**ECONOMY**

**REPUBLICANISM**

**SOCIALISM**

**CATHOLICISM**

**LIBERALISM**

**UNDER THE ANCIEN REGIME: Church owned 15% of land and collected 1/10 of people’s income (tithe tax). Supported the monarchy (Divine Right). Clergy exempt from laws/ tax and could only be tried in religious courts.**

**BETWEEN 1800 TO 1850 THE FRENCH POPULATION ROSE BY ONLY 30% COMPARED WITH BRITAIN WHOSE POPULATION DOUBLED. BETWEEN 1830—1850 THE FRENCH BIRTH RATES FELL FROM 3.2 PER THOUSAND TO 2.7 PER THOUSAND SHOWING DECLINING INTERNAL DEMAND.**

**DURING THE REVOLUTION:** Civil Constitution of the Clergy 1790-92: state control over Catholic Church, confiscated and sold generally to protestant bourgeoisie. Church remained official religion but lost privilege. Church tithe abolished and profit from sold land used to pay clergy. Monastic orders- e.g. Jesuits banned from education. Full civil rights to Jews (1792) and Protestants (1789). Many Clergy refused to swear allegiance to the civil constitution. Counter revolution occurred in the countryside as ‘minority’ religions given circumstances to grow. Division between supporters of the Pope and Catholic independence mainly in rural France and anti-clericalists Created resentment found in Urban France.

Attempt to get rid of Christianity- influenced by Rousseau- Robespierre in 1794 forcefully closed churches, remove religious symbols, Notre Dame turned into temple of reason. Tried to replace Catholicism with ‘Worship of reason.’

**UNDER NAPOLEON I:** Concordat enacted 1801- Pope guaranteed right as head of Catholic Church and accepted by government, is recognise as religion of the majority and given freedom, Pope accepts lost lands, Napoleon I keeps right to appoint bishops, tolerance of Jews and Protestants guaranteed in law.

**1814:** Napoleon abdicated as Emperor after being captured.

**1814: September-June-** Vienna Settlement created by the quadruple alliance to reward victors and punish France for the Revolution by turning back the clock. France was forced to pay reparations. Also decided at the Vienna Settlement was the *First Treaty of Paris (30th May): 1) France retains border of 1792 and some of its foreign colonies. 2) Restoration of the Bourbon monarchy. (Due to Talleyrand who convinced the Allies that Louis XVIII was the best option for France, he did this through allowing the allies to see a mass demonstration in Bordeaux which was pro-Bourbon restoration as it would gain peace. Also seen in Marseilles, Toulouse, and Paris. These were manufactured but the general feeling was the hope for peace which they would be willing to allow the restoration to take place. - 1 in 3 of all boys born between 1790 and 1795 had been killed or injured, 15 million deaths due to the Revolution. Inflation and heavy taxation caused economic problems. Also Louis XVIII promised to lower taxes and abolish conscription.). 3) Charter of 1814 (in accordance with the declaration of Saint-Ouen) guaranteeing a constitution.*

**ABSOLUTISM RETURNED TO EUROPE!**

**1814:** **May 30-** Louis XVIII made King of France by signing the First Treaty of Paris.

MAIN SUPPORTERS OF THE BOURBONS-

-Aristocracy/ notables/ émigrés who lost privilege, land and or wealth in the Revolution.

-Clergy who had lost land and tax income.

-Merchants and artisans as the revolution affected the economy and therefore their trade.

About 7-10% of church land (worth 2.8 billion Francs) had been sold and property owners feared what would happen to their lands and any return towards ‘feudalism.’ One quarter sold to peasants, the rest went mainly to middling landowners and professional men.

*First Treaty of Paris: 1) France retained borders of 1792. 2) No war indemnity. 3) Foreign soldiers (Sixth Coalition) withdrew from French soil.*

*[THE CHARTE OF 1814 (drawn up by the Chamber of Deputies): 1) Lower Chamber voted for by men over 30 who paid 300 Francs in tax (aprox. 90,000 eligible to vote. 2) Press freedom. 3) Equality before law. 4) Catholicism official state religion BUT religious tolerance. 5) MPs had to be over 40 and pay 1000 Francs in tax per year. 6) Upper house members- hereditary or appointed by the King. 7) Code Napoleon, Legion of Honour and centralised local governments remained. 8) Property confiscated during Revolution wouldn’t be returned. 8) Powers of the King- Commander of navy and army. Right to declare war and peace. Right to appoint peers in upper chamber. Right to rule by ordinance (national emergency). Right to propose/ veto Laws. 9) Parliament decides taxation.]*

*Symbolically the King wanted to remind people he was a divine right King. Re-imposed the Bourbon flag, getting rid of the tricolour.in the preamble it was declared that the Charter was a ‘concession’ not a right. The King was still The ‘King of France.’*

**1815:** the church set out to restore a ‘Catholic France’ with ‘Expiatory festivals’ and open-air processions much to the horror of the ‘Voltaire’ middle classes. Also pressure was placed on new owners to return their land. Jesuits allowed to return to convert non-believers.

**1815:** In an effort to solve the 75 million Franc debts Louis XVIII went back on his promise to remove unpopular taxes such as tobacco, wine, and salt. Caused riots in Bordeaux.

**1815:** Budget introduced. Army expenditure cut (in 1814 it made up 55% of spending).

**1815: February-** Napoleon escapes Elba and returns to France proclaiming himself Emperor. Mass desertions from the army to support Napoleon.

**1815:****March-June-** 100 Day Reign as Napoleon enters Paris. Louis XVIII runs away for protection from France’s recent enemies.

**1815:** **June 18th-** Battle of Waterloo. Napoleon is defeated and exiled.

**1815:** Second Treaty of Paris forced onto France, arguably harsher because of their show of support for Napoleon. *Although this wasn’t necessarily true as the support for Napoleon’s alternative constitution wasn’t high- only 20% voters supported and 80% didn’t vote in his plebiscite. This caused more resentment.*

*Second Treaty of Paris: 1) Frances borders returned to 1789. 2) Indemnity of 700 million Francs. 3) 150 million Francs per year for army occupation in 17 border fortresses for 5 years.*

**1815:** Talleyrand appointed as the First President of the Council.

**1815: August-** Election Results for Chamber of Deputies. Almost complete extreme ultra-royalist Chamber returned, resulting in ‘the chamber introuvable.’

**1815:** Talleyrand resigned and was replaced with Richelieu. Richelieu was unsuited to the role as he had no skills in the economy or politics but was chosen because he was acceptable to Louis XVIII and the Chamber of Deputies.

**1815:** The ‘White terror’ starts led by Charles (compte d’Artois) of Ultras/ émigrés returning from exile wanting revenge and compensation. They started to remove important Napoleonic officials from government, while executing others e.g. Guillaume Brune (Napoleonic Marshal). This situation was exaggerated as the Chamber was filled with aristocracy due to voting qualifications so it was hard to put a stop to the White Terror. Also by the fact that Louis XVIII supported the executions of those who helped in the Hundred Days. White terror also supported by peasants as a result of de-Christianisation that took place during the Revolution.

*(The White Terror was feared by urban France as it suggested there might be a return to the Ancien Regime.)*

**1816: January-** Amnesty given to ‘traitors’ but trials that had begun still continued. Estimated 50,000 to 80,000 purged from government.

**1816-17:** Poor harvest.

**1816:** Due to the impossibility of any change in the Chamber Louis XVIII dissolved the Chamber and restricted the franchise (over 40) and number of constituencies in order to get a more moderate government.

**1817:** After successfully making a more moderate Chamber Louis XVIII Slightly lowered voting qualifications to those over 25.

**1817-19:** Under Decazes and the Doctrinaires (Left centre group of academics). Three laws passed:

1) Electoral Law (guaranteed freedom of the Chamber and reaffirmed narrowness of the current franchise)

2) Recruitment Law (abolished aristocracy privilege in gaining army promotions)

3) Press Law (established trial by jury system for impress officers) (also made editors have to lodge huge amounts of money in advance to publish placing newspapers in the hands of the rich)

*ALTHOUGH The Doctrinaires rejected attempts to include working class in voting system and also only the wealthiest should monopolise seats in the Chamber.*

**1818:** Richelieu convinced Allies to remove army occupation by 1818 as the indemnities had been paid off.

**1818:** Appointed Duke Decazes as Chief Minister – created 60 new peers in the Upper Chamber. He granted further freedoms to the press and granted journalists legal protection from censorship and arrest. Created a more moderate Chamber.

**1819:** Decazes became the next President of the Council. Decazes followed whatever the King wanted as he gave him the position. Convinced the King to appoint 60 new members of the Upper Chamber to counteract Ultra influence and also planned to gain support by joining with the Doctrinaires.

*Republicans were distrustful of Decazes as his loyalty was to the King and not the Chamber. They launched a press campaign against him.*

**1819:** Started public works projects in order to boost the economy.

**1820’s:** Budget in France was balanced. But Louis XVIII’s health was deteriorating.

**1820:** **February 14-** Duc de Berry was murdered. Decazes resigned as he was accused of being involved. Also allowed Ultras to regain influence in government. Returned shortly but was replaced by Villele whose aim was to support the King and Ultras, but was mostly moderate.

**1820:** Elecorate reduced to about 15,000. Chambers voted to increase number of deputies from 258 to 430. Dominated by the Ultras.

**1821:** convinced the King to add 27 new peers to remove liberal majority. The administration was also purged again and replaced with more aristocracy.

**1822:** Press Law: a vague law that stopped opposition newspapers for several years.

**1824:** using the temporary popularity after the success of the Spanish Campaign, Villele called new elections. Resulting in only 19 liberals and made itself into a septennial parliament (each parliament now lasted 7 years).

**1824:** Church given more influence over education. Church made all educational appointments.

**1824:** **May 29-** Count d’Artois received his coronation and became King Charles X. ceremony was feudal and symbolic of a divine right monarch.

**1824:** 1st Act was to compensate ‘ultras’ for their loss – money raised by reducing the interest on the National debt (middle class investors paid). Originally proposed by Louis XVIII. Approved in April 1825. Cost approx. 988 million Francs.

*(Threatened the propertied middle class –Bourgeoisie- and appeared to be governing France for a small minority)*

**1824:** In terms of economic policy- traditional tariffs on manufactured goods and wheat.

**1825:** 2nd Act: (Anti-sacriledge Act) made sacrilege and criticisms of the ‘divine right of Kings’ illegal and punishable by death. Allowed religious orders to return (which were banned during the Revolution). Allowed church to take over education (made a bishop minister of education – right to dismiss/ appoint Primary school teachers/ set curriculum).

*(Threatened all changes that had been made since the Revolution.)*

**1826:** 3rd Act: freedom of press abolished- opposition newspapers closed down. Army purged of Napoleonic supporters/ former officers.

**1826:** Economic downturn. Unemployment rising (Continued to 1830 Revolution). Arguments made for free trade. But they were over shadowed as the most influential in the economy were bankers. – Laffitte and Perier.

**1826:** King suspended the assembly and changed vote eligibility and called new elections. Restricted the press.

**1827:** Parisian National Guard closed down.

*(National Guard seen as a buffer against extremism- people lost line of defence against Charles X who was regarded as extreme.)*

**1827:** **November-** Charles created a majority in the Upper Chamber and tried to create a majority in the Assembly that supported him through elections. Returned a more moderate government and Villele lost his majority (to Liberals) and resigned.

**1828:** 4th Act: Charles appointed Martignac as Chief Minister. He lifted press censorship and halted Church influence over education.

**1828:** **Winter-** Bread prices had rose from 11 to 21 sous for a standard 4lb loaf. Marches and demonstrations in the Artisans district within Paris.

**1829:** **August-** 5th Act: Martignac replaced with Poignac. He believed in divine right and restoring feudalism, believing himself to be guided by visions of the Virgin Mary. Lost his majority extremely quickly, but didn’t call parliament in an effort to stay in power.

*1827-31 noble deputies fell from 44% to 14%.*

*1829-31 business deputies rose from one seventh to one sixth, and landowners fell 31% to 23%.*

**1830:** **June-** (Parliament was dominated by liberals). 6th Act: Charles dissolved parliament and called a fresh election resulting in more liberals.

**1830:** **July 25-** 7th Act: Using his powers Charles declared a state of emergency (issuing the Ordinances of St cloud). He then: 1) Banned newspapers. 2) Dissolved parliament. 3) Restricted electorate to 25,000 richest voters 4) arranged a fresh election.

**1830:** JULY REVOLUTION. Newspapers such as Le National encouraged a revolt upon seeing the news. Parisians took to the streets. Republicans had control of Paris after 2 days of rioting on 28th-29th. Marshal Marmont who was sent to stop the protestors had to retreat as some of his soldiers defected. After first refusing and firing all his ministers, Charles X attempted to placate the crowd by cancelling the Ordinances and firing Polignac but it was too late. The Chamber was already planning his replacement.

**1830:** **July 29-30-** As Charles X was near abdicating placards in favour of Louis Philippe as his replacement appeared, this is important as symbols hold huge importance in politics and these showed a likeness to a new regime that all could understand. Influential people were approached to gain support for this cause. Louis Philippe was the best of limited options that wouldn’t cause a republic or the continuation of the discontent with the Bourbons. A few days later Louis Philippe was invited to become Monarch.

*[He seemed to be the best solution as he would satisfy legitimists and people who wanted a return to the revolution as he was descended from the guillotined Kings brother and was seen to be an early supporter of the revolution and lived a largely bourgeoisie lifestyle.]*

**1830:** **August 1-** Charles X abdicated in favour of his grandson Duc de Bordeaux. This was rejected.

**THE DEFEAT OF NAPOLEON LOST FRANCE ACCESS TO LATIN AMERICA AND WEST INDIAN MARKETS. DECLINE IN SHIP BUILDING, SUGAR-REFINING AND TEXTILES MARKETS AND CAUSED DE-INDUSTRIALISATION. WEAK INTERNAL MARKETS WITH BAD TRANSPORT SYSTEMS.**

**FACTORY CONDITIONS IN PARIS- LONG PAY/ LONG HOURS/ POPULAION GROWTH/ POOR LIVING CONDITIONS! SOIALISM WAS GROWING IN POPULARITY DUE TO THIS!**

***SOCIALISTS:***

**Saint Simon- everyone who can work should be able to.**

**Charles Fourier- Workers cooperatives should share its profit.**

**PJ Proudhon- Private property is theft- there should be common ownership.**

**Louis Blanc- Everyone has the right to work in socialist workshops.**

**BONAPARTISM ALSO INCREASED!**

**-Louis-Napoleon: wrote 3 books ‘*Reveries Politiques,*’ ‘*L’Extinctionde Pauperisme*’ and ‘*Manual d’Artillerie*’, supporter of socialism and universal male suffrage.**

**REPUBLICANISM ALSO INCREASED DUE TO THE LACK OF UNIVERSAL MALE SUFFRAGE!**

**CATHOLIC CHURCH ALSO AGAINST LOUIS PHILIPPE AS HE APPEARED TO BE AGAINST CATHOLIC CHURCH- HALTED THEIR INFLUENCE OVER EDUCATION- AND HIS ACCESSION TO THE THRONE UNDERMINED DIVINE RIGHT AS THE BOURBONS WERE LEGITIMATE NOT ORLEANIST.**

**LOUIS PHILIPPE ALSO TRIED TO AKNOWLEDGE BONAPARTISM AS HE BROUGHT NAPOLEON I’S ASHES BACK TO FRANCE AS A NATIONAL HERO. ALSO ERECTED MONUMENTS IN HIS GLORY.**

*ALSO DUE TO INDUSTRIALISATION THERE WAS INTRA-CLASS TENSIONS- PROTECTIONIST IRON, COAL AND COTTON GROUPS CLASHED INTERESTS WITH FREE-TRADE SILK, WINE AND SHIPPING INTERESTS IN OVERSEA MARKETS. REGIONAL CLASHES BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH-WEST- E.G. PARISIAN FINANCES CLASHED WITH PROVISIONAL NOTABLES OVER RAILWAYS. LYONS RESENTED THE RAILWAYS AS THEY WERE RIVER STEAMBOAT OWNERS.* ***THESE BOURGEOISIE FOUGHT UMOUNGST THEMSELVES AND WERE HARDLY DISTINGUISHABLE FROM THE ARISTOCRACY.***

**1830: August 9-** Louis-Philippe I is declared ‘King of the French by the will of the people’ who ruled the period known as the July Monarchy. Tricolour replaced the fleur-de-lis of the Bourbons.

***THE CHARTER (drawn up by the Chamber of Deputies). 1) Religious tolerance 2) Re-established the National Guard. 3) Reformation of the peerage system. 4) Electoral reform. 5) Reduced royal power.6) No preamble about wanting a return to the Ancien Regime. 7) Principle of sovereignty more important than divine right.***

*[This charter caused issue during Louis Philippe’s reign as he wished to retain his rights over military affairs and diplomacy and follow his own policies bypassing the President of the Council if necessary. Deputies in the Chambers, however, thought the ministers needed a clear leader with a majority and wanted to develop into a parliamentary system. THE CHARTER ITSELF DIDN’T OUTLINE THE FUNCTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL. OR OUTLINE THE POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MINISTERS TOWARDS THE CHAMBER.]*

*[Constitution change: -King couldn’t rule by ordinance - Assembly and King can propose laws - Hereditary peers in Chamber of Peers abolished - Tax qualification to be a MP lowered to 500 Francs and age limit reduced to 30. – Tax qualification for voting lowered to 200 Francs (200,000+/ 35 million could vote- increase of 94,000, about 1% of the population) – National guard reinstated in Paris - Press censorship changed (you could print almost whatever you wanted and only get charged afterwards, although this was hard to implement and meant that most got away with it) – Roman Catholicism no longer official religion (Anti-Sacrilege Act repealed.) No preamble about wanting a return to the Ancien Regime. Principle of sovereignty more important than divine right.]*

***IN LOUIS PHILIPPE’S CABINET THERE WERE ALWAYS THE LIBERAL CONSERVTIVES/ THE PARTY OF RESISTANCE E.G. GUIZOT. LIBERAL REFORMERS/ THE PARTY OF MOVEMENT E.G. THEIRS.***

***OF THE 60 ORLEANIST MINISTERS – 36 WERE BURECRATS, 7 WERE BUSINESSMEN.***

***CHANGES OF GOVERNEMENT, THERE WERE 12 PRESIDENTS OF THE COUNCIL! 9th Broglie 1830-30 > 10th Laffitte (1830-31) > 11th Casimir Perier (1831-32) > 12th Soult (1832-34) > 13th Comte Gerard (1834-34) > 14th Duc de Bassano (1834-34) >15th Due de Trevise (1834-35) > 16th Broglie (1835-36) > 17th Thiers (1836-36) > 18th Count Mole (1836-39) >19th Soult (1839-40) > 20th Thiers (1840-40) >21th Soult (1840-47) > 22th Guizot (1847-48) >23th Count Mole (1848-48)***

**1830: August-October (3 months)-** Civil unrest supported by the left-wing. Hard to suppress as the National Guard was led by the Republican Marquis de La Fayette. Republicans organised into clubs, some of these were secret societies plotting political and social reform.

**1830:** Assembly voted a credit of 5 million Francs to subsidise private works (e.g. roads) to relaunch the economy. To prevent bankruptcy and increased unemployment the government granted 60 million francs to firms in difficulty (mainly went in the pockets of big entrepreneurs e.g. the printer Firmin Didot).

**1830:** Removed all Legitimists that refused to pledge loyalty to the new regime. Guizot- The Minister of the Interior: replaced the prefects and mayors of large cities. Dupont de L’Eure- The Minister of Justice: dismissed most of the public prosecutors, Generals, ambassadors and half of the Council of State were replaced.

**1830: October-** 119 (1/4) Legitimists seats were called for a fresh election, which succeeded in limiting Legitimists influence.

**1830:** To avoid dependence on The National Guard, Louis Philippe tasked Marshal Soult -Minister of War- to reorganise the army. By February 1831- he presented the idea of improved military efficiency and the creation of the Foreign Legion.

**1831:** Law on Municipal Councils- re-established the principal of elections and increased percentage of voters (100,000 to 166,000 or 1 in 170). Reduced electoral income from 300 to 200 Francs and candidates from 1000 to 500 Francs.

**1831:** **February 14-15-** Anti-cleric and anti-royalist riot in Paris. Suppressed by the National Guard. Led to a change of government. The opposition launched a press campaign, supported by Republican leaders and local committees were set up all over France. Civil servants were banned from joining the committees.

**1831: April-** more riots broke out. Government used National Guards and military to suppress the crowd. Public meetings were banned as a result.

**1831: June-** Another riot broke out in Paris, eventually repressed by the National Guard after three days.

**1831:** **July-** elections. Moderate government that supported his view of using force against opposition.

**1831:** **November 21-** Silk weavers strike in Lyons over rising wholesale prices and demanded fix rates. The National Guard partially took the protestors side. The rioters took control of the streets and expelled the military commander and Mayor. Eventually suppressed by a force of 20,000 under Marshal Soult -Minister of War- and the Crowned Prince.

*[MORE UNREST IN GRENOBLE, DAUPHINE, PICARDY, CARCASSONE AND ALSACE.*

*REPUBLICANS TOOK EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO THREATEN GOVERNMENT/ LEGITIMISTS – E.G. ATTACKING MINISTERS AND USING TRIALS AS PROPAGANDA]*

**1832:** Disturbance in Paris. (ALSO IN 1834 AND 1839!)

**1832: Spring-** Duchess of Berry and her legitimist supporters tried to declare her son Henry (Charles X son) the rightful King. Tried to gain support in Provence and Vendee but was arrested and placed in prison – had support from Catholics and Nobility.

**1832: June-** Bonapartists started an insurrection in Paris on the funeral of one of their leaders General Lamarque. Crushed by General Mouton, killing 800.

**1832:** Press freedom restricted- special courts to try journalists without juries.

**1833:** Government created a programme of public works to improve employment, economy and the popularity of the regime e.g. the Arc de Triomphe.

**1833:** Guizot’s Education Law- primary schools in every commune to teach ‘moral values’ to reduce unrest. Teacher training colleges in every department (as well as in institutions across the country). Teachers had to be qualified. Guizot believed this would alleviate poverty through meritocracy. Literacy and attendance rates improved- 2 million to 3.5 million (1833-48) or 47-60% during his reign. Catholic schools to be inspected by the state. Reduced influence of church.

**1834:** Introduction of the Third Party under Thiers as a counterweight to the main groupings in the Chamber.

**1834:** **March-** law stated government’s intention of dealing harshly with members of secret societies. Caused a riot by members of the society, suppressed and leader’s arressted- ‘Massacre of Rue Transnonain.’

**1834:** **April-** Another Silk Weavers strike in Lyons. Forced Thiers- Minister of the Interior- to leave the city. Suppressed by 13th April with 100 casualties and 200 dead. Republicans tried to use the situation to start other insurrections (threat of joining in from Marseille, Vienne, Poitiers and Chalons-sur-Marne and more seriously in Grenoble and Saint-Etienne.). Public order was eventually restored, by 40,000 soldiers under Thiers concentrated on Paris. As well as the arrest of 150 main leaders of the Society of Human Rights (Republican organisation) and outlawed its newspaper *La Tribune*. Even after these measure barricades were still put up which led to more repression. 2,000 arrests after the riots.

**1834: May-** Chamber of Deputies voted to increase the army to 360,000 men at the cost of 14 million Francs. Two days later law passed so the government could detain suspects and use of military weapons.

**1834:** Law of Associations- illegal to form political groups that opposed the current regime. The word ‘republican’ was made illegal, Guizot shut down republican clubs and republican publications.

**1835:** Illegal to propose an alternative monarch/ ruler. – Frequent arrest of leading republican’s/ socialists.

**1835:** Fieschi Assassination Attempt- During a review of the National Guard in Paris in commemoration of the July Revolution, Fieschi and 2 Republicans attempted and failed to kill the King. Killed 11 including Marshal Mortier, and some died later from injuries. Arrested and guillotined in February 1836. [Discredited Republicans.]

**1836:** As a result of the Assassination attempt: 3 laws were introduced.

1. *Reinforced powers of the court/ public prosecutor against those who were accused of rebellion, holding prohibited weapons or revolutionary attempts.*
2. *Trial by Jury changed requiring a simple majority.*
3. *Restricted Freedom of Press further- banned discussion of the King, dynasty and constitutional monarchy.*

*[Opposition could now only challenge the charter in hopes of reform]*

**1836-40:** Many roads built or improved. 2,000km of canals.

**1836:** **October-** Louis-Napoleon attempted to seize power. Landed in Strasbourg but was arrested and deported to the United States.

**1839:** **May-** Socialists such as Blanqui and Barbes attempted at Coup d’etat. Were imprisoned for life.

***[1840- Return of the Republican Opposition due to the rising demand for universal male suffrage or at least and expansion of the franchise.]***

**1840’s: 377 of the 512 richest-tax paying notables were landowners, 45 were merchants/ bankers, 26 industrialists. Landowners still dominated the electorate. 5% of Parisian bourgeoisie investment was in industry compared with 40% in land and 20% in state bonds.**

**1840:** Socialist driven disturbances in Lille, Clermont and Toulouse.

**1840:** Louis-Napoleon attempted to seize power again. Defeated by National Guard in Boulogne. Sent to Ham prison for life. Had several visits from socialist Louis Blanc, influenced his book on poverty.

**1841:** Law regulating Child Labour- children under 9 could no longer work, had to get a basic education.

**1842:** Railway Law- found a solution to the problem of whether railways should be privately or publically owned (decided it should be privately owned by businessmen with little government intervention). Restarted railway constructed.

*[Economic development was still slow. Banking was in the hands of powerful families who only gave credit to those who were deemed very safe and had a focus on preserving rather than creating wealth. ]*

**1844:** law in favour of the Church. (Was too late as the Clergy already hated the regime.)

**1844-46:** Waves of strikes.

**1845:** Trade unions semi-legalised but not allowed striking / picketing.

**1846:** Louis-Napoleon escaped Prison.

**1847:** ‘The Court Party’ created by Louis Philippe by encouraging his officials to become deputies in order to maintain majority in the Chamber took 40% of seats.

**1847-48:** Economic crisis. Lack of confidence led to a lack of investment. Collapse of government stock and railway shares. Stopping credit and lending from banks decreased. Standstill of business.

**THE BANKING SYSTEM WAS A NETWORK OF REGIONAL NETWORK OF BANKS AND DISCOUNT HOUSING HARD TO RAISE CAPITAL OR PAY BILLS OVER A LONG DISTANCE – MANY PAYMENTS HAD TO BE MADE WITH COIN WHICH WAS HOARDED OR EXPORTED DURING TIMES OF CRISIS!**

**1847-48:** Growth of Liberal ‘reform banquets.’ During speeches there were calls for constitution change.

**1848: February 20-** ‘Reform Banquets’ banned due to their propaganda.

**1848:** **February 22-** Using this radical’s (Republicans) called a demonstration. Large crowds hard to control. The king had 80,000 National Guardsmen and 30,000 garrison troops.

**1848: February 23-** REVOLUTION**.** The crowd gathered again and the situation deteriorated. Louis Philippe fired Guizot in an attempt to appease the crowd but failed as it instead gave the crowd hope to carry on protesting. Paris was now in open Revolt. Some of the National Guardsmen defected.

**Housing conditions in Paris were poor, thousands unemployed (54%) – in some trades that rose to 70%, and those who were employed couldn’t afford to live as there were no systems of relief from the government, water wasn’t sanitised. Due to the revolution there was a crisis in confidence**

**1848:** **February 26**- (Republican supporter) Lamartine declared a republic at the *hotel de ville* and went about creating a provisional government. This, it seemed would be the only way to placate the Paris mob.

**THE MAIN AIMS WERE TO INTRODUCE A NEW CONSTITUTION AND ORGANISE AN ELECTION!**

***PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT:***

***LAMARTINE****- Republican, famous poet and orator.*

***LOUIS BLANC****- socialist, argued for National Workshops.*

***ARMAND MARRAST****- Politician and Mayor of France.*

***FERDINAND FLOCON****- French journalist (“La Réforme”) and politician. Active during banquets of Louis Philippe’s reign.*

***ALEXNDRE MARTIN (Albert the Worker)*** *- Socialist, best known for role in the Luxembourg Commission.*

***Ledru-Rollin-*** *Red Republican, leading spokesman, founder of a newspaper (”Le National”)*

Inherited economic crisis from Louis Philippe’s government. Reserves of money almost exhausted, taxpayers stopped paying and excise offices were burned down. This combined with the increasing demands of the Socialists (National Workshops).

The collapsed economy worsened the divide between the peasants and urban poor which suffered from bad harvests and then a bumper harvest into an economy that couldn’t absorb the resources due to the Revolution that seemed to be led by Paris. (Increased production of food, wine, brandy, silk, dyestuffs and timber led to complaints of excise duties) also didn’t have access to cheap credits and communal rights.

**1848:** The Luxembourg Commission was set up by Louis Blanc. Led to the introduction of National Workshops.

**1848: March 5-** Universal male suffrage enacted. (250,000 to 9 million voters). National Workshops introduced by Louis Blanc. Death penalty for political prisoners abolished. Calls for the tricolour to be replaced with the red flag were resisted.

**1848:** **March 7-** ‘Manifesto of Europe’ asserted rights of the French people, satisfied nationalistic and patriotic feelings by renouncing the Treaty of 1815. Lamartine simultaneously reassured the growing fears of Europe *(Austrian created rumours that French soldiers were about to March into Belgium, which led to Belgium asking the Great Powers for protection. Germany mobilised its troops.)* that France would become expansionist and spread republicanism by assuring they would be peaceful and it was just for show.

**1848: March 17-** 150,000 to 200,000 people rallied to show their support for the new republic. Government postponed general elections until the 23rd April.

**1848:** **March 18-** Lamartine’s government needed to find 100 million Francs and it couldn’t borrow and indirect taxes weren’t coming in as stated above (taxpayers weren’t paying). The potential for a new income tax would take months to prepare. A Surcharge was the only option - 45% surcharges called the ’45 centimes.’ In order to raise 160 million. After trying to collect many refused and upon trying to seize defaulter’s property resulted in a violent backlash. By the end of May only 44 million had been collected.

News of the Revolution and Republic led to attacks on tax offices and machinery, railways, foreign firms and workers etc. land considered common pasture or woodland was forcefully made common land. In fear the local authorities claimed loyalty to the Revolution. General acceptance of the regime.

Dozens of new political clubs and newspapers founded in the ‘spirit of 48.’

**1848:** **April 23**- Election- 84% turnout. Results: 300 (significant majority) Moderate republicans, nearly 300 (significant majority) crypto-royalists, 70-80 (tiny minority) of radical republicans and socialists.

*Provisional government handed power over to the New Assembly.*

**1848:** **May-** National Workshop employed 100,000 workers paying 70,000 livres *[This caused an even bigger rift between urban poor in Paris and peasants in outer regions].* 479 new newspapers. 54% decline in business in Paris. Conservatives started to oppose government by acting ‘ordered’ which the republic lacked. Also attributes to the failure of the Left as the number of workers kept the Paris Mob low.

**1848: May 15-** 20,000 marched to impose their will on the Assembly which was losing its republican and socialist members. Leaders Raspail, Barbes and Blanqui made speeches demanding: 1) army to support Poland. 2) A billion pound tax on the rich. 3) Removal of the regular army from Paris. Garde Mobile and Garde Nationale dispersed the crowd and the leaders were arrested.

**1848: May 16-** as a result the Luxembourg Commission was dissolved. Created opposition from moderate Parisians.

***[****As the national workshop became more expensive the governments thought about closing.]*

**1848:** **June 4**- **PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULT**: Louis-Napoleon won the by-election.

Rumours spread about him that he couldn’t speak French and had condemnable hobbies (rearing eagles in cages.)

**1848**: **June 13**- Assembly debated if Louis-Napoleon could take his seat. Reluctantly accepted.

**1848: June 16-** Louis-Napoleon resigned so as not to upset the Assembly.

**1848: June 21-** after 3 days of debate (19th-21st) the Comte de Falloux's committee issued a decree stating the remaining Workshops would be closed in three days and that the options were that young men could join the army, provincials could return home or they could simply be dismissed. The workshops had started employing 28,000 but ended up with 120,000 which was unpopular with tax payers and liberal economists.

**1848**: **June 22-26**- **JUNE DAYS**. Caused by the governments closing down of national workshops- insurrections which were crushed by the National Guard and General Cavignac. 6 to 10,000 people were either killed or injured, and 5,000 insurgents were deported to Algeria.

After the June Days the Conservatives organised themselves to become ‘The Party of Order’ (300 to 400 deputies) under Thiers. They controlled a number of networks and newspapers. Aimed to undo the radicalism, both socially and politically.

Socialists were losing credibility- Proudhon, a socialist deputy, drew plans for universal cheap credit and reduction of rent by two thirds. His plans were condemned.

**1848**: **September 17**- Elections: Candidates- Cavignac, Napoleon III, andLamartine were candidates. Louis Napoleon re-elected in 5 constituencies.

When politicians met them they quickly realised it was far from the truth- Montalembert, leader of the liberal Catholics met him in October and said “I cannot conceive where his reputation for incompetence comes from.”

**1848: October 11-** law banishing a Bonaparte from French territory repealed.

**1848: October 26-** Louis-Napoleon announced his candidature for Presidency, supported by Thiers as it became more obvious that he would win.

**1848:** **November-** The constitution was passed by the National Assembly.

**1848**: **December 10**- Louis-Napoleon elected as president with 5,534,520 votes, his nearest rival Cavaignac gaining 1,448,302 votes. Gained a majority in every department except 4. Official proclamation took place 10 days later.

*Initially allowed Their’s to manipulate him by dining at his house in the evening of his victory but taking Thiers advice to appoint Barrot.*

Growth of a new Republican-socialist movement, with the aim of trying to gain support in the regions. Led by Montagnard deputies. Also named the democratic-socialists.

**1848: December 23-** Louis-Napoleon named his uncle Governor of Les Invalides.

**1849: April-** Louis-Napoleon publically assured the Pope his support by refusing to recognise the new Roman Republic. (Also by military action against Roman Republic- April. City capitulated by July 3rd).

**1849: May 13-14-** New legislative elections. The Party of Order received an increased majority.

**1849: May 27-28-** Dissolution of the Constitutive Assembly. Started again a day later.

**1849: June-** Pope reinstated.

**1849: June 13-** demonstrations in Paris and Lyons in reaction to the crushing of the Roman Republic- seen as a betrayal of Republican values. Suppressed.

**1849: June-** Louis Napoleon secretly leaked letters showing his outrage at the Pope and support for the Roman Republic. Angered Catholics. Whole Government resigned as a result.

**1849: June-** Louis Napoleon started to create a pro-Bonapartist government not chosen by the Party of Order. Party of Order still a major influence.

**1849: July-** New press law- restricted socialist propaganda.

**1849: Summer-** Louis-Napoleon toured France to gain support.

**1850: January-** social reform proposal from the Public Assistance Commission based on Catholic philanthropy and charitable provisions.

**1850: March 15-** Adoption of Falloux’s law- cut back school curriculum to mainly Catholic religious study in order to stop people becoming socially dangerous as everyone shouldn’t have access to ‘affluence’ according to Thiers or freer thinking. (Increase in Catholic control over state system), increase in independent Church schools. Allied conservatism and Catholicism.

**1850: March & April-** by-elections. Results: 4 Red Republican winners in response to the Falloux’s law, also 250 Red Republicans seats.

**1850:** **May 31-** Restriction of the vote. Disenfranchised men with a criminal record (judicial record), and those with less than 3 year residence which was proved by the tax registers (a ‘backdoor’ version of property qualification). Reduced the electorate from 9,680,000 to 6,800.000. Alienated moderate Republicans, drove the Red republicans underground and gained support for the known ‘defender’ of male suffrage Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

**1850: August-September-** Louis-Napoleon makes more tours around France.

**1850: October 31-** Louis-Napoleon obliged Barrot and his ministers to resign. Proposed a new type of government where the president had a longer term (10 years).

**1851-52:** Louis Napoleon as president appeared to encourage economic growth.

**1851: Summer-Autumn-** Louis-Napoleon made his uncle Marshall of France. Started to place his supporters in positions of power. Held military reviews- troops were bribed to support Louis Napoleon, also replaced high ranking commanders and ministers who supported him. Made his illegitimate half-brother Morny- made Minister of the Interior. Saint-Arnaud- made the Minister of War. Maupas- made Prefect of the Polic.

*Thiers (backed by an Orleanist group) and a republican minority, managed to get enough votes to stop the change of the constitution that would allow Louis Napoleon to get re-elected.*

**1851:** **December 2**- As he was unsuccessful in repealing the rule that you can’t go for Presidency twice, also other politicians were plotting to get rid of him- Thiers. **COUP D’ETAT** or Operation Rubicum was the alternative to keep power. Symbolically chosen as it was the anniversary of Napoleon’s victory in Austerlitz. Arrested all his political opposition (78 including Thiers). Barricade placed in Paris but quickly suppressed as they were weakened from the June Days. (30,000 arrested and 10,000 deported.)

**1851:** **December 21**- PLEBISCITE approved Louis Napoleon’s actions and a new constitution that gave power to Louis Napoleon. (7.4 million-78% support vs. 600,000-7% / 1.4 million abstained-15%).

**1852:** **January 14**- New constitution. Extension of presidential power.

**1852:** **February 17**- Press decree.

**1852**: **February 29**-election of Corps Legislatif / parliamentary elections. Official candidates- gained 83% of votes (only 53% of total electorate.)

**1852**: **March 25**- Decree banning gatherings of 20 persons.

**1852: March 27**- End of martial laws.

***MUCH OF THE COUNTRY WAS UNDER MARTIAL LAW! OPPOSITION WAS GAGGED, THOUSANDS AWAITING TRIAL AFTER THE COUP D’TAT.THREATS IF SUPPORT WASN’T GIVEN IN THE UPCOMING PLEBISCITE.***

**1852**: **November 21**- Plebiscite on re-establishment of hereditary Empire. The will of the people recognised as soverign. (7.8 million Approved vs 250,000).

**1852:** **December 2-** Second Empire declared.

***THE CONSTITUTION:*** *1) Emperor was supreme commander of armed forces and directed all foreign affairs.2) Emperor picked all ministers and proposed laws/ legislation. 3) Parliament split into Upper house (Senate) and lower house of Deputies (Corps legislative) which was voted for by male suffrage (but didn’t have any power, and could only give an opinion)- numbers reduced and debated given minimum publicity. 4) Political meetings were illegal unless a state official was present. 5) Political clubs/ federations made illegal. 6) Newspapers needed state permission to publish. 7) Could bypass parliament through plebiscites.*

MOST OF THE POLITICIANS NAPOLEON III GOVERNED WERE INHERITED FROM THE JULY MONARCHY. THEY CONSTANTLY WATERED DOWN OR BLOCKED HIS WISHES.

NAPOLEON III ALSO REALISED HIS SUPPORT AND SURVIVAL RESTED WITH THE MASSES SO TOURS OF PROVINCES WERE COMMON THROUGHOUT THE REGIME. ORCHESTRATED CHEERING CROWDS ALONGSIDE REAL SUPPORTERS AND FIXED ELECTIONS. NAPOLEON III USED REPORTS FROM LOCAL OFFICIALS WHICH INFLUENCED HIS POLICY AS HE WISHED TO REMAIN POPULAR THROUGH COMPRIMISE.

**In the 1850’s industrial production basically doubled. – 1851: 4.4 million tons of coal was mined, in 1860: 8.4 million. Pig Iron rose from 446,000 to 898,000 tons. Freight increased from 462 million tons to 3,120 million. Passengers rose from 20 million to 50 million. Agricultural production and consumption rose by a quarter in the 1850’s and 1860’s. ALTHOUGH SOME HISTORIANS CLAIM IT ONLY LOOKS SO SPECTACULAR BECAUSE IT CAME AFTER A PERIOD OF ECONOMIC DECLINE AND WHEN COMPARED TO THE INTIAL ECONOMIC SUCCESS OF LOUIS PHILIPPES REIGN IT WAS LESS SPECTACTULAR. GROWTH WAS STILL UNDER THAT OF BRITAIN, BELGIUM, SWITZERLAND, OR GERMANY.**

**CUT THE NON-MILITARY SPENDING OF THE STATE TO LEVELS BELOW GUIZOT.**

**SUCCEEDED IN CREATING RELATIVE ECONOMIC STABILITY THAT ALLOWED FRANCE TO SHARE IN THE WORLDWIDE BOOM OF THE 1850S, ECONOMIC POLICY WAS STILL LIMITED- BANKS SET UP BECAME NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS UNTIL AFTER HIS REIGN.**

**TAX PAYERS AND LIBERALISTS WERE AGAINST THE EXTENSIVE AMOUNT OF PULIC SPENDING. CONSERVATIVES FEARED THE CONCERNTRATION OF WORKERS IN CITIES ALLOWED REVOLTS TO OCCUR MORE EASILY. SOME EMPLOYERS IN AGRICULTURE FEARED LOSING THEIR WORK FORCE AS THEY COULDN’T KEEP UP WITH THE PROMISES OF THE CITY- BETTER PAY AND HOUSING. SOME PARISIANS HATED THE REMOVAL OF HISTORIAL ‘PICTURESQUE’ STREETS THAT WERE REPLACED WITH BOULEVARDS. HOWEVER, MAJORITY SUPPORTED THE REGIME THAT HAD PROVIDED PROSPERITY.**

**1852-1870:** Introduced telegraph to France. Also created a big programme of steam ship building. Economically a period of low unemployment and prosperity.

**1852:** Public works started which solved unemployment. Slum clearances in Paris and other areas. Partially for social reasons and partially as it was a hotbed of revolt that was too close to parliament for comfort. New boulevards in Paris- now basically impossible to barricade. State funded water pipes, sewers, gas mains in Paris and Lyons, hospitals and institutions for the elderly. Improved living conditions. New housing in slums and public amenities-bath and wash houses. Other cities and towns followed gaining at least a new Mairie (town hall), market, barracks and a church or school.

**1852: REFORMED THE BANKING SYSTEM FROM A REGIONAL NETWORK OF BANKS AND DISCOUNT HOUSING HARD TO RAISE CAPITAL OR PAY BILLS OVER A LONG DISTANCE – MANY PAYMENTS HAD TO BE MADE WITH COIN WHICH WAS HOARDED OR EXPORTED DURING TIMES OF CRISIS!** Established the Credit Mobilier and the Credit Foncier. Stable bank that gave businesses access to reliable credit, this led to economic growth. DURING THE 1850’S AND 1860’S SEVERAL JOINT STOCK CLEARING BANKS WERE SET UP- including Credit Industriel et Commercial, Credit Foncier, Credit Lyonnais, and the Societe Generale! Banque de France required to open more regional branches and became the centre of the banking system.

**1852:** Concessions given to the railway companies- extended their debt to 99 years to give them more time to pay, would create far better profits which was a huge incentive. Freight charges fell and traffic increased. The state promoted company mergers and guaranteed minimum profit for new lines. Railway building resumed quickly. Also built railway lines to regional areas that would provide little profit in order to connect/ develop the outer regions and gain rural support.

**1852: December 25-** constitution slightly modified.

**1853:** Economic success gained Napoleon support in the 2 Plebiscites and elections held that year.

**1853:** **January 23**- Haussmann appointed Prefect of the Seine.

**1853: March 16-** .Napoleon III’s son is born. Boosted public morale as it coincided with Crimean victory.

**1857: June 21-** first general election. Demonstration of loyalty, no opposition campaign allowed and press was controlled. Official candidates won 5.5 million votes- 90%. One third of voters abstained. Five republicans won seats from Paris, Lyons and Bordeaux (common places for revolt).

**1858: January 14-** assassination attempt on Napoleon III. 8 killed and 150 injured. (There had been 5 previous assassination attempts.) Entente with Britain shattered after it was found that the bombs used were made in London and that a London jury acquitted one of the conspirators.

**1858: February-** Law of General Security introduced as a result of the assassination attempt. Any opponent that advocated, anyone arrested previously for political acts could now be re-arrested, exiled or transported.

**1858 July-** pamphlet ‘L’Empereur Napoleon III et l’Italie’ inspired by Napoleon III was released implying the potential for war with Austria. Gained the Emperor opposition from the deputies and even the army. Catholics feared the papacy might lose its independent sovereignty and finances feared they’d lose their shares. Received a warning letter from Queen Victoria, Napoleon III soon retreated and tried a European Congress.

Napoleon III attempted a press campaign to encourage the public to support the war if it is incited by Austria, despite claiming he wants peace.

**1859: April 20-** Austria incited war. Changed public opinion to support the war. Signed a truce to end the war which was seemingly premature.

**1859:** **December-** Napoleon III had another pamphlet published called ‘Le Pape et le Congres’ urging an end to the papal government. The Italian problem “seemed to solve itself” with the nationalists holding plebiscites which supported annexation by Sardinia. By March 1860 its annexation was officially recognised.

War was popular with “popular with left-inclined city-dwellers” it caused anger in the political class, Catholics angered by lack of support for the Pope. Liberal republicans feared the Empire would use jingoism to consolidate power. Property owners feared raised taxes and economic disruption. Peasants feared conscription. Open opposition appeared in parliament from both opponents and supporters of the regime and those responsible set out to limit Emperor’s power through liberalisation.

**1859:** Lost alliance with Britain due to Steam ship building programme, public opinion believed there was an inevitable French invasion.

**1859:** An armistice for all political prisoners

**INDUSTRY WANTED FREE TRADE- LYONS SILK, BOURDEAX WINE, PORT AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.**

**INDUSTRY THAT DIDN’T WANT FREE TRADE- COAL, METALLURGY, WOOL AND COTTON. (THESE CREATED A PROTECTIONIST CAMPAIGN THAT FOUGHT LIBERALISATION).** *Exaggerated by the economic slowdown in the 1860’s due in part to foreign competition- created anger at the Emperor’s tariffs.*

**1860:** Annual deficit was about 100 million francs and the cumulative debt reached nearly 1 billion francs.

**1860:** Cobden and Chevailler Treaty.

**1860’s-**Napoleon III’s health was deteriorating. Reduced his personal activities.

**1860:** allowed journalists to report on debates in parliament. Allowed opportunities for open opposition through parliamentary concessions given during “liberal Empire.” Also renounced his right to borrow money from the state without parliamentary approval. Allowed parliament to vote on detailed budget proposals (final say however remained with him).

**1860: November-** Allowed the Corps legislative to reply to the Speech from the Throne and its debates to be published in the press.

**1860:** French Catholics who had died fighting to support the Papal States funerals were used as Legitimist demonstrations. Catholic newspapers, episcopal (bishop/s) letters and demonstrations in Brittany or Provence showed anger at Napoleon III foreign policy and a loss of a support group. This is important as Catholicism had influence through a significant representation of wealthy landowning notables in parliament and some of Napoleon III’s own supporters sympathising with the Catholics – Waleski and Drouyn de Lhuys.

**1860’s:** In order to solve the growing fear of Catholic influence as opposition Napoleon III limited their educational influence- *through Victor Duruy (education minister) who increased state control over education and broke the link between girls education and the church*, restricted religious orders, banned newspapers- including Univers- and forbid publication of papal encyclicals with some members of the clergy being prosecuted.

**MOST CATHOLICS HOWEVER WERE UNCONCERNED WITH PONTIFICAL SOVERIEGNTY AND THE MAIN SOURCE OF DEFENCE FOR THE PAPAL STATES WERE IN THE FRENCH GARRSION.**

**THE ITALIAN INTERVENTION WAS SUPPORTED BY REPUBLICANS AND GAINED SUPPORT OF THE OPPOSITION LEADER EMILE OLLIVIER. HOWEVER RESENTMENT FROM THE COUP D’ETAT STILL REMAINED. FROM 1857 REPUBLICAN ABSTAINERS STARTED TO VOTE IN REPUBLICANS FAVOUR AGAIN.**

**LIBERALS LED BY A SMALL GROUP OF ORLEANISTS AND GAINED SUPPORT FROM INTERLECTUALS SUCH AS THIERS ON THE PRINCIPLE OF BEING AGAINST “DESPOTIC RULE.” THEIR OUTCRY AT FAILED FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INCREASED TAXATION TO PAY FOR INCREASED MILITARY SPENDING. BIGGEST ECONOMIC CRITIC BANKER FOULD –MINISTER OF FININANCE 1861.**

**THIERS SET OUT “THE NECERSARY LIBERTIERS” – individual. Press freedom. Free elections. Parliament to introduce legislation. To make ministers accountable. DENYING THESE WOULD ENCOURAGE PEOPLE TO ‘REQUIRE’ THEM THEIR OWN WAY.**

**DUE TO THE EMPORERS DECLINING HEALTH AND HIS FOCUS ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS HE AIMED FOR LIBERALISATION TO ALLOW HIS BONAPARTE DYNASTY TO CONTINUE AFTER HIS DEATH!**

**IN THE EARLY 1860’S CONCESSIONS MADE TO LEFT-WING WORKERS IN ORDER TO APEASE THOSE WHO WERE VOTING FOR THE REPUBLICANS.**

**1861:** Similar Cobden-Chevalier treaty with Belgium.

**1861: December-** allowed parliamentary vote on each section of the budget. Emperor still had final say.

**1862:** sponsored a delegation of workers to the London Exhibition and prepare a report on labour questions. 200,000+ Paris voted on the delegation. These “contacts” led to the International Working Men’s Association- pressured government for the right to strike.

**1863: January-** thousands of petitions pressed the government to act in the Polish Revolt. France supported Poland in the Revolt.

**1863:** Similar Cobden-Chevalier treaty with Italy.

**1863:** elections- increased turnout (1/2 million more than 1857) and opposition candidates (300). Same oppressive tactics used on opponents- harassing press, confiscating literature, forcing prefects to place pressure on opposition and redrawing boundaries etc. too much opposition for this to work efficiently as it did before and instead unified opposition under the cause “Union Liberale.” HOWEVER MOST PEASANTS WERE STILL LOYAL TO NAPOLEON III.

**1863:** 40 members of parliament joined together to create the ‘Third Party’ led by Emile Oliver to campaign for more liberalisation.

**1864: February-** Delegates from the International Working Men’s Association published a manifesto in the newspaper. Called for social reforms and that workers’ rights should be represented by themselves.

**1864:** **April-** workers coalitions legalised as well as ‘Peaceful strikes’ presented by Emile Ollivier. RESULTED IN AN INCREASE IN STRIKES FOR MAINLY HIGHER WAGES- AFFECTED APPROX 1/10TH OF ALL WORKERS AND 80% WERE SUCCESSFUL!

**1864:** France’s public opinion was against the ongoing Mexican Adventure and the military was stretched to breaking point

**1866: February & March-** government instructed local authorities to permit strike meetings and trade union associations. Code Civil: workers and employers evidence given equal standing in law disputes. Emperor also moved to abolish the Livre or workers pass-book.

**1866:** Re-organised army. Recently introduced technical innovations: the breech-loading chassepot rifle, with which the entire army was now equipped; and the newly invented mitrailleuse, an early machine gun.

**1867:** The credit Mobilier collapsed- Protectionists blamed free trade and strikes ensued against lay-offs and wage cuts allowed due to trade unions gaining power. Also socialists and Republicans used the freer trade union laws to consolidate their popularity in cities.

**1867: January 17-** decree stating that ministers can be formally questioned by deputies. All ministers allowed to address parliament. FAILED TO GAIN THE SUPPORT IT WANTED AS SHOWN BY THE COLD RECEPTION TO THE THRONE SPEECH BY PARLIAMENT!

**1867: March 15-** Thiers speech on how foreign policy had undermined French security- this is because they allowed 40 million people to be established on the French frontier who were disillusioned by Napoleon III. Coupled with the fact they were unable to annex Luxembourg which was promised- France support for the regime was undermined as Napoleon III was manipulated.

**1867: November-** during an expedition to thepapal territory the French force gained Napoleon III opposition from the Republicans anti-military sentiments and increased their objection to any army expansion (due to humanitarianism and anti-authoritarianism). Also that Napoleon couldn’t handle a large army.

**1868:** Full trade union legality established.

**1868:** Jules Ferry published an attack on the finance policy and the minister’s short cuts, this stigmatised the financial methods used by the Empire- corruption, profiteering, favouritism and the instability. Propaganda in the provinces- the Empire’s use of conscription, alcohol duties and centralised government. Also anti-government press and public meetings in Paris. This was aided by further lifted restrictions.

**1869: May-** general elections. One quarter of the constituencies had no viable official candidate. Increasing votes for radicals/ opposition (40%). 90 Bonapartists, 40 Republicans, 130 centrists- liberal Bonapartists and Orleanists or legitimists. Immediately after 116 members signed a position for further liberalisation.

**1869: December 27-** Ollivier called back to form a government.

**1870: January-** Plebiscite into the liberalisation of the regime. Most took it as the confidence of the regime. Results: Yes- 7.3 million. No- 1.5 million.

*Centrists backed Ollivier, Orleanists hated the plebiscite- 2 of its ministers resigned. Republicans saw Ollivier as a traitor. The far Left in Paris began to rebel against the liberal Empire.*

**1869: July 19-** War declared with Prussia

**1870:** From 1850 to 1870 the railways went from 2,915km to 17,000kms in 1870.

**1870:** proposal to abolish the ‘workers passport’ the livret a worker had to carry with him throughout his career. Also tried to cut back the army budget.

**1870:** **August 9**- Ollivier’s Ministry over thrown. Replaced with a new constitution under General de Montauban (Comte de Palikao). This new constitution, accepted by the Empress, meant they took power from Napoleon III. War continued on between Prussia and France, now became a full-scale invasion of France. Conservatives looked for a solution that involved a legal shift of power in their favour led by Thiers.

**1870**: **August 12-** After Napoleon had abandoned command of his army. The politicians led by Theirs’ convinced General Trochu (Conservative, Catholic, and royalist) to ask the Emperor to make him Military Governor of Paris. Napoleon agreed reluctantly believing the situation to be temporary.

**1870**: **September 2**- Napoleon III was captured after his armies surrender at Sudan. Afterwards uprisings in Left-wing uprisings- Marseilles, Nimes and Macon.

**1870: September 4-** Paris mob took to the streets. Invaded the Corps Legislatifs- government and Empress left the city almost immediately.

**1870:** **September**- Legislative Chamber proclaimed itself to be the provisional government at the symbolic Hotel de Ville. They were the Government of National Defence.

Republicans in Paris closed uncooperative local councils, closing of Catholic schools, purging of the Paris police. Reopened the divide between peasants and urban poor.

Peasant’s feared war so allied with the Conservatives- shown through volunteers to the army 36,000 in August and 17,000 in October and 6,000 in January.

**1870: October-** Thiers went to the European Powers to gain support but it failed. Thiers wanted peace quickly as he felt that the indemnity would go from 2 billion and 1 province instead of 4/5 billion and 2 provinces plus devastation.

**1871:** **January 28-** Paris was defeated. Armistice was agreed with Prussia.

**DIVISION BETWEEN PEASANTS AND PARIS. ECONOMIC DISRUPTION. VAST AMOUNTS OF UNCONTROLLED WEAPONRY.**

**PERIOD OF UNCERTAINTY AFTER THE DEFEAT OF THE PARIS COMMUNE:**

**LEFT (REPUBLICAN) FEARED THE REINSTATION OF THE MONARCHY AND THEIR BACKLASH.**

**RIGHT (ROYALISTS/ LEGITIMISTS) FEARED THE RETURN OF THE PARIS COMMUNE/ MOB.**

**ALL FEARED WAR.**

**ELECTORATE WANTED A SAFE AND SECURE CANDIDATE.**

**1871:** **February 8**- election called to legitimise the government Bismark wanted to make peace with at Bordeaux. Running was the Peace Party and the War Party.

**RESULTS** **(396 monarchists/ 20 Bonapartists/ 228 republicans).Parliament relocated to Versailles, republicans Jules Grevy became president, and Thiers became ‘Head of executive Power.’**

**OPPORTUNITY TO RESTORE MONARCHY- COMTE DE CHAMBORD (CHARLES X GRANDSON) AS HE HAD NO CHILDREN SO COMTE DE PARIS (LOUIS PHILIPPE’S GRANDSON) COULD SUCCEED HIM. THEREFORE APPEASING BOTH GROUPS.**

**THIERS WAS HATED BY ROYALISTS AND REPUBLICANS WHO SAW HIM AS A “VULAGAR AND SOULESS BOURGEOIS”**

**TWO PARTIES: ROYALISTS AND LEGITIMIST (Led by Comte de Chambord- grandson of Charles X- didn’t want republicanism and supporters of the Catholic Church because of divine right) AND ORLEANIST (liberals who wanted a constitutional monarchy as it provided stability. Some were prepared for a republic if it could guarantee liberty, order and property but due to the Paris commune they didn’t think the republic could last.) HAD MANAGED TO ARIVE AT A COMMON STRATEGY. BUT STILL DIVIDED BY THEIR VIEWS AND WHAT THEY WANTED TO DO.**

**1871: February 13-** Assembly met in Bordeaux. All political opposition joined under the ‘Bordeaux Pact’ that they would work together to end German occupation, repair war devastation, restore state finances, and rebuild the army as well as the administration.

**1871: March-May- PARIS COMMUNE-** Paris was against the Bordeaux Pact. Was pro-war while the rest of the country was pro-peace. National Guard organised itself into the Republican Federation and began to stockpile weapons against German occupation in France. Demonstrations and attacks occurred daily with only a few armed troops. Some left-winged leaders had been court martialled, and radical newspapers banned, as well as legislation that would harm small businessmen ending moratorium on commercial debts. On March 18th crowds of Parisians blocked off Paris. Elections called for the Paris Commune. UNDER THE PARIS COMMUNE: ABANDONED WOKRSHOPS WERE TO BE HANDED TO WORKERS ASSOCIATIONS. NEW NEWSPAPER FOR THE COMMUNE ‘LE CRI DE PEUPLE.’ GOOD RELATIONS WITH THE BANK OF FRANCE AND PRIVATE FIRMS PRODUCING WEAPONRY. Church influence was removed- nuns made unemployed, church schools closed and churches ransacked. Model schools established as a replacement. On the 21st May after a 5 week siege government troops took back control of Paris.

ROYALIST MAJORITY REFUSED TO MEET IN PARIS! MOVED PARLIAMENT TO VERSAILLES IN MARCH.

**1871: May 10-** Treaty of Frankfurt. Confirmed the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Prussia and an indemnity of 5 billion Francs (this was 2 ½ times the annual state budget so there were fears it would never be paid off or would take a long time to do so- fears it would permanently weaken France’s economy. This was overshadowed by the defeat of the Paris Commune which boosted confidence in the Republic).

**1871: June & 1872: July:** Thiers used 2 international loans in order to pay off the indemnities. Some of German occupation was removed. Economic recovery started.

**1871: July-** Comte de Chambord produced a manifesto explaining that he wouldn’t accept the tricolour as the flag under his reign. His personal refusal to compromise stopped any form of restoration.

**1871: August-** Thiers signalled he would establish a permanent republic. Supporter’s asked the assembly to make Thiers President. This was passed by 491 to 91.

**1871:** Thiers blocked lots of reform-

**Local government decentralization**

**Income tax**

**Universal short-service conscription**

**1872: January-** by-election resulted in a republican success 38 seats.

**1872:** Conscription introduced, French General Staff reformed and modelled on Prussia (efficient/ meritocratic/ effective)

**1873:** **March-** Thiers and Bismark agreed to remove all foreign troops out of France (Thiers known as “liberator of the territory”). The pact of Bordeaux was officially over. The assembly needed a new constitution.

**1873:** Universal National Service – bridged class divisions, provided employment. Kept opposition groups low of members. (More professional/ better equipped army)

**1873: May-** by-election resulted in a republican win 31 seats. Thiers ally (liberal) Remusat lost his seat to a Republican.

**1873:** **May 23**- Thiers forced to resign as his favoured ‘limited constitution’ (British system) wasn’t favoured by his supporters who wanted an end to the third republic and return to a monarchy. Also his use of compromise made his own supporters feared he couldn’t protect them from radicals on both the right and left. Replaced with war hero and “conqueror of the Paris Commune” Marshall de MacMahon, Duc de Magneta under the instruction that until Chambord died or compromised he would be in charge. No compromise was ever reached and restoration was abandoned.

**THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DECIDED TO CREATE A NEW SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT**

**1873:** **September**- debt through the loans secured by Thiers. War indemnities paid off.

**1874: May 24-** by-election results **-** Bourgoing, former equerry of Napoleon III won a seat from the Republicans. Showed voters who feared the republic and monarchy so supported Bonapartism. Fearing a return to Bonapartism the Orleanists and Gambetta’s Union Republic joined together to create a constitution that suited them and placated France e.g. Conservatives= agreed to the republic constitution. Gambetta= agreed to the conservative checks and balances, and over-representation of rural France- senate.

**1875: January- CONSTITUTION passed by 1 vote.**

**CONSTITUTION: 1) The President was the head of state and had little political power: He had the right to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies with the support of the Senate. He had the right to nominate the new head of government. He played an important role in foreign affairs. 2) National Anthem: Marseillaise. 3) National Holiday: Bastille Day (14th July). 4) The Senate was elected by mayors and councillors departments (counties) throughout France.**

**HOWEVER THE GROUPS WERE WAITING FOR “FAVOURABLE CIRCUMSTANCES” TO CHANGE THE CONSTITUTION IN THEIR FAVOUR!**