterranean Sea. Outside Europe, she got Cape colony (South Africa), Ceylon in the Indian Ocean from the Dutch and Mauritius, Tobago, Trinidad and St. Lucia etc. from France.
14. Sweden as compensation for the cession of Finland to Russia and Pomerania to Prussia secured Norway from Denmark. This was a punishment to Denmark as she had supported Napoleon Bonaparte.
15. Apart from the above territorial settlements, the Vienna Congress also made some important declaration in relation to the laws of diplomatic etiquette and laws about international rivers. The congress recommended for the free navigation of international rivers. Slave trade was declared illegal and considered as international crime. France, Netherland and Sweden abolished Slave trade in 1815 but Spain continued till 1820s.

1.7 CRITICISM OF THE SETTLEMENT

Historians criticise the Vienna settlement as an attempt to preserve the ancient regime. Fyffe opined, “Standing on the boundary line between two ages, the legislation of Vienna forms a land mark in history.” The Vienna congress was considered to be a temporary settlement and was too artificial to be permanent. This arrangement protected only to the interest of big powers neglecting the others.

About the Vienna settlement, Gentz, its Secretary wrote, ‘reconstruction of social order’, ‘the regeneration of the political system of Europe’, and an enduring peace founded on ‘a just redistribution of forces’, etc were only to tranquilize the people and the real object of congress was to divide among the conquerors the spoils of the conquered.”The map of Europe rebuilt at the Congress was drastically changed under the demand of historical forces. The treaty failed to be a long standing settlement due to the short-sightedness of the peace-makers.

Prof. Hayes opined that “the Vienna settlement was defective in so far as the people were regarded as so many pawns in the game of dynastic aggrandizement.

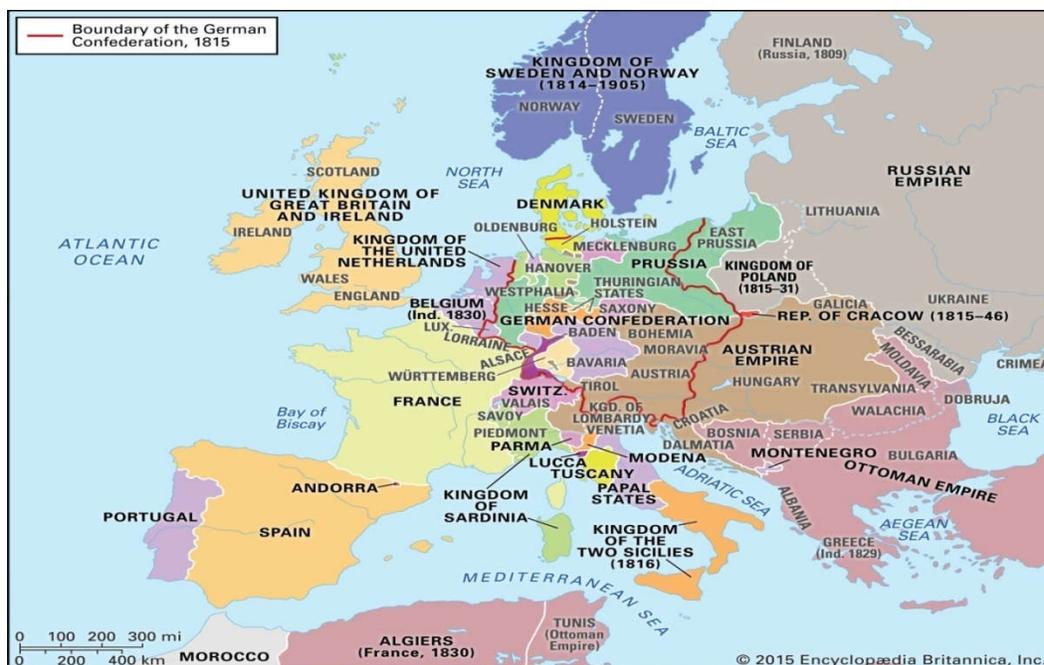
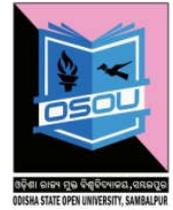


Fig.2. Europe after Vienna Congress of 1815 (source: Britannica)

Adam Zamoyski opines that the statesmen assembled at the Congress were well aware of the nationalist sentiments but they chose to ignore it and failed to acknowledge the new forces of democratic ideas which were resented by the Germans and the Italians. They calmly set aside all these national considerations in order to secure the balance of power and dynastic interests. True to the traditions of the Old Regime, they thought in terms of dynasties and states.



According to Cruttwell, “It was mean and hypocritical not to extend the doctrine of legitimacy of Republics. Both Venice and Genoa had longer and more glorious lives of independence than many monarchs, but both were extinguished without murmur in the supposed interest of securing North Italy against France.

According to Hazen, “The congress of Vienna was a congress of aristocrats, to whom the ideas of nationality and democracy as proclaimed by the French Revolution were incomprehensible. The rulers rearranged Europe according to their desires, disposing of it as if it were their own personal property, ignoring the sentiment of nationality.

According to Sir Charles Webster, “The settlement of Vienna discouraged the idea of self government and was completely failed to work in the direction of disarmament. The statesmen of the congress were only eager to compromise and strike a deal due to their lack of faith and narrow outlook.

According to H.A Kissinger, “The statesmen at Vienna were not interested in transforming humanity, because in their eyes this effort had led to the tragedy of a quarter-century of struggle. To transform humanity by an act of will, to transcend French nationalism in the name of that of Germany, would have seemed to them to make peace by revolution, to seek stability in the unknown, to admit that a myth once shattered cannot be regained. The issue at Vienna, then, was not reform against reaction—that is the interpretation of posterity. Instead the problem was to create an order in which change could be brought about through a sense of obligation, instead of through an assertion of power.”

The treaty of Vienna was a deception and a betrayal too. The peace makers of this congress ignored the challenges of the French revolution and ideas of nationalism and concept of democracy. The new born idea of liberalism was completely made unseen and was treated as revolutionary creeds. The nationalist movement that had stirred the Poles, the Spaniards and Italians and Germans and the liberal and democratic regime set up during the revolution were destroyed. The congress of Vienna created a loose German confederation and did not overlook the German constitutionalism. The hopes of the liberals were frustrated. Rulers who were restored by this arrangement set up reactionary regimes in their countries and there was repression everywhere. The principle of Legitimacy, balance of power, and compensation which were adopted by congress as principles of settlement were the old and outmoded principle of eighteenth century and was contrary to the emerging ideas of nineteenth century. Restoration of old monarchies in different parts of Europe as per the principle of legitimacy created hindrances on the way of constitutional progress.

The congress had also made some positive achievement. It established peace and averted mutual conflict for more than 40 years in Europe. There was no political turbulence for long period which results in progress of science and literature in many parts of European nations. The Vienna congress had reflected its political wisdom by recognizing the historical changes which took place in the settlements. Such as: Russia

had taken Poland and entered into the politics of European nations. The Holy Roman Empire was demolished by Napoleon, the map of Germany was also simplified by him and Sweden retired as a northern power etc. All the changes were recognized by the Vienna congress. The congress system survived after 1815 and also settled many other questions of European countries.



1.8 HOLY ALLIANCE

The major European powers determined to maintain peace in Europe after the territorial settlements made in the congress of Vienna. As an extension of the vision of the Congress of Vienna, the Kingdom of Prussia and the Austrian and Russian Empires formed the Holy Alliance on September 26, 1815 A.D. This Holy Alliance was certainly the brainchild of Russian Tsar Alexander I. He proposed for the alliance to restore peace and stability in Europe as well as to preserve Christian social values and traditional monarchism. He got the support other European kingdoms because most European monarchs did not have any intention to offend the Tsar by refusing to sign the alliance. All members of the coalition promptly joined the Alliance, except United Kingdom, Pope Pious VII and the sultan of Turkey. Metternich asserted that Austria and Prussia signed in the alliance to appease the Tsar's religious vanity. Talleyrand considered this alliance as a ludicrous contract as it was trying to apply Christian principles to the politics. This Holy alliance has revealed the weakness of Christian morality in guiding the destinies of European nations. It also showed the ill attitude of powerful despotic monarchs towards the small nations. However, the Holy alliance ended in a failure and a Second Peace Treaty was signed in Paris on November 20, 1815 by Russia, Austria, Prussia and Britain. As a result Quadruple alliance was formed. They agreed for maintenance of peace in Europe and also to prevent the return of Napoleon. The periodical 'summit' meetings among these allies bore resemblance of modern day diplomacy and its intention was subject to same kind of deception.

1.9 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONGRESS

Vienna congress has been seen as a reactionary movement for the benefit of traditional monarchs. However, others consider it positively for having created relatively long-term stability and peaceful condition in most of the Europe. The Congress of Vienna was a remarkable achievement for the diplomats gathered there. This was the first international gathering of 19th century which tried to restore peace in Europe. It succeeded in bringing peace in European continent for a century i.e. from 1815-1914. After the congress, people in different nations of Europe were much inspired by Napoleon's army and their conquests. As a result, some new political ideas rapidly spread to the whole of Europe and gave rise to nationalism. In this process of developing nationalist sentiment, many writers, artists, and intellectuals played a



crucial role. They laid emphasis on people’s common language, tradition, culture, and their glorious past. This kind of development was certainly regarded as extremely dangerous by the reactionary powers and they tried to suppress the development of such ideas. Hence, the Congress of Vienna kept the desire for national unity under control. Despite of suppression, the concept of emergence of nation states was gaining popularity among the masses. Criticizing the settlement, Sir Charles Webster opined that the Vienna Settlement had discouraged the idea of self government and the failed to work in the direction of disarmament among European nations. According to him, only the statesmen of the congress were too eager to compromise and strike a deal due to their lack of faith and courage as well their narrow outlook. They calmly set aside all these national considerations in order to secure the balance of power and dynastic interests.

1.10 LET SUM UP

- The Vienna Congress of 1815 and then the Concert of Europe were the sincere attempts to restore peace in Europe.
- Holy Alliance was certainly proposed by Russian Tsar Alexander I for maintaining peace and political stability.
- The principle of legitimacy was advocated by French diplomat Talleyrand in which hereditary rights of ruling dynasties was made secure.
- The congress was highly criticized due to the failure of the statesmen in acknowledging the nationalist feeling of the time.

3.11 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

1. Explain the significance of the Holy Alliance.

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2. Explain the territorial settlements of the Congress of Vienna.

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3. Write a note on Holy Alliance.

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1.12 SUGGESTED READINGS



1. Blanning, T C W (Ed.); 'The Nineteenth Century'; Oxford, 2000.
2. Pamela M. Pilbara: The 1830 Revolution in France
- 3 .Eric Hobsbawm : The Age of Revolution: 1789-1848
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UNIT-2 REVOLUTIONARY AND RADICAL MOVEMENT



Structure

- 2.1 Learning objectives
- 2.2 Introduction
- 2.3 Abdication of Charles X
- 2.4 Causes of the July Revolution
- 2.5 Three Glorious Days
- 2.6 Significance of the Revolution
- 2.7 Effects of the Revolution on Other Countries
- 2.8 Conclusion
- 2.9 Summary/ Points to remember
- 2.10 Check your Progress
- 2.11 Model Questions
 - 2.2.1 Background of February Revolution
 - 2.2.2 Fall of Louis Philippe
 - 2.2.3 Causes of the February Revolution
 - 2.2.4 Course of the February Revolution
 - 2.2.5 Result of the February Revolution
 - 2.2.6 Effects of the Revolution on Other European Countries
 - 2.2.7 Conclusion
 - 2.2.8 Summary/ Points to remember
 - 2.2.9 Check your Progress
 - 2.2.10 Model Questions
 - 2.2.11 Suggested reading

2.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After going through this chapter, you will be able to –

- Explain the defects of Administration of Bourbon kings.
- Understand the thoughts of Aristocrats, Republicans and Socialists and democrats.
- Describe the causes and consequences of July Revolution and February Revolution.
- Explain the role of Charles X for demolishing the fundamental rights.
- Explain the dissatisfaction prevailed among the working class in France.
- Understand the impact of July and february revolution on the other countries of Europe.



2.2 INTRODUCTION

As discussed in the previous unit, the Vienna Congress in 1815 tried to restore the status quo ante of 1789. As a result, Bourbon was restored to the throne of France. Louis XVIII ascended the throne of France as an emperor in 1815. However, there were inexorable forces of change at work, which had fundamentally changed the body polity of France and Europe. The democratic, representational as well as radical politics in France were far more firmly embedded in France in 1815 than what was in situation in 1789. Therefore, when the Boubons in France or Kingdom of Netherlands were restored in 1815, constitutional monarchy emerged. If the Constitution did not commit the princes to the sovereignty of the people in any democratic sense, it did compel them to acknowledge that their own sovereignty was no more sacrosanct. Constitutionalism did not work in the post restoration period; neither in France nor in Spain. But constitution provided a rallying point for people resisting sovereignty and provided rallying point to express their frustration and bitterness.

In contrast, the aristocratic section wanted restoration of rights and privileges which they enjoyed before the French revolution. The democratic people wanted a constitutional government through the elected parliament. So both the camps were not in good term with one another and it was a big problem for the new king to forge a harmony between the aristocratic past and democratic present. However, his period was marked by peace and tranquility. As he had no son, He was succeeded by his brother Charles X in 1824. With the accession of Charles X the policy of compromise between two groups failed due to his imperialistic thoughts. He was determined to bring back the ancient regime in France again without caring for the idea of revolution.

2.3 ABDICATION OF CHARLES X

Charles X became the emperor of France in 1824 after the death of his brother Louis XVIII. He preferred to rule as an absolute monarch of the empire and reassert the power of the Catholic Church in France. He was also in favor of Ultra-royalist party, who wanted to bring back the aristocracy and absolutist politics again. Some of the important changes were brought by him during his reign which had created discontentment among the masses. Firstly, he had passed the Anti-Sacrilege Act and imposed death penalty for anyone profaning the host of the Catholic Church. Besides, King Charles X and his ministry violated the equality of religious beliefs as specified in the constitution and severely restricted the freedom of press. Like James II of England he based his government on the pretensions of divine right, and conducted his government in the interest of clergy and old nobility without paying heed to popular desire for liberalism. Secondly, He had also decided to compensate the families of the nobles, whose properties were confiscated during the time of French revolution. Some of the Ultra-royalist were not satisfied with the small amount of compensation and

demanded complete recovery of their property. As a result the liberals reacted to this compensation policy of the king. Both the above laws were passed by his minister Villele who later on was criticized by the liberals and was dismissed in 1828. After him Charles X appointed Martignac as his minister but he was also disliked by the liberals due to his moderate policy and within a year he was replaced by Polignac. Polignac wanted to bring glory for his government by adopting a unique aggressive foreign policy. Algiers was conquered and helps given to Greeks in their fight for Independence from the Ottoman. At the instigation of Poliganac, the king decided to dissolve the liberal dominated chamber. Finally on 25 July 1830, Charles X issued an ordinance known as the **July Ordinance or Ordinance of Saint Cloud**. The ordinance dissolves the Chamber and electoral law as well as curtailed the right to vote. It had also restricted the freedom of press. On 26 July the matter was published in the leading conservative newspaper called the Moniteur. Hence, the French people came forward to resist the illegal ordinances which violated the fundamental rights of people granted by constitution. In this way a couple of controversial decisions triggered the cause of the July Revolution in 1830. Finally French king Charles X abdicated the throne and fled away to England.

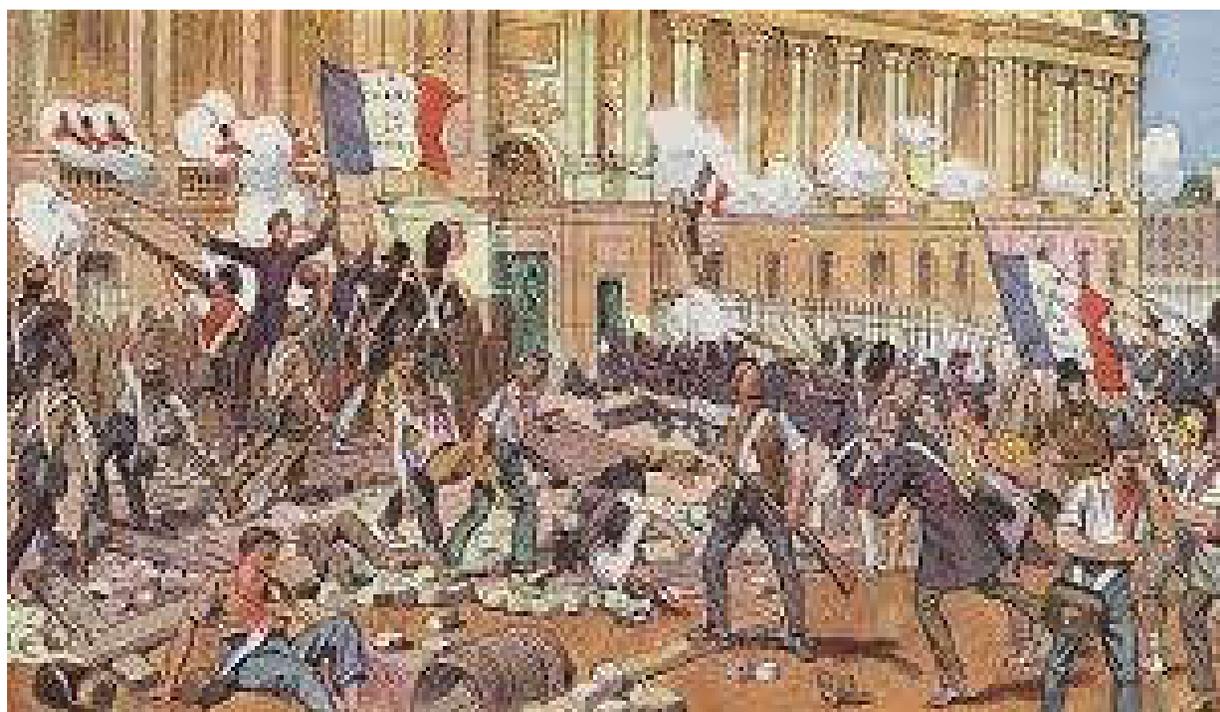
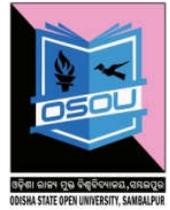


Fig.1 Abdication of king Charles X of France

2.4 CAUSES OF THE JULY REVOLUTION OF 1830



Ideological divide in France:

The French people were ideologically divided into two groups such as aristocrats and democrats. The former believed in the ideas of ancient regime and divine right of monarchy where as the latter believed in democracy, equality and individual freedom. Reconciliation between these two groups was impossible.

Unpopularity of Monarchy:

The Bourbon family failed to satisfy the political need of the French people after 1815. The restoration was not too effective to win over the consent of the common masses. The royal family followed the tradition of despotism from the time of Louis XVIII which was not liked by people.

Policy of Charles X:

The high-handed policy of Charles X put an end to the smooth development of constitutional government in France. One of the principal passions of his life was to restore the old regime and was not in a mood to compromise with existing situation. Besides, It was too difficult on his part maintained a balance between the aristocrats and the liberals. His policy aggravated the fundamental causes and hastened the outbreak of the July revolution.

Role of Republican society:

The unemployed educated youth in the city of Paris had formed a republican society called as June France, which joined hand with the liberals for spread the revolutionary messages and worked for the abdication of Bourbon dynasty as well as end of Monarchy.

Arbitrary selection of Ministers:

By Louis XVIII: The bourbon king often violated the norm of the constitutional Charter and used monopoly for selecting his ministers. He could also dismiss the ministers at his own will without caring whether they ministers had majority in the chamber or not. He had appointed Talleyrand and dismissed him too. Subsequently Richelieu, Decazes andVillele were appointed and dismissed. This created resentment among the members of the chamber.

Arbitrary dissolution of Chamber:

Charles X had also adopted arbitrary policy in selecting and dismissing the ministers in his court. He could dismiss the minister without the consent of legislature. He also dissolved the chamber abruptly by dint of his prerogative. On March 2, 1830, meeting of the Chamber was convened where many deputies reacted negatively to Charles' administration. Some members also introduced a bill requiring the King's minister to gather the support of the Chambers. On March 18, a majority of 221 deputies voted in favor of this bill. Having seen the majority of votes in favor of the bill the king suspended the Chamber on March 19. This incident created an impression that king

was essentially a despot. Hence people reacted to such action of king in the form of revolution.



Fig-2 Clashes between Forces and Revolutionaries during July Revolution

July Ordinance of 1830:

Charles X issued the July Ordinance on 25th July 1830. The objective of this ordinance was to banish liberalism. By this ordinance the king dissolved the chamber which was dominated by the members of liberals. In addition, freedom of press was tightened and fresh election was ordered. He had also ignored the essence of the charter which allowed the king to act only in accordance with the consent and suggestion of the chamber.

2.5 THREE GLORIOUS DAYS

Tuesday, 27 July 1830:

The resentment of people took the form of a revolution on July 27, 1830. Most of the newspapers started publishing the news contents against the emperor. More than 50 newspapers of France refused to submit to the new ordinances declaring it illegal. King commanded the police to seize the press, but they failed to do so due to attack by agitate mob. Barricades were installed by police and soon after the first altercations between rioters and soldiers began. The students and the Parisians started hurling stones at the soldiers and threw down the roof tiles and flower pots from the buildings to cause injuries. Having seen such activities of rebels, the soldiers fired warning shots



in the air. On the first day of the revolution as many as 21 civilians were killed. However, the fighting continued throughout the night.

Wednesday, 28 July 1830:

When the situation was beyond the control, the king sent General Auguste de Marmont to Paris to quell the rebellion. Marmont was not having adequate number of soldiers with him to calm down the rebellion as most of his soldiers were deployed for Algiers conquest. The French military force faced an undone situation when the revolutionaries fired on the French troops and forced them to disperse. The revolutionaries raised their tricolor flag and rang the bell of Paris to justify their claims. After two days of revolutionary situation, some liberal leaders wrote a petition to the king appealing for the withdrawal of the July ordinances. But the Bourbon emperor was too rigid to reconcile with the revolutionaries. He was not well aware of the consequences of the revolution at that time.

Thursday, 29 July 1830:

On the last day of revolution, there was larger participation of the revolutionaries who were fully equipped with arms and were well organized in strategic points. More than 4000 barricades were thrown up in the city on that day. The commander general of French force Marmont was looking for an opportunity to take action. In all important building of the Paris city, the tricolor national flag was unfurled. The palace of the king was also sacked. Other important building like the Hotel de Ville had been captured. Then the liberals imposed a provisional government and Lafayette is sent to calm the mobs. Finally, the king was agreed to negotiate with the revolutionaries and gave his consent to dismiss the minister Polignac and to annul the July ordinances. By that time the whole city was under the control of the revolutionaries. They convened the meeting of prominent citizens and decided to depose the king, Charles X, and the crown was offered to Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans.

2.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REVOLUTION

The liberals did not want the revolution to continue further. They wanted to harmonize order with liberty by setting up a constitutional monarchy. Therefore, after deposing Charles X and his son from the throne of France, Louis Philippe of the House of Orleans was placed on the throne. He also agreed to rule as a constitutional monarch. His period came to be known as the July Monarchy. It was made clear that his right to rule came from the consent of people and was not from the divine right. A tricolored flag was unfurled as a mark of beginning of a new era. Hence, the July Revolution of 1830 marked the shift from one constitutional monarchy to the July Monarchy. It also brought the transition of power from the House of Bourbon to its cadet branch, the House of Orleans. After the revolution the charter of 1814 was restored and amended. The charter had a provision for a civil test for the king, which meant that the king was

a servant of the nation. The prerogative power of the king was abolished. So the revolution gave a decent burial to the doctrine of legitimacy and hereditary monarchy in France. The Clericalism and Catholicism which had threatened secularism and freedom of speech and expression were also buried by this revolution. The electoral law was made more democratic and the censorship of the press was abolished. The right to vote was offered to the men of property who were paying an annual tax of 200 francs. This revolution gave rise to the emergence of Bourgeoisie in the French politics. Education to the people which was earlier under the control of the church now remained under the control of the state.



Fig-3 Armed Revolutionaries during the night on 29 July 1830

2.7 EFFECTS OF THE REVOLUTION ON OTHER COUNTRIES

The July revolution of France was a signal for the outbreak of revolutions in many European nations. The revolutionary ideas rapidly spread to the other countries like Belgium, Poland, Spain, Italy and England. The Independence of Belgium from the clutches of Kingdom of Netherland was the outcome of July revolution of France. Being inspired by the revolutionary ideas the Belgians protested against the king demanding their equal representation in the parliament as well as recognition of their language. Finally in February 1831, National Congress promulgated a new constitution for Belgium. The impact of the revolution was felt in Switzerland also



leading to liberalization of the Swiss constitution. The July Revolution inspired and sparked the November rising in Poland against the rule of Russia, though ended in failure and Russia annexed the whole of Poland. In Spain and Portugal too, a civil war broke out ending in the Anglo-French intervention on behalf of the liberals. The liberal constitutions of Spain and Portugal were saved. Norway also got the recognition of her autonomy from the Swedish king.

2.8 CONCLUSION

The July revolution of 1830 had brought several changes in the French society. After the revolution not only the monarchy came to an end but also the idea of republican government became firmly rooted in the politics of the day. The revolution also taught a lesson to the rulers to relinquish despotic attitudes. It had spread the message of freedom and equality. This revolution had also advocated for a concept of government by consent of the people and the freedom press. Besides, these rebellions were brought about, influenced and accompanied by an intensive transfer of news and ideas, by the reactivation of a system of revolutionary symbols and by numerous declarations of international solidarity.

2.9 SUMMARY/ POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Louis XVIII ascended the throne of France as an emperor in 1815 after the treaty of Vienna. Charles X became the emperor of France in 1824 after the death of his brother Louis XVIII.
- Charles X passed the Anti – Sacrilege Act and imposed death penalty for anyone profaning the host of the Catholic Church.
- On 25 July 1830, Charles X issued an ordinance known as the July Ordinance or Ordinance of Saint Cloud.
- The unemployed educated youth in the city of Paris had formed a republican society called as Jeune France.
- Charles X issued the July ordinance on 25th July 1830. The objective of this ordinance was to banish liberalism. By this ordinance the king dissolved the chamber which was dominated by the members of liberals.
- The July Revolution began on July 27, 1830. In the first day of the revolution 21 civilians were killed by forces.

2.10 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

1. Who became the emperor of France after the 1815?
.....

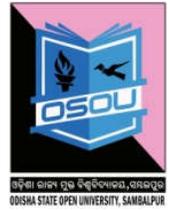


2. Whendid Charles Xascend to the throne France?
.....
3. Mention the name of minister who instigated the king to issue July Ordinance?
.....
4. Name the emperor who became the head of constitutional Monarchy after the July revolution?
.....
5. Who was Polignac?
.....

2.11 MODEL QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the major causes of July revolution of 1830.
2. What were the policies of Charles X which created resentment among the people? Explain.
3. How was ideological difference responsible for July revolution? Discuss.
4. Write a note on Three Glorious days.
5. Explain the changes that took place after the July Revolution of 1830.

2.2.1 FEBRUARY REVOLUTION OF 1848



Alexis de Tocqueville, the famous French political philosopher and historian told the Chamber of Deputies just few days before the breaking out of the February Revolution: “We are sleeping on a volcano...Don’t you understand that the earth trembles? A wind of change is blowing and there is a storm on the horizon. A wave of Revolutions erupted across the European continent in 1848. Although most of the revolutions were put down quickly, still there was enormous violence in many areas of Europe. In 1848 such a wave of the revolutions affected France, Hungary, Germany, Netherland, Italy and Austria, etc. Hence the year 1848 is considered to be the Spring time of the people but like spring of Europe it was transient and temporary. These uprisings shook the established powers of Europe but could not sweep them away. The Revolution that took place in France in the year 1848 was known as February revolution which had far reaching consequences. No sooner the unrest began in France, than the rest part of Europe was affected by it soon. Thus the Austrian chancellor Duke Metternich remarked that “*When France sneezes, Europe catches a cold...* Although revolution of 1848 was not new for French people, It was certainly different form the earlier revolutions. The French working class was attempting to create a new type of unified republican state out of the shambles left behind by the July Monarchy. After 1830, Louis Philippe of the Bourbon family had assumed power as the head of constitutional monarchy in France. His accession to the throne created a number of legal and constitutional complications. Though he had no hereditary rights on the French throne, he tried to legalise it by getting himself elected by the Chamber. So, his constitutional monarchy was also highly criticized by some of the liberal leaders of the chamber. On the other hand, Louis Philippe was secretly nourishing a love for having autocratic power and often disregarded his ministers. Therefore the character of the July monarchy under the Bourbon king was questionable. Besides, the government under him was an Oligarchy of the elite section of the French society. This government remained detached from the people of third estate particularly the productive and articulate faction of the society. Thus, there was also gross dissatisfaction of the common people over the administration of Louis Philippe. By that time the silk weavers had organized a ten days strike in 1834 in the city of Paris against the low price paid by merchants but king had no reaction to their demands. The foreign policy adopted by him had also certain adverse effect on French politics. The Belgian policy and Italian policy had made him too unpopular among the masses. Basically the July monarchy had no popular support. As a result French people in 1848 began a revolution against the existing government.

2.2.2 FALL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE

Louis Philippe was quite unpopular among the people as well as the member of the chamber. His despotic attitude and policy of changing ministers frequently created resentment among the ministers. The ministers like Laffite, Cashimir Perier, Soult and Thiers etc were dismissed without adequate reasons. The bourbon king also tried to dominate over the ministry and ultimately he dissolved it the ministry in 1839. Hence there was wide scale opposition of the chamber against this decision. Later on in 1848, Louis Philippe appointed Guizot as the head of ministry and remained in office form 1840-1848. He adopted various fraudulent means to ensure the majority in the chamber by manipulating the elections. Often he bribed the legislators by offering them lucrative posts and could also influence the electorate during the election. Guizot had also formulated a new educational policy which had many defects and was not acceptable to the teachers. Further, there was revolution of industrial workers during the time of July Monarchy. The common did not have faith on Bourbon king. They demanded for reform of electoral laws, and extension of the franchise or the right to vote but the king and his ministry under Guizot turned their deaf ears to the demand of common people. So, all the above events during the time of July monarchy led to the down fall of Louis Philippe.



Fig-4 Louis Philippe, Emperor France

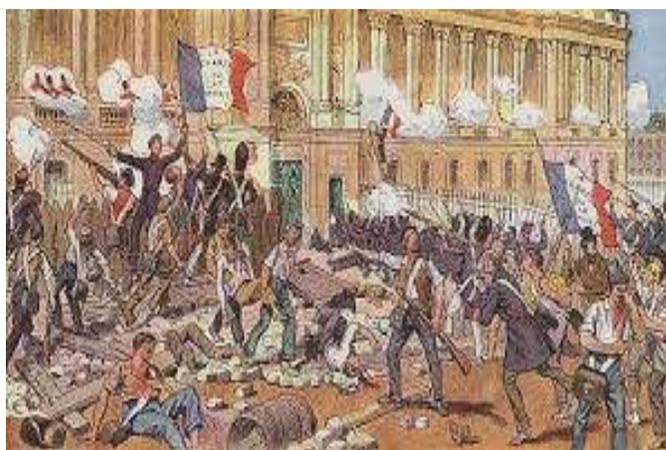


Fig-5. The February revolution of 1848 in

2.2.3 CAUSES OF THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION

The revolution of 1848 had many causes. After the downfall of Napoleon, a sea change had taken place in the political, social and economic sphere of France. The ideas of liberals and radicals were drawing the attention of the common masses. The industrial revolution and technological development in Europe had brought a significant change in the life style of French working class. Growth of press also popularized the new ideas like liberalism, nationalism and socialism. Thus the

common people were inspired by such ideas and began a revolution for social change. However the decisive factors of the revolt of 1848 was the coincidence between severe economic and social crisis as well as the political difficulties. The following are main factors of the February revolution, Such as:

Economic crisis:

The main factor which was responsible for the outbreak of revolt of 1848 was the poor economic condition of the people. In many parts of France the primary occupation of the people was agriculture. Due to growth of population, the demand of land increased and agricultural land located adjacent of urban area was converted to the land for human settlement. As a result the price of small patches of land also became costly which had made the life of middle class people too deplorable. The people of working class faced also suffered a lot due to a depression in commerce and industry. They were often exploited by the owners of industries.

Heavy taxation policy:

The government of France had imposed various types of taxes. Two kinds of taxes had been collected from the rural farmers. They used to pay tax on salt manufacturing and another tax was imposed on their land holding. The rural working class considered the collection of both the taxes as unfair. The burden of tax had broken down the economic backbone of the common people. This burden affected those least able to pay it and became a constant source of antagonism for rural French workers. The tax collector became one of the most hated figures in the provinces during this time.

Low agricultural Productivity:

During mid 19th century the agriculture in many parts of Europe was severely affected. There was decline of agricultural production due to the failure of crops. Hence, there was a substantial rise in food prices over most of European countries. It had a direct impact on the urban working class and rural folk of French society. One obvious effect of rising food prices was to threaten the already low living standards of the mass of poor people in town and country. Thus, Food shortage across Europe intensified the difficulties of common mass.

Emergence of New ideas:

In the middle part of 19th century there was emergence of new ideas in the French society. Growth of press popularized the ideas like liberalism, nationalism and socialism. The ideas of eminent French philosophers had a deep impact on the mind of the people. Further the Technological change of the time was revolutionizing the life of the working class people. The working community grasped the ideas of liberalism and Popularized this concept among other as a part of the political awareness. It enhanced the desire for more political power by the middle class political liberals. The nationalist and republican ideals were inculcated among the French



general public which believed that the common people should rule themselves at their own will.

Discontentment of working classes:

A larger section of French society belonged to Working class. They were fully dissatisfied with the July monarchy. Most of the working urban class in France was made of artisans who specialized in particular craft. They were printers, weavers, shoemakers, fabric makers, jewelers, innkeepers, and other skilled and unskilled labourers. The working class people led a miserable life due exploitation by the aristocratic section of the society. Sometime the basic facilities were also not available to them. Therefore, the condition of working section was under nourished, disease ridden, and struggling. A larger portion of this working class was illiterate or less educated too. Most of them were conservative in their in their political outlook due to influence of local conservative elites. So, they supported a more monarchical political structure as in contrast to a republican or socialist regime.

Widespread unemployment:

Between 1815 -1851 the population of France increased up to 7 million. There was great unemployment and hunger across the country. The writers like Lamennais asked the government to quench the thirst of the people, but the king made a deaf ear to it. Due to the technological development manual labour was less preferred in the industries. One machine could do the work of many by which number of jobs in the market spontaneously decreased. The year 1840- 1848 saw the French working class in a precarious condition. A large number of educated youth found unemployed and those who were employed found they barely able to get by on their meager wages. High unemployment combined with high prices sparked the liberal revolt.

Conservative idea of Louis Philippe:

Louis Philippe respected the external forms of the constitution but he took away its substance. His had latent intention to establish the despotism in France. During his reign constitutionalism became the Orleanism. Within 10 years he had changed 10 ministers which revealed the intention of King over the government. Although the people of France had struggled for and won many liberal concessions from the government, conservative order became the feature of French politics .The bourgeoisie class had dominated over the chamber and controlled much of the power in the government. The government of Louis Phillip became an Oligarchy of the rich people. The right to vote was also not offered to all citizens and it was limited only to the wealthier section of the society. This created resentment among people against the conservative regime.



Rigid Policy of Louis Philippe:

Louis Philippe followed very rigid attitude towards the demands of working section. He rested himself on the laissez faire or non-intervention theory and claimed that industry was a government cannot violate the right to property. He was also strongly attached with bourgeois interest. He did not offer the right to vote for common people. He had amended the charter of 1830 which could only satisfy the interest of aristocratic section neglecting the working class people. This narrow basis of July monarchy created a great discontentment among the people of lower strata.

The Famine of 1846:

The economic depression of 1847 which was caused due to the great famine of 1846 was a major cause of 1848 revolution. As the famine was prolonged, there was failure of crops in all parts of France which resulted in the hike of food prices. There was also no supply of food grains from other countries to France that made acute food shortage in both rural and urban area. People suffered in utmost subsistence crisis due to Famine of 1846. Rice and Bread, the staple food for most of the working class, was becoming too expensive to afford. The existing government could rarely ponder over the raise of food price too. Besides, Lack of grain drove up food and other prices while wages of the working people remained stagnant, thus reducing consumer demand. With consumers buying less and less, profits plummeted, forcing thousands of industrial workers out of their jobs.

2.2.4 COURSE OF THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION

An insurrection began in the city of Paris regarding the extension of Right to vote and reform in the political structure. This insurrection later turned into a Revolution. The liberals arranged a banquet on 22 February 1848 in the city of Paris to Press the demand for reform. In this banquet as many as 87 prominent deputies of the chamber promised to attend. However, the king Louis Philippe did not attend the banquet and issued a government order on banning of this meeting. The police was deployed in the appointed place of the banquet. There was tussle between the people and police which took the form of riot. Alarmed by the upcoming riot, barricades were raised in the street of Paris in the evening on 22 February 1848. The national guards were stationed to suppress the imminent revolt but the national guards too turned hostile to the government. There was heavy uproar against the king and his ministers. The liberals gave a petition to the chamber demanding the dismissal of Guizot. Apprehending the unusual happening, the king immediately dismissed Guizot and entrusted the responsibility of chief minister to Mole to form the government. On 23 February 1848, a huge mob from Paris attacked office of the Ministry of foreign affairs where Guizot lived. To checked the agitated mob the troops fired upon the demonstrators in which 40 people were killed. This news of massacre swiftly spread to the city which

aggravated the situation. By the morning of 24 February, the slogan of “Long live the Republic was heard in all the street of Paris. The common people came forward to have an open revolution. This incident was a golden opportunity for the follower of republicanism to achieve their goals. Hence they joined hand with the liberals and incite the people to rise against Louis Philippe and his monarchy. All the republicans and socialist also joined in the revolution and paraded on the street of Paris by raising the slogan “Down with Monarchy and Long live the republics”. Having seen the situation go beyond the control of the forces, King Phillip abdicated his throne in favour of his grandson, Comte de Paris and fled to England.

The liberal had majority in the chamber so they proclaimed him as the king but the republicans were not ready to accept the monarchy again. The republican deputies in the chamber proclaimed a provisional republic with sever leaders to run the government. Thus the republican snatched away the power from the hand of liberals. In order to proclaim the formation of a government the republicans went to Hotel de Villa, Where they found another rival group of socialists who had already proclaimed a provisional government of their own choice. They had formed a republic with a list of ten members to run the government. Fortunately, the list had included the names of some republican leaders. When the republicans knew the incorporation of names in the list by the socialist, they agreed to make coalition with them. Somehow both the socialist and republican were united together and avoided the civil war between them. Finally a republican government was formed.



Fig-5 Burning the throne of Louis Philippe by revolutionaries

2.2.5 RESULT OF THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION

The revolution of 1848 in France was unexpected. The unpopularity of the Orleans Monarchy was high that it fell down with a slight shock of insurrection. It was a very shortest and least sanguinary revolution. This revolution had begun with the liberal demand for reform and ended with establishment of a socialistic republic. The February revolution of 1848 buried the experiment of bourgeois constitutional monarchy. This revolution brought significant changes in the right to vote for all section of the French society. Universal adult franchise was offered to all Frenchmen and Slavery which had been continuing in the society was completely abolished in all French colonies. Large number of people worked as slaves in French colonies were emancipated. The rights of the working class were also ascertained. The ideas of democracy, socialism, republicanism and liberalism were popularized by them throughout the country. As result there ushered a new era of common people and working section of the society who realized their power through voting rights. The principle of socialism was given priority in which right to work, right to life and distribution of wealth among all was emphasized. The revolution had diminished the status of Bourgeoisies with withdrawal of all the political privileges offered by the government. The despotic power of monarch came to an end. The wave of February revolution was not limited only to the French colonies but rapid spread to the other European nations also. The revolutionary thoughts spread to the countries like Belgium, Sweden, Italy, Austria, Holland and Spain etc. like forest fire. Hence it created a great emotional upsurge and left the nationalist forces potentially triumphant.

2.2.6 EFFECTS OF THE REVOLUTION ON OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The revolution of 1848 had a deep impact on the people of other European nations. The liberals in various countries like Poland, Germany, Italy Switzerland, Netherland, Austria and Hungary were encouraged to shake of the trammels that had been imposed by Vienna congress. Despite important difference, the rising merged into one great European upheaval in these countries that had threatened the whole structure of treaty of 1815. The down fall of Louis Philippe in France in February revolution encouraged the Austrians to demand the resignation of Metternich. On 13 March, Metternich Fled to London leaving Vienna in politically unstable condition. The people of Hungary also demanded a free parliament and self-government. They were in favour of an independent Hungarian state and wanted liberation form Habsburg. In Poland, revolution began led by secret society and the rebels set up a provisional government. In Germany, the central revolution impulse was one of nationalism for the overthrow of Austrian domination and German confederations were united into a single state. The

liberal had succeeded in extorting liberal constitution from the rulers of many states such as Brunswick, Hanover and Saxony. In Italy, The king Ferdinand II of Naples was forced to accept the liberal constitution. Being influenced by events of France, the king of Sardinia piedmont, Charles Albert declared a liberal constitution. Thus the revolt of 1848 spread the idea of liberalism in almost all part of Europe.

2.2.7 CONCLUSION

The events of 1848 revealed that nationalism was the most powerful force that could change the society and politics. It was considered to be a turning point in the European history in which Europe failed to turn as the uprisings and early gains made by revolutionaries quickly gave way to establishment of forces of conservative. The Revolutions of 1848 in different countries of Europe present a time of massive public upheaval. For the first time the countries of Europe experienced such a wide scale revolution. Working and middle class people became united in an effort to achieve social and political goals. The common people gradually understood the value of their political rights. The long prevailed concept of slavery was weaned away from the society. The government formed after the revolution became increasingly more accountable to the people they governed. Moreover, they had to provide solid material benefits if they were to survive. In this way the revolution of 1848 brought notable gains to the democracy and nationalism.

2.2.8 SUMMARY/ POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Louis Philippe brought much confusion during the time of July monarchy which paved the way for revolution in 1848.
- The rigid policy adopted by him towards the working section and favouring the industrialist was a major issue during the revolution.
- The economic depression of 1847 which was caused due to the great famine of 1846 was a major cause of 1848 revolution.
- On 23 February 1848, a huge mob from Paris attacked office of the Ministry of foreign affairs where Guizot lived.
- All the republicans and socialist also joined in the revolution and paraded on the street of Paris by raising the slogan “Down with Monarchy and Long live the republics”.
- The ideas of democracy, socialism, republicanism and liberalism were popularized by them throughout the country.



2.2.9 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

1. Who was the emperor of France during the February revolution?

.....
.....

2. Who was Guizot?

.....
.....

3. When was the February revolution begun?

2.2.10 MODEL QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the major causes of February revolution of 1848.

2. Why did the people of working class oppose the July Monarchy? Explain.

3. Narrate the course of the February revolution.

4. What impacts the February revolution did have on other countries of Europe?

Explain

5. What were the consequences of February revolution? Discuss.

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